



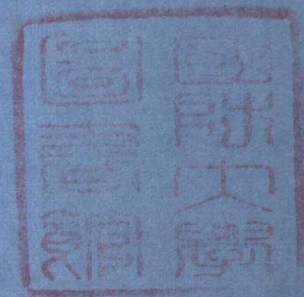
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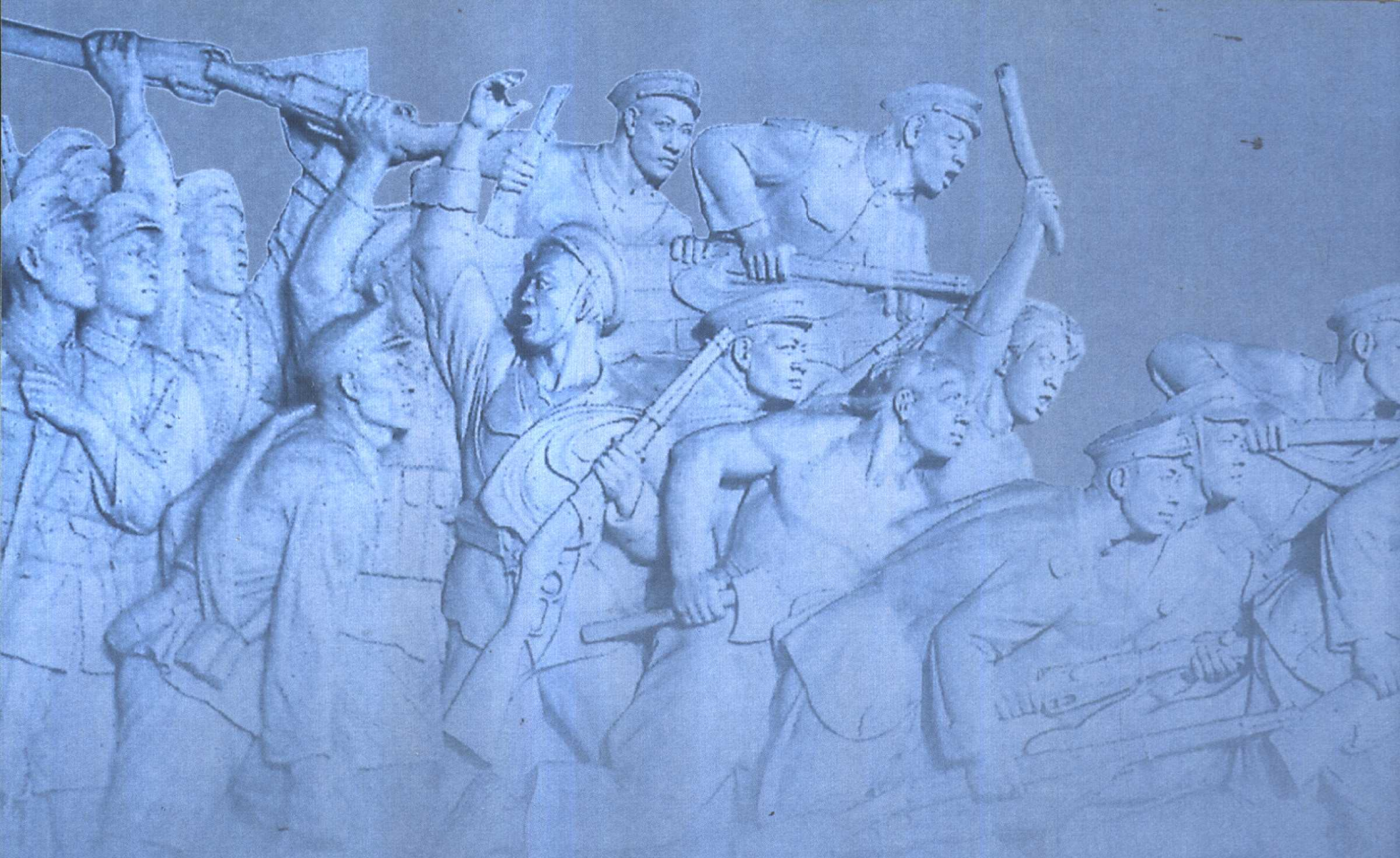
DR SUN YAT-SEN AND
THE NANJING PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

孙中山与南京临时政府

中国人民政治协商会议江苏省委员会办公厅 编

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谨以此书纪念辛亥革命90周年

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前言

中华民国南京临时政府，是中国历史上第一个共和制的国家政权。

1840年鸦片战争以后，西方列强不断入侵以及清王朝的腐败无能，致使一个独立的中国，逐步沦为半殖民地、半封建的社会。进入20世纪后，中华民族的民族危机和社会危机空前加剧。

从19世纪起，以孙中山为代表的中国民族资产阶级，在极其艰难困苦的历史条件下，发动了一次又一次武装起义，最终导致了1911年10月武昌起义的爆发。这些武装斗争，从根本上动摇了清王朝的反动统治。

随之，全国各省纷纷脱离清王朝宣布独立。孙中山亦于12月25日回国，并坚决主张建立以革命党为主体的民主共和国。孙中山的归来，打破了组建临时政府的僵局。12月29日，各省代表选举孙中山为临时大总统，革命的气氛为之一振。

1912年1月1日，孙中山在原清两江总督署宣誓就任中华民国临时大总统，正式昭告世界：资产阶级民主共和国中华民国成立。之后，孙中山亲手组建了南京临时政府。

南京临时政府是自鸦片战争以来，中国人民为拯救民族危亡进行不屈不挠斗争的结晶，是自孙中山创建兴中会以来，革命党人为推翻清王朝君主专制制度而斗争的胜利成果；它宣告了中国两千多年封建帝制的崩溃和资产阶级民主制度的诞生。

南京临时政府虽然只存在了三个月，但它的作用和影响是极其深远的。南京临时政府颁布了一系



列有利于资产阶级民主政治和资本主义发展的政策法令，尤其是《中华民国临时约法》，以国家根本大法的形式，确认了资产阶级在国家中的统治地位，赋予了国民以广泛的民主权利和充分发展资本主义的自由。

《孙中山与南京临时政府》图集，收入了大量极具史料价值的历史照片，形象生动地展示了孙中山与南京临时政府的业绩，弥足珍贵，且专门以图片的形式反映孙中山的事迹和这个政府的历史，在国内还是第一次。今年，是辛亥革命90周年，明年又是南京临时政府成立90周年。我希望，这部图集的出版，能够有助于我们发扬孙中山先生的革命精神，促进海峡两岸的交流，并对正在筹建的南京中国近代史遗址博物馆，起到一些推动作用。

胡序建

2001年3月12日



Preface

The Provisional Government of Republican China(historians call it the Nanjing Provisional Government)was the first democratic republic in Chinese history.

China,originally an independent country,was gradually reduced to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. This came about because western powers launched a series of aggressive wars against China beginning with the First Opium War in 1840,and because of the corruption and incompetence of the Manchu Government. The national and social crisis of China became extremely serious in the beginning of the 20th century.

The national bourgeois revolutionary movement,headed by Dr Sun Yat-sen,launched a series of armed struggles in spite of difficult conditions and many hardships.

These revolutionary struggles,expecially the Wuchang Uprising in October 1911,shook the reactionary rule of the Qing Dynasty to its very foundations.

After Hubei declared itself independence,independence was proclaimed by other provinces one after another. But the provincial representatives had different views on the organization of a new national government. Dr Sun Yat-sen's return from abroad on 25 December 1911 broke the deadlock and helped the representatives reach a common understanding about how a democratic republic should be organized. Dr Sun Yat-sen was elected Provisional President of the Republic of China by provincial representatives on 29 December 1911.

When Dr Sun Yat-sen took the oath of office in the former Official Residence of the Liangjiang Viceroy on 1 January 1912, this declared to the world that the first bourgeois democratic republic, the Republic of China, was formally established. After that, Presendent Sun Yat-sen presided over the first cabinet meeting, and the Nanjing Provisional Government was organized.



The establishment of the Nanjing Provisional Government was the result of the Chinese people's unyielding struggle for national salvation since the First Opium War, the revolutionaries' overthrow of over two thousand years of feudal autocratic rule, and the steadfast effort of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Reviving China Society. The establishment of this Government indicated the birth of a bourgeois democracy.

Even though the Nanjing Provisional Government only lasted around three months, it promulgated a series of important and influential policies, laws and decrees that proved advantageous to bourgeois democratic politics and the development of capitalism. *The Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China* particularly affirmed the dominant position of the bourgeois class in the country and granted democratic rights to the Chinese people.

To commemorate the 90th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution and to remember the contributions of the Nanjing Provisional Government, we present this unique book of photographs which contains nearly one hundred historically valuable pictures that vividly record Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary activities and the contributions of the Nanjing Provisional Government.

We hope that this collection inspires Chinese people to develop Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit, promotes cross-Straits communications and pushes the preparations for the Nanjing Museum of Modern Chinese History forward.

Hu Xujian
12 March 2001



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Postscript



一、南京光复 共和奠基

1911年10月10日武昌起义后，各省纷纷脱离清政府独立。南京于12月2日被以新军第九镇为主力的江浙联军攻占。南京的光复，为中华民国的建立奠定了基础。

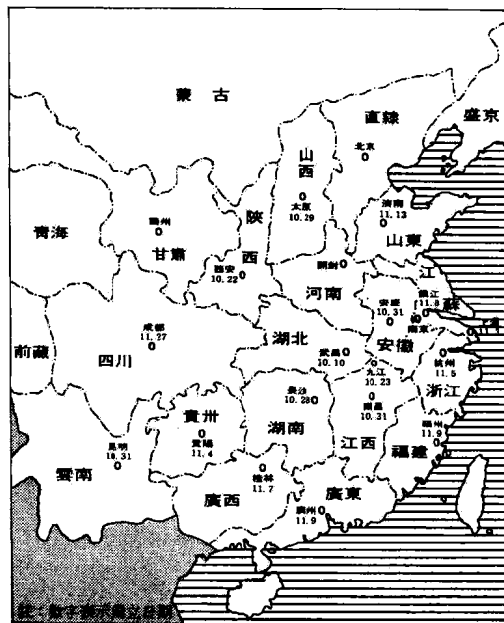
I. The Recovery of Nanjing and Laying the Foundation of the Republic

After the Wuchang Uprising on 10 October 1911, many provinces one after another proclaimed independence from the Qing Dynasty. The ninth division of the Jiang (su) -Zhe (jiang) Revolutionary Allied Army took control of Nanjing on 2 December 1911. The recovery of Nanjing laid the foundation of the Chinese Republic.



▲ 1911年10月10日武昌起义爆发。图为起义后的武昌军政府。
The Wuchang Uprising Broke Out on 10 October 1911. The Photograph Shows: the Wuchang Military Government after the Uprising.

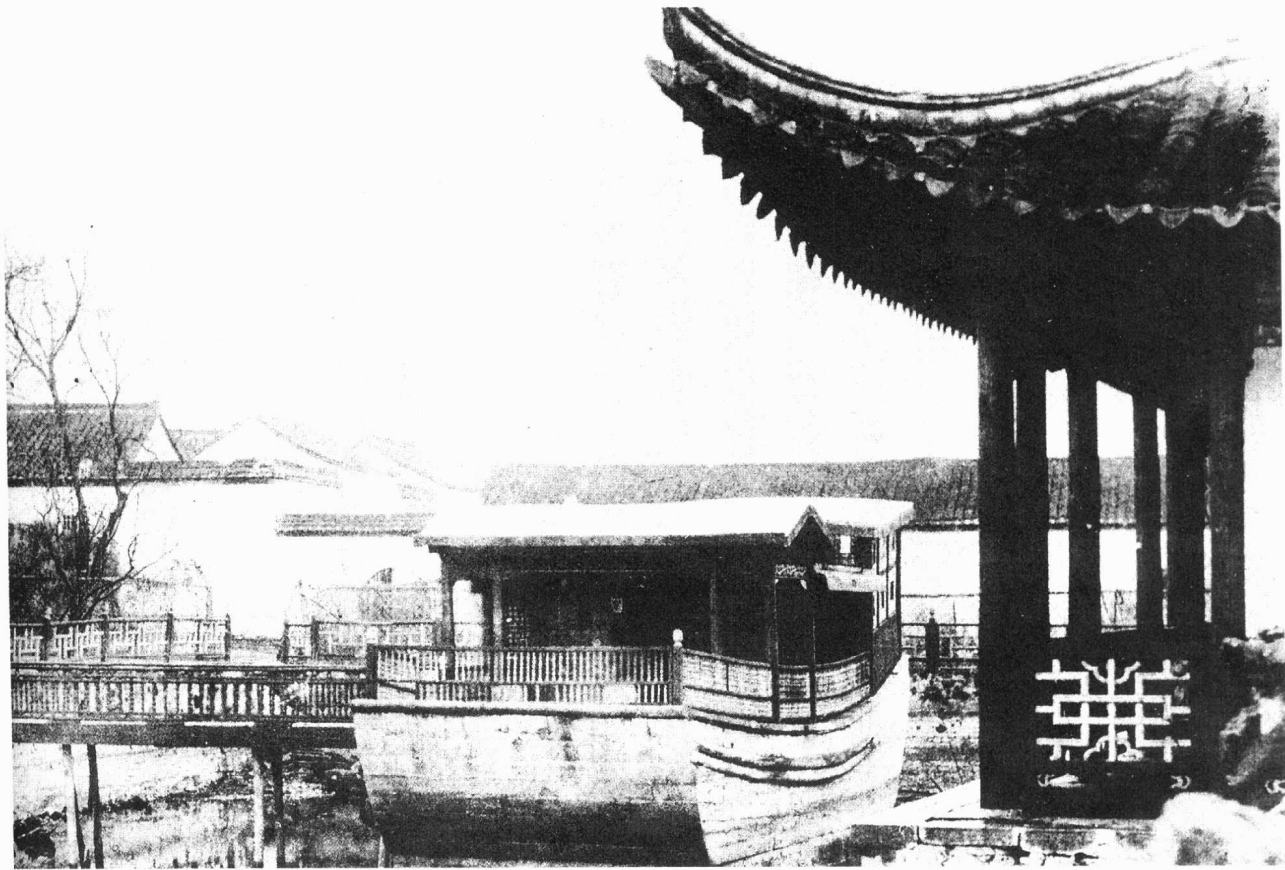
► 武昌起义后各省独立示意图（数字表示独立日期）
Sketch Map Illustrating the Independence of Provinces After the Wuchang Uprising (with the Date of Independence)





▲ 清朝两江总督署西辕门（摄于1889年）

West Outer Gate of the Liangjiang Viceroy's Official Residence of the Manchu Government
(Picture taken in 1889)



▲ 清朝两江总督署西花园（摄于1910年）

West Garden of the Compound of the Liangjiang Viceroy's Official Residence of the Manchu Government
(Picture taken in 1910)



▲ 清朝两江总督署东墙远眺（摄于1910年）

East Wall of the Compound of the Liangjiang Viceroy's Official Residence of the Manchu Government
(Picture taken in 1910)



◀ 南京光复之役中败走的清朝江宁将军铁良
Tie Liang, the Tartar General of Nanjing of
the Manchu Government Fleeing the City After
the Allied Army's Attack of Nanjing.

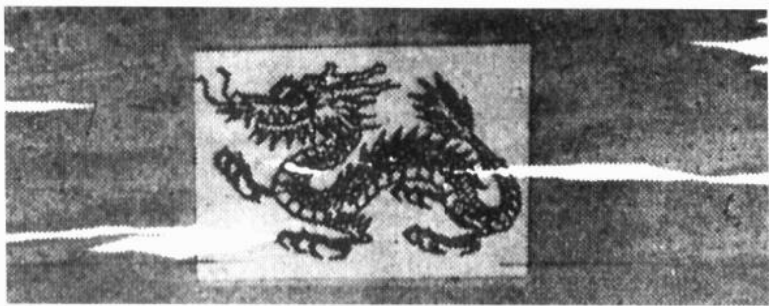
- 清朝末任两江总督张人骏,在江浙联军于1911年12月2日攻克南京前弃城渡江北逃。

Zhang Renjun, the Last Liangjiang Viceroy Gave up the City and Fled Northward Across the Yangtze River after the Capture of Nanjing by the Jiang-Zhe Allied Army on 2 December 1911.





- 南京光复之役中败走江北的清军巡防营署理张勋
Zhang Xun, the Officiating Commander of the Patrol
Camp of the Imperial Troops Fleeing Northward Across
the Yangtze River after the Allied Army's Attack of
Nanjing.



- ◀ 被新军官兵降下的清朝政府龙旗
Dragon Flag of the Manchu Govern-
ment Lowered by Officers and Men of
the Revolutionary Army.



- 率领清朝新军第九镇起义、被推为江浙联军总司令的徐绍桢
Xu Shaozhen, Who Led the Ninth Division of the Imperial Troops to
Revolt Was Elected Commander-in-Chief of the Jiang-Zhe Allied
Army.



- ◀ 江浙联军向南京进发
The Jang-Zhe Allied Army Marching Towards
Nangjing