The Historical Status of China’s Tibet (part 3)

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Abstract

How were relations between the motherland and Tibet during the period of the Republic of China (1912-49)? Did the local government of Tibet still maintain the subordinate relationship with the Central Government? When the Tibetan separatists were obliged to admit some facts that Chinese emperors before the founding of the Republic of China had ruled Tibet, they went all out to say Tibet was an independent political entity following the founding of the Republic of China. Chapter 15 of *Tibet: A Political History* by Xagabba had *Further Evidence of Tibetan Independence* as its headline. Chapters 4 and 8 of *The Status of Tibet* by Van Praag state “Tibet declared independence.” Both mean to show Tibet was “independent” in this period. Is this true? Historical facts provide their own answer.

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Chapters 4 and 8 of The Status of Tibet by Van Praag state “Tibet declared independence.” Both mean to show Tibet was “independent” in this period. Is this true? Historical facts provide their own answer. Full Text: PDF HTML Tibet in 1938 before the Chinese took it over Chinese forces, carrying portraits of Mao Zedong, peacefully entered Lhasa in 1950 to “liberate” the city. Chinese call the event the “peaceful liberation.” Beijing enacted the 17-point Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet with a forged seal of the Dalai Lama in March, 1951. Immediately after the communist party took power in China in 1949 it began asserting its