

Pemberontakan boxer sebagai pemberontakan religius = The boxer uprising as religious war / Irena Putri

Irena Putri, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pemberontakan Boxer yang terjadi pada tahun 1900 di Cina merupakan pemberontakan yang memiliki peranan penting dalam proses keruntuhan dinasti Qing. Penyelewengan ajaran Konfusius, tekanan ekonomi serta serangkaian bencana alam membuat rakyat Cina meyakini bahwa Qing tidak lagi memegang mandat langit, sehingga muncul banyak serikat rahasia yang berusaha melepaskan diri dari pemerintahan dinasti Qing. Anggota Boxer kebanyakan berasal dari kelas petani, mereka sangat menjunjung tinggi para dewa dan masih percaya pada tahyul. Semula organisasi Boxer memiliki tujuan untuk menumbangkan pemerintahan Qing yang dipimpin oleh bangsa Manchu dan mendirikan pemerintahan Ming yang dipimpin oleh bangsa Han. Namun sejak invasi Barat memasuki Cina secara besar-besaran setelah kekalahan Cina pada perang Candu tahun 1842, Boxer mengganti tujuannya menjadi mengusir bangsa Barat serta pengaruhnya dari Cina. Sasaran dari kebrutalan Boxer adalah misionaris dan pengikutnya. Boxer menganggap bahwa orang asing, misionaris dan ajaran Kristen merupakan penyebab dari kemarahan dewa atas berbagai bencana dan kesulitan yang menimpa Cina. Kemudian Boxer menyebarkan propaganda yang merangsang rasa antipati rakyat terhadap agama Kristen, serta mengaku dapat mengalahkan orang asing dengan kekuatan magis yang mereka miliki. Kemudian Qing memanfaatkan Boxer sebagai senjata untuk mengusir Barat dari Cina. Pergeseran tujuan Boxer ini menarik untuk diteliti, jurnal ini menjelaskan sisi anti-Kristen pada pemberontakan Boxer, dan menelaah pemberontakan Boxer dalam sudut pandang religi.

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ABSTRACT

The Boxer uprising in China which occurred in 1900 has an important role in Qing dynasty's collapse. Diversion of Confucianism, economic pressure and a series of natural calamities made the Chinese people believe that Qing government no longer holds the Heaven's Mandate. There were many secret societies trying to overthrow the Qing government. The Boxers was an anti-foreign secret society, its members were mostly farmers, who worship their gods highly and believe in superstitions. The Boxer's original intention was to overthrow the Qing government which led by the Manchus, and establish the Ming government which led by the Hans. However, since the foreigner's invasion entered China massively after the China's defeat in the Opium War in 1842, the Boxer changed its objective to expel the foreigners and their influence from China. The main target of the Boxer's brutal movement were missionaries and their followers. The Boxer viewed foreigners, missionaries and Christianity were the sources of the various catastrophes and their sufferings led by the gods' wrath. The Boxers spread propaganda which stimulate people's antipathy towards missionaries and Christianity, they also claimed that the Boxers could defeat the foreigners by using the magic skills they possessed. The Qing then took advantage from Boxer and used them as the weapon to expell the foreigners from China. The Boxer's conversion of its objection is interesting to investigate, this journal was made to describe the anti-Christian aspect in the Boxer uprising and examines the uprising from

the religious viewpoint.