



# REVISION – MAO AND CHINA



## The Great Chinese Revolution Stage One: New Democratic Revolution 1911-1949

**IDEOLOGY:** From traditional Marxism to Maoism + **BACKGROUND:** Political/Economic/Social

### The Republican Revolution of 1911

- **1911:** Revolution of the Double Tenth against the Qing Dynasty
- **1912:** Emperor Pu Yi abdicates; Yuan Shikai became President
- **1912-1916:** Dictatorship under General Yuan Shikai (dies 1916)
- Dr. Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) / National People's party – Goumindang or GMD (“*Three Principles*”)
- **1916:** The Chinese Republic
- Regionalism – Warlordism (esp. after 1916)

### World War I, Versailles and the May 4th Movement

- **1915:** The Japanese and the 21 demands
- **1917:** China joins WWI
- **1919:** The May 4th Movement (protest against the Versailles Treaty)
- **1921:** The Founding of the Chinese Communist Party - CPC

### China in the 1920's – GMD and the CPC – The First United Front / The Purge

- **1923:** Sun Yixian & Lenin – The First United Front
- **1924/1925:** The Death of Lenin (1924) and Sun Yixian (1925)
- **1925:** Jiang Jieshi – new leader of GMD
- Power Struggle USSR (Stalin & Trotsky)
- The CPC & GMD Split
- **1927:** The Purge of the CPC starts in April 1927 – “*White Terror*”
- **1927:** GMD government established at Nanjing (Mao Zedong – established the Jiangxi Soviet)

### The Split and the Long March

- **1926:** The Northern Campaign 1926
- **1927:** The Autumn Harvest Uprising (Division within the CPC – Peasant or Urban)
- **1928-1934:** The Jiangxi Soviet (The Rural Strategy)
- **1934-1935:** The Long March – October 15, 1934 – October 20, 1935 / Split within CPC
- **1935:** Zunyi Conference – Mao Zedong chosen Chairman (starts to take the lead of the CPC)
- **1935:** Yanan – base of the CPC

## The Rise to Power of the Chinese Communist Party

### The War with Japan

- Japanese aggression in Manchuria
- **1910:** Korea part of Japan
- **1931:** Manchuria – 1932 Manchukou

### The Second United Front

- **1935:** The Comintern's 7th Conference, August 1935 – Promote United Fronts against Fascism around the World
- **1936:** CPC policy change – “*The National Liberation Anti-Japanese Association*” – slogans “*Chinese should not fight Chinese.*”
- The Nanking Government – GMD – Jiang Jieshi
- **1936:** The kidnapping of Jiang Jieshi – Force the United Front
- **1937:** The Second United Front – “*ally with Jiang against Japan*”
- **1937:** The Marco Polo incident (The Undeclared War)

- **1937:** “*The Rape of Nanking*” – Jiang and the GMD moved to Chungking (Chongqing) in Szechwan
- “*Together We Confront the National Crisis*”
- “*Our fixed policy,*” he said (Mao Zedong), “*should be 70 percent expansion, 20 percent dealing with the Kuomintang, and 10 percent resisting Japan.*”

### **The Yanan Period (1937-45)**

- Significance of this period for the CPC
- **1940:** Mao publishes '*On New Democracy*'
- The Role of the United States and the relation between CPC and the Soviet Union
- **1942:** Mao's Rectification Campaign
- **1943:** The Cairo Declaration – December 1, 1943
- **1944:** Operation Ochigo (major Japanese offensive against GMD)
- **1945:** The Yalta Conference – February 1945
- **1945:** The Treaty of Friendship and Alliance – August 14, 1945 (GMD and USSR)

### **Background – Second Part of the Civil War (1946-1949)**

- The Credibility of the CPC – US Policy
- The Role of the Soviet Union
- **1945:** The Democratization of Chinese Politics – August 1945
- **1946:** Manchuria
- US/GMD Policy
- Change in Soviet Policy
- **1945-47:** The US Marshall Mission – US Marshall Mission failed to prevent renewal of civil war
- **1948:** The PLA won the Battle for Manchuria and the Battle of Huai-Hai
- **1949:** Jiang fled to Taiwan

### **The Failure of the GMD**

- The Economy – Loss of Strength
- The Intellectuals
- Popular Support

### **The Success of the CPC**

- General Competence
- Flexible Tactics – The CPC was willing to adapt and change ideologically in order to achieve its goals.
- The Countryside
- Mass Movement – Mass Activation Through Class Struggle: The Mother of all-Party Work
- Land Reform

## **October 1, 1949 – The People’s Republic of China**

### **Did the GMD lose? Or did the CPC win?**

- The CPC Won – Because of the War with Japan
- The GMD Lost and the CPC Won

## **Main ideas on Stage One of the Revolution in China**

- 1) *The Chinese Communist Party (CPC) emerged after the failure of the Chinese to regain their territory during the Versailles Peace Conference (which led to the May 4th Movement).*
- 2) *The internationalism of Communist theory was in direct contradiction to the nationalism of the Chinese.*
- 3) *Mao Zedong embraced the idea of Rural Communism originally developed by Li Dazhao.*
- 4) *Events in China were dramatically affected by the Second World War in Asia and the tensions of the early Cold War.*
- 5) *The Chinese Civil War (1946-1949) was both lost by the GMD and won by the CPC.*
- 6) *Mao Zedong viewed his victory in October of 1949 as the completion of the first step in a two-step process to transform Chinese society.*