

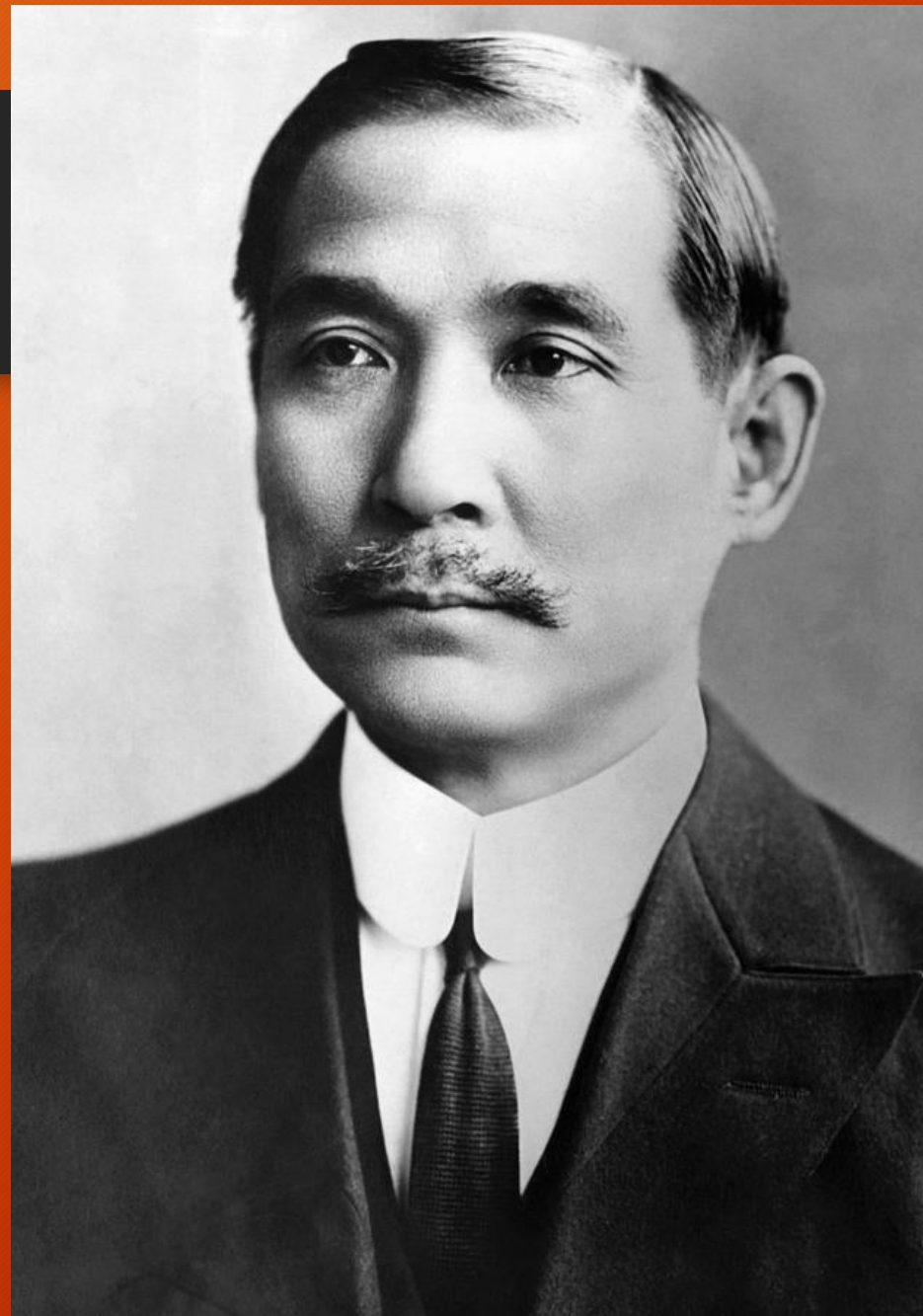
China and Japan 1900-1949

By Daniel Cohen

Chinese Revolution

- 1900 - Dowager Cixi encouraged secret society
- Boxers threatened foreign legislation in Beijing
- Western forces and Japan forced China to pay huge indemnity
- Cixi died in 1908
- October 10, 1911 Wuchang uprising broke out
- Provinces declared independence
- Qing Dynasty collapsed
- First republic in Chinese history emerged

Sun Yat-sen



Sun Yat-sen

- Overthrew the last Chinese Emperor
- Became president of the new Republic of China-1912
- Founded the Guomindang
- “Three Principles of the People”
 - 1. Nationalism
 - 2. Democracy
 - 3. Socialism
- Lacked authority and military support
- Turned over presidency to Yuan Shikai

Chinese Warlords

- Supported their armies through plunder and arbitrary taxation
- Frightened off trade and investment in railroads, industry, and agriculture
- Neglected dikes and canals
- Fought each other
- Protected gangsters who ran the opium trade
- Treaty of Ports prospered
- China grew poorer and weaker

World War 1

- Beijing declared war on Germany in 1917
- Sided with the Allied powers
- Chinese territories
- These territories were ruled by Germany
- After WW1 Treaty of Versailles gave Japan territories
- This outraged China

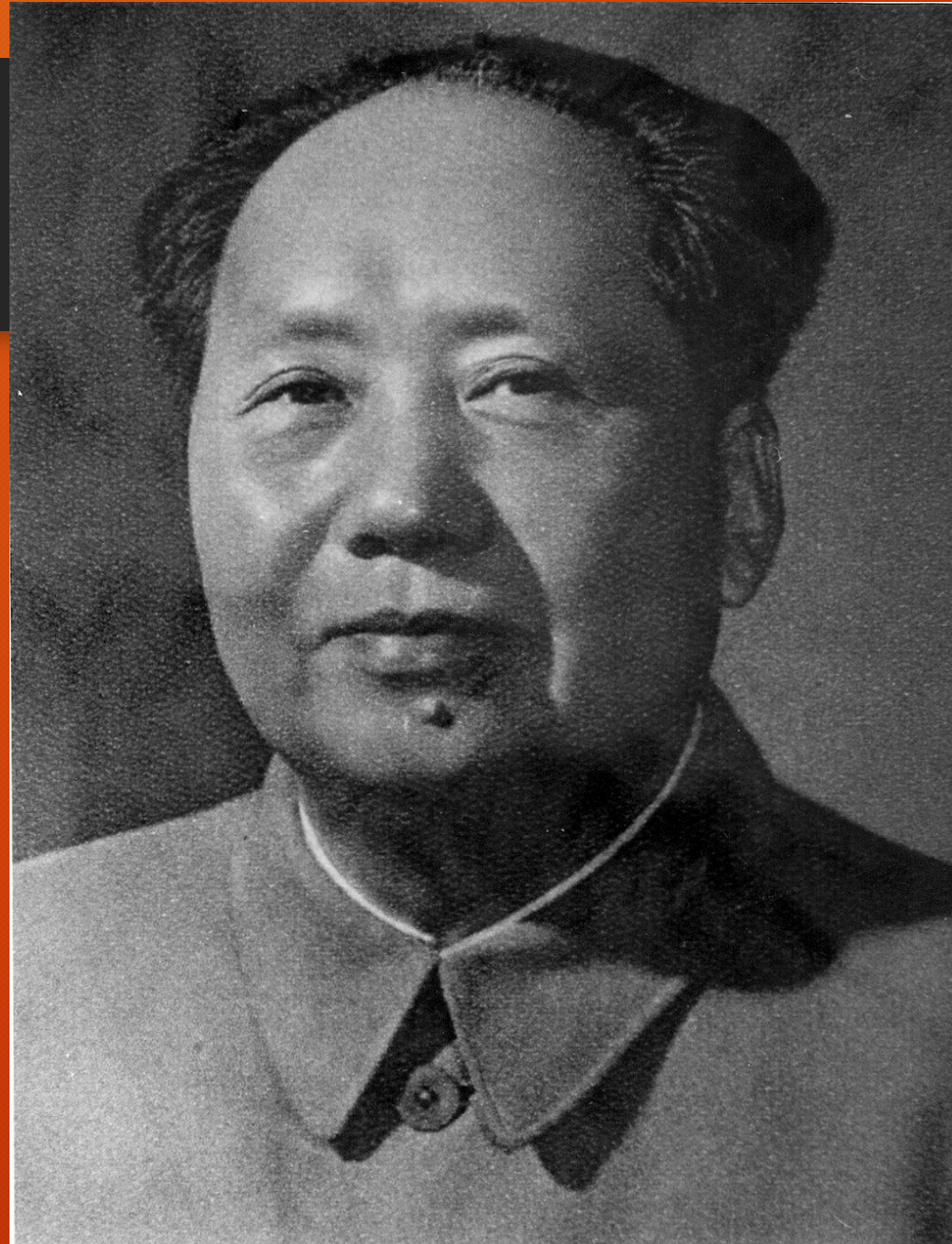
May Fourth Movement

- May 4, 1919 - 3,000 angry students gathered in the center of Beijing
- Demonstrations spread to other cities
- Became an international movement
- Workers, shopkeepers, and professionals joined the cause
- Chinese intellectuals turned in favor of Soviet Communism

Civil War 1927-1936

- The Guomindang attacked and killed many Communist leaders
- 1930- Nationalists and Communists were fighting
- Communists stayed in the countryside
- Mao Zedong recruited peasants to join the Red Army
- Trained in guerrilla warfare
- Nationalists attacked Communists multiple times but failed

Mao Zedong



Mao Zedong

- One of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921
- Created his own form of Communism
 - Believed that he could bring revolution to a rural country
 - Wanted peasants to be the true revolutionaries
 - Against Imperialism, corrupt officialdom, village bosses, and evil gentry

Jiang Jieshi



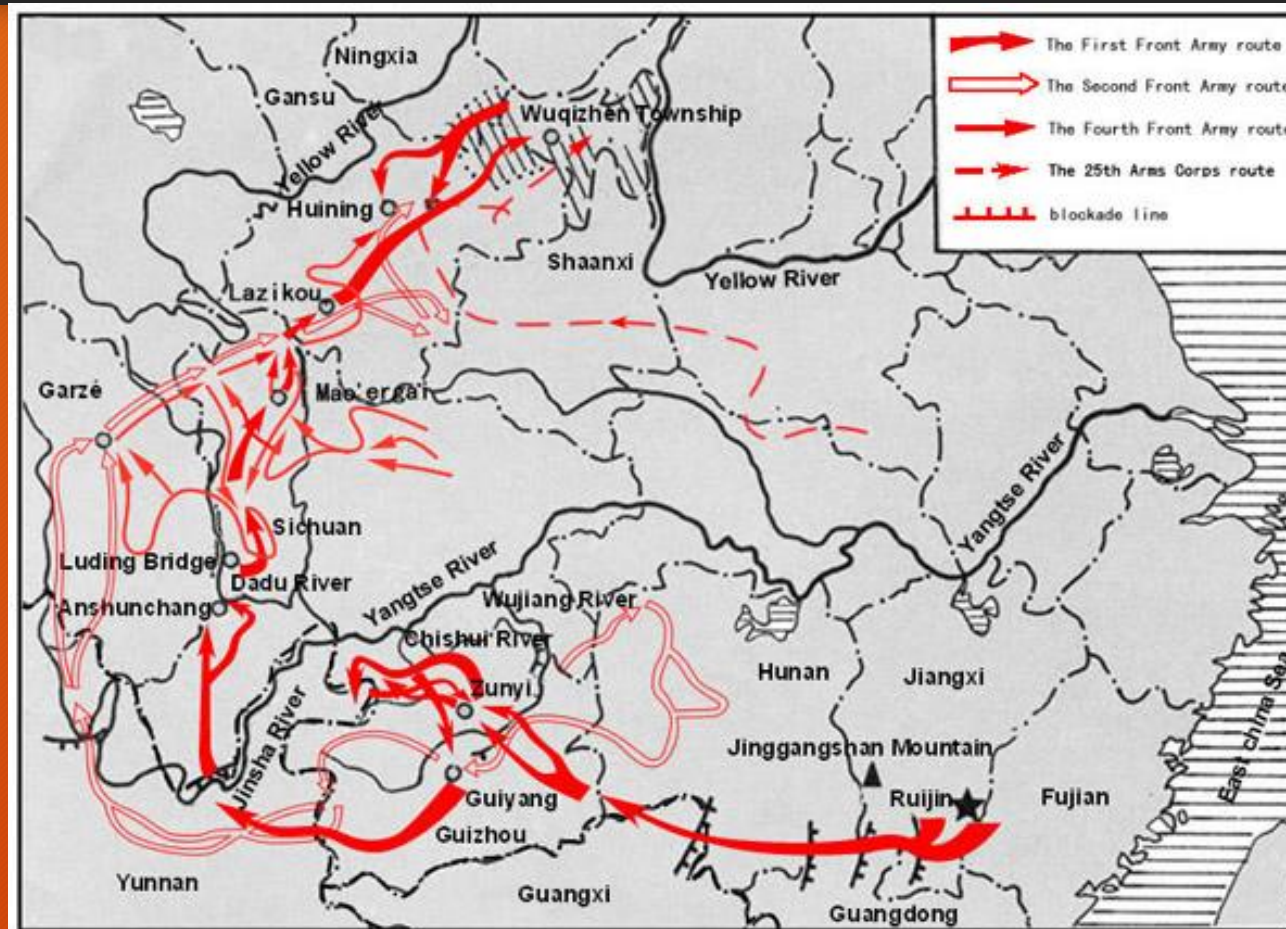
Jiang Jieshi

- Headed the Guomindang
- Promised democracy
- Promised political rights to all Chinese
- Sided with Communists to fight warlords
- April 1927- headed Nationalist army against Communists
- 1928- Became president of Nationalist Republic of China

The Long March - 1933

- Nationalists surrounded Communists' mountain stronghold
 - Communists outnumbered with only 100,000 soldiers
- Fled from South China to the caves of Shaanxi (6,000 miles)
 - Crossed miles of swampland
 - Slept sitting up, leaning back-to-back
 - Crossed 18 mountain ranges and 24 rivers
 - Thousands died from hunger, cold, exposure, and battle wounds

The Long March



The Long March Route (August, 1934 - October, 1936)

Rape of Nanking 1937

- Japanese army invaded Chinese capital Nanking
- Nanking population were subjected to:
 - murder
 - torture
 - rape
- Lasted for 6 weeks
- Left 40,000 people dead

China and Japan World War 2

- China fought on the Allied side
- Japanese army devastated Chinese cities
- 10-22 million Chinese people died
- 1945-Mao Zedong controlled most of Northern China
- 1942-1945 the U.S. sent Chinese nationalists (Jiang Jieshi) \$ 1.5 billion
- Corrupt officers got the money

Chinese Political Opponents 1945

Nationalists		Communists
Jiang Jieshi	Leader	Mao Zedong
Southern China	Area Ruled	Northern China
United States	Foreign Support	Soviet Union
Defeat of Communists	Domestic Policy	National Liberation
Weak due to inflation and failing economy	Public Support	Strong due to promised land reform for peasants
Ineffective, corrupt leadership, and poor moral	Military Organization	Experienced, motivated guerrilla army

Civil War 1945-1949

- Nationalists had advantage
 - Outnumbered the Communists by 3 to 1
 - \$ 2 billion in aid from the U.S.
- But:
 - Many Nationalist soldiers deserted
 - Did not have popular support among the Chinese
- Spring 1949 - China's major cities fell to the Red Army
- October 1949 - Mao Zedong gained control of China