

Cross Examination:

A quote from **Zou Rong**, a revolutionary figure in China during the time of the revolution, who wrote on a well known pamphlet:

- "...Revolution eliminates what is corrupt and holds on to what is good. Revolution is to advance from savagery to civilization. Revolution is to eradicate slavery and become the master."

Mr. Rong, is it true that you've previously stated, "revolution eliminates what is corrupt and holds on to what is good."?

Knowing the aftermath of the Xinhai revolution (including the age of War Lords) and Mr. Gang's experiences of corruption in the new system, do you remain true to your statements? Do you still believe that this revolution held on to its original ideals, and didn't perpetuate the corruption Mr. Gang witnessed?

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Statement from Sun Yat-sen:

"The deputies from all the provinces of China, assembled in the city of Nanking, elected me Provisional President of China. In 1912, I assumed office, and ordered the proclamation of the Chinese Republic, the alteration of the lunar calendar, and the declaration of that year as the First year of the Chinese Republic. Thus thirty years passed as one day, and only after their completion did I achieve my principal aim, the aim of my life- the creation of the Chinese Republic."

Mr. Yat-sen, I would like to confirm that creation of the Chinese Republic was your main goal through this revolution?

Do you still believe that the creation of the Chinese Republic was effective in solving the issues the people faced? Did you account for the corruption that Mr. Gang and other citizens witnessed? With this in mind, would you still agree that the revolution created a stable system that represented the voice of the people? With our evidence, would it be fair to come to the conclusion that the revolution simply replaced the old system and changed little politically, especially with your promotion of Yuan Shikai as president?

(Or did it just replace the old system with an equally unfair dictatorship, especially with your promotion of Yuan Shikai as president?)

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From memoir/quote from **Sun Yat-Sen**:

A memoir from Sun Yat-Sen, the leader of the revolutionaries in the Xinhai revolution "committee was discovered, and thirty people were imprisoned [...] At this time, they fell into the hands of the Imperial authorities a list of our artillerymen and other soldiers who were taking part in the work of the Revolution. With the object of saving these comrades from inevitable destruction, it was necessary to act immediately with great urgency [...]."

Mr. Yat-sen, I just want to confirm something with you, is it true that you were out of country on the date 1911, October 11th, the start of the revolution? Yes, well, wouldn't that mean you wouldn't have a clue if the revolutionaries were actually acting with this "great urgency"?

Due to the revolution happened in 1911, a time where you couldn't call someone with a click of your phone, you would probably only hear about most of the revolution through newspapers. This would mean all of your information would be from secondary sources rather than primary, correct. You only arrived to witness work of the revolution on December of 1911, only roughly three months before the revolution would end. If the leader of the revolution wasn't even present during the start of the revolution, which has already been confirmed to the court to be correct, would it be fair for me to ask if this proves the unreliability of the witness presented? That will be all, your honour.

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They mention this

“According to statistics, the Chinese working class numbered about 100,000 before the Xinhai Revolution. That number had increased to 1 million by 1914. Before the May 4th Movement of 1919, the number exceeded 2 million. China also had more than 40 million handicraft workers, transportation workers and peasantry.”

I found this interesting because the living situation of the workers class before the revolution was poor, to say the least. After the revolution they're lifestyles got better but with more people it got harder for the government to maintain a healthy amount of food, comfort and pay for the workers. This number increasing is seemingly good, but almost kind of leads back to the way life was before the revolution. Thus marking some ineffectiveness.

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They mention that their witness “Zou Rong was a revolutionary figure in China during the time of the revolution”.

I found this interesting because Zou Rong died in 1905, and we are arguing against the revolution of 1911-1912. I believe that this shows he is not a true “witness” of the revolution being as he died before it really happened.