

<<孙中山在上海>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

Sun - Yat-Sen is highly regarded as the forerunner of the Modern Chinese Democratic Revolution and a nationalist. He is the first one in China to declare that China should abolish feudal monarchy and get rid of the oppression from the western colonizers with revolutions. He also calls for the establishment of a republic and modern in China. Under the leadership of Sun , a huge revolution took place in China in 1920s , in the purpose of changing China. This revolution eventually overthrew monarchy and established Republic of China.

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作者简介

Huang Yaping , who was born on March , 1962 , Nanhui , Shanghai. He has been working at Shanghai Administrative Committee for the Historical Relics of Sun YaFsen and Soong Ching Ling since July 1986. He edited and published various academic works and popular public readings , which include : Soong Ching Ling in Shanghai , Soong Ching Ling and the 20th Century , Soong Ching Ling , Sun YaFsen.

He has been the long-term participant of secretary section of Shanghai Research Association of Soong Ching Ling and organized several international seminars such as Soong Ching Ling and the Anti - Japanese War.

Sun Yat-sen ; History , Reality and Future , Soong Yao Ru and his time. He has been the chief editor of the bimonthly The Trends of the Study of Sun YaFsen and Soong Ching Ling , Deputy Chief of the Research Section of Shanghai Administrative Committee of the Historical Relics of Sun Yat sen and Soong Ching Ling

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书籍目录

Introduction Photos Residence Works Relics Chronicles and Activities of Sun-Yat-Sen in Shanghai

## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： On September 4th 1922, Sun held the first meeting to study how to reorganize Kuomintang in China. On November 15th, Sun called in 59 Kuomintang representatives to discuss the amended plan of reforming Kuomintang. On January 1st 1923, Sun Yat-Sen issued 'Declaration of Chinese Kuomintang'. On January 2nd, Sun organized a general meeting of reforming Kuomintang and proclaimed the 'General Chapter of Kuomintang'. In late March, as the Prime Minister, Sun made the appointments of department heads of Kuomintang and members of military committee, etc. On January 17th, Yue Fei came to Shanghai and discussed with Sun about issues including the cooperation between Kuomintang and CPC, reorganizing Kuomintang, setting up armies, Russia and Comintern providing aids for Chinese revolution, etc. On 26th, both parties signed the Declaration of Sun Wen and Yue Fei, thus Sun established the union with Soviet Russia. In January that year, Comintern also passed the resolution of cooperation between Kuomintang and CPC. Meanwhile Sun organized two forces to suppress Chen Jiongming. On January 16th, Chen was driven out of Guangzhou. On February 15th, Sun returned to Guangzhou and set up revolutionary government for the third time. In August Sun sent a group to Soviet Russia to talk about aids. As required by Sun, Soviet government assigned a political and military consultant to stay in Guangzhou permanently to give instructions to Sun to organize revolutionary activities. On January 20th 1924, Sun-Yat-Sen presided the first National Congress of Kuomintang and completed the reorganization of Kuomintang and cooperation with CPC in terms of organizational forms. In fact, this meeting symbolized the establishment of the first cooperation between Kuomintang and CPC. After the congress, Sun established executive departments in Beijing, Shanghai and Hankou. He also set up the Nationalist Party of China Army Officer Academy, i. e. Whampoa Military Academy. Between January 27th 1924 to August 24th, he made a series of speeches on the Three Principles of the People. However, his reorganization of Kuomintang and cooperation with CPC were opposed by many party members. Most people in the party had doubts and worries with his policies. But Sun believed that Kuomintang needed fresh blood to revive and set himself against those right-wing members. When some opponents threatened him that they would quit Kuomintang, Sun immediately expelled them.

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### 编辑推荐

《孙中山在上海(英文版)》中孙中山被誉为先导的现代化中国民主革命和民族主义。他是第一个在中国宣布，中国应该废除封建王朝摆脱压迫从西方殖民者与革命。他还呼吁建立一个共和国和模型在中国。一个巨大的革命在中国20世纪20年代，目的在变化中的中国。这革命推翻了君主制，建立共和国最终中国的。

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