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.