



孫中山先生生平事蹟簡表

BRIEF CHART OF EVENTS IN DR SUN YAT-SEN'S LIFE

請參觀位於一樓的「孫中山與近代中國」展覽，然後在空格內填上適當的答案。

Please visit the exhibition entitled “Dr Sun Yat-sen and Modern China” on the first floor and fill in the blanks with the correct answers.



階段 Stage	年份 (歲數) Year (Age)	孫中山先生生平事蹟 Events in Dr Sun Yat sen's Life
出生與成長 Birth and Upbringing	1866	孫先生出生於廣東省 <u>香山</u> 縣 (今廣東省中山市)。 Dr Sun was born in <u>Xiangshan</u> county, Guangdong province (present-day Zhongshan city, Guangdong province).
	1879 (十三歲) (Age 13)	隨母親往 <u>檀香山</u> (今夏威夷) 探望兄長孫眉，並入讀當地教會學校。 Dr Sun, together with his mother, visited his elder brother Sun Mei in <u>Hawaii</u> and studied in church schools there.
	1883 (十七歲) (Age 17)	到香港，就讀於 <u>拔萃</u> 書室 (今拔萃男書院)，次年入讀 <u>中央</u> 書院 (今皇仁書院)。 Dr Sun came to Hong Kong and studied at <u>Diocesan</u> Home and Orphanage (present-day Diocesan Boys' School). In the following year, he enrolled at <u>Government Central</u> School (present-day Queen's College).
	1886 (二十歲) (Age 20)	離港到 <u>廣州</u> (中國廣東省一城市名) 博濟醫院學醫。 Dr Sun left Hong Kong to study medicine in Canton Hospital in <u>Guangzhou</u> (the name of a city in Guangdong, China).
	1887 (二十一歲) (Age 21)	入讀香港 <u>西醫</u> 書院 (孫先生在香港習醫的學校)，一八九二年以第一名的成績畢業。 Dr Sun enrolled at the College of <u>Medicine for Chinese</u> , Hongkong (the school where Dr Sun studied medicine in Hong Kong). He graduated first in his class in 1892.



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革命階段 Revolution Phase	1894 (二十八歲) (Age 28)	於檀香山組織興中會，翌年在香港中環士丹頓街十三號「乾亨行」成立該會總部。 Dr Sun organised Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society) in Hawaii. The following year, he founded the society's headquarters in the Kuen Hang Club at 13 Staunton Street, Central, Hong Kong.
	1895 (二十九歲) (Age 29)	在廣州策動第一次武裝起義，但因消息外洩而失敗，清廷以重賞通緝。同年十二月，剪辮易服，再往檀香山。 Dr Sun instigated the first uprising in Guangzhou . The uprising failed due to leaked information, and the Qing court subsequently offered a sizeable reward for his arrest. In December of the same year, Dr Sun cut his queue, changed his attire and went to Hawaii again.
	1896 (三十歲) (Age 30)	往英國探望康德黎醫生時被誘捕，在英國倫敦蒙難十二天。 While visiting Dr James Cantile in London , Britain, Dr Sun was kidnapped and held in captivity for 12 days.
	1897 (三十一歲) (Age 31)	前往日本，曾用化名「中山樵」，故後來人們尊稱他為「孫中山」先生。 Dr Sun travelled to Japan. He used the pseudonym Nakayama Shō, thus people later called him Mr Sun Zhongshan (the Japanese Kanji of "Nakayama" is read as "Zhongshan").
	1900 (三十四歲) (Age 34)	策動惠州起義，可惜未能成功。 Dr Sun instigated the Huizhou uprising, which failed.
	1905 (三十九歲) (Age 34)	在日本東京成立同盟會(革命組織的名稱)，並創辦革命報刊《民報》，他在創刊詞中提出「三民主義」的革命綱領。 Dr Sun founded Tongmenghui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) (the name of a revolutionary organisation) in Tokyo, Japan, and established the <i>Min Bao</i> (People's Journal), a revolutionary publication. In the inaugural address of the <i>Min Bao</i> , Dr Sun mentioned the guidelines for his revolutionary campaign, the Three Principles of the People.
	民國元年， First Year Republican period 1912 (四十六歲) (Age 46)	武昌起義成功後，孫先生於翌年元旦在南京就任臨時大總統。二月清朝皇帝溥儀退位，結束了清朝二百六十七年的統治。 Following the success of the Wuchang uprising, Dr Sun took office as Provisional President in Nanjing on 1 January of the following year. In February, Qing emperor Puyi abdicated, ending 267 years of Manchu rule.



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	1912	<p>為實現國家統一，辭任臨時大總統之職，推薦<u>袁世凱</u>接任。</p> <p>In order to unite the country, Dr Sun resigned as Provisional President and recommended <u>Yuan Shikai</u> as his successor.</p>
護法階段 Protection of the Constitution Phase	<u>1913</u> <u>(四十七歲)</u> <u>(Age 47)</u>	<p>國民黨的理事長<u>宋教仁</u>被殺，幕後黑手疑為袁世凱，再加上袁世凱未經國會同意向英、俄、法、德、日五國銀行大借款，孫先生遂發起「<u>二次革命</u>」，事敗後逃至日本。</p> <p><u>Song Jiaoren</u>, chairman of the Chinese Nationalist Party, was killed. Yuan Shikai was believed to have masterminded the assassination. In addition, he took out enormous loans with banks from Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Japan without the consent of the parliament. These developments prompted Dr Sun to launch the <u>Second Revolution</u>. He fled to Japan following its failure.</p>
	<u>1914</u> <u>(四十八歲)</u> <u>(Age 48)</u>	<p>孫先生在日本<u>東京</u> (城市名) 成立中華革命黨。</p> <p>Dr Sun founded the Chinese Revolutionary Party in <u>Tokyo</u> (city name).</p>
	1915 (四十九歲) (Age 49)	<p>袁世凱於一九一五年十二月宣佈於一九一六年元旦稱帝，蔡鍔等人組織<u>護國軍</u>迫使袁世凱取消帝制。翌年孫先生返回上海指揮各地討伐袁世凱，袁氏於六月六日鬱鬱而終。</p> <p>In December 1915, Yuan Shikai announced that he would be crowned as emperor of China on 1 January 1916. Cai E and others formed the <u>Army for the Protection of the Country</u> and forced Yuan to abolish the monarchy. The following year, Dr Sun returned to Shanghai to command the nationwide punitive expedition against Yuan Shikai, who died miserably on 6 June.</p>



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護法階段 Protection of the Constitution Phase	1917 (五十一歲) (Age 51)	<p>袁世凱死後，中國陷入軍閥割據的局面。孫先生於一九一七年第一次在廣州建立政權，欲維護《臨時約法》，並於八月召開了非常國會會議，建立中華民國軍政府，被推選為中華民國海陸軍大元帥。</p> <p>After the death of Yuan Shikai, China descended into a state of warlordism. In 1917, Dr Sun established the first government in Guangzhou in an attempt to protect the Provisional Constitution. He convened the Extraordinary Parliament in August and established the Military Government of the Republic of China. Dr Sun was elected Navy and Army Grand Marshal of the Republic of China.</p>
	1921 (五十五歲) (Age 55)	<p>孫先生被推舉為中華民國非常大總統。</p> <p>Dr Sun was elected Extraordinary President of the Republic of China.</p>
	1924 (五十八歲) (Age 58)	<p>孫先生在廣州以總理身份主持中國國民黨第一次全國代表大會，會上確立了國民黨「聯俄、聯共、扶助農工」的三大政策。同年六月，孫先生出席了黃埔軍校的開學典禮。十一月，他應軍閥馮玉祥的邀請北上共商國是。</p> <p>In the capacity of party premier, Dr Sun chaired the First National Congress of the Chinese Nationalist Party in Guangzhou. During the meeting, the three policies of “working with Russia, working with the Communists, and supporting agriculture and industry” were laid down for the party. In June of the same year, he attended the inauguration ceremony of the Whampoa Military Academy. In November, he travelled to Beijing at the invitation of Feng Yuxiang to discuss national affairs.</p>
	1925 (五十九歲) (Age 59)	<p>孫先生因肝癌與世長辭。</p> <p>Dr Sun died of liver cancer.</p>