

China

# 1911 Revolution

- Prior to the revolution in 1911, China went through several wars and revolts. Millions were killed.
- In attempt to shore up the government, the Imperial leadership looked West. They tried to increase the military and industry and strengthened the civil service.

# 1911 Revolution

- China was very slow to industrialize. By 1911 only one million worked in an Industrial job.
- The Mandate of Heaven was disappearing. (ask the students what the Mandate is)

# 1911 Revolution

- In October 1911, a bomb exploded in Wuhan.
- January 1912 the emperor abdicated, ending 2000 years of imperial rule.
- By 1916, China was ruled by warlords for the next decade.
- Two groups emerged from this, the GMD and the Communists.

# 1911 Revolution

- Both groups looked to Sun Yat-sen as a mentor.
- Sun had the Three People's Principles. These included western thought.
- 1<sup>st</sup>-Nationalism.
- 2<sup>nd</sup>-Democracy
- 3<sup>rd</sup>-Peoples Livelihood

# 1911

- Sun was worried about the third with industry. Did not want the path of the west with the gap between rich and poor. He felt that China's main problem was not unequal distribution but lack of production.
- Two men competed to take Sun's place, Chiang Kai-Shek and Mao Zedong.
- Chiang was a military leader building a government, Mao was a government leader building an army.

# 1911

- Both could agree with Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"

# Power Struggles

- Chiang received foreign aid during the years of 25-37 to help unify China. The foreigners did this because they felt it would benefit them.
- Chiang failed with his government because of corruption and heavy foreign investment. The peasants were alienated.



# Mao and the Communists

- Mao shared some of the same visions as Chiang. Mao believed in China and did very little travel. Wanted to know about the homeland. Mao was not concerned about the west, but the peasant, this stems from his background.
- Chinese Communist Party takes shape in 1921

# Mao

- Mao differed when he saw the peasants as the revolutionary force, not the workers.
- Mao did not have to worry about the workers because Chiang was killing them.
- Mao created his army to overthrow the landlord and help the peasants.

# Women's Rights

- Women were encouraged to work. Arranged marriages and the like were stopped. The Chinese did not like this, for it threatened the family unit. The family structure stayed the same and the Communists did not change or challenge.

# Long March

- Chiang and Mao started to battle for power in 1934.
- Mao retreated some 6000 miles. Set up a provisional soviet at Yan'an. Was very benevolent.
- Mao and Chiang joined forces to expel Japan.

# Long March

- Mao and the communists won because they were disciplined and warmly received by the peasants. The GMD was supported by the Americans.
- By the fall of 1949 the communists drove the GMD to Taiwan. This will create a new set of problems.