

# China in Revolution

1. Chinese responses to Imperialism
2. 1911 Revolution and the new Republic
3. May 4<sup>th</sup> and the New Culture Movement
4. CCP and GMD in Republican China
5. War of Resistance Against Japan
6. Liberation

# White Lotus Rebellion

1795-1804

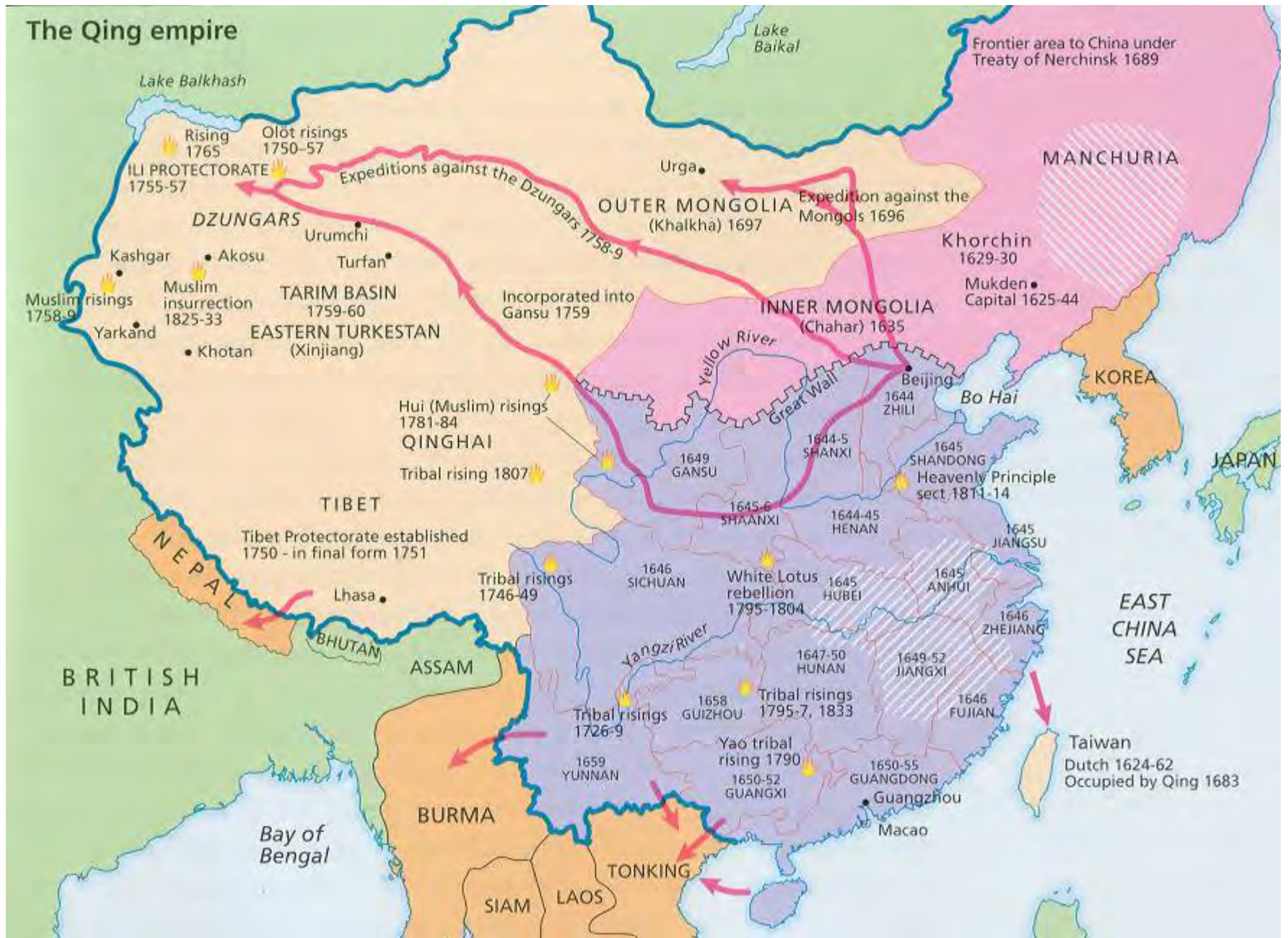
# Nian Rebellion

1851-1868

# Muslim Rebellions

throughout late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> c.

# The Qing empire



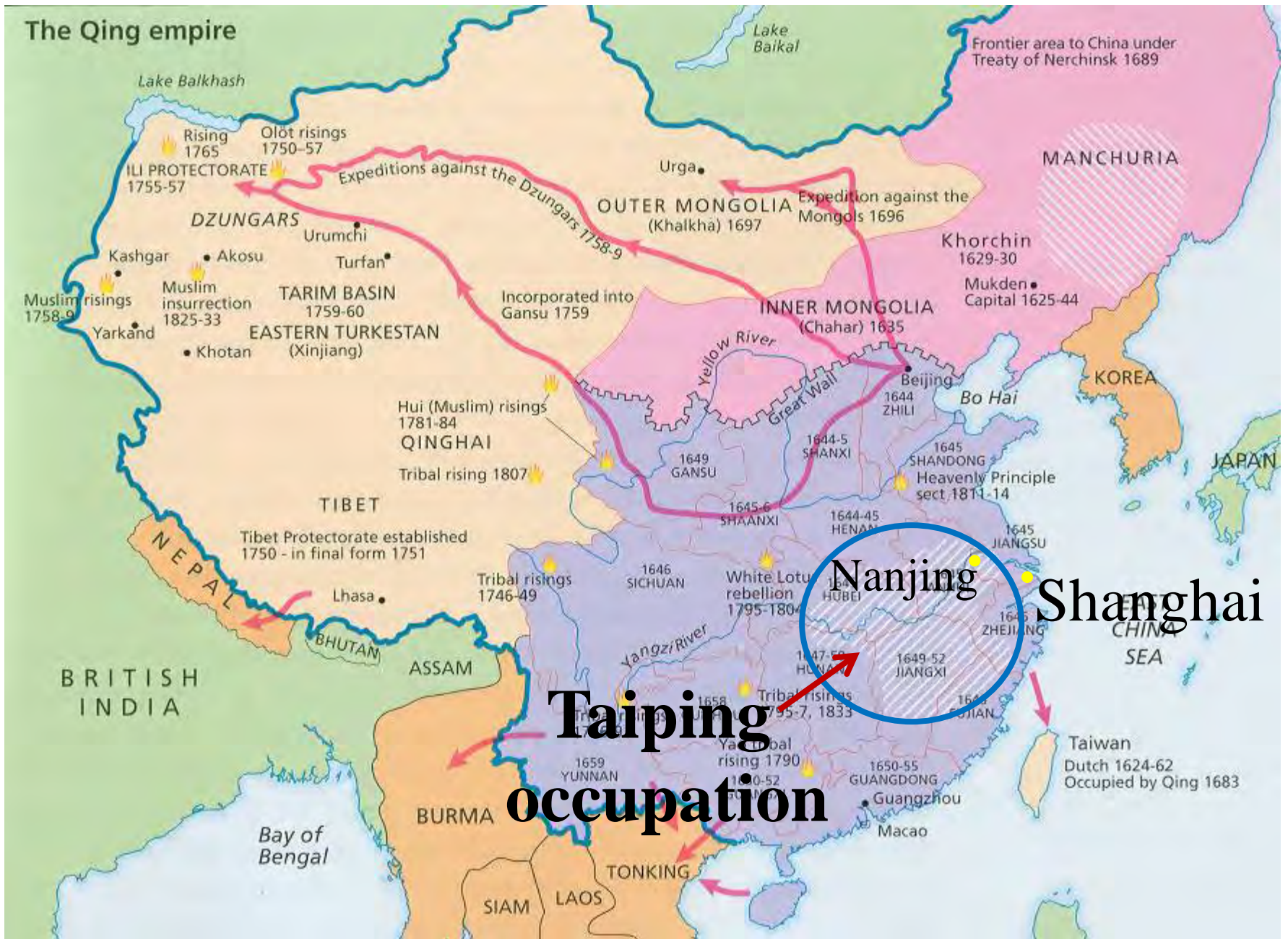
Taiping Rebellion  
1850-1864

Hong Xiuquan  
1814-1864

Hakka minority  
Triads

Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace

# The Qing empire





Taiping seal



Taiping coin



**Zuo Zongtang**

1812-1885

Gansu Army



**Zeng Guofan**

1811-1872

Hunan Army



# Self-Strengthening movement mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> c.

*ti* vs. *yong*  
essence vs. practical use

Zhang Zhidong  
1837-1909





Li Hongzhang

1823-1901

"bureaucratic capitalism"

# Tongzhi Restoration



Tongzhi Emperor  
r. 1861-1875

# Empress Dowager Cixi

1835-1908



Kang Youwei  
1858-1927



Liang Qichao  
1873-1929



Guangxu Emperor  
r. 1871-1908

Hundred Days' Reforms  
1898



# Boxer Rebellion

1900-1901

Boxers United in Righteousness



# Imperialism in the nineteenth century

**foreign attacks**

- Manchu empire in 1850
- British (Opium War 1839-42)
- Anglo-French expeditions 1858-60
- French 1883-85
- area of Boxer Uprising 1900-01

**colonial possession**

- Russian
- Japanese
- French
- British
- German

**areas of influence**

- Russian
- Japanese
- French
- British
- German







Ruins of the Grand Fountain at Qing Summer Palace (Yuanmingyuan)  
Beijing

# Sun Yat-sen

Sun Zhongshan

1866-1925

Revive China Society, 1894

*Xingzhonghui*

Revolutionary Alliance, 1905

*Tongmenghui*



# Three Principles of the People

*sanmin zhuyi*

1. Nationalism (Anti-imperialism)
2. People's rule (democracy)
3. People's livelihood (socialism)

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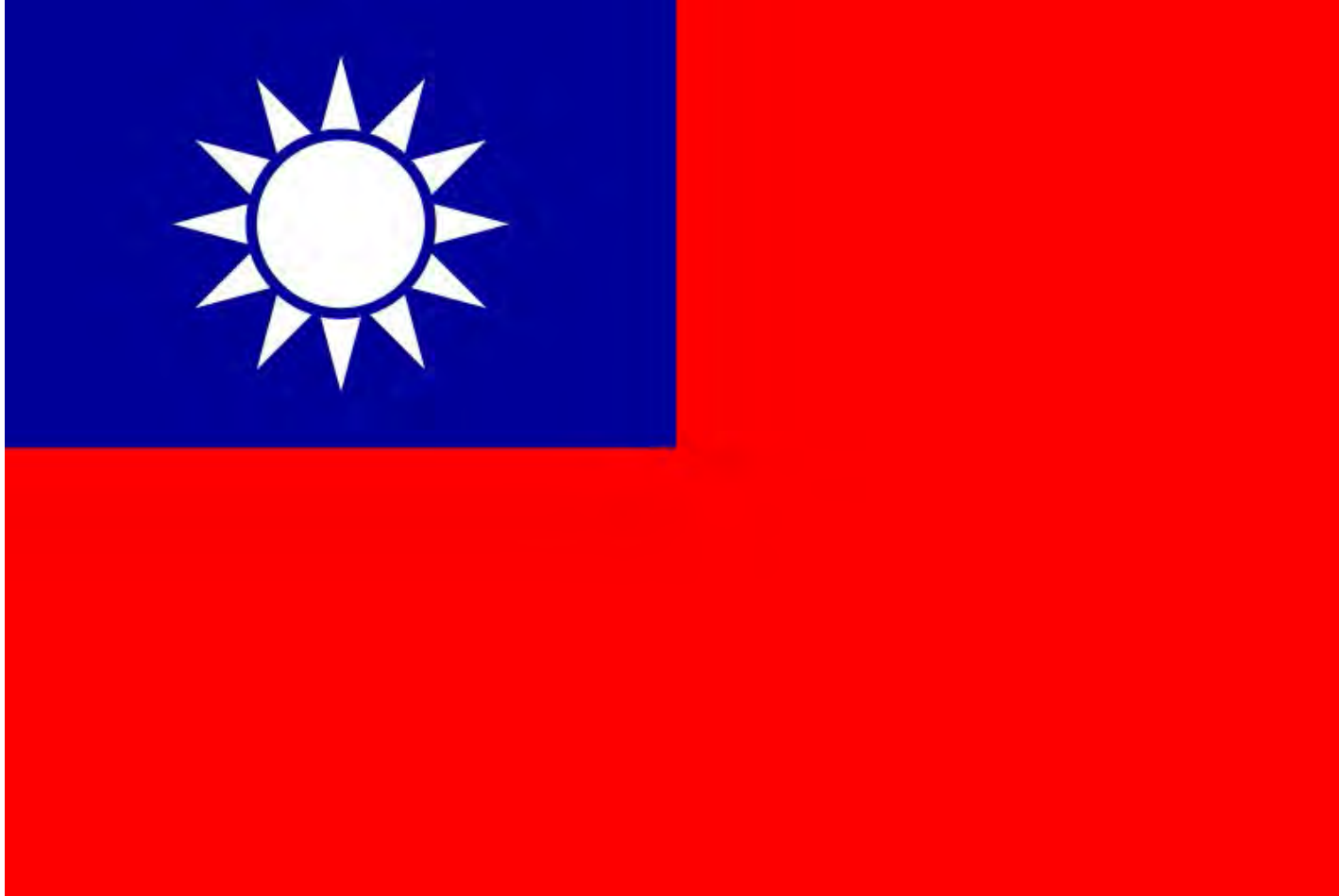
# 1911 Revolution

aka Xinhai Revolution

Yuan Shikai  
Emperor Puyi

# Republic of China

1911-1949 (mainland)



# Chronology of Republican Period

1911-1912 Revolution and establishment of Republic of China

1913-1916 Rule of Yuan Shikai

1916-c.1927 Warlord period

1926-28 Northern Expedition and reunification of China

1937-1945 War of Resistance against Japan

1945-1949 Civil War

# Nationalist Party

est. 1912 (from earlier Revolutionary Alliance)

Guomindang (GMD); Kuomintang (KMT)





# Yuan Shikai

1859-1916



# Warlord Period

1916-c. 1927



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# May Fourth Movement

May 4, 1919

Treaty of Versailles, 1919



Protesting the Treaty of Versailles  
Beijing, May 4, 1919

# New Culture Movement

ca. 1920-1930

Beijing University

Peking University

est. 1898



北京大學

# Yan Fu

1854-1921

First President of Peking U.





# Cai Yuanpei

1868-1940



# Chen Duxiu

1879-1942

# Hu Shi

1891-1962



*New Youth*

*Xin qingnian*

founded by Chen Duxiu in 1915

Mr. Democracy

Mr. Science



# Hu Shi

1891-1962

We don't study the standard of living of the ricksha coolie but rant instead about socialism; we don't study the ways in which women can be emancipated, or the family system set right, but instead we rave about wife-sharing and free love; we don't examine the ways in which the Anfu Clique might be broken up, or how the question of north and south might be resolved, but instead we rave about anarchism. And, moreover, we are delighted with ourselves, we congratulate ourselves, because we are talking about fundamental "solutions." Putting it bluntly, this is dream talk.



# vernacular movement

vernacular: the language of common, contemporary speech

*baihua* 白話 ("plain speech")

# Lu Xun

1881-1936



"The True Story of Ah Q"

"Diary of a Madman"

"Kong Yiji"

"Imagine an iron house without windows, absolutely indestructible, with many people fast asleep inside who will soon die of suffocation. But you know since they will die in their sleep, they will not feel the pain of death. Now if you cry aloud to wake a few of the lighter sleepers, making those unfortunate few suffer the agony of irrevocable death, do you think you are doing them a good turn?"

"But if a few awake, you can't say there is no hope of destroying the iron house."

True, in spite of my own conviction, I could not blot out hope, for hope lies in the future.

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Li Dazhao

1888-1927



Literary Research Society  
*Wenxue yanjiu hui*

Peking University



# Mao Zedong

1893-1976



U.S.S.R.

Boshevik Revolution, 1917  
Comintern

# Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

Founded in Shanghai, 1921

Li Dazhao

1888-1927

Chen Duxiu

1879-1942

Mao Zedong

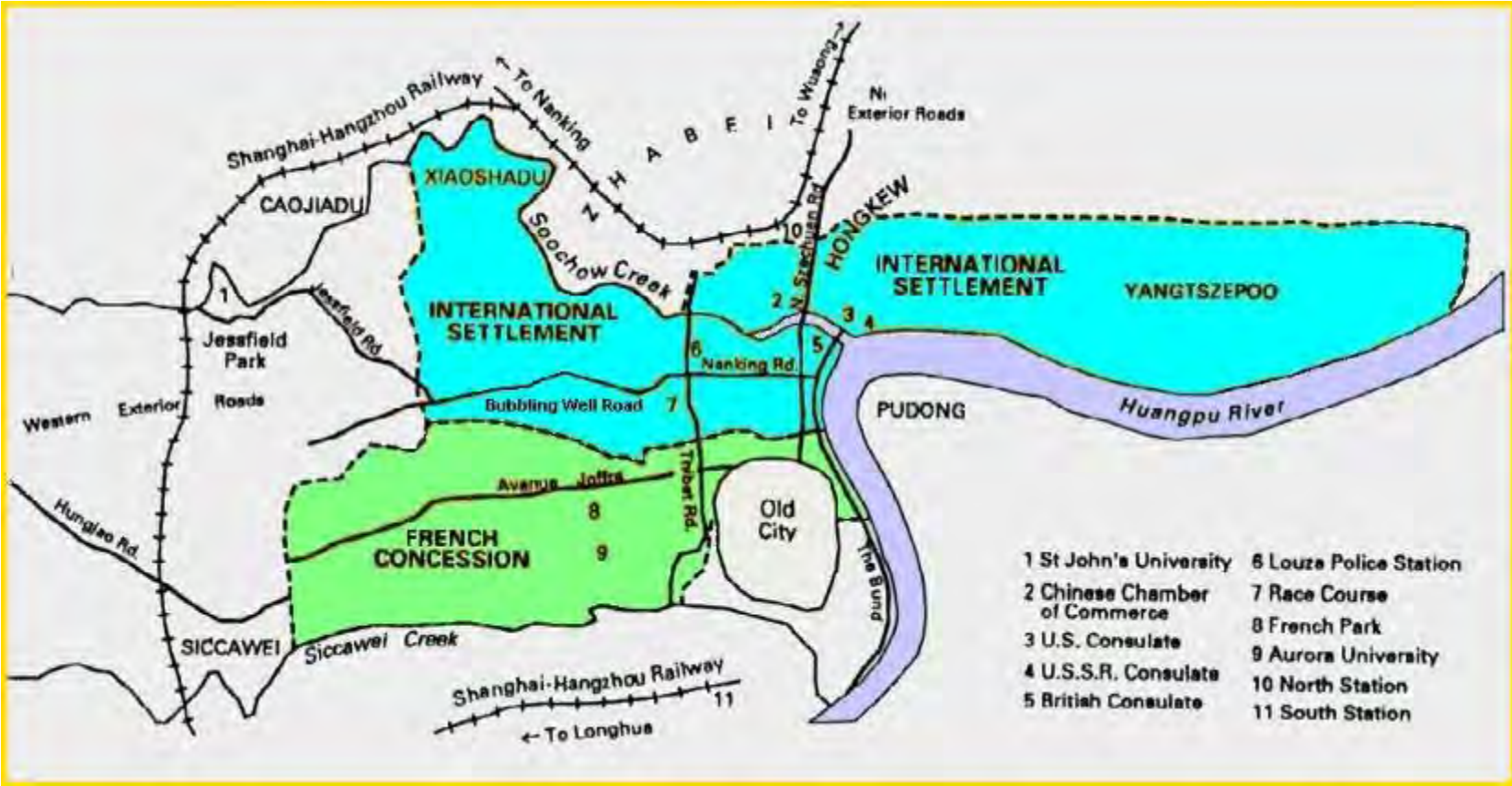
1893-1976



# Shanghai Bund



# Shanghai ca. 1920



# May 30<sup>th</sup> Movement

1925

# Mao Zedong

1893-1976



Peasant Movement Training Institute

"Report on an Investigation of the  
Hunan Peasant Movement"

1927

A revolution is not the same as inviting people to dinner, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing fancy needlework; it cannot be anything so refined, so calm and gentle, or so mild, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another. A rural revolution is a revolution by which the peasantry overthrows the authority of the feudal landlord class. If the peasants do not use the maximum of their strength, they can never overthrow the authority of the landlords, which has been deeply rooted for thousands of years. In the rural areas, there must be a great fervent revolutionary upsurge, which alone can arouse hundreds and thousands of the people to form a great force.

Mao Zedong, "Report on an Investigation of the Hunan Peasant Movement"



# United Front

1<sup>st</sup>: 1924-1927 (drive toward national reunification)

2<sup>nd</sup>: 1937-1946 (War of Resistance against Japan)

# Northern Expedition

1926-1928

# China Proper



**Guangzhou (Canton)**

# Northern Expedition, 1926-28



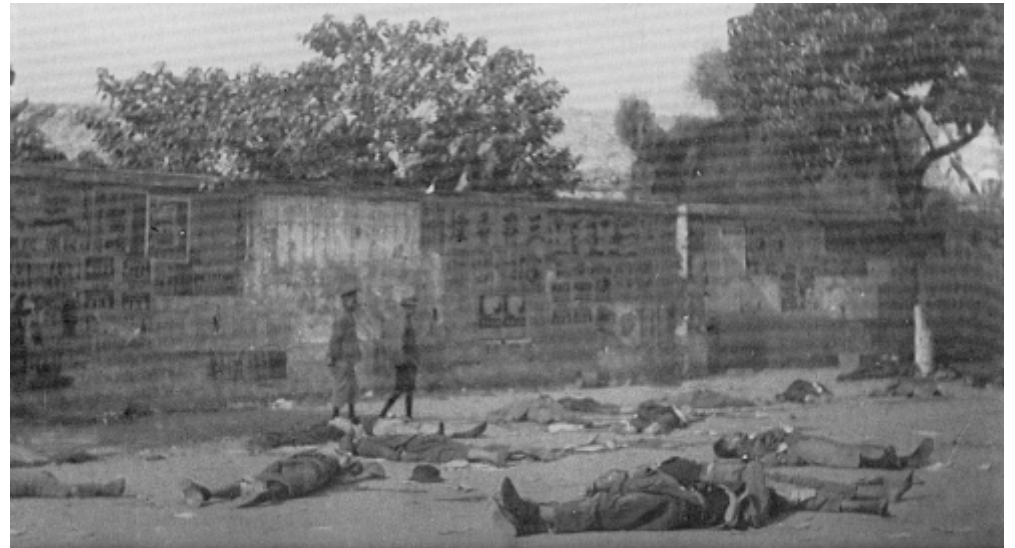
# Jiang Jieshi

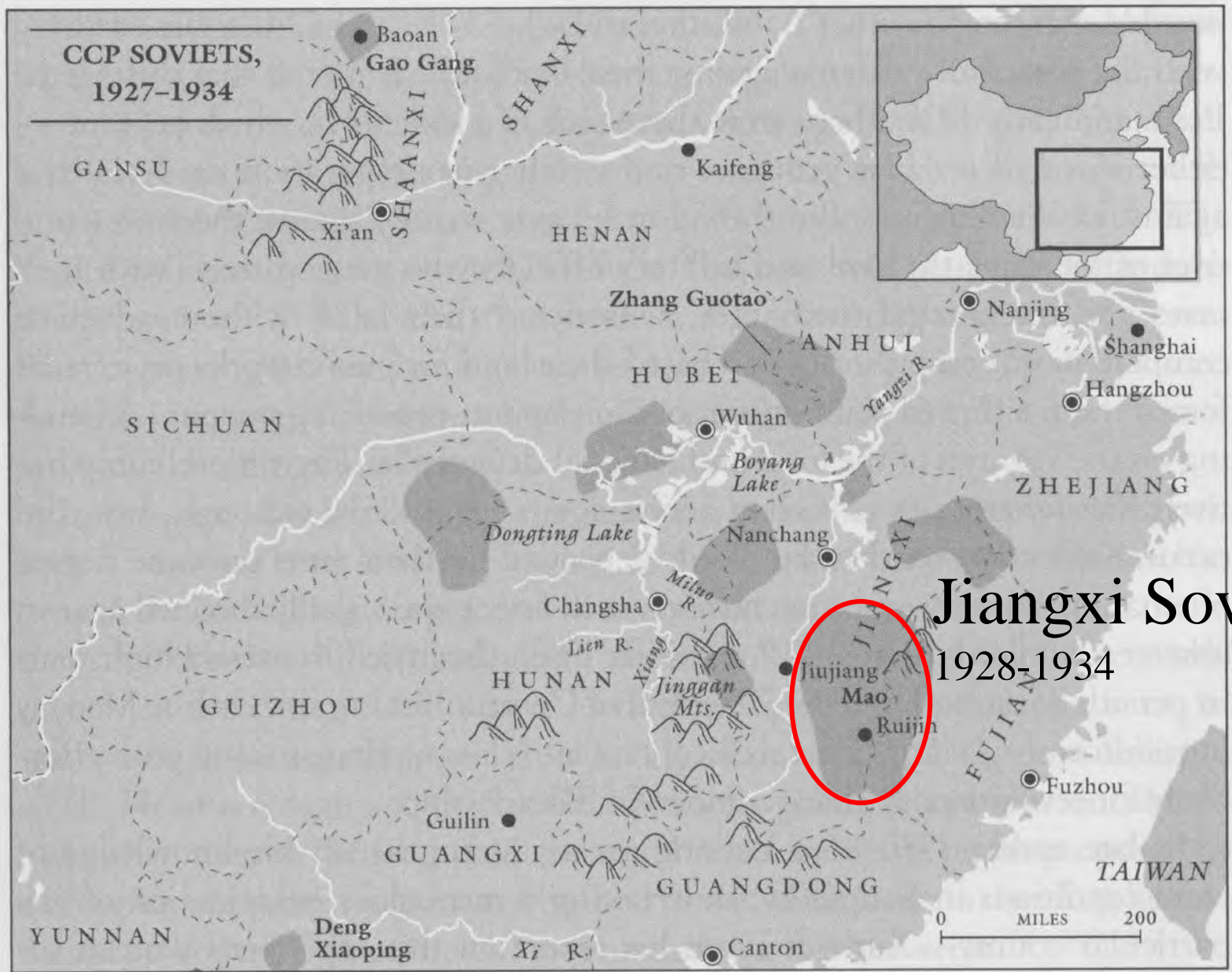
aka Chiang Kaishek  
1888-1975



White Terror  
Shanghai, April 12, 1927

Guangzhou Insurrection  
Dec 11-13, 1927

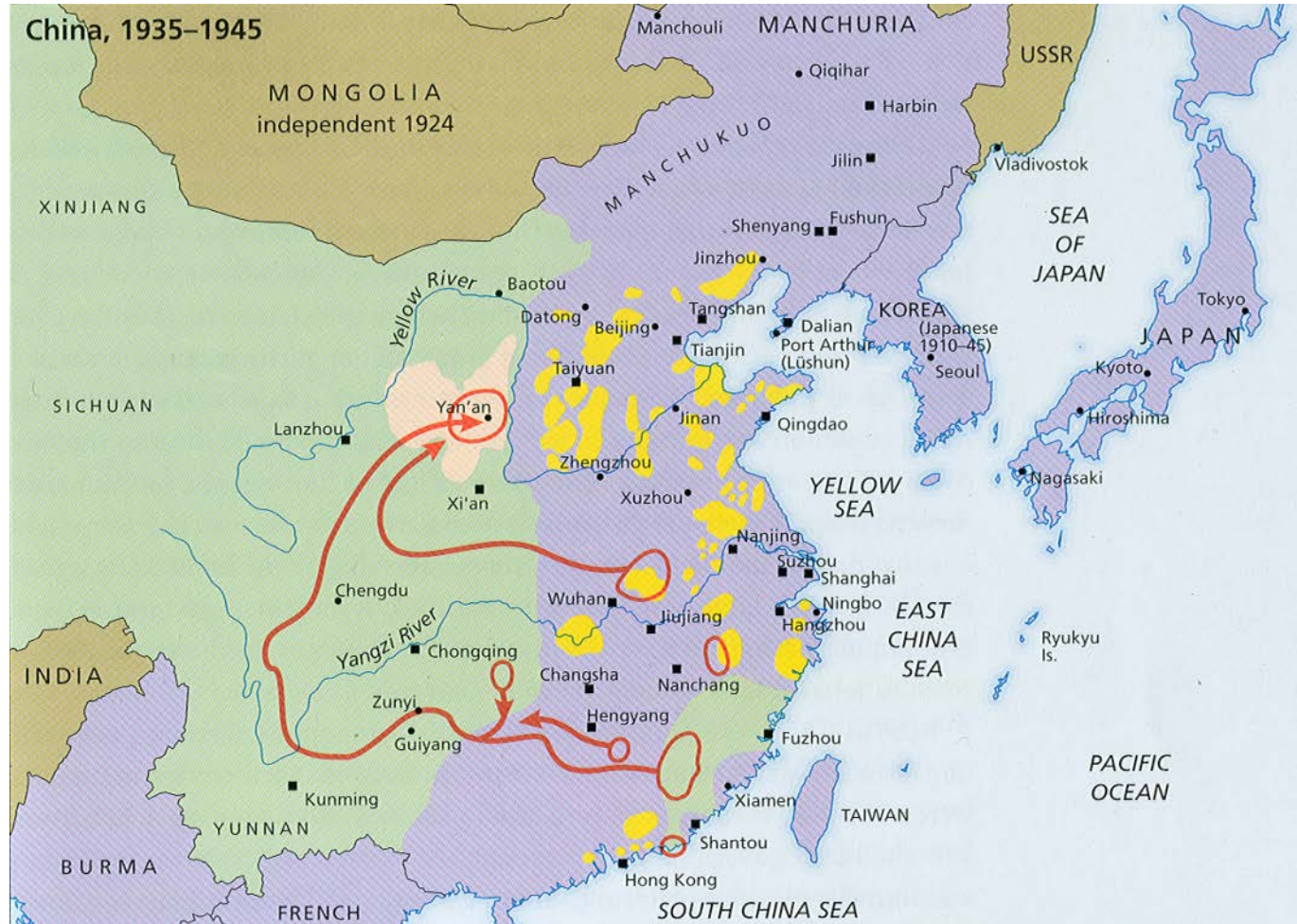




Jiangxi Soviet  
1928-1934

# Long March 1934-35

# Yan'an 1935-1937





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- 1894: Sino-Japanese War
- 1904: Russo-Japanese War
- 1919: Shandong
- 1931: Shenyang incident
- 1933: Manchukuo
- 1937: Japanese invasion

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

# Xi'an Incident

1936

# Second United Front

1937-1946

# War of Resistance against Japan 1937-1945

## Japanese troops entering Nanjing, December 1937



## Rape of Nanjing 1937

After Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*.

# Occupied China



# Mao Zedong

1946



# CCP during the war against Japan





Anti-Japanese militia and peasants in occupied north China destroying railway lines to impede Japanese army, 1941.



After Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*.

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# Occupied China



# Civil War

1945/47-1949

# Liberation

People's Liberation Army (PLA)

est. 1946

Nationalist officer preparing to evacuate  
Shanghai, 1949.



Photograph by Henri Cartier-Bresson,  
after Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*.

# Mao Zedong's declaration of the People's Republic of China, 1949



After Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*.

Shanghai citizens desperately trying to reach a bank to exchange depreciating currency,  
December 1948



Photograph by Henri Cartier-Bresson, after Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*.





Peasant conscripts being led away by Nationalist forces.

After Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*.

# People's Liberation Army (PLA) entering Nanjing, April 1949



After Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*.