

Interpretation of xinhai revolution of 1911 in contemporary popular chinese cultu...

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



The paper “ Interpretation of the Xinhai Revolution of 1911 in Contemporary Popular Chinese Culture and Politics” is an outstanding example of a term paper on social science. As time passes, the scholars and the political actors become more uncertain about the significance of the Chinese revolution. In an attempt to explain it, some scholars and politicians have explained in it in three phenomena. These phenomena include the appropriation of the 1911 contemporary and popular culture, the use of the 1911 metaphor for contemporary politics and changing of 1911 over the past decades (Rana 1010). The 1911 revolution is inclusive of various revolutions that took place as explained by the phenomena. For instance, the Xinhai Revolution that was a major event in the Chinese Communist Party played a great role. In the endeavor to clear the doubts, Liu Zaifu and Li Zehou wrote their book “ Farewell to Revolution”. It was said to be a controversial book since it was titled “ Farewell to Revolution” that was unclear and they argued with the disillusion of the Chinese 20th-century Revolutions (Rana 1009).

The book “ Farewell to Revolution” was in contrast with influential Chinese intellectuals. Among them is Wang Hui, who described the revolution of Chinese in the past and the future, saying that the Revolution of China was not to be misunderstood as the Farewell to Revolution portrayed it. In line with the intellectuals view, the Xinhai Revolution presented another problem in their attempt to explain the Chinese Revolution. This was the historical vessel of a bomb plot that led to the rebellion of the city’s military garrison (Rana 1010). It was concluded that the Xinhai revolution lacked meaning in the revolution of China for it failed to give a clear outlook of the revolution

much of the past and the current Chinese history. It only defined events that led to the malleability of the interpreters of the Chinese Revolution.

In other parts of China, a conference was held and aired in the Tianjin television about official celebrations of the revolution. It was fashioned as a drama by the propaganda Department of Central Committee. This led to the benefit of the Wuhan city in which the accidental revolution took place. This was because of the building of the 1911 revolutionary monument and museum that acted as an attraction for the internal tourists and international tourists who were interested in the revolution of China.

The 1911 revolution has also been of benefit to China since it led to the opening of commercial potentials. A website Xinhai geming jinian had the official stores of the commercial possibilities that arose. They included the baseball caps, T-shirts and also tea, which were declared as a national drink in China (Rana 1012). This 1911 revolution persisted as unclear and questions about it arose. A debate was held in 2010 by university students from both sides of Taiwan Street with the aim of answering these questions. Some students opposed the debate while others supported it. It led to divided views of the revolution of China. Another debate was held to elaborate on the revolution. It aimed at explaining the real meaning of Sun Yat-sen's three principles. These principles were nationalism, popular rights and people's livelihood (Rana 1012)). This led to the exposure to people's attitudes to the Chinese revolution and its significance of the Chinese citizens. This led to more question from the public on several issues of the

revolution, for instance, the reasons why the 1911 revolution was to be commemorated in China.

Conclusion

Other scholars like Yuan still rejected the need for the 1911 revolution. This was unlike Yang Tianshi and Zhang Kaiyuan, who highly supported it. However, Chinese historians still share a common ground in that they never discuss the past without an eye to the present.