今天人物:溥仪

1.Expulsion驱逐 from the Forbidden City紫禁城 (1924)

On October 23, 1924, a coup政变 led by the warlord军阀 Feng Yuxiang took control控制 of Beijing. Feng, the latest最近的 of the warlords to take Beijing, was seeking寻求=look for legitimacy合法性 and decided that abolishing废除 the unpopular不受欢迎 Articles of Favorable Settlement定居 was an easy way to win the crowd's人民群众 approval赞同支持.

coup政变 abolish废除 清室优待条件

2.Feng unilaterally单方面 revised修订 the "Articles of Favorable Treatment清室优待条件" on November 5, 1924, abolishing Puyi's imperial皇帝的 title头衔 and privileges特权 and reducing使。。陷入境地 him to a private citizen of the Republic of China. Puyi was expelled expel驱逐 from the Forbidden City the same day. He was given three hours to leave. He spent a few days at the house of his father Prince Chun, and then temporarily暂时的 resided居住 in the Japanese embassy大使馆 in Beijing.

3.Puyi left his father's house together with Johnston and his chief主管 servant仆人 Big Li without informing通知 Prince Chun's servants, who followed them in another car while two policemen joined on the sides of Puyi's car, leading导致 to a wild car chase through Beijing as Puyi's chauffeur私人司机 tried to lose the servants' car before Puyi was able to slip溜进 into a jewelry‑珠宝 store and into a carriage马车 that took him to the Japanese legation公使馆.

4.Puyi had originally最初 wanted to go to the British Legation, but the Japanophile亲日派 Johnston had insisted that he would be safer with the Japanese .For Johnston, the Japanese system where the Japanese people worshiped崇拜 their emperor as a living god was much closer最接近 to his ideal political system than the British system of a constitutional宪法 monarchy君主立宪制, and he constantly一直 steered引导 Puyi in a pro支持-Japanese direction方向.

5.Puyi's adviser故意 Lu Zongyu, who was secretly秘密 working for the Japanese, suggested that Puyi move to Tianjin, which he argued声称 was safer than Beijing, though the real reason was that the Japanese felt that Puyi would be easier to control in Tianjin without the embarrassment尴尬 of having him live in the Japanese Legation, which was straining使紧张 relations with China.[90] On 23 February 1925, Puyi left Beijing for Tianjin wearing a simple Chinese gown长袍 and skullcap瓜皮帽 as因为 he was afraid of being robbed抢 on the train. Residence住所 in Tianjin (1925–1931)

6.In February 1925, Puyi moved to the Japanese Concession租界 of Tianjin, first into the Zhang Garden园 , and in 1927 into the former residence of Lu Zongyu known as the Garden of Serenity宁静 .A British journalist记者, Henry Woodhead, called Puyi's court宫廷 a "doggy paradise天堂" as both Puyi and Wanrong were dog lovers who owned several very spoiled被宠坏的 dogs while Puyi's courtiers侍从 spent an inordinate过度的 amount of time feuding结仇 with one another.[94]Woodhead stated陈述 that the only people who seemed to get along相处 at Puyi's court宫廷 were Wanrong and Wenxiu, who were "like sisters".

7. Tianjin was, after Shanghai, the most cosmopolitan国际化的 Chinese city, with large British, French, German, Russian and Japanese communities社区. As an emperor, Puyi was allowed to join several social clubs that normally通常 only admitted允许 whites .During this period时期, Puyi and his advisers Chen Baochen, Zheng Xiaoxu and Luo Zhenyu discussed plans to restore恢复 Puyi as Emperor. Zheng and Luo favoured支持 enlisting assistance赢得帮助 from external外面的 parties方, while Chen opposed+反对 the idea.

8.In June 1925, the warlord Zhang Zuolin visited Tianjin to meet Puyi."Old Marshal元帅" Zhang, an illiterate文盲 former之前的 bandit+土匪, ruled Manchuria满洲, a region地区 equal相等 in size等面积 to Germany and France combined, which had a population of 30 million3000w and was the most industrialized工业化 region in China. Zhang kowtowed磕头 to Puyi at their meeting and promised允诺 to restore the House of Qing if Puyi made a large financial财政 donation贡献 to his army.[97] As Zhang walked with Puyi to his car at end of their meeting, he noticed a Japanese spy who had followed Puyi and said in a very loud voice, "If those Japanese lay放 a finger on you, let me know and I'll sort分类/教训 them out", which was Zhang's way of warning Puyi in a "roundabout way拐弯抹角" not to trust his Japanese friends.[98] Zhang fought in the pay雇佣 of the Japanese, but by this time his relations with the Kwantung关东 Army were becoming strained紧张. In June 1927, Zhang captured夺取 Beijing and Behr observed that if Puyi had had more courage and returned to Beijing与过去事实相反的虚拟语气：if从句had done,主句would /could/should have done, he might have been restored to the Dragon Throne.

9.In 1928, during the Great Northern Expedition北伐战争 to reunify重新统一 China, troops军队 loyal忠诚 to a warlord allied与同盟 with the Kuomintang国民党 sacked抢劫 the Qing tombs陵墓 outside of Beijing after the Kuomintang and its allies took Beijing from the army of Marshal Zhang who retreated撤退 back to Manchuria.[103] The news that the Qing tombs had been plundered掠夺 and the corpse尸体 of the Dowager遗孀 Empress Cixi had been desecrated亵渎，玷污greatly offended Puyi, who never forgave原谅 the Kuomintang as he held Chiang Kai-shek 蒋介石personally responsible for the sacking of the Qing tombs; the sacking also showed his powerlessness无能.

10.During his time in Tianjin, Puyi was besieged被包围 with visitors asking him for money, including various各种 members of the vast巨大 Qing family, old Manchu bannermen八旗子弟, journalists prepared to write articles calling呼吁 for a Qing restoration for the right price, and eunuchs太监 who had once lived in the Forbidden City and were now living in poverty .Puyi himself was often bored厌烦 with his life, and engaged参与 in maniacal发狂 shopping to **compensate补偿**, recalling回忆 that he was addicted上瘾 to "buying pianos, watches, clocks, radios, Western clothes, leather shoes and spectacles眼睛".

11.Puyi's first wife Wanrong began to smoke opium鸦片 during this period, which Puyi encouraged鼓励 as he found her more "manageable容易管理" when she was in an opium daze茫然 .His marriage to Wanrong began to fall apart分开 as they spent more and more time apart, meeting only at mealtimes.[106]Wanrong complained抱怨 that her life as an "empress" was extremely极度 dull无聊 as the rules规则 for an empress forbade禁止 her from going out dancing as she wanted, instead forcing强迫 her to spend her days in traditional rituals仪式 that she found to be meaningless无意义, all the more so尤其是 as China was a republic and her title of empress was symbolic象征性的 only .The westernized西方化 Wanrong loved to go out dancing, play tennis网球, wear western clothes and make-up化妆, listen to jazz music, and to socialize社交 with her friends, which the more conservative保守 courtiers侍从 all objected to.[106] She resented憎恶 having to play the traditional role of a Chinese empress, but was unwilling不愿 to break with Puyi.

12.Puyi's butler男管家 was secretly a Japanese spy, and in a report to his masters described细致描述 Puyi and Wanrong one day spending hours screaming尖叫 at one another in the gardens with Wanrong repeatedly反复的 calling Puyi a "eunuch太监"; whether she meant意味着 that as a reference提及 to sexual inadequacy不足 is unclear. In 1928, Puyi's concubine妃子 Wenxiu declared that she had had enough of him and his court and simply walked out, filing+提起诉讼 for divorce离婚.[108] After Wenxiu left, a regular经常的 visitor to the court was Puyi's cousin表妹 Eastern Jewel, described描述 by Tunzelmann as "... an urbane文质彬彬 leather-clad穿皮革的 cross-dressing 穿异性服装的spy princess".