Imperial China Collapses
Section 3

• After the fall of the Qing Dynasty, Nationalist and Communist movements struggled for power.

• China pushes for modernization.
Nationalists Overthrow the Qing Dynasty

• Kuomintang, Guomindang
  – Nationalist Party
  – Sun Yixian, Sun Yat-sen
    first great leader
    • “father of Modern China”
  – Revolutionary Alliance
    overthrows Qing dynasty
Shaky Start for the New Republic

• 1911 Sun becomes president of Republic of China
• “Three Principles of the People”
  – Nationalism
  – Democracy
  – Economic security
• Turned over power to general Yuan Shikai(Shigai) for military support
  – Turned against democratic ideals
  – Shikai died in 1916 and civil war erupted
China mad at the Treaty of Versailles

• May 4th Movement
  – political movement growing out of student demonstrations in Beijing on May 4, 1919
  – protested the Chinese government's weak response to the Treaty of Versailles, especially regarding Shandong
Communist Party in China

• Mao Zedong, among founders, later becomes China’s greatest revolutionary leader

• Differed from Lenin’s communism because he focused on farmers not factory workers
Lenin Befriends Communist in China

- Nationalists felt they were not getting enough support from the West
- Sun combined with Communist party so that the revolutionary parties would be bigger
- Lenin sends military advisors and equipment to help China
Peasants Align with the Communists

- Nationalists were backed by bankers and businessmen
- Sun dies in 1925 and Jiang Jieshi, Chiang Kai-shek takes over
- Peasants did not feel that Nationalists were doing enough to support them and turned to the Communists
Nationalists and Communists Clash

• After warlords had been defeated Jieszhi turns on Communists
• Jiang becomes president of the Nationalist Republic of China in 1928
Civil War Rages in China

• Led by Mao the Red Army (Communist) fights a guerilla warfare against the Nationalists

• Long March
  – 1933 Jiang gathers army of 700,000
  – 6,000 mile journey in which the Red Army fought, starved and died
  – Gained support from the peasants

• Civil War Suspended
  – Japan invades
Civil War Suspended

- Jiang and Mao decide to put aside differences because they would rather have a Chinese ruler than a Japanese one.
- Japan sees the Civil War as a perfect time to invade.
- Japan seizes Manchuria, an industrialized province in Northeast China.
- By 1938 Japan controls most of China.
Nanking (Nanjing)

• Read both excerpts
• Answer the following

1. Which document do you think is from a Chinese textbook? Which document do you feel is from a Japanese textbook? Give reasons as to why you feel the way you do.

2. What do you think happened at Nanjing?
Nanjing Massacre

- 1937, aka Rape of Nanking
- After the Imperial capital was seized women and children were killed
- Women were raped then killed
1. How did the Treaty of Versailles trigger the May Fourth Movement?
2. How was Mao’s vision of communism different from that of Lenin?
3. What started the civil war in China?
4. What influence did foreign nations have on China from 1912 to 1938?
5. What caused the Communist revolutionary movement in China to gain strength?
6. If the Long March had failed, do you think the Nationalist party would have been successful in uniting the Chinese? Why or why not?