

重建海軍

洋務運動的推行是為了富國強兵，當中包括成立了廣東水師、福建水師、南洋水師和北洋水師；其中北洋水師一度為當時規模世界第八、亞洲第一的海軍艦隊，可惜在甲午戰爭裡為日本徹底擊敗。清政府遂裁撤海軍衙門，旋即卻又決定重建北洋海軍，並陸續訂

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列強瓜分中國



購艦艇，選拔培育海軍人才。載灃攝政後，成立籌辦海軍事務處，不久更升格為海軍部。由於列強已佔據了華北的優良港口如大連、旅順、威海等，清政府在 1909 年決定在浙江象山籌建新的海軍港，以解決缺乏適合艦隊停泊的海軍基地的情況。

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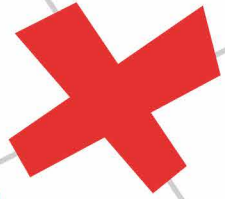


Rebuilding the navy

The Self-Strengthening Movement was rolled out with the objective of strengthening the country and its army. This involved establishing the Guangdong Fleet, Fujian Fleet, Nanyang (south oceans) Fleet and Beiyang (north oceans) Fleet. The Beiyang Fleet was once regarded as the eighth biggest in the world and was Asia's number one navy fleet. Sadly, the navy fleet was completely defeated by the Japanese in the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95). The Qing government, as a result, dissolved the navy yamen. But soon afterwards, it decided to re-establish the Beiyang Fleet, and began to order battleships

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and select and groom navy talent. When Prince Chun was Regent, he founded the Preparatory Navy Affairs Office, which was soon upgraded to the Department of the Navy. Since the Great Powers occupied many quality ports in northern China, such as Dalian, Lüshun and Weihai, the Qing government decided to build a new navy port in Xiangshan, Zhejiang province in 1909. This resolved the problem of not having a suitable navy base for the new fleet.

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