

HIST 3970: Modern China

Empire to Republic, 1900-28, v. 11/1/14

I. POPULAR UPRISINGS FROM BELOW

A. The Boxer Uprisings (1899-1900)

- Zhili and Shandong Provinces
- Natural disasters
- Economic hardships



Missionary Activism

- Aggressive missionary activities
- Attacks on traditional relationships and activities
- Circulation of anti-Christian diatribes (handout)



The Boxers United Righteousness (I-ho Chuan)

- Mystical embrace of martial arts
- Membership



“Revive the Qing, Destroy the Foreign”

- Pro-dynastic uprisings
- Anti-foreign uprisings



B. Divided Qing Leaders

- Support for the Boxers
- Suppression of the Boxers



C. "55 Days at Peking"

- Seize of foreign legations
- Lack of unified front by the Qing and Boxer forces



D. Foreign Invasions

- Combined expeditionary forces
- Flights



E. Foreign Retaliations

- Occupation and destructions
- Invaded the countryside to destroy the Boxers



F. The Boxer Protocol (1901)

- Unequal treaty btw the Qing and 8 allied powers
- Punishment of the elite
- Indemnity
- Weakened defense



II. IMPERIAL REFORMS

A. Importing Political Democracy

- Constitutional monarchy
- National and provincial assemblies (1909)
- No separation of power

B. The "New" Army

- Nationalization of provincial militias
- Volunteer army
- Yuan Shikai



Modernization

- Modernization for ordinary Chinese males



“New” Military Officers

- Sons of the gentry joined the new army as officers
- Chiang Kai-Shek



Dubious Loyalties

- The Beiyang Army
- The New Army failed to shore up the Qing authority


