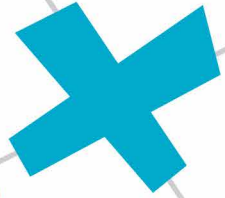




## 康有為、梁啟超

康有為與弟子梁啟超為協助光緒帝於 1898 年推行「戊戌變法」的主要官員，變法歷時僅 103 天，就因慈禧太后發動政變而終止，因此又稱為「百日維新」。康、梁二人被迫流亡海外。康有為 1899 年輾轉抵達加拿大，成立「保皇會」，又名「中國維新會」，至 1907 年改名「帝國憲政會」，鼓吹在中國實行君主立憲；梁啟超則流亡至日本，並在當地出版《清議報》評論政事。

革命派的崛起



## Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao

Kang Youwei and his student, Liang Qichao, were the main government officials who helped the Emperor Guangxu roll out the “Hundred Days’ Reform” in 1898. The reform lasted for just 103 days and was terminated by a coup d’état initiated by the Empress Dowager Cixi. Kang and Liang were forced into exile. Kang Youwei eventually reached Canada in 1899 and founded the “Bao Huang Hui” (Protect the Emperor Society), also known as the “China Reform Society”. It was renamed the “Chinese Empire Constitutionalist Association” in 1907, and advocated the implementation of a constitutional monarchy in China. Liang Qichao fled to Japan, where he established *Qing Yi Bao* to discuss political matters.

The Rise of the Revolutionists