




北京兵變

袁世凱代表清廷與革命軍進行南北議和，革命軍以臨時大總統之位利誘袁，袁遂迫清帝退位。孫中山見民主共和已達，遂把臨時大總統之位讓予袁世凱，條件為臨時政府須設於南京、袁世凱必須到南京就職，並必須遵守《臨時約法》，以確保袁離開其根據地到南京，以便革命派監督。可是，袁世凱以北方軍情不穩為由，拒絕南

▶ 下一頁

民國的誕生



下就職；其嫡系曹錕的部隊遂在北京策動暴動，是為「北京兵變」。各國使團急電駐軍入京，並拒撤軍。參議院只好同意袁世凱在北京就職，臨時參議院更遷往北京。

◀ 上一頁

民國的誕生

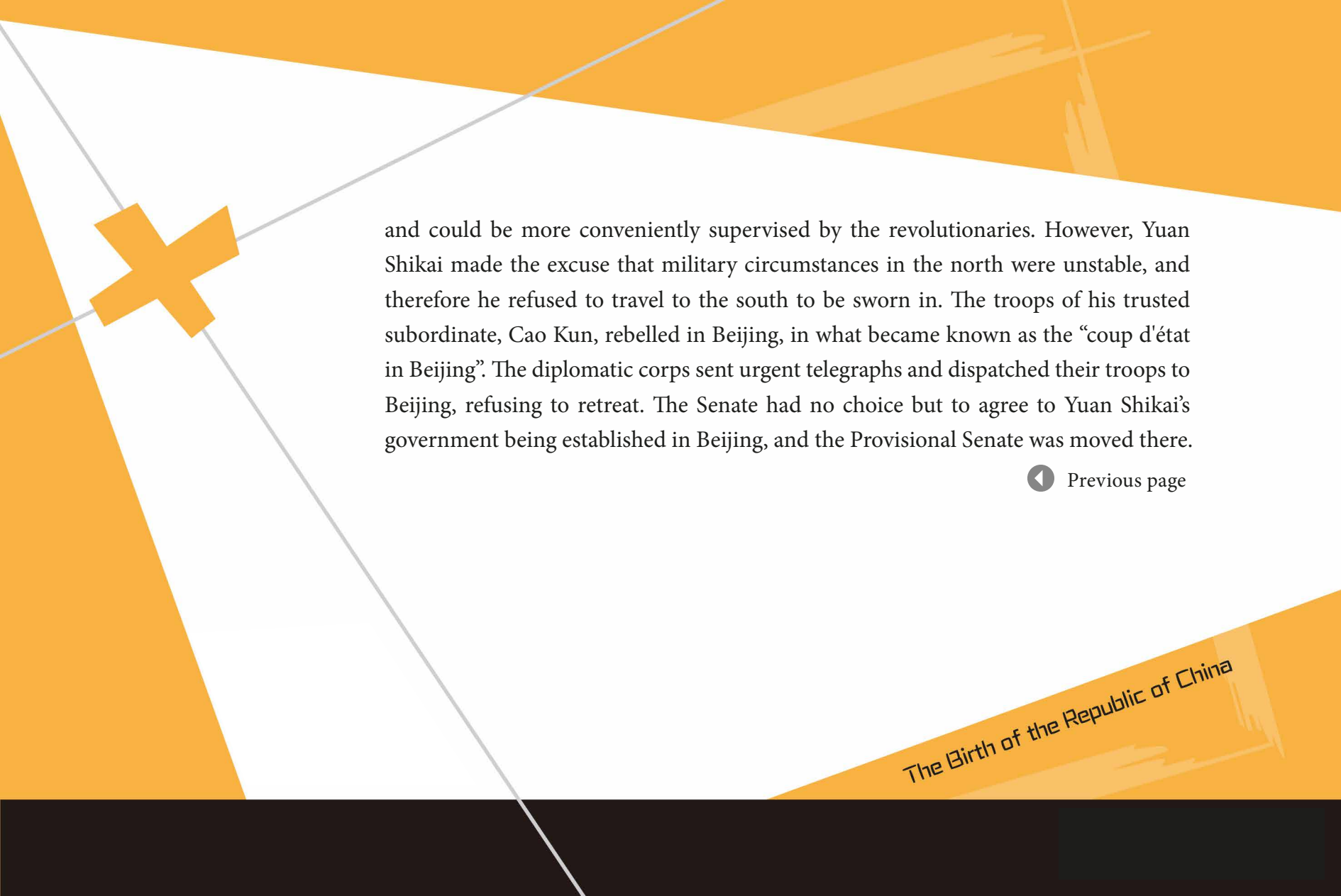


Coup d'état in Beijing

On behalf of the Qing court, Yuan Shikai held the North-South Negotiation with the revolutionary army, which lured Yuan with the position of the Provisional President. Yuan then forced the Qing emperor to abdicate. Seeing that the goals of democracy and republicanism had been achieved, Dr. Sun Yat-sen stepped down in favour of Yuan Shikai as the Provisional President, provided that the Provisional Government was set up in Nanjing, where Yuan Shikai was to be sworn in and that the Provisional Constitution was complied with. Yuan was asked to comply with these provisions so that he would have to relocate to Nanjing, where he would be far from his stronghold

 Next page

The Birth of the Republic of China



and could be more conveniently supervised by the revolutionaries. However, Yuan Shikai made the excuse that military circumstances in the north were unstable, and therefore he refused to travel to the south to be sworn in. The troops of his trusted subordinate, Cao Kun, rebelled in Beijing, in what became known as the “coup d'état in Beijing”. The diplomatic corps sent urgent telegraphs and dispatched their troops to Beijing, refusing to retreat. The Senate had no choice but to agree to Yuan Shikai's government being established in Beijing, and the Provisional Senate was moved there.

 [Previous page](#)