

# CHINESE REVOLUTION

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## **Manchu Dynasty**

- The Chinese Revolution was a struggle against monarchy and foreign domination in China.
- The last dynasty to rule China was the Manchu Dynasty (Qing Dynasty) 1644-1911.
- The Manchu dynasty favored foreign intervention in China.
- The black trade and the open door policy were policies adopted in China by colonial powers, including European nations and the United States.

## **Opium trade**

- China exported Chinese products such as tea, silk, and pottery to Europe.
- But European products could not find a market in China
- Therefore, they were forced to pay silver as the price for goods purchased from China.
- This led to a trade imbalance between the East India Company and China.
- The opium trade was a strategy the East India Company devised to overcome this.
- Opium, a narcotic, was secretly imported into China by English traders.

## The black war

- The Opium War was a war between Britain and China over the opium trade.
- The period of the First Black War was from 1839 to 1842.
- The main reason for the First Black War was the Canton Black Party.
- Britain defeated China in this war.
- The First Black War ends with the Treaty of Nanking.
- China had to comply with many of the conditions set forth by Britain, which gave Britain greater trading powers in China.
- Hong Kong is a Chinese territory captured by the British as a result of the First Black War.
- Hong Kong was returned to China in 1997.
- Second Black War: 1856 - 1860
- The treaty that ended the war: the Peking Convention.
- Treaty of Tientsin - 1858

## Open door policy

- This policy was announced by John Hay, the then US Secretary of State
- This is a plan to promote equal trading rights for all foreign countries in China and achieve the goals of equal access to Chinese markets for all countries.
- More foreigners have arrived in China in this way.

## **Boxer Rebellion - 1900**

- This was a rebellion by the indigenous people of China against the foreign powers present in China.
- This rebellion was mainly caused by opposition to the Christian propaganda of foreigners.
- The main slogan of the Boxer Rebellion was 'Protect the Qing dynasty, destroy the foreigners'.
- This rebellion was led by a secret group called the Society of Harmonious Fist.
- Foreigners called them boxers because they practiced martial arts like boxing.
- That is why this rebellion is known as the Boxer Rebellion.
- The rebellion was suppressed in 1901 by a joint force of eight foreign powers.

## **Chinese Revolution - 1911**

- This was the revolution that brought an end to the dominance of the Manchu dynasty in China.
- In 1911, the Chinese Revolution against the Manchu monarchy was organized under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen.
- The Republic of China came into being in 1912.
- The first president of the Republic of China - Sun Yat-sen.
- The Kuomintang Party is the party that established the republican government under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen.

## Three ideas emphasized by Sunyati Sen

- Nationalism
- Democracy
- Socialism

## Chinese Communist Party

- The communist movement in China grew with the success of the Russian Revolution.
- The Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1921.
- Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang Party worked in collaboration with the Communists in China
- Mao Zedong was the main leader of the Chinese Communist Party.

## Chiang Kai-shek's era

- Chiang Kai-shek was the leader who came to power after Sun Yat-sen's death in 1925.
- He initiated a totalitarian regime in China.
- Chiang Kai-shek was an anti-communist.
- By abandoning cooperation with the Communists, Chiang Kai-shek created an opportunity for foreign countries, including the United States, to intervene in China.

- He brutally persecuted communists who opposed Chiang Kai-shek's policies.
- The Blue Shirts were a secret police force started by Chiang Kai-shek to hunt down communists.
- Many communists and trade union leaders were massacred during this period.
- The Red Army was the army formed by Mao Zedong to resist Chiang Kai-shek's attacks.

## Long March

- As Chiang Kai-shek's attacks intensified, on October 16, 1934, the Communists, led by Mao, set out in search of a new base.
- The Long March was a journey from Jiangxi in southern China to Shensi in western Yan'an.
- During this journey, they seized a lot of farmland and many villages from the nobles and gave them to the peasants.



## 1937 Japan-China War

- When Japan attacked China in 1937, the Communists and Kuomintang forgot their differences and fought against Japan.
- The Communists were at the forefront and dominated these military movements.
- With the end of World War II, civil war broke out again in China.

## Communist revolution

- The Communist Revolution in China took place in 1949.
- The United States helped the Kuomintang Party against the communists.
- But the people's army, led by the Red Army, fought against the Kuomintang using guerrilla warfare tactics.
- On April 23, 1949, the People's Army captured Nanking, the headquarters of the Kuomintang government.
- Chiang Kai-shek escaped to Taiwan.
- On October 1, 1949, China became the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Mao Zedong.
- First President of the People's Republic of China - Mao Zedong
- First Prime Minister: Chou En-lai

- It was Mao Zedong who said that revolution comes through the barrel of a gun.
- The Great Leap Forward was a plan implemented by Mao Zedong in 1958 to rapidly industrialize China.
- Mao died in 1976.

