Slide 1

Revolution in China

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Slide 2

Fall of the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty

- Empress Dowager Cixi (1835-1908)
  - *De facto* Chinese monarch (1861-1908)
  - "Make me unhappy for a day and I will make you unhappy for a lifetime."
  - Conservative and anti-foreign
  - Blamed by many Chinese for foreign imperialist power in China

Slide 3

Fall of the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty

- Emperor Puyi – the "Last Emperor"
  - Lived 1906-1967
  - Ruled China 1908-1912, and as a puppet for 12 days in 1917
  - Puppet emperor of Manchukuo (Japanese-ruled Manchuria), 1932-1945
  - Spent ten years in a Soviet prison after WWII
  - Lived a quiet life as a regular citizen in communist China
  - Died of disease during the Cultural Revolution (1967)

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Republican Revolution (1912)

- Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian)
  - Founded Kuomintang (KMT) – Nationalist party
    - Overthrew Manchu (Qing) dynasty
    - Established a republic
    - President of Chinese Republic who succeeded him – Yuan Shih-k'ai

Kuomintang symbol

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Republic of China: Weaknesses

- Disunity
  - Local warlords fought Kuomintang for control
  - Wars raged between 1912 and 1928
- Foreign imperialists
  - Americans, Europeans, and Japanese
- Poor transportation
  - 1914 – only 6,000 miles of railroad track
    - 225,000 miles in the smaller United States
  - Few decent roads

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Foreign Imperialists

- Twenty-One Demands (1915)
  - Japan attempted to make China a Japanese protectorate
  - Action condemned and stopped by other leading world powers
- World War I and the Treaty of Versailles
  - China attempted to abolish concessions and extraterritoriality
    - Attempt failed
  - China did not sign the Treaty of Versailles
  - Japan gained mandate over most of Germany's Asian possessions and rights

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Three Principles of the People

- Book published by Sun Yat-sen before his death in 1925

1. **Principle of Mínquán**
   - Democracy – the people are sovereign
2. **Principle of Mínzú**
   - Nationalism – an end to foreign imperialism
3. **Principle of Mínshēng**
   - Livelihood – economic development, industrialization, land reform, and social welfare – elements of progressivism and socialism

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Growth of Communism

- Sun Yat-sen appealed for Russian (Soviet) aid following the Versailles Conference
  - 1921-1925 – China received advisors, arms, communist propaganda, and loans
  - Russia revoked its imperialist rights in China

Chinese flag, 1912-1928

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The Kuomintang (KMT) is Split

- Right wing
  - Business people
  - Politicians
- Left wing
  - Communists
  - Intellectuals
  - Radicals
  - Students

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Nationalist Revolution

- Sun Yat-sen succeeded by Chiang Kai-shek
- Communists expelled by Kuomintang
- 1926-1928 – war to control the warlords
- Capital moved from Peiping (a.k.a. Peking, today's Beijing) to Nanking (Nanjing)

Presidential Palace under Kuomintang Government in Nanjing

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Civil War in China

- 1927-1932 and 1933-1937 – war between Communists and Nationalists
- Communists – Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
- Nationalists – Chiang Kai-shek
- War halted 1932-1933 and 1937-1945 to fight Japanese aggression
- Communists were victorious in 1949
- Nationalists retreated to Formosa (Taiwan)
- End of imperialism in China
  - Hong Kong returned to China in 1997

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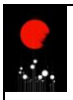
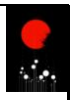


Japanese Aggression



- Japan was a threat to China – 1894-1941
- 1937 – Japanese invasion
  - Japanese took control of north and areas along the coast
  - Rape of Nanking
  - Chinese Communists and Nationalists
    - Intermittently were at peace as they united to fight against the Japanese
    - Guerrilla and scorched earth tactics
    - Received American aid against the Japanese

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World War II

- U.S. interest in China increased after Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941
- Cairo Conference (1943)
  - Chiang Kai-shek met with Allied leaders
  - Discussed war in eastern Asia
- Westerners gave up imperialist rights in China
- U.S. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 repealed in 1943

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Communists in Control – 1949

- Communists and Nationalists resumed civil war following World War II
- Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government wasted foreign economic aid
- Many Kuomintang deserted to Communists
- Manchuria – taken over by Communists in 1948
- December, 1949 -- Communists in control
- Chiang Kai-shek and Nationalists retreated to Formosa (Taiwan)

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Geographical Changes

- Communist China gained control over:
  - Chinese
  - Turkestan (Xinjiang)
  - Inner Mongolia
  - Manchuria
  - Tibet

PRC = People's Republic of China (Communists) / ROC = Republic of China (Nationalists)

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Political Changes under Mao

- Communist government on mainland China
- Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
  - Chairman Mao – chairman of the Communist party and leader of China – 1943-1976

Mao Zedong
毛泽东

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Economic Changes under Mao

- First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957)
  - Advances in agriculture and coal, electricity, iron, and steel production
- Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962)
  - "Great Leap Forward"
  - China became a leading industrial country
  - Peasants organized into communes
  - Widespread catastrophe – famine – at least 14,000,000 deaths

Propaganda Poster for the Great Leap Forward

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Foreign Relations

- Russia (Soviet Union)
  - Growing split between USSR and China
    - "Peaceful coexistence" policy of USSR viewed as surrender
  - 1960 – end of Soviet economic aid
- Tibet
  - Seized in 1962
- Korea
  - Aided North Korea in the Korean War (1950-1953)
- Vietnam
  - Supported North Vietnam and aided Viet Cong during Vietnam War (1959-1975)

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Foreign Relations

- Cold War
  - Economic aid to Africa, Asia, and Latin America
- "Atomic Club" (1964)
  - Fifth overall, and first non-white, country to develop nuclear weapons
- United Nations
  - One of five permanent members of U.N. Security Council (1971, replacing Taiwan)
- Relations with United States
  - 1972 – U.S. President Richard Nixon opened diplomatic relations with China

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Mao's Little Red Book

- The Chinese Communist Party is the core of the Chinese revolution, and its principles are based on Marxism-Leninism. Party criticism should be carried out within the Party.
- The revolution, and the recognition of class and class struggle, are necessary for peasants and the Chinese people to overcome both domestic and foreign enemy elements. This is not a simple, clean, or quick struggle.
- War is a continuation of politics, and there are at least two types: just (progressive) and unjust wars, which only serve bourgeois interests. While no one likes war, we must remain ready to wage just wars against imperialist agitations.

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Mao's Little Red Book

- Fighting is unpleasant, and the people of China would prefer not to do it at all. At the same time, they stand ready to wage a just struggle of self-preservation against reactionary elements, both foreign and domestic.
- China's road to modernization will be built on the principles of diligence and frugality. Nor will it be legitimate to relax if, 50 years later, modernization is realized on a mass scale.
- A communist must be selfless, with the interests of the masses at heart. He must also possess a largeness of mind, as well as a practical, far-sighted mindset.
- Women represent a great productive force in China, and equality among the sexes is one of the goals of communism. The multiple burdens which women must shoulder are to be eased.

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Cultural Revolution (1966-1969)

- "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution"
  - Effort to revive interest in Mao's ideas (and for Mao to regain power) after the failed Great Leap Forward
  - Mao claimed that reactionary bourgeoisie elements were taking over the party
  - Call for youths to engage in post-revolutionary class warfare
  - Red Guards (consisting of young people) marched throughout China
  - Older alleged reactionaries removed from positions of power

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China after Chairman Mao

- Mao died in September, 1976
- "Gang of Four"
  - Failed at a coup d'état in October, 1976
- China continued to industrialize
- One-Child Policy adopted – 1979
- Tiananmen Square Massacre – 1989
- Today – issues include:
  - Balancing limited capitalism with communist ideals
  - Environmental pollution
  - Unequal male-to-female ratios resulting from One-Child Policy
  - Control of Tibet

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Review Questions

1. Which group led the Republican Revolution of 1912?
2. What common enemy united the Nationalists and Communists?
3. Who led the Communist Revolution?
4. Describe the Great Leap Forward.
5. Describe the Cultural Revolution.
6. What issues face China today?