

China Falls to Communism

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Emperor Puyi – the “Last Emperor”

- Ruled China 1908-1912
- Puppet emperor of Manchukuo 1932-1945
- Spent ten years in a Soviet prison after WWII
- Lived a quiet life as a regular citizen in communist China & Died of disease

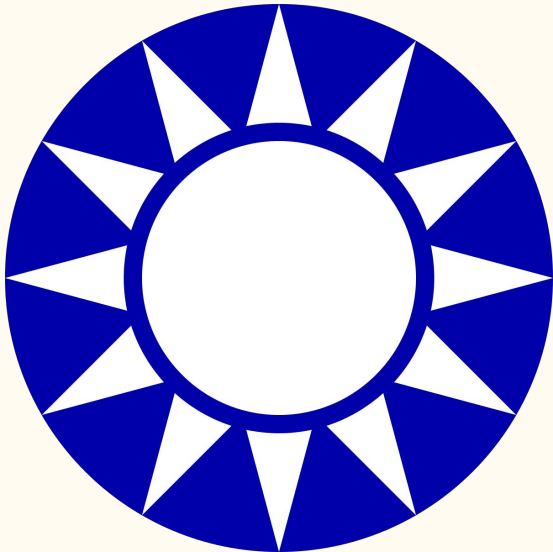


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Republican Revolution 1912

- Sun Yat-sen
- Founded Kuomintang (KMT)
 - Nationalist party
- Overthrew Manchu (Qing) dynasty
- Established a republic
- President of Chinese Republic



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Republic of China: Weaknesses

- Disunity
 - Local warlords fought Kuomintang between 1912-28
- Poor transportation
 - 1914 – only 6,000 miles of railroad track
 - Few decent roads
- World War I and the Treaty of Versailles
 - China attempted to abolish concessions and extraterritoriality - Attempt failed
 - China did not sign the Treaty of Versailles
 - Japan gained most of Germany's Asian possessions

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Growth of Communism

Sun Yat-sen appealed for Russian (Soviet) aid following the Versailles Conference

- 1921-1925 – China received advisors, arms, communist propaganda, and loans
- Russia revoked its imperialist rights in China

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Sun Yat-sen succeeded by Chiang
Kai-shek

- Communists expelled by Kuomintang

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Civil War in China

- 1927-1932 and 1933-1937 – war between Communists and Nationalists
- Communists – Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
- Nationalists – Chiang Kai-shek

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Civil War in China

- War halted 1932-1933 and 1937-1945 to fight Japanese aggression
- Communists were victorious in 1949
- Nationalists retreated to Taiwan
- End of imperialism in China
- Hong Kong returned to China in 1997

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Political Changes under Mao

- Communist government on mainland China
- Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
 - Chairman Mao – chairman of the Communist party and leader of China – 1943-1976
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Economic Changes under Mao

- First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957)
 - Advances in agriculture and coal, electricity, iron, and steel production
- Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962)
 - “Great Leap Forward”
 - China became a leading industrial country
 - Peasants organized into communes (Widespread catastrophe – famine – at least 14,000,000 deaths)

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Foreign Relations

- Soviet Union

- Growing split between USSR and China, 1960 end of aid

- Tibet

- Seized in 1962

- Korea

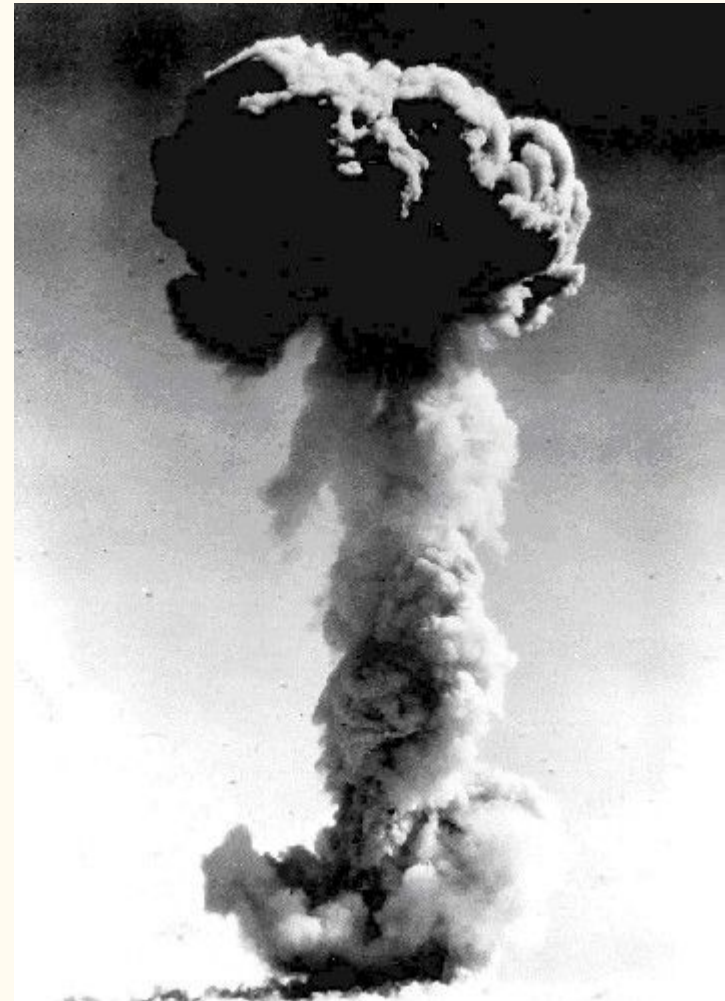
- Aided North Korea in the Korean War (1950-1953)

- Vietnam

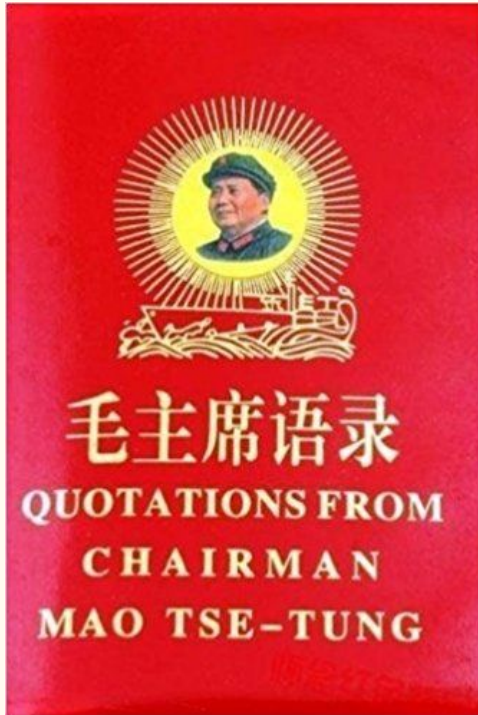
- Supported North Vietnam and Viet Cong during War

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- “Atomic Club” (1964)
 - Fifth overall country to develop nuclear weapons
- United Nations
 - One of five permanent members of U.N. Security Council
- Relations with United States
 - 1972 – U.S. President Richard Nixon opened diplomatic relations with China



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Mao's Little Red Book

- The recognition of class and class struggle, are necessary for peasants and the Chinese people to overcome both domestic and foreign enemy elements.
- War is a continuation of politics, and there are at least two types: just (progressive) and unjust wars, which only serve bourgeois interests.
- While no one likes war, we must remain ready to wage just wars against imperialist agitations.

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Mao's Little Red Book

- China's road to modernization will be built on the principles of diligence and frugality.
- A communist must be selfless, with the interests of the masses at heart.
- He must also possess a largeness of mind, as well as a practical, far-sighted mindset.
- Women represent a great productive force in China, and equality among the sexes is one of the goals of communism.
- The multiple burdens which women must shoulder are to be eased.



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Cultural Revolution

- Effort to revive interest in Mao's ideas after the failed Great Leap Forward
- Mao claimed that reactionary bourgeois elements were taking over the party
- Call for youths to engage in post-revolutionary class warfare
- Red Guards marched throughout China
- Older alleged reactionaries removed from positions of power





CHINA'S REVOLUTIONS