

English

The Pioneer of Democratic Republic

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

1866-1925

Opening Hours

09:00-18:00 daily

(except Chinese New Year's Eve and the first day of Chinese New Year and Scheduled maintenance)

1st Floor of National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, East History Exhibition Room



A

Education

That was the first time I witnessed the wonder of paddle wheel ships and the magnificence of the ocean; since then I have been determined to learn from the West and explore the world.

As a 14-year old boy (1879), Sun Yat-sen followed his mother and elder brother to Honolulu and experienced Western civilization and Christianity for the first time. This trip broadened his mind and inspired the great cause of his life. In 1892, he graduated summa cum laude from the College of Medicine for Chinese (now known as the University of Hong Kong, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine).

B

Great Aspiration

Advocate Ideas at School and Engage Himself in the World by Practicing Medicine

When studying medicine in Hong Kong, the young Sun Yat-sen often spoke about revolution with Yang He-ling, Chen Shao-bai, and You Lie and together they were called as "the Four Bandits." In 1894, being full of the spirit of reform, Sun Yat-sen wrote a proposal to Li Hong-zhang, an official in the Imperial Court of Qing Dynasty. His suggestions were rejected, thus fueling his ambitions for the future revolution to save the country.

C

Revolution Movement

To Drive out Manchus, Revive China, and Establish a United Government

When the First Sino-Japanese War began in 1894, Sun Yat-sen went to Honolulu and founded Hsing-Chung-Hui(Society for the Revival of China), the first revolutionary organization in modern China that was widely supported by overseas Chinese and groups of ambitious chinese youths. After 10 failed attempts at revolution over 17 years, Sun Yat-sen finally succeeded after the Wuchang Uprising and the Xinhai Revolution that followed, ending two thousand years of monarchical dictatorship and starting a new era of Chinese democracy.

D

The Pioneer of Democratic Republic

Pursuing the welfare for 400 million people is a sign of universal love

Following the success of the Xinhai Revolution, Sun Yat-sen was inaugurated in Nanjing as the Provisional President of the Republic of China. He established the Provisional Government, organized the Provisional Senate, and promulgated the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China, starting a new republican era. Sun Yat-sen spent all of his life creating and maintaining the republic and pursuing the goal of promoting a united, prosperous and powerful China. Hence, in 1940, the Nationalist Government issued an order to esteem him as the "The Founder of the Nation."

E

Ideals Fulfilled

My ideal of a revolution, generally speaking, lies in Three Principles of the People and Five-Power Constitution.

Although Sun Yat-sen would not live to see his Five-Power Constitution become a reality, his followers continued on to realize his blueprint of national reconstruction by successively completing three stages: the period of military government, the period of political tutelage, and the period of constitutional government. Moreover, they realized the Principle of Minsheng(people's livelihood) and the ideal of a democratic republic in Taiwan.

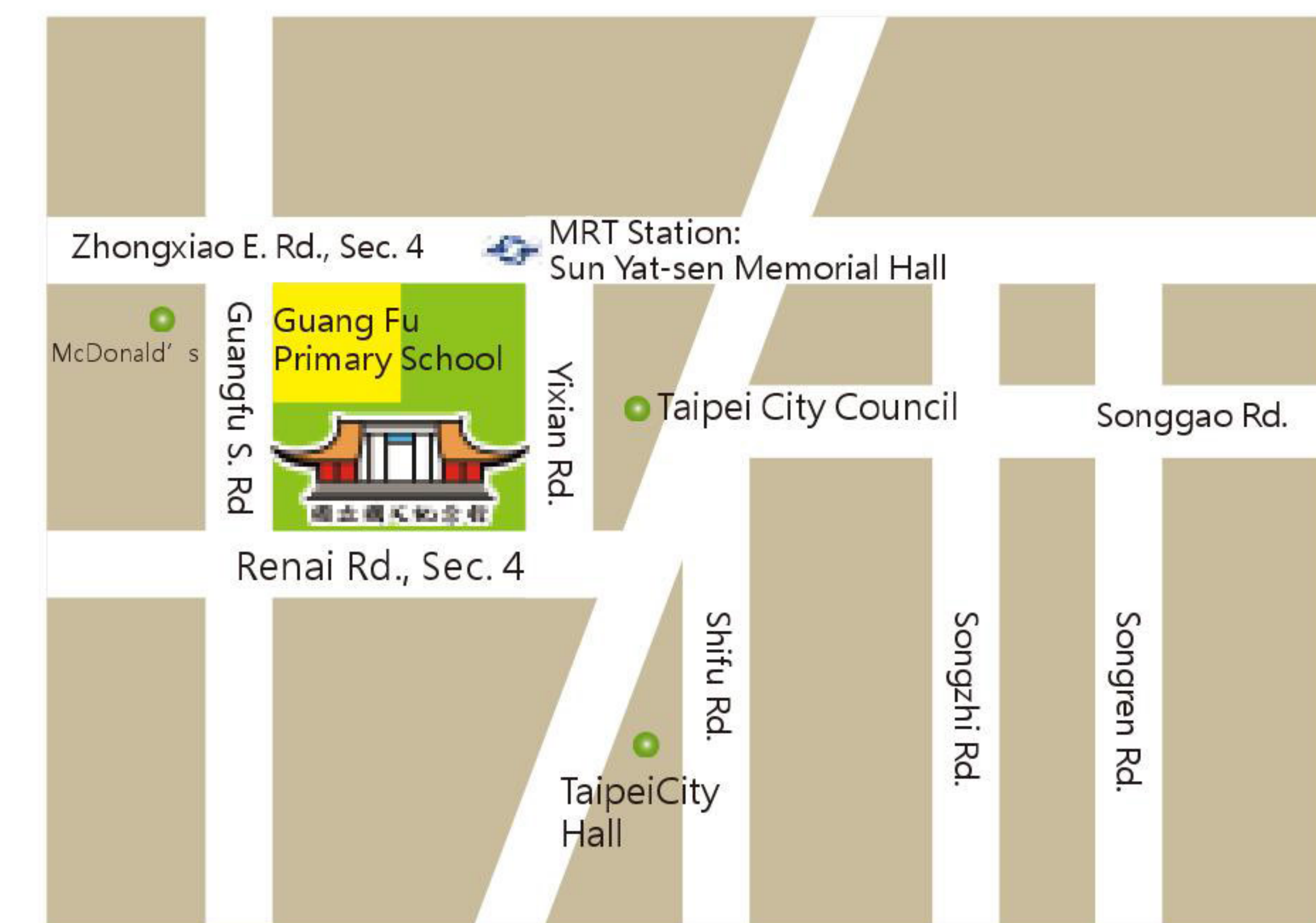
F

Legacies of Dr. Sun Yat Sen

All Shall Live to Serve but not to Deprive

Sun Yat-sen is a universally respected historical figure. Later generations honor his legacy in a variety of ways. His theories still continue to be studied and advocated, and has served firmly as the foundation for cross-straits peace development.

Visiting Information



【 Opening Hours 】

09 : 00 - 18 : 00 daily

(except Chinese New Year's Eve and the first day of Chinese New Year and scheduled maintenance)

Customer service: (02) 2725-5891

Tel.: (02) 2758-8008~15

Reception service: (02) 2758-8008#527

Add.: No. 505, Renai Rd., Sec. 4, 11073 Xinyi District, Taipei City

Web: <http://www.yatsen.gov.tw>

E-mail: sun@yatsen.gov.tw

Guiding Reservation: 09 : 00 - 17 : 00

【 Parking Information 】

1. Cioan Parking Lot next to MRT Station: Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Exit 2
2. Taipei City Government Parking Lot
3. 1st Parking Lot of National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall (opposite to Mc Donald' s on Guangfu S. Rd.) and the 2nd Parking Lot (entrance on Zhongxiao E. Rd.)

Floor Plan of Exhibition Room



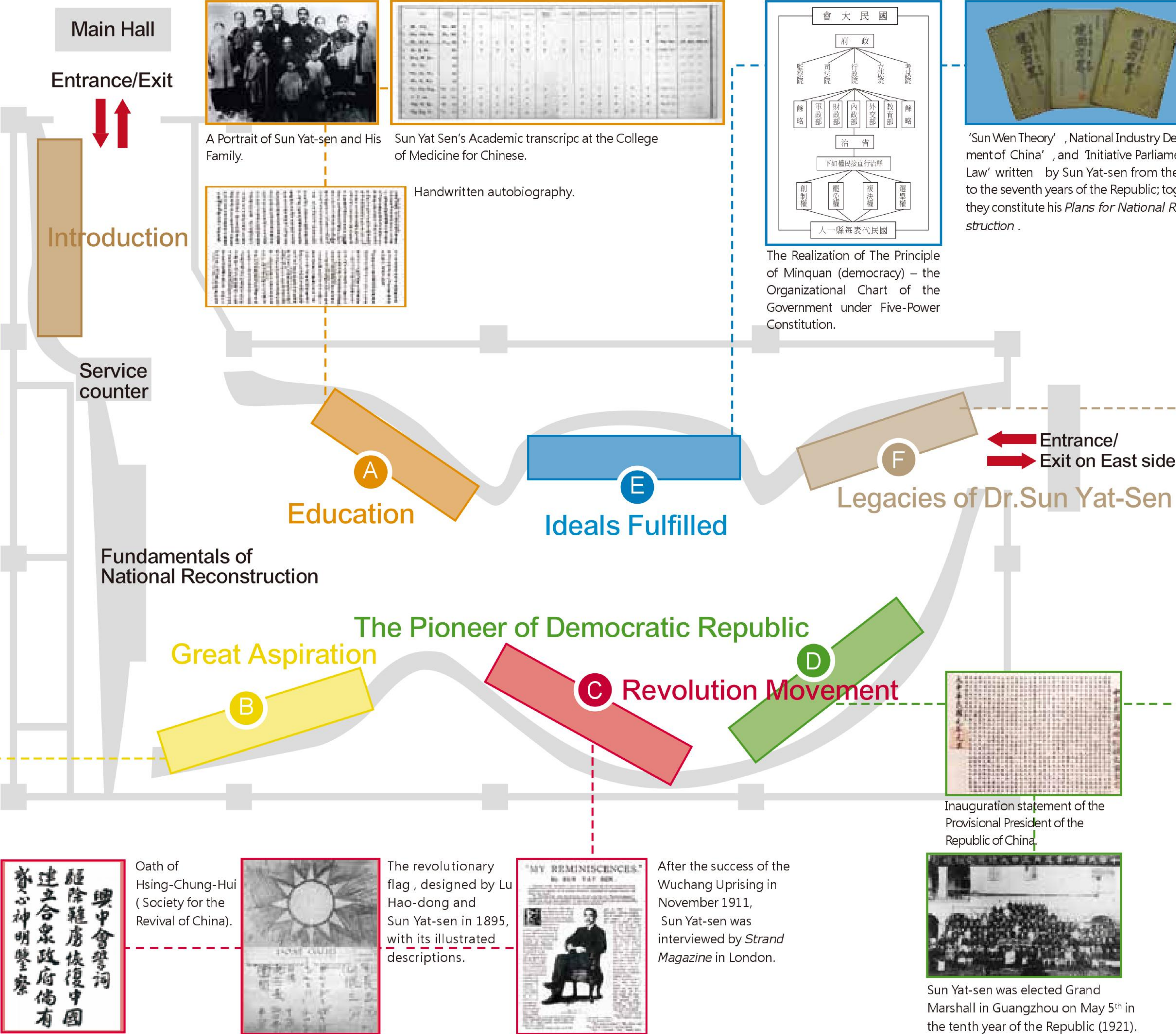
When studying at the College of Medicine for Chinese, Sun Yat-sen spent most of his time speaking about revolution with his friends. Together, they were known as the “Four Bandits” . Starting from the left are Yang He-ling, Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shoa-bai, and You Lie (The one standing was their classmate, Guan Jing-lian).



In his *Warning at a Time of Peace and Prosperity*, Zheng Guanying proposed to “give full scope to skilled citizens, make the best use of land, and ensure the flow of commodities” , which conformed exactly to the goals proposed by Sun Yat-sen to Li Hong-zhang.



Monument built by Guangzhou Boji Hospital.



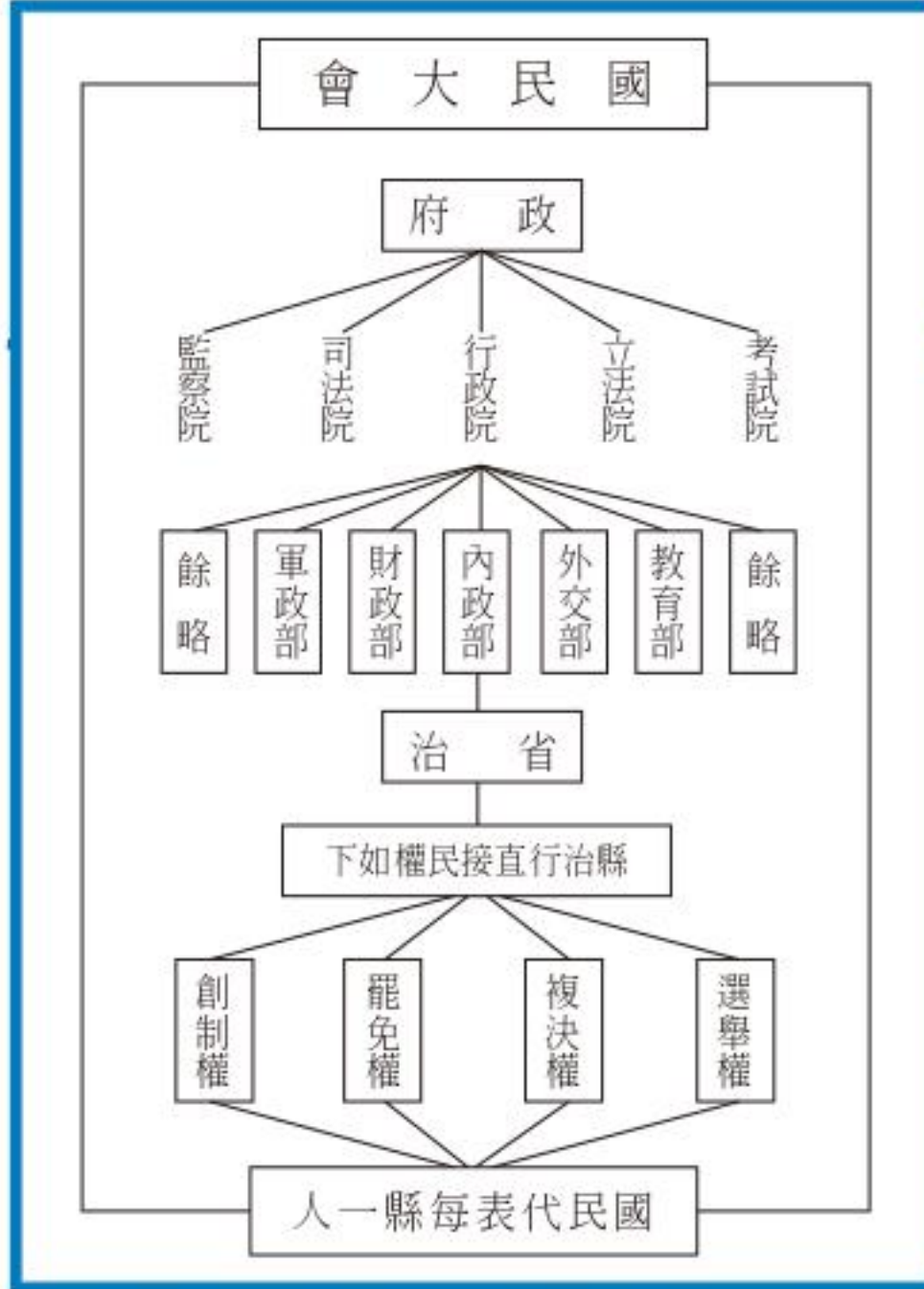
A Portrait of Sun Yat-sen and His Family.



Sun Yat Sen's Academic transcript at the College of Medicine for Chinese.



Handwritten autobiography.



The Realization of The Principle of Minquan (democracy) – the Organizational Chart of the Government under Five-Power Constitution.



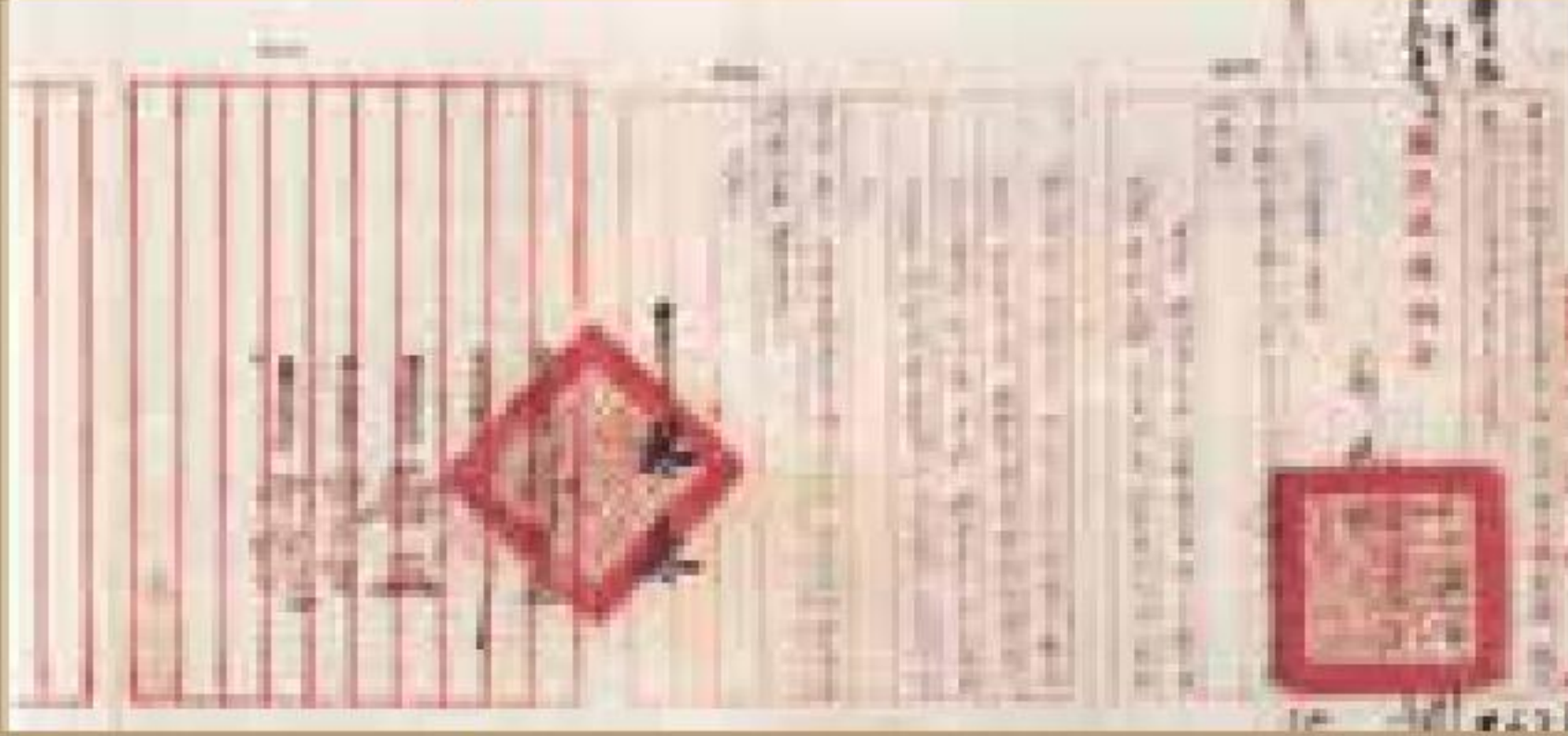
'Sun Wen Theory' , National Industry Development of China' , and 'Initiative Parliamentary Law' written by Sun Yat-sen from the sixth to the seventh years of the Republic; together they constitute his *Plans for National Reconstruction* .



In the 35th year of the Republic (1946), Wu Jing-heng, as the representative chairman of the constitutional council, submitted the *Constitution of the Republic of China* to chairman Chiang Kai-shek of the National Government, fulfilling the ideal of constitutional governance also known as the Principle of Minquan (democracy).



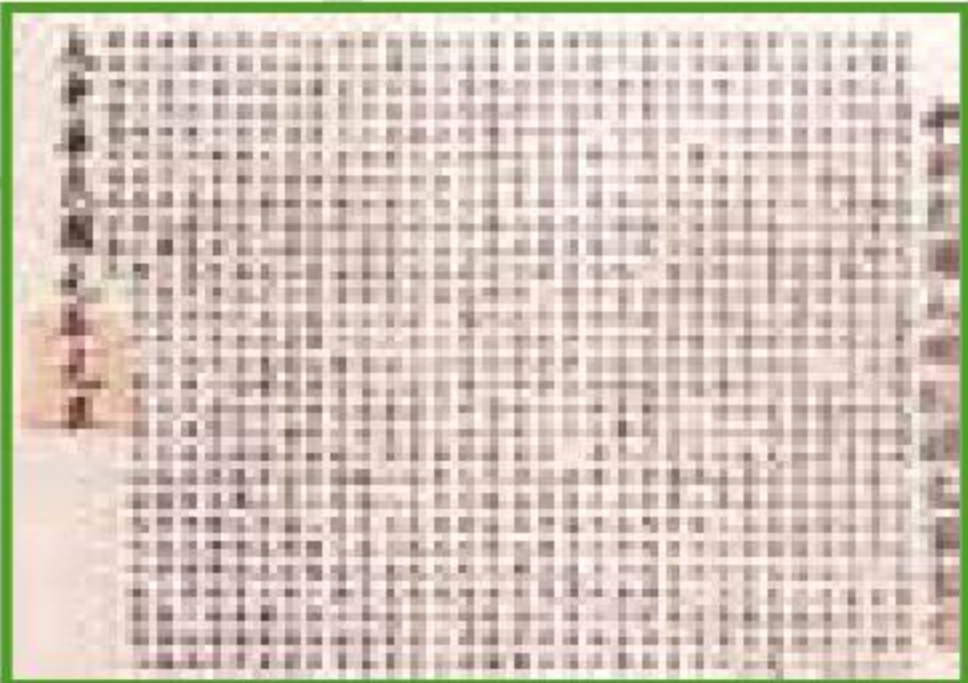
Sun Yat-sen's Will Addressing Family Affairs. Sun Yat-sen's Will Addressing Government Related Issues.



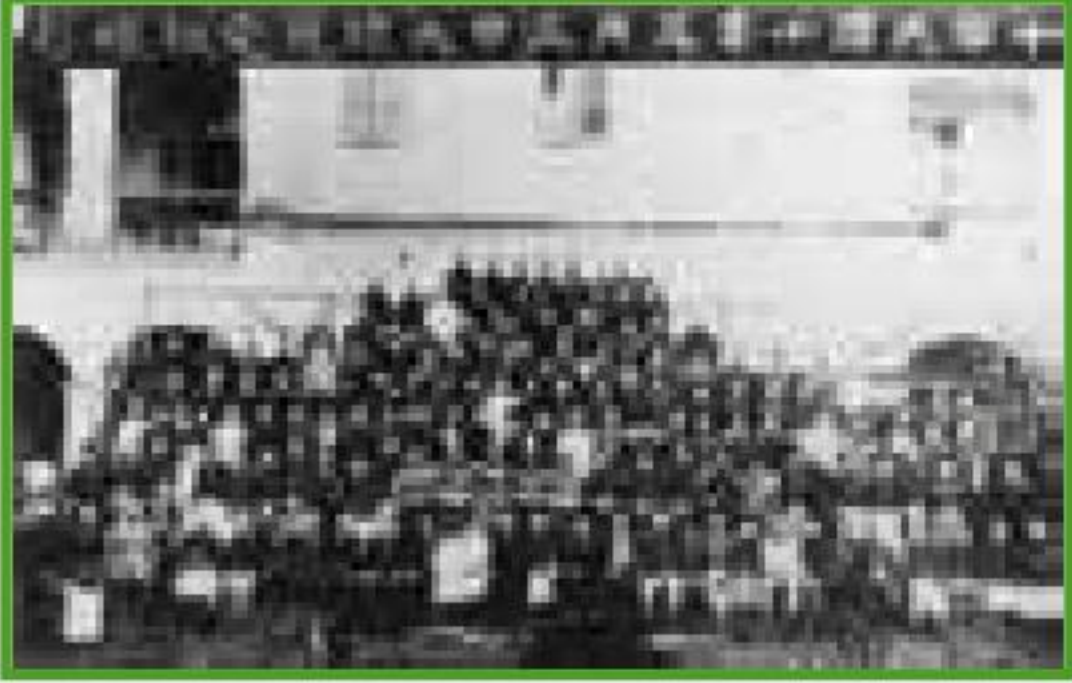
On April 1st in the 29th year of the Republic (1940), the National Government issued an order for everyone to refer to Sun Yat-sen as the “The Founder of the Nation” .



Commemorative Stamps Memorializing Presidents Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen Issued in the United States.



Inauguration statement of the Provisional President of the Republic of China.



Sun Yat-sen was elected Grand Marshall in Guangzhou on May 5th in the tenth year of the Republic (1921).



On June 16th of the 13th year in the Republic (1924), Sun Yat-sen presided over the opening ceremony of the Huangpu Military Academy and took this picture. Starting from the rear left are He Ying-qin, Chiang Kai-shek, and Wang Bo-ling.