Economic:
The far from negligible cost of reforms had to be met by increased taxation which further alienated the commercial and financial interests on who they were imposed.

Chinese bosses were notorious for the harsh treatment of their employees. China’s small-scale domestic industries had been run as sweatshops. Another important consideration was western companies brought work opportunities to Chinese women who were now able to supplement family income as well as encouraging growth of indigenous Chinese business. Consequently, the western world was viewed as a positive impact on society and the average quality of life due to better wages and conditions than previously provided by the government.

Foreign:
As a result of China’s dependency on foreign companies and finance developed a love-hate attitude towards the west. On one hand, they deeply detested what the foreigner was doing to China while others found it hard to suppress admiration for the obvious military and technological accomplishments of the West. Many Chinese believed that expelling the foreign devils would restore greatness of China however the means of achieving this would be to copy and adopt those very western qualities which had let to the current subjection of the Chinese. Since China had no tradition of politics and since the imperial government was unwilling to lead resistance, the frustration of the Chinese led to many of them to the conviction that progress in China was impossible except through a revolution.

The wish to adopt western ways was emphasised by experiences of those thousand of young Chinese who studied abroad. Their exposure to concepts standard in the West like specialised training and applied technologies compromised their sense of nationalism. They began to ask why western advances had not been achieved in China and became increasingly resentful of Western supremacy as well as their own national traditions and government which inhibited Chinese progress by avoiding cooperation with the West. Much as they hated the west, it was the only way to develop further.

Military:
There seemed to be a possibility that China could suffer the same fate as Africa, which was currently being carved up by European imperial powers. In 1904, a British force, having marched into the western boarder province of Tibet, obliged the Manchu government to recognise Tibetan independence. This was acknowledgement of Britain’s control of the region, which in an earlier century the Manchu dynasty had taken great pride in incorporating into China. The Russians, in a similar move at this time, demanded that China recognise their influence in Outer Mongolia. As Manchu power weakened in the first decade of the century the ability of the West to direct Chinese affairs increased. This increased a chance of uprising against the government as it showed the Manchu government bowing down to the Western world as it has before which most saw as humiliating and causing Chinese culture to deteriorate due to western influence.