



# War and Revolution

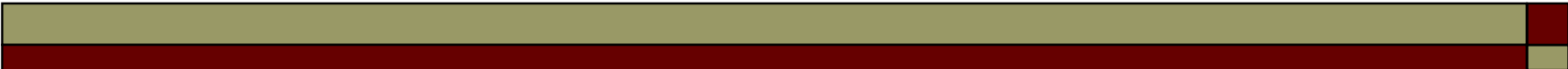
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Modern Chinese History

# The Long March, Oct. 1934-Dec. 1935

- From Jiangxi to Yan'an (Yenan)
- 150,000 set out, 15,000 complete it
- Mao becomes Chairman of the Communist Party
- Yan'an becomes new base area



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- ❑ In December 1936, the CCP and GMD formed a new United Front.
  - ❑ GMD General Zhang Xueliang "arrested" Chiang Kaishek and forced him to negotiate with the Communists.
  - ❑ The "Xian Incident," named for the city near which it took place, reflected the frustration of many patriotic Chinese with Chiang's refusal to fight the Japanese.

# Xi'an Incident

**Zhang Xueliang**



**Chiang Kai-shek**

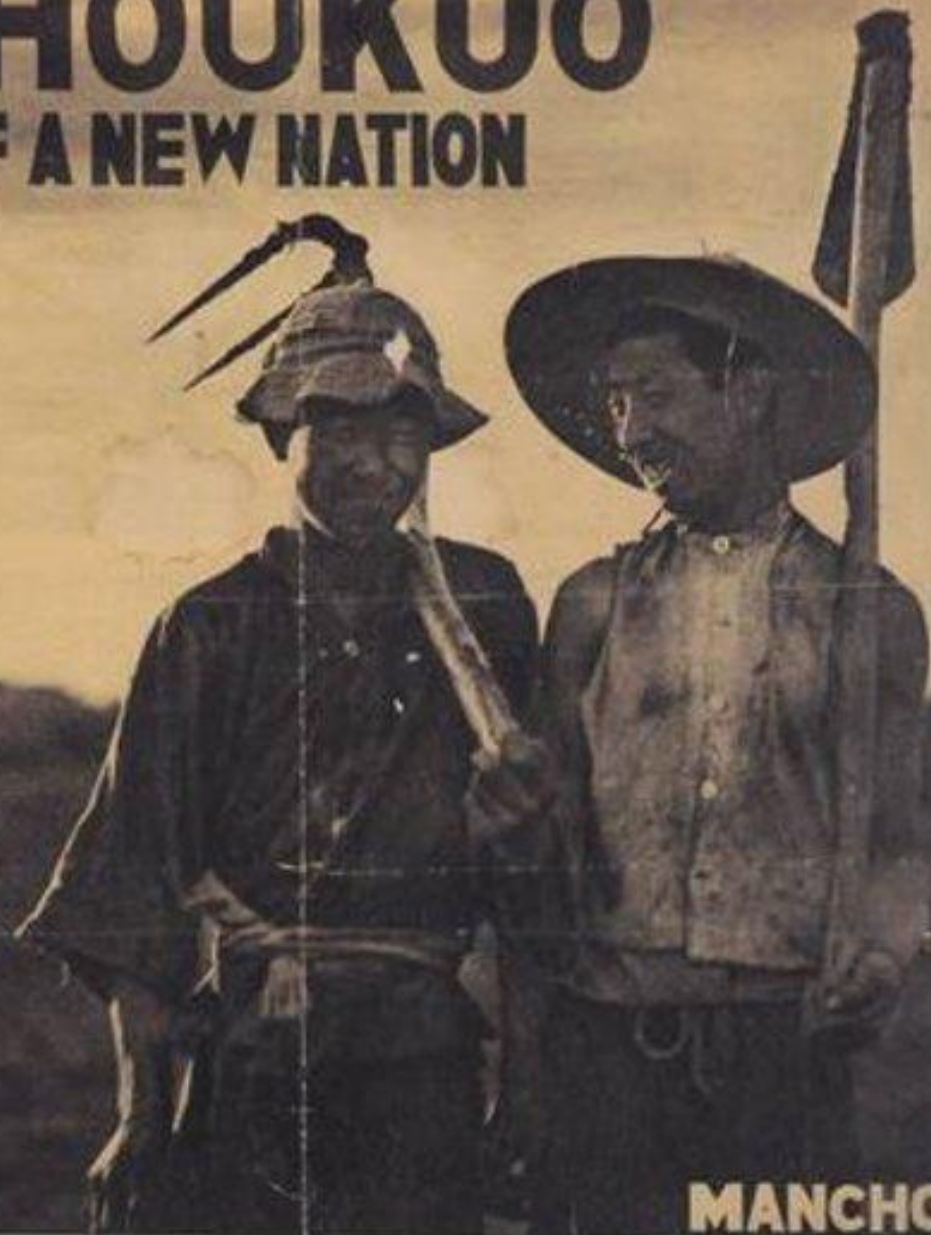


# Manchukuo



# MANCHOUKUO

## THE SUN OF A NEW NATION

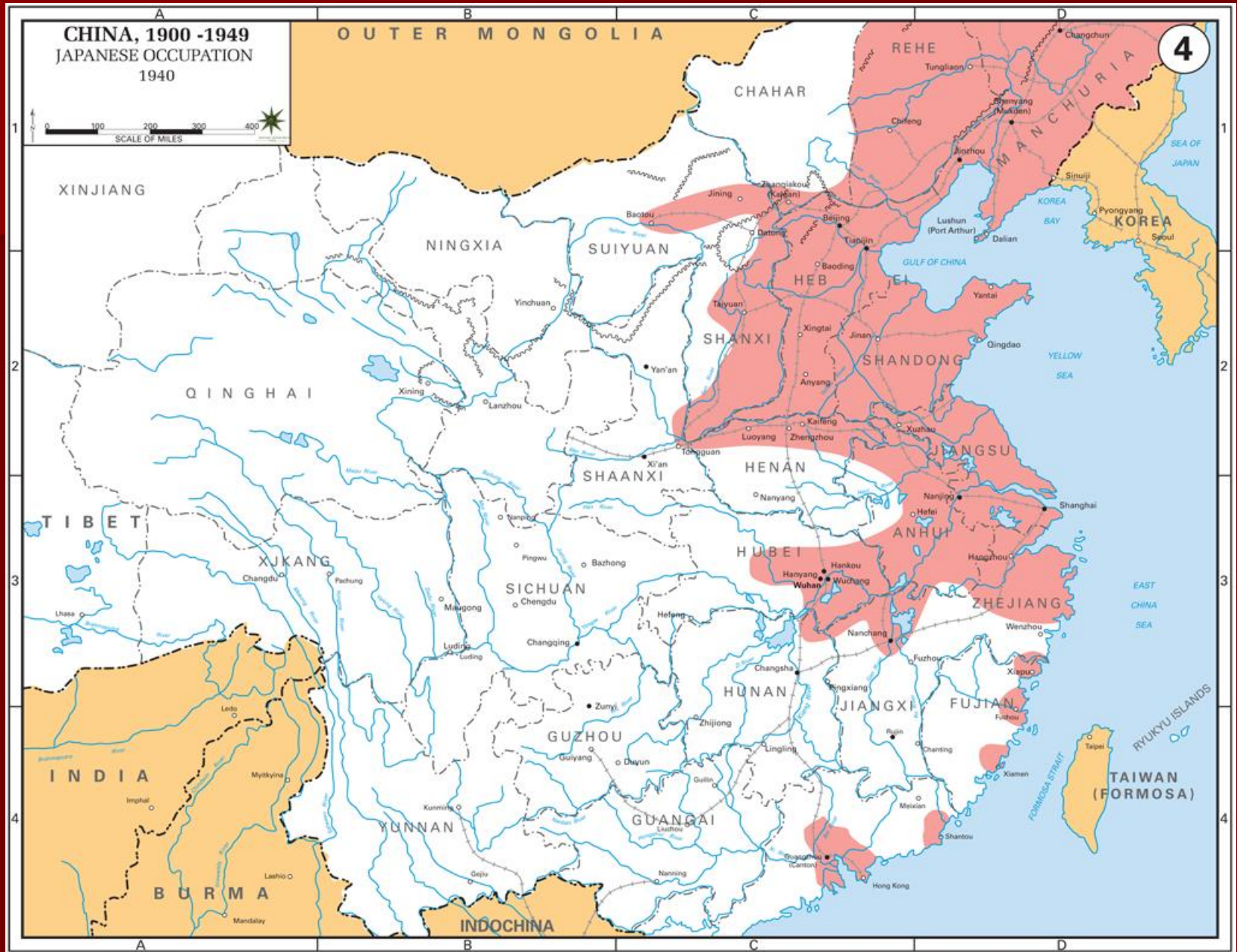


MANCHOUKUO

# Puyi, 1934-45 Emperor of Manchukuo



**CHINA, 1900 -1949**  
**JAPANESE OCCUPATION**  
**1940**



CHINA, 1900 — 1949  
THE SITUATION AT THE  
END OF WORLD WAR II

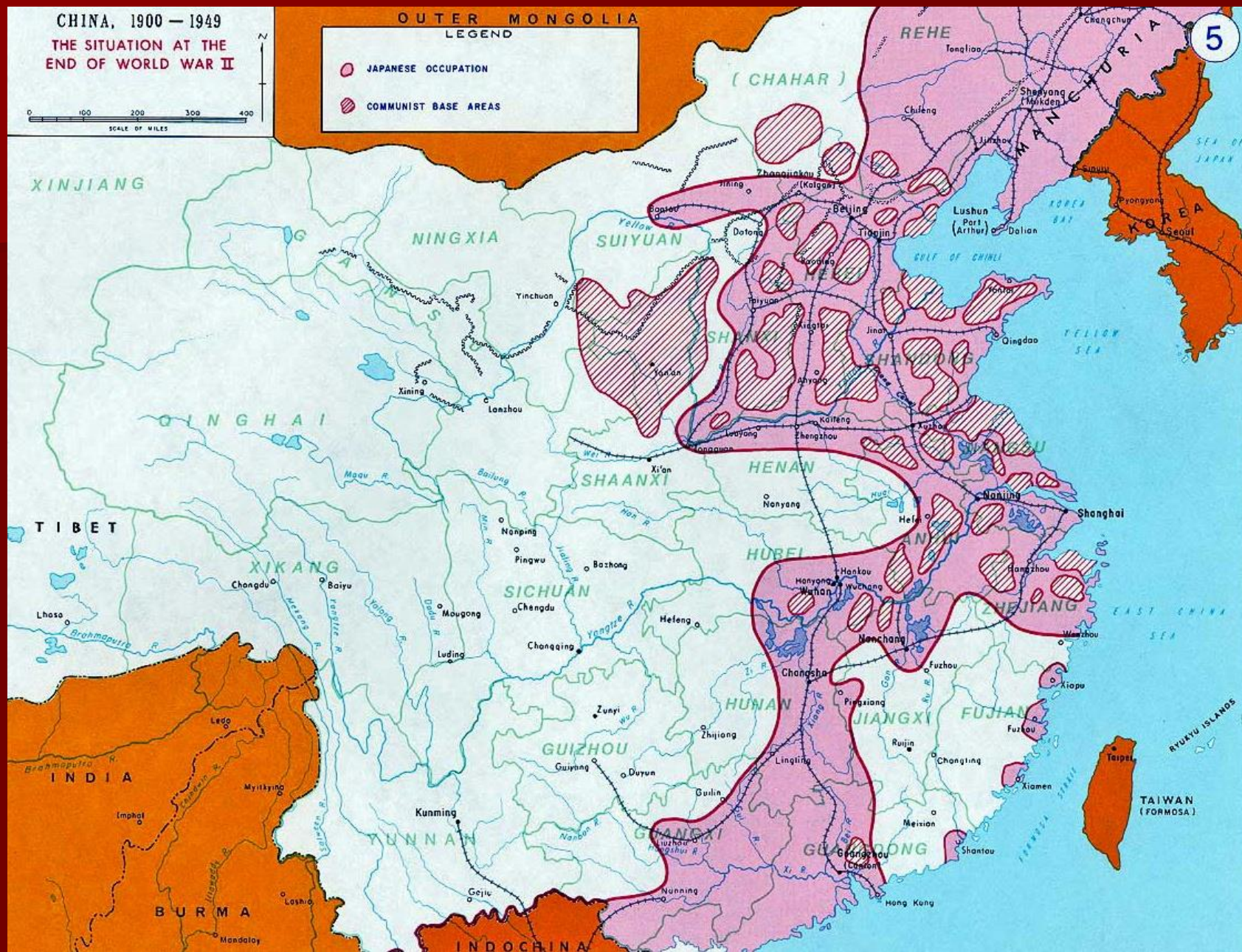
0 100 200 300 400  
SCALE OF MILES

OUTER MONGOLIA

LEGEND

JAPANESE OCCUPATION

COMMUNIST BASE AREAS



5

# **Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975), aka Jiang Jieshi**

- Married to Song Meiling, Sun Yatsen's brother-in-law
- military academy at Whampoa (Huangpu), Canton
- Undertakes Northern Expedition (1926-1928)
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**Joseph Stilwell**  
**(1843-1946)**

American military  
advisor to Chiang Kai-  
shek

Frustrated with Chiang's  
reluctance to confront  
Japan

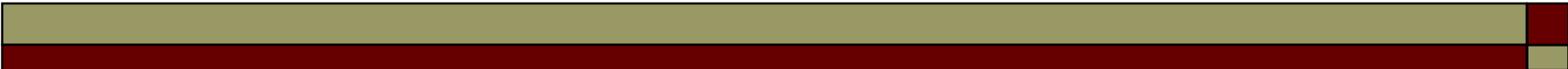
Chiang knew that the  
Americans would defeat  
Japan and didn't want to  
expend his forces  
fighting the occupation  
army



# After the War

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- ❑ Japan surrendered → period of negotiation, but civil war broke out before long.
- ❑ United States try to keep the peace in China, but confrontation between the CCP and the GMD was beyond control.
- ❑ United States aided Chiang's forces
- ❑ Russians gave the CCP some aid from their occupation of Manchuria.
- ❑ Major fighting through 1948; early 1949 CCP appears as winner



# November 1948, Huai hai Battle

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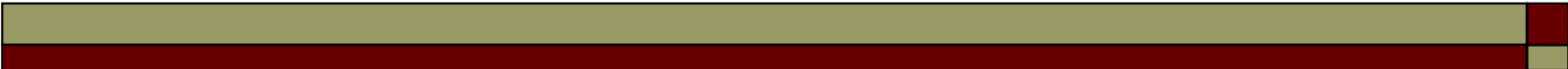
- ❑ Battle on the plains surrounding the Huai River
- ❑ Chiang Kaishek begins to withdraw his forces to the island of Taiwan
- ❑ “28 February 1947” Massacre
- ❑ Martial law until 1987

# 228 Massacre Memorial, Taipeh, 1995



1<sup>st</sup> October 1949

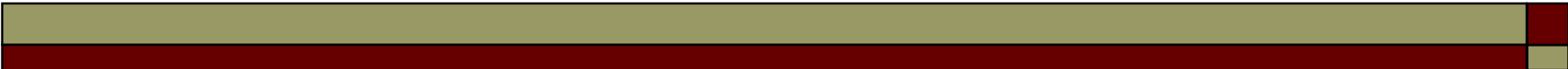




# The New China: First measures

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- ❑ Government set about stabilizing China, then launched a program of Socialist transformation.
- ❑ The foundation of the program was land reform, in which the economic back of the old literati elite was finally broken.
- ❑ The government also passed a new marriage law, which gave women freedom to marry whom they pleased and to own property.
- ❑ Urban industry began to be nationalized, and the financial system was brought under government control.



# Foreign Policy

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- ❑ An alliance with the Soviet Union brought material aid to China
- ❑ Treaty of friendship with Moscow in 1950.
- ❑ Soviet advisors came to China in great numbers
- ❑ Civil war in Korea threatened to bring American troops into northeast China, but massive Chinese intervention saved the North Koreans and protected China's frontier.