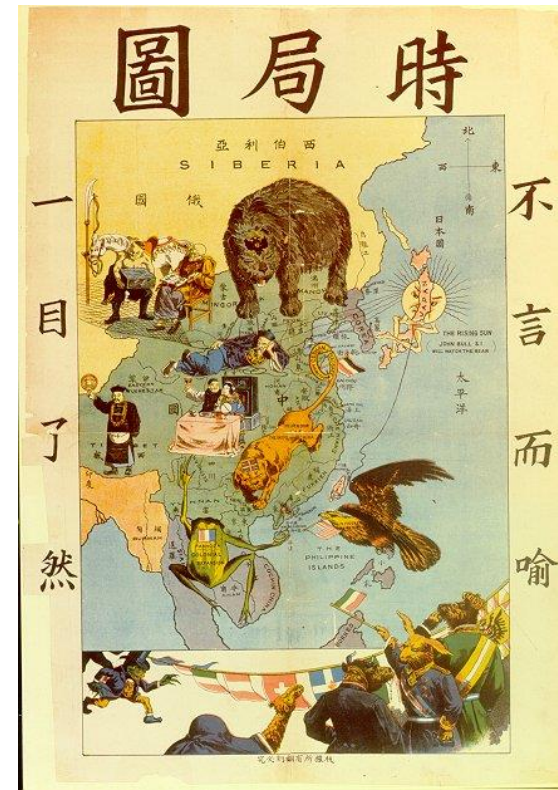# Western invasions (1839-1900)

- 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)
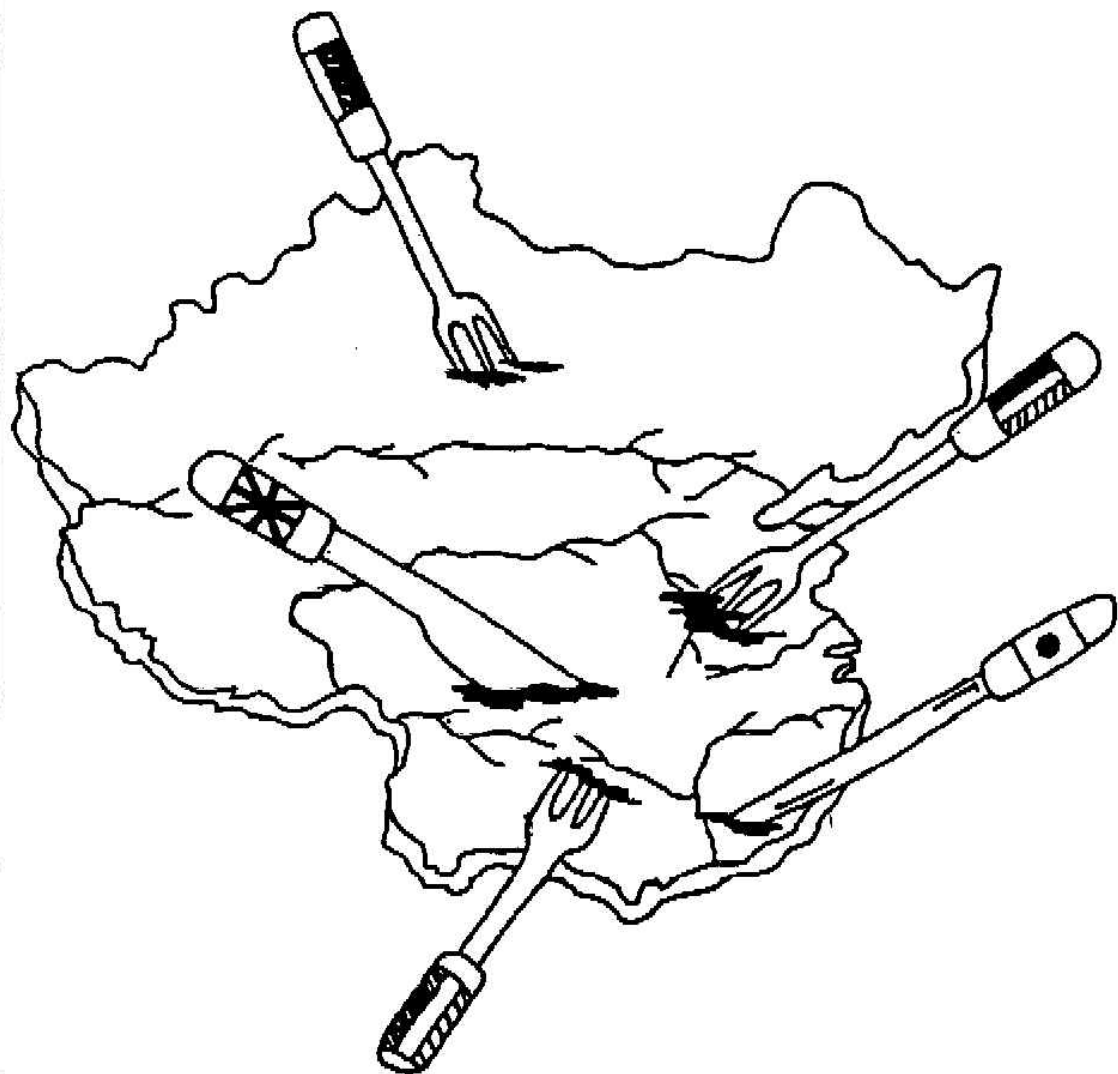- 8-nation forces (1900)

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
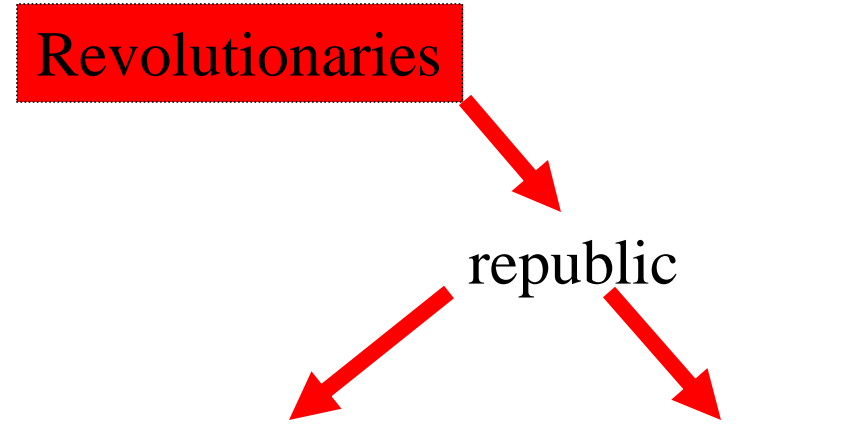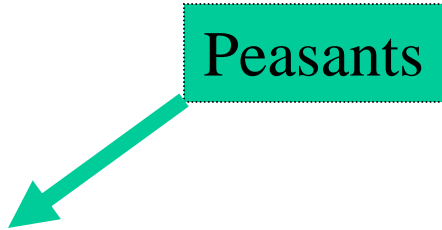
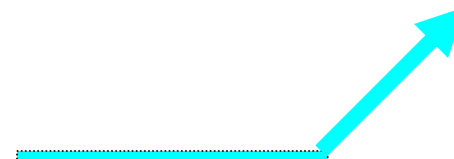status quo

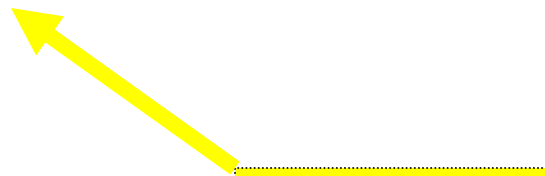modern monarchy

Qing court

Reformers

Peasants

Revolutionaries
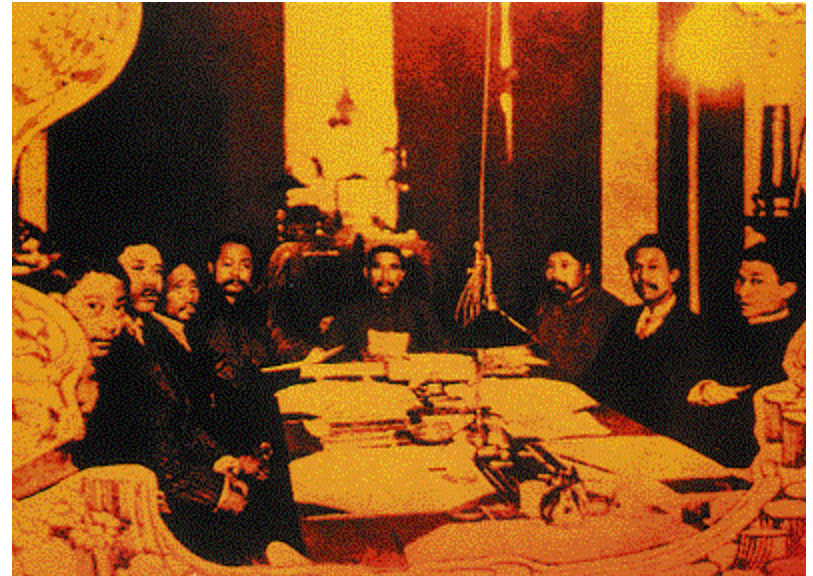
pre-1841 China
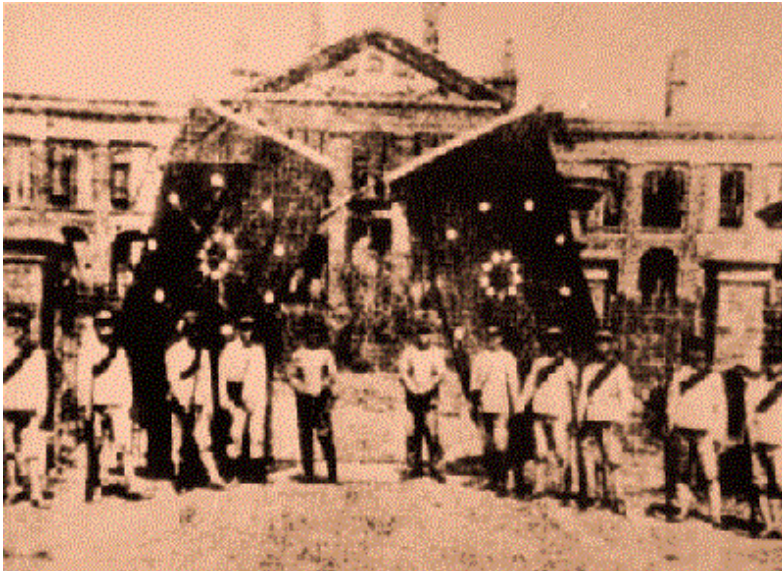
republic

Marxism?

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
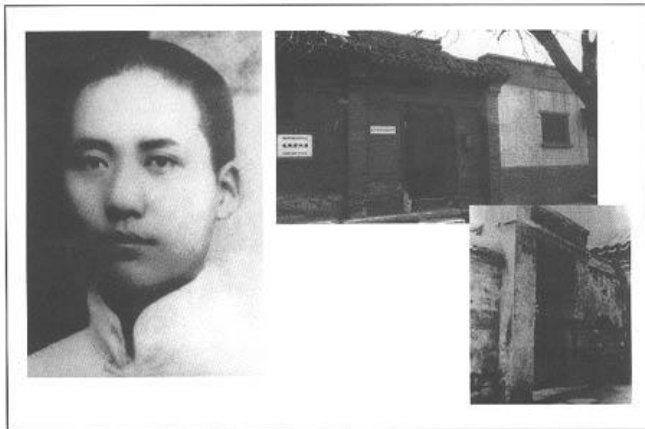 - government, political processes and organizations

Frustrated nationalism

- China became weaker and poorer
  - continuous civil wars between warlords
  - Western privileges in China
- humiliated and abused in the world
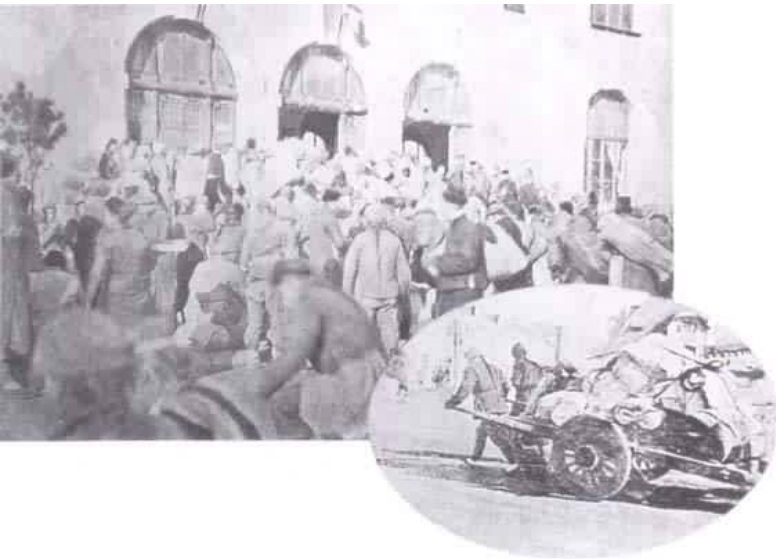
Radical urban intellectuals

- multiplication of ism's
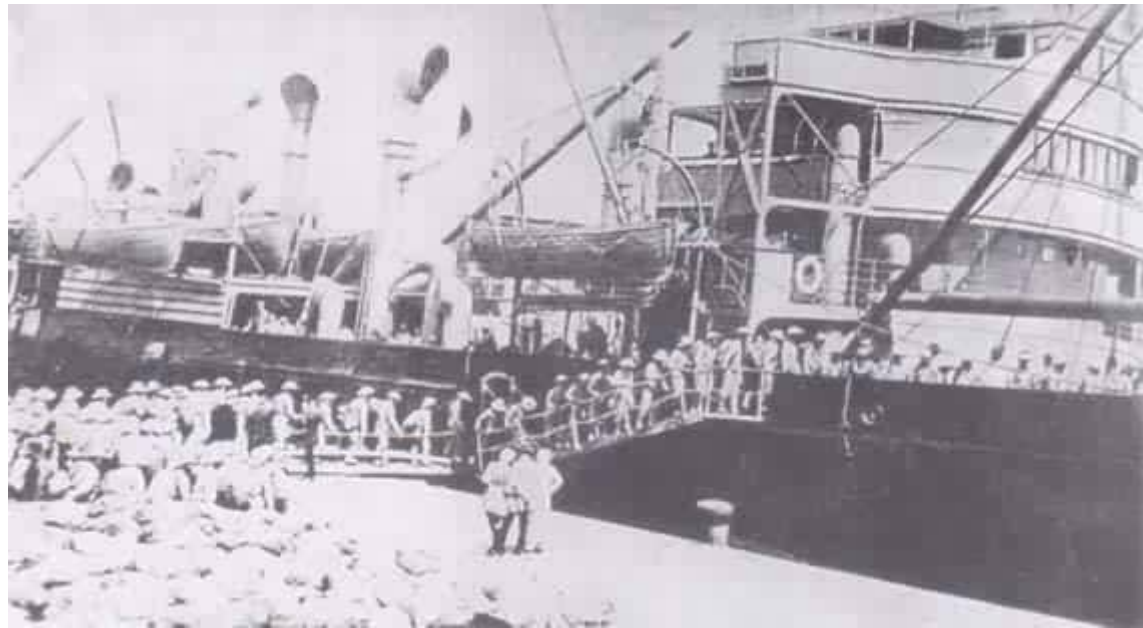

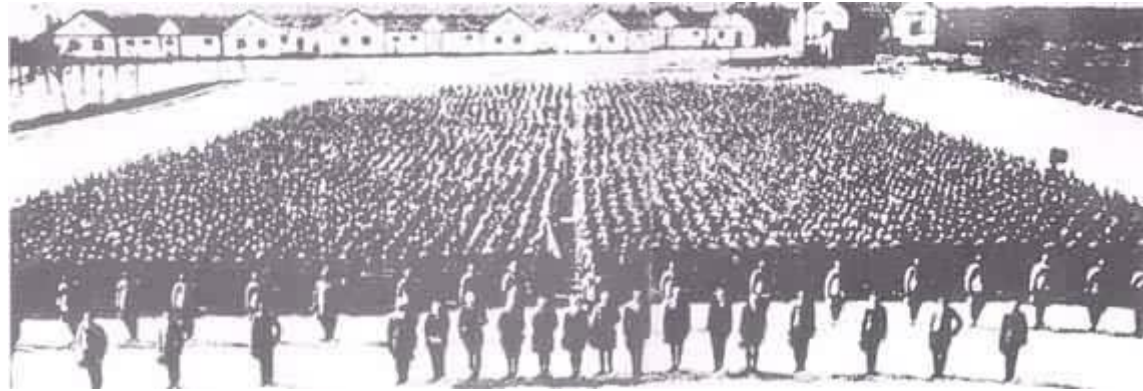6，1918年、1919年，毛泽东两次来到北京，如饥若渴地学习马克思主义，成为马克思主义者。右图为毛泽东来北京后居住过的豆腐池胡同15号杨昌济寓所与景山东街三眼井吉安所左巷8号。

3，中国共产党的创始人陈独秀、李大钊。陈独秀是北京大学文科学长、《新青年》杂志主编，被誉为"五四运动的总司令"。李大钊是北京大学图书馆主任，中国传播马克思主义第一人。

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
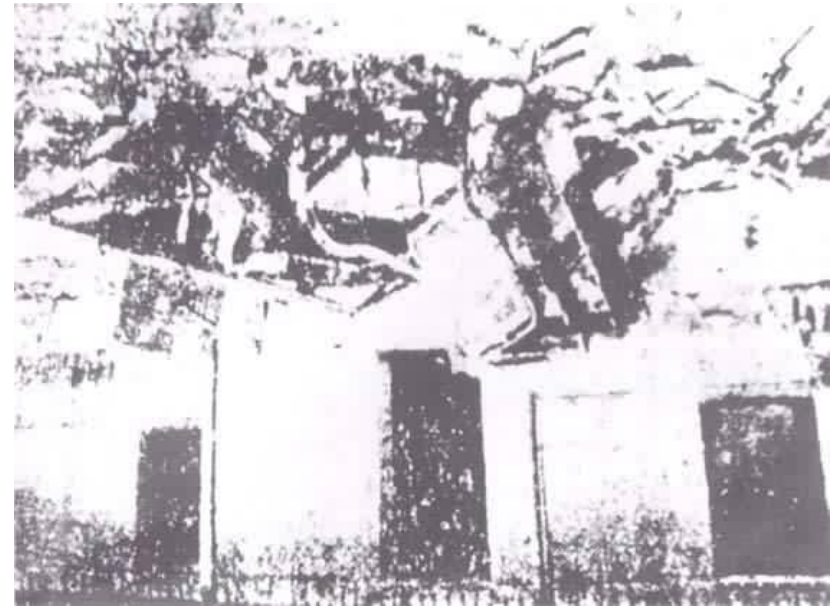
High expectations in Beijing

Treaty of Versailles (1919)

- All German privileges in China's Shandong Peninsula were "transferred" to Japan

Student protests in Beijing
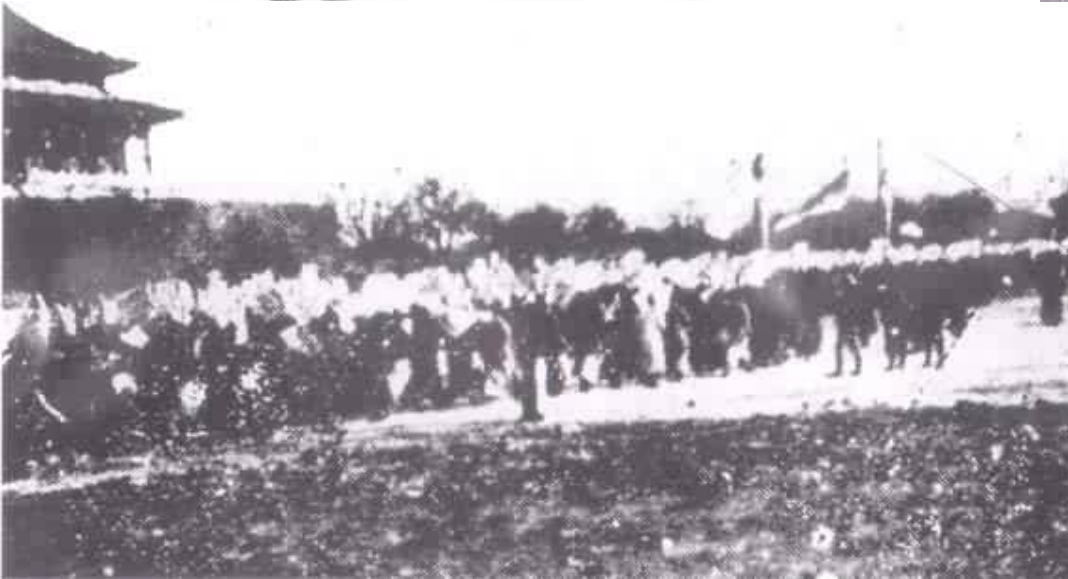
Spread of the movement

- 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
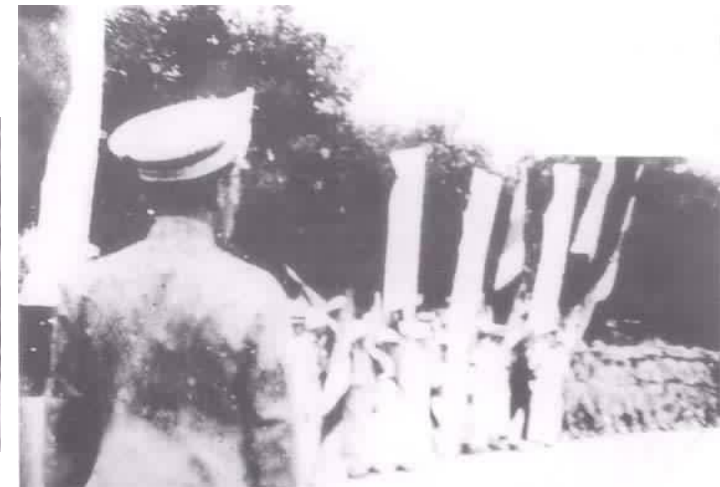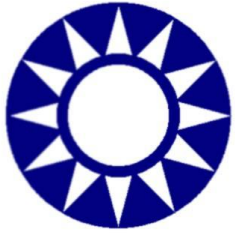
- split in 1927

- CCP was decimated

2 The Northern Expedition 1926-27

warlord groups:

- area controlled by Feng-tien faction (Chang Tso-lin)
- area controlled by Kuominchün (Feng Yü-Hsiang)
- area controlled by Chihli faction (Sun Ch'uan fang)
- area controlled by Chihli faction (Wu P'ei-fu)
- T'ang Chi-yao, warlord of Yunnan and Kweichow
- Kwangsi clique (group of warlords)

the Northern Expedition:

- area controlled by Kuomintang

- main Kuomintang forces
- minor Kuomintang forces
- Yen Hsi-shan (warlord of Shansi, 1912 onwards)
- Kuominchün

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

3 China under the Kuomintang, 1928-37

- occupied by Japan 1933
- Japanese sponsored puppet state 1935
- under effective control of Nationalist government at Nanking 1928
- Nanking control 1929-34
- Nanking control 1935-37
- Nanking influence 1935-37

USSR

MANCHURIA
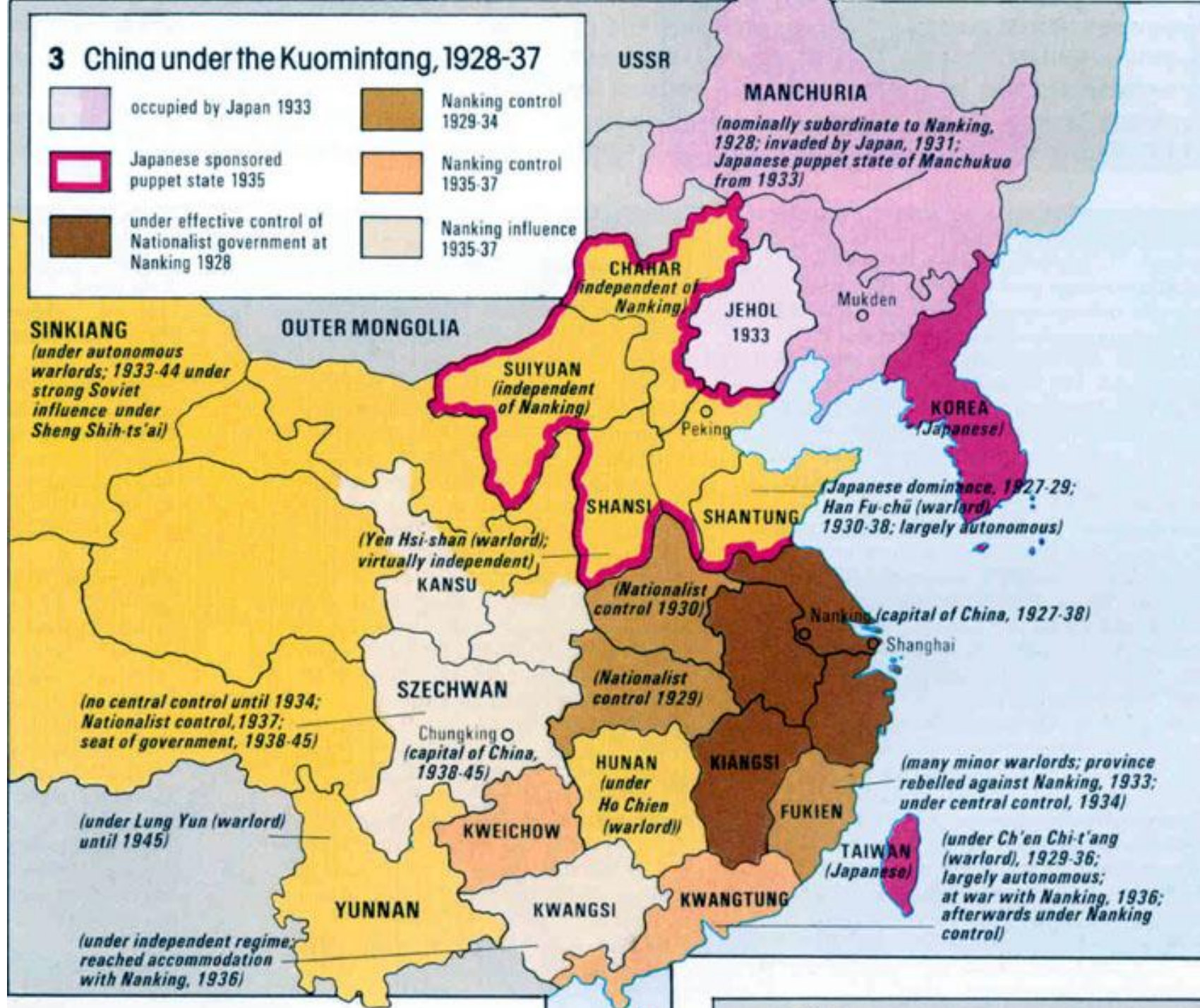*(nominally subordinate to Nanking, 1928; invaded by Japan, 1931; Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo from 1933)*

SINKIANG
(under autonomous warlords; 1933-44 under strong Soviet influence under Sheng Shih-ts'ai)

OUTER MONGOLIA

CHAHAR
(independent of Nanking)

JEHOL 1933

Mukden

SUIYUAN *(independent of Nanking)*

Peking

KOREA *(Japanese)*

(Yen Hsi-shan (warlord); virtually independent)

SHANSI

SHANTUNG

(Japanese dominance, 1927-29; Han Fu-chü (warlord), 1930-38; largely autonomous)

KANSU

(Nationalist control 1930)

Nanking *(capital of China, 1927-38)*

Shanghai

(no central control until 1934; Nationalist control, 1937; seat of government, 1938-45)

SZECHWAN

(Nationalist control 1929)

Chungking *(capital of China, 1938-45)*

HUNAN *(under Ho Chien (warlord))*

KIANGSI

(many minor warlords; province rebelled against Nanking, 1933; under central control, 1934)

FUKIEN

(under Lung Yun (warlord) until 1945)

KWEICHOW

TAIWAN *(Japanese)*

(under Ch'en Chi-t'ang (warlord), 1929-36; largely autonomous; at war with Nanking, 1936; afterwards under Nanking control)

YUNNAN

KWANGSI

KWANGTUNG

(under independent regime; reached accommodation with Nanking, 1936)

Communists in rural areas

- revolutionary bases in Jiangxi Province
- communist revolts in other areas
- the "Long March" to Northwest China 1934-1935

4 The Chinese Communist movement to 1945

- abortive urban insurrections after the break with Kuomintang 1927
- position of early Communist army groups
- early Soviets (self-governing Communist areas) 1927-35
- route of the 'Long March', Oct. 1934–Oct. 1935, of Chinese Communists after Kuomintang assaults on Kiangsi Soviet area
- main Communist base area, governed from Yenan 1935-45
- area occupied by Japan end 1938
- area occupied by Japan after 1944 offensives
- 'liberated areas' dominated by local Communist groups by 1945
- railways in 1937
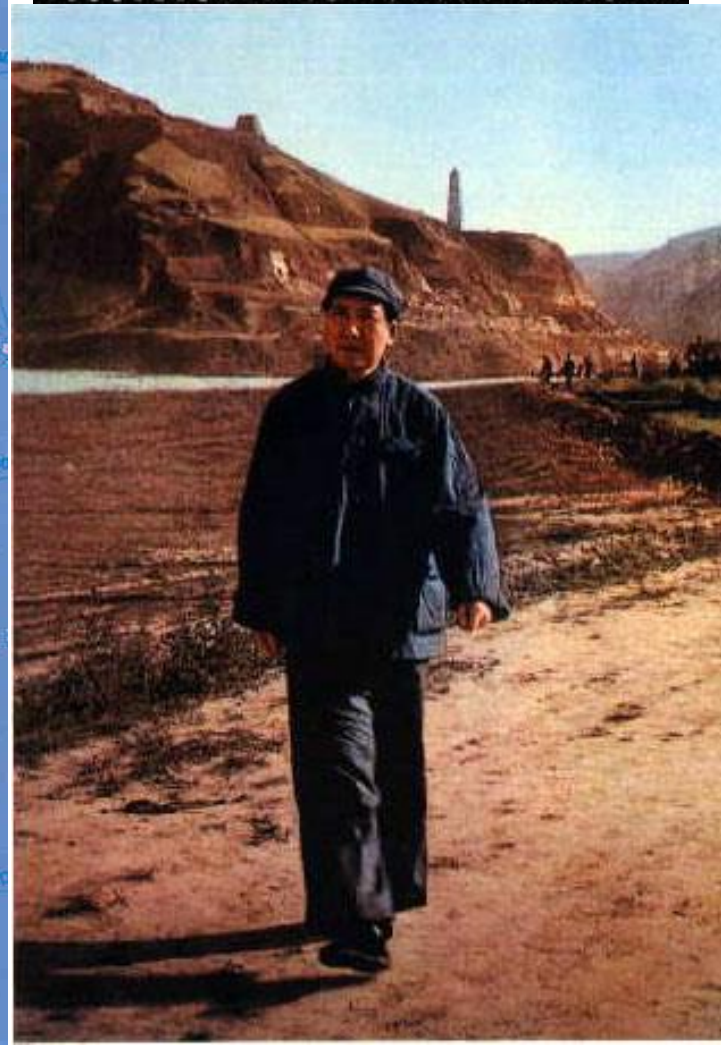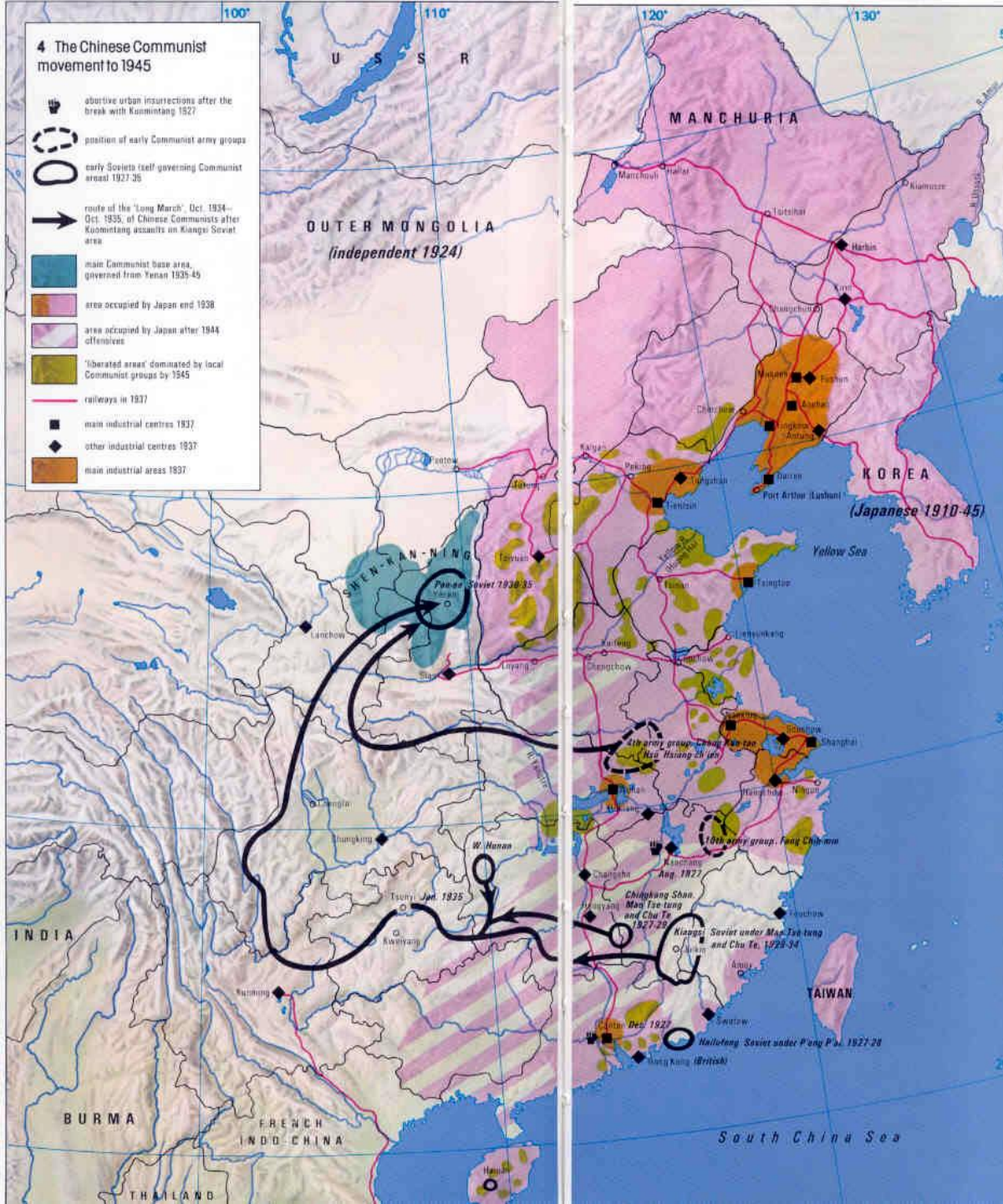- main industrial centres 1937
- other industrial centres 1937
- main industrial areas 1937

U.S.S.R.

MANCHURIA

OUTER MONGOLIA
(independent 1924)

Manchuli   Hailar   Kiamusze

Tsitsihar

Harbin

Kirin

Changchun

Mukden   Fushun

Chinchow   Anshan

Yingkow   Antung

Dairen

Port Arthur (Lushun)

KOREA
(Japanese 1910-45)

SHEN-KAN-NING

Peking

Tientsin

Tangshan

Paotow

Taiyuan

Yenan

Pao-an Soviet 1930-35

Sian

Lanchow

Loyang

Tsinan

Tsingtao

Yellow Sea

Kaifeng

Chengchow

Hankow

Lienyunkang

INDIA

Chungking

W. Hunan

Tsunyi Jan. 1935

Kweiyang

Kunming

4th army group, Chang Kuo-tao
Hsu Hsiang-chien

Wuhan

Nanchang
Aug. 1927

10th army group, Fang Chih-min

Changsha

Liuyang

Chingkang Shan. Mao Tse-tung and Chu Te 1927-28

Kiangsi Soviet under Mao Tse-tung and Chu Te, 1928-34

Nanking

Shanghai

Hangchow

Ningpo

Fuchow

Canton Dec. 1927

Amoy

TAIWAN

Swatow

Hailufeng Soviet under P'eng P'ai, 1927-28

Hong Kong (British)

South China Sea

Hainan

BURMA

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

THAILAND

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