The Chinese Xinhai Revolution began with civil rebellions and culminated in the railway nationalization policy suggested by Qing government in 1911. The revolution is related with the sequence of the fierce opposition between the government of the Qing dynasty and the revolutionary government led by Sun Yat-sen. After the collapse of Qing government, Sun Yat-sen became the special president of, the antecedent of China, Taiwan (y-history.net 2018). Goldstone (2014, as cited in Course Materials) suggests that there are five necessary conditions for revolution: national economic and fiscal strains; growing opposition among elites; favorable international rations; shared ideology; and widespread popular anger at injustice. This essay shows how all five Goldstone’s (2014) condition for revolution influenced the result of the Chinese Xinhai Revolution.

Firstly, national economic and fiscal strains is an important condition for the revolution. From 1894 to 1895, the Sino-Japanese war broke out and continued, and Japanese army won consequently (plala.or.jp, 2018). Treaty of Shimonoseki after the war required Qing government to pay the compensation costing more than 300 million yen, give some territory such as Taiwan and contract Shino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which is considerably helpful treaty for Japan (plala.or.jp, 2018). 300 million yen as the compensation, which is more than the national budget of Qing government or twice as much as Japanese budget, devastated the financial situation at that time ( NHK, 2017). The government of Qing dynasty suggested nationalizing railway to borrow funds from other foreign countries through the collateral of concession of railway to overcome the financial crisis (y-history.net 2018). Nevertheless, the citizen such as capitalists owning the railway countered violently: that is Sichuan riots, which leads to the revolution (y-history.net 2018).

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