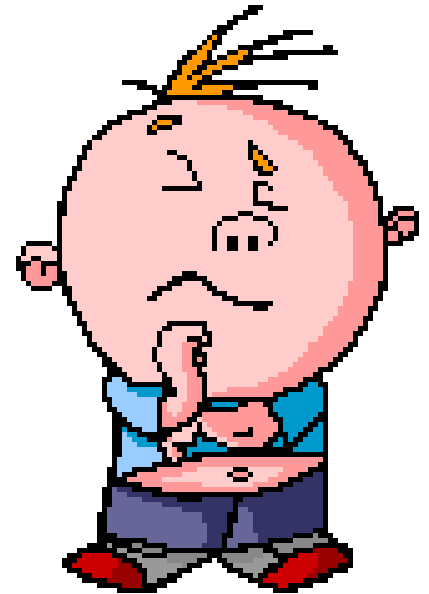


Conflict in China: The Chinese Civil War and More

Questions to ponder...



- **What problems did the new republic of China face?**
- **Why did the Civil War erupt between the Guomindang (Nationalists) and the Communists?**

- **As of 1911, the Qing dynasty collapsed.**
- **Sun Yat Sen – new president, wanted to rebuild China according to the Three Principles – nationalism, democracy, and economic security for everyone**
- **However, the leadership of Sun Yat Sen is not working, and China quickly falls into chaos.**
- **As China plunged further into trouble.**
- **“Twin evils” – warlord uprisings and foreign imperialism**
- **Local warlords seized their own power and forced peasants to suffer terrible hardships. (i.e. taxes to support armies)**
- **Another issue that China will deal with at that time is foreign imperialism.**

Foreign Influence

- How does the Paris Peace Conference at the end of WWI relate to this issue?
- What is the response of the Chinese nationalists?
- During WWI, Japan gave China the Twenty-One Demands, a series of humiliating measures that would make China a Japanese protectorate; China was too weak to resist and had to give in
- After WWI, the Allies gave Japan control of German possessions in China.
- The Nationalists were infuriated.



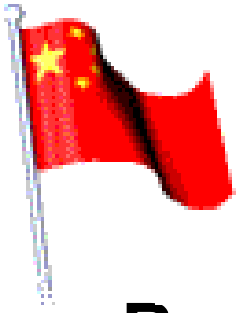
The May 4th Movement

- **5/4/1919- student protests erupted in Beijing, and then spread throughout China.**
- **This led to the movement (nationalistic, intellectual)**
- **Wanted to go away from traditions of China (ex. Confucianism) and become modernized – What Asian nation made this decision earlier?**
- **Women played a role in changing the culture of China during this movement.**
- **They joined marches and campaigned to end arranged marriages and the role of women in the home.**

The Influence of Russia

- What had been going on in Russia?
- Who led this “movement”?
- Why would the ideas of Marx and Lenin be so appealing to the youth of China?





Further Changes

- **By 1921 the Nationalists established a government in south China.**
- **Sun planned to raise an army and defeat all the warlords.**
- **When democratic nations refused to help, what did Sun do? What would you have done?**
- **The Soviets helped train the Nationalists and prepared them for the warlords.**

- **When Sun dies in 1925, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek) takes over. He rules with an iron fist.**
- **Chiang and his Nationalist Party allied themselves with the Communists in a combined effort to defeat the warlords in northern China.**
- **The Communists were starting to gain more support among the proletariat in cities; Chiang turned on the Communists. In 1927, the Nationalists killed thousands in massacres.**
- **This was the beginning of the CHINESE CIVIL WAR (1927 – 1949) – 22 years**
- **However, one young Communist survived.**



Mao Tse-tung



**Mao in 1935 at the time
of the Long March**

Mao Zedong

- **A young revolutionary, who disagreed with many other Communists on where the Communists should gain their support.**
- **Mao believed the support should come from the ever growing peasant class, and not the PROLETARIAT (working class).**
- **Do you see the logic in his decision?**

The Long March

- **In 1934, Mao and roughly 100,000 of his followers fled the Nationalists.**
- **Over the next year (370 days), they trekked 6,000 miles.**
- **Only 8,000 people survived the ordeal.**
- **How does this endear Mao to his followers?**



Mao's rules

- **During the march, Mao had rules for his soldiers.**
 - **Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the people;**
 - **Turn in everything you capture;**
 - **Treat peasants politely;**
 - **Pay for goods they wanted; and**
 - **Avoid damaging crops.**
- **What impact will these rules have on the perception of Mao and his soldiers?**

- **“The Long March is also a seeding machine. It has sown many seeds in eleven provinces, which will sprout, grow leaves, blossom into flowers, bear fruit, and yield a crop in the future.”**
- **Why did Mao makes this statement?**
- **What does it mean?**



More problems

- **While Chiang chased the Communists, Japan invaded Manchuria.**
- **This caused issue for Chiang, specifically with his own generals.**
- **Why was he wasting time fighting other Chinese, instead of mobilizing to fight foreign invaders?**
- **The Nationalists and the Communists will be forced to join together to stop the Japanese.**

1937

- **The Japanese strike China again, but this time attack mainland China.**
- **Chiang retreats, and the Japanese set up a new capital for themselves in China, in what used to be the Nationalist capital.**
- **The ensuing killing and torture will receive the title, *The Rape of Nanking***

Quiz (10 points)

- What were the “twin evils” that hurt China in the 1910s? (two points)
- What was the name of Sun Yat Sen’s key ideas to improve China?
- What was the name of the dominant political party of China in the 1920s and 1930s?
- Who was the leader of the Communist Party?
- What nation had been victimizing China?
- What was the major event from 1934 – 1935 during which the Communists were attempting to escape and survive?
- Why did Communists appeal more to average Chinese people? (three points)

**Prisoners
being
buried
alive**





Rape of Nanking

- **Under the rule of the Japanese soldiers, over 80,000 women, elderly and children were raped.**
- **The women were usually murdered right after the rapes.**
- **A beheading contest was reported in the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun newspaper and the English-speaking Japan Advertiser much like a sporting event with updates on the score.**
- **This is only a small tidbit about the horror that took place.**

Moving forward

- **The power struggle continues, and by the early 1940's, it becomes obvious that the Chinese will continue their renewed Civil War after WWII.**
- **This time however, the Communists are victorious.**

Compare and Contrast

- **Consider how Mao Tse-Tung's approach to Chinese nationalism and Gandhi's approach to Indian nationalism and winning SWARAJ (home-rule)?**
- **How are they similar? How are they different?**

Social Class Struggle

- Karl Marx said that human history is the struggle between the haves and have-nots. What did he mean by this?
- Is this what we have seen this year?
Consider the causes of
 - French Revolution
 - Russian Revolution

Social Class Struggle

- Haves in every society do not want to give more to the have-nots. Why not?
 - Greed
 - A feeling of entitlement; “I worked hard to be where I am. If other people want what I have, they can work hard, too.”

Social Class Struggle

- Haves support the government – How?
- Government supports the haves – How?
- Haves support the Church – How?
- The Church supports the haves (makes special exceptions)
- This is why Marx said that these institutions need to be overthrown by the proletariat; why there should be no religion in communism.

Real Life Examples

The following areas have had revolutions having to do with communism

- Korea – split – North Korea “communist”
- Cuba and several other Latin American countries – mixed – Cuba “communist”
- Vietnam – today “communist”
- Cambodia

Why does it happen in these places?

- Why should the haves care about the have-nots?
 - Self-Interest – preventing riots and protests, preserving stability
 - It is right to do something for the less fortunate in society (Jesus and Gandhi)
- Why should the haves care that the have-nots have medical coverage?
 - Haves say: “I studied and worked hard to gain medical benefits either through my job or by paying thousands every year. Why can’t the have-nots do the same?”