Western invasions (1839-1900)

- Opium War (1839 - 1842)
- The Second Opium War (1856 - 1860)
- Russia’s territorial gains
  - Northeast China (1858 - 1860)
  - Northwest China (1881 - 1884)
- Sino-French War (1883 - 1885)
- Sino-Japanese War (1894 - 95)
- 8-nation forces (1900)
Weakness fully exposed

• Sino-Japanese War of 1894 - 1895
  – Chinese navy destroyed
  – Taiwan ceded to Japan
  – large indemnity
  – most-favored-nation
  – more treaty ports
  – Korea

• start of Japanese empire
The scramble for concessions
The Boxer Uprising in 1900

- Peasants in Northern China
- support from high officials of Qing court
- destruction of anything foreign
- siege of the legation quarter in Beijing
8-nation forces invaded Beijing

- Harsh settlement
- station troops in Beijing
- huge indemnity
- Russian troops in Manchuria – until 1905
Radicalization of politics

status quo

Qing court

Reformers

Peasants

Revolutionaries

pre-1841 China

modern monarchy

Marxism? Republi

nationalism?
The Revolution of 1911

• 1911-10-10, Wuchang Uprising
  – Qing dynasty was overthrown

• 1912-01-01, China became a republic
Sun YatSen (1866 - 1925)

- 1st President of the Republic of China
- founder of the Nationalist Party (GMD)
- The Three Principles of the People
  - nationalism
  - people’s rights
  - people’s livelihood
Warlords (1913-28)
Chiang KaiShek

- Born in Zhejiang Province in 1887
- studied Confucianism in his hometown
- studied military in Japan 1907 - 1911
- returned during the Revolution of 1911
- became a follower of Sun YatSen
- President of the Huangpu Academy – 1924 - 1930
Frustrated nationalism

• China’s previous efforts to borrow from the West to achieve wealth and power all failed
  – military hardware and related technologies
  – economic institutions and organization
  – science, scholarship, and education
  – government, political processes and organizations
Frustrated nationalism

• China became weaker and poorer
  – continuous civil wars between warlords
  – Western privileges in China

• humiliated and abused in the world
Radical urban intellectuals

- multiplication of ism’s
World War I (1914-18)

• Beijing government
  – joined the Allied forces
  – sent laborers to Europe
World War I (1914-18)

- Japan drove German forces out of Qingdao
- Paris Peace Conference in 1919
High expectations in Beijing
Treaty of Versailles (1919)

- All German privileges in China’s Shandong Peninsula were “transferred” to Japan
Student protests in Beijing
Spread of the movement

• Boycott Japanese products
• demand release of arrested students
• workers and merchants joined in
• Shanghai, Nanjing, etc.
• Paris, California, etc.
New political parties

- Nationalist Party (GMD) was established
  - Sun Yat-Sen died in 1925
  - Chiang Kai-Shek was the military leader
- Communist Party was established in 1921
  - Mao ZeDong was one of its founding members
Northern Expedition

- GMD & CCP merged in 1924
- split in 1927
- CCP was decimated
China under Chiang Kai-Shek

• Japanese encroachment
  – 1928, Shandong Province
  – 1931, Manchuria
    • 3 provinces
  – 1932, Shanghai
  – 1933, Northern China
    • suburbs of Beijing
  – 1937, full-scale aggression started
    • Beijing and Shanghai
Communists in rural areas

- revolutionary bases in Jiangxi Province
- communist revolts in other areas
- the “Long March” to Northwest China
  1934-1935
Nationalism under Chiang

• Negotiated with Western powers and Japan
  – regained the sovereign right to set tariffs
  – abolished extraterritorial rights
  – abolished or revised “unequal treaties” with Western powers of the Qing dynasty
  – recovered some of the “leased areas” from Western powers