




黎元洪

畢業於天津北洋水師學堂，曾參與中日甲午戰爭，後追隨張之洞，負責督練新軍，並多次赴日本學習軍事。1906年起駐守湖廣武昌。武昌起義時，被迫出任湖北軍政府都督。民國成立，黎元洪被選為副總統。然而，他並不認同袁世凱稱帝。1916年袁世凱死後，黎元洪接任為大總統。1917年與國務總理段祺瑞就中國應否

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民國的誕生



向德國宣戰發生「府(總統府)院(國務院)之爭」，黎元洪電召張勳北上調停，並解散國會，張勳遂領軍入京，擁立宣統帝再次登基，史稱「張勳復辟」，唯此鬧劇十二日後即平息，黎元洪也因而下台。到了 1922 至 23 年，黎元洪曾再次出任大總統。

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民國的誕生




Li Yuanhong

Li Yuanhong was a graduate of Tianjin Beiyang Navy Academy and took part in the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) . He later followed Zhang Zhidong and oversaw the training of the New Army. He was sent to Japan a few times for military studies. He was stationed in Huguang Wuchang in 1906. After the Wuchang Uprising, Li Yuanhong was forced to take office as the government's military governor of the Hubei army. Li was elected Vice President when the Republic was founded. However, Li did not support Yuan Shikai's self-proclamation as emperor. After Yuan died in

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The Birth of the Republic of China



1916, Li Yuanhong became President. Li and Duan Qirui, the Premier, conflicted greatly over the decision to declare war with the Germans in 1917. Their conflict was known as the “dispute of the President’s Office and the State Council”, Li Yuanhong sent a telegraph to Zhang Xun, asking him to travel north to mediate the situation and dissolve Parliament. Zhang led his troops to Beijing and proclaimed the restoration of Emperor Xuantong (Puyi). The event is known as “Zhang Xun’s Restoration”. Only 12 days later, the farce died out, resulting in Li Yuanhong stepping down. Li resumed his role as President from 1922 to 1923.

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