

Imperial China

Nationalists Overthrow Qing Dynasty

-The Nationalist or Kuomintang Party, led by Sun Yixian (a Chinese revolutionary who was increasingly frustrated in the government's refusal to adopt knowledge from more technologically advanced Western nations), pushed for modernization and nationalism in early 1900s China.

-In 1911 the Nationalist Party succeeded in overthrowing the last of the Qing Dynasty that had ruled China since 1644.

Sun Yixian

-As founder of the Republic of China, _____ established a modern government based on the "Three Principles of the People":

1.) _____ - an end to foreign control

2.) _____ - democracy

3.) _____ - economic security for all Chinese

4.) Sun Yixian's influence did not last because of the lack of authority and military support to secure national unity.

World War I Causes Problems

-Yuan Shikai was given authority over the _____, he betrayed the government ideals of Sun and caused many revolts around China, catalyzing a civil war that sparked in 1916 without a specified leader as General Yuan died, authority rested on provincial warlords and powerful military leaders.

-in _____ the government in Beijing declared war against Germany in hopes of an Allied victory many Chinese believed that because of China's participation previously owned Chinese territories would be redistributed to the country, however, under the _____, Japan gained these territories. The most disputed territory was Qingdao.

-_____ a major sub port city near the Yellow Sea

May Fourth Movement

-_____ over 3,000 angry students gathered in Beijing, this single demonstration exploded into a national movement later called the May Fourth Movement.

-Workers, shopkeepers and professionals joined the demonstrations and showed the Chinese peoples commitment to the goal of establishing a strong, modern nation.

-although Sun Yixian shared the aims of the movement, young Chinese intellectuals turned against Sun Yixian's belief in Western democracy in favor of Lenin's brand of Soviet _____.

Comrade Mao Zedong

-The May 4th Movement twenty years ago marked a new stage in China's bourgeois-democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism. The cultural reform movement which grew out of the May 4th movement was only one of the manifestations of the revolution. With the growth and development of new social forces in that period, a powerful camp made its appearance in the bourgeois-democratic revolution, a camp consisting of the working class, the student masses and the new national bourgeoisie. Around the time of the May 4th Movement, hundreds of thousands of students courageously took their place in the van. In these respects the May 4th Movement went a step beyond the Revolution of 1911.

-“If we trace China's bourgeois-democratic revolution back to its formative period, we see that it has passed through a number of stages in its development: the Opium War, the War of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, the Reform Movement of 1898, the Yi Ho Tuan Movement, the Revolution of 1911, the May 4th Movements, the Northern Expedition, and the War of the Agrarian Revolution. The present War of Resistance Against Japan is yet another stage, and is the greatest, most vigorous and most dynamic stage of all. The bourgeois-democratic revolution can be considered accomplished only when the forces of foreign imperialism and domestic feudalism have basically been overthrown and an independent democratic state has been established. From the Opium War onwards each stage in the development of the revolution has had its own distinguishing characteristics. But the most important feature differentiating them is whether they are before or after the emergence of the Communist Party. However, taken as a whole, all the stages bear the character of a bourgeois-democratic revolution. The aim of this democratic revolution is to establish a social system hitherto unknown in Chinese history, namely, a democratic social system having a feudal society (during the last hundred years a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society) as its precursor and a socialist society as its successor. If anyone asks why a Communist should strive to bring into being first bourgeois-democratic society and then a socialist society, our answer is: we are following the inevitable course of history.”

Communist Party in China

-in _____ a group met in Shanghai to organize the CCP or Chinese Communist Party

-among its founders was an assistant librarian at Beijing University, _____, who would later become China's great revolutionary leader.

-Mao believed he could bring revolution to a rural country where peasants could be the true revolutionaries.

-“The force of the peasantry is like that of the raging winds and driving rain. It is rapidly increasing in violence. No force can stand in its way. The peasantry will tear apart all nets which bind it and hasten along the road to liberation. They will bury beneath them all forces of imperialism, militarism, corrupt officialdom, village bosses and evil gentry.”-quote in Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao.

Lenin Befriends China

-while the _____ Party was forming, Su Yixian and his Nationalist Party formed a government in south China.

-Sun Yixian became disillusioned by the _____ and decided to join the Communist Party, with this move he hoped to unite the revolutionary groups for a common action.

-In _____ Lenin sent military advisers and equipment to the nationalists in return for allowing the CCP to join the Kuomintang

Peasants Align With The Communists

-In 1925 the death of Sun Yixian brought a new leader to the Kuomintang, Jiang Jieshi, formally known as Chiang Kai-shek.

-Jiang's followers were bankers and business people who feared the _____ goal of creating a socialist economy modeled after the _____.

Nationalist Party	Communist Party
Supported by _____ and _____.	Supported by the _____.
Formed in 1911 due to wanting _____ and _____ in China.	Formed in 1921 due to wanting a revolution for the _____ people and _____.
Leaders - _____, _____.	Leaders - _____.
"_____ " - pushed for 1.) end to foreign control. 2.) democracy 3.) economic security for all Chinese.	Pushed for 1.) social equalism "establishing a rural country where peasants can be the true _____. 2.) destruction of the Westernized notion of democracy.

Nationalists and Communists Clash

-April 1927 Nationalist troops and armed gangs moved into Shanghai and killed many Communist leaders and trade union members in city streets, these ambushes continued in other cities and almost wiped out the Chinese Communist Party.

-In 1928 Jiang became _____ of the newly formed Nationalist Republic of China that was formally recognized by Britain and the U.S., however, not by the Soviet Union who disapproved the slaughter of the Communist leaders in China.

-the treachery of the Nationalist Party led to a _____ that would last until 1949.

Civil War Rages in China

-By 1930 Nationalists and Communists were fighting a bloody civil war.

-the Communists leaders established themselves in the countryside hills of south-central China, a tactic called “ _____ ”, which recruited the peasants to join the Communists Red Army that were promptly trained in guerrilla warfare.

-In 1933 Jiang of the nationalists gathered an army of _____ men that surrounded the Communists mountain stronghold

-the outnumbered Communist forces fled in a fleet of 100,000 to escape defeat, they began a _____ mile journey that would be later called the _____ that lasted between 1934-1935. Thousands died from hunger, cold, exposure, and battle wounds.

-after a little more than a year Mao and the few thousand Communist survivors settled in caves in Northwest China while Japan invaded.

The Long March

-Within _____, the Communists had lost 50% of the territory they had controlled in 1933 and 60,000 Communists soldiers (the Red Army) were killed. The Red Army started to Long March carrying whatever it could. 87,000 soldiers started the retreat carrying such items as typewriters, furniture, printing presses, etc. They also took with them 33,000 guns and nearly 2 million ammunition cartridges, the Red Army lost 45,000 men-over 50% of their fighting force.

Civil War Suspended

-1931 the Japanese invaded Manchuria, an industrialized province in the northeast part of China.

-the Japanese forces watched the _____ of the Chinese on Chinese War, and took advantage of their separating and weakening situation, in 1937 the Japanese enacted an all-out invasion of China that killed thousands of Chinese with massive bombings and destruction of farms which also caused many more to die of starvation, by 1938 Japan controlled a large part of China.

-the civil war gradually ground to a halt as _____ and _____ temporarily unite to fight the Japanese, because of this forced union, the Nationalists further agreed to promote changes outlined in Sun Yixian’s “Three Principles of the People”.

Communist Red Army Wins

-The tide turns towards the Communist army-now called the PLS (_____). Mao's Red Army starts defeating KMT forces. The Commies take Beijing in January 1949. Nanjing and Shanghai would soon follow. By the end of the year, remaining KMT forces flee to Taiwan (a former Japanese colony since 1895).

-They surrendered it after losing WWII...though to no country in particular. Chiang Kai-shek sets up s government in exile there-_____. The KMT also escapes with many of China's best treasures. Today, The National Palace Museum in Taipei, Taiwan is by far the best place to see China's ancient art and artifacts (almost 700,000 pieces, which are continuously rotated).

-October 1, 1949: At a huge rally on _____, Mao claims the birth of the People's Republic of China (PRC).