

黃花崗起義

1910 年年底，孫中山在南洋籌得革命經費十餘萬圓，黃興遂以之購置槍械彈藥；其後更計劃在 1911 年農曆三月十五日於廣州起義。由於同盟會會員溫生財刺殺廣州將軍孚琦被捕，廣州起義被逼延期。農曆三月廿九日，黃興率領百多名敢死隊員攻破兩廣總督署，

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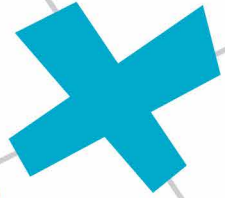
革命派的崛起



兩廣總督張鳴岐落荒而逃。經數日激戰，因糧盡援絕，起義以失敗告終；時尋獲的遺骸七十二具由潘達微收葬在黃花崗。是次起義遂稱為「黃花崗起義」，又稱「三二九起義」或「第三次廣州起義」。民國成立後，黃花崗墓地修建成「七十二烈士之墓」。

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Huanghuagang Uprising

At the end of 1910, Dr. Sun Yat-sen raised some 100,000 dollars in South East Asia for the revolution. Huang Xing used the money to buy firearms and ammunition. He made plans to launch an uprising in Guangzhou on the 15th day of the third moon of the lunar calendar in 1911, but since Wen Shengcai, a member of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance, was arrested for assassinating Fuqi, a Guangzhou general, the date of the uprising had to be postponed. On the 29th day of the third moon of the lunar calendar, Huang Xing led a death squad of some 100 people and attacked the office of the Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces. The Viceroy, Zhang Mingqi, fled in

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panic, but the uprising failed after days of vigorous battles, because of shortages of food and support. The 72 bodies found right after the uprising ended were buried by Pan Dawei at Huanghuagang. This uprising was later known as the “Huanghuagang Uprising”, the “329 Uprising” or the “Third Guangzhou Uprising”. After the Republic was founded, a large tomb and memorial were built at the Huanghuagang burial place, called “The Tomb of the 72 Martyrs”.

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