

Civil war in China

1927-1932 AND 1933-1937 – WAR BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS

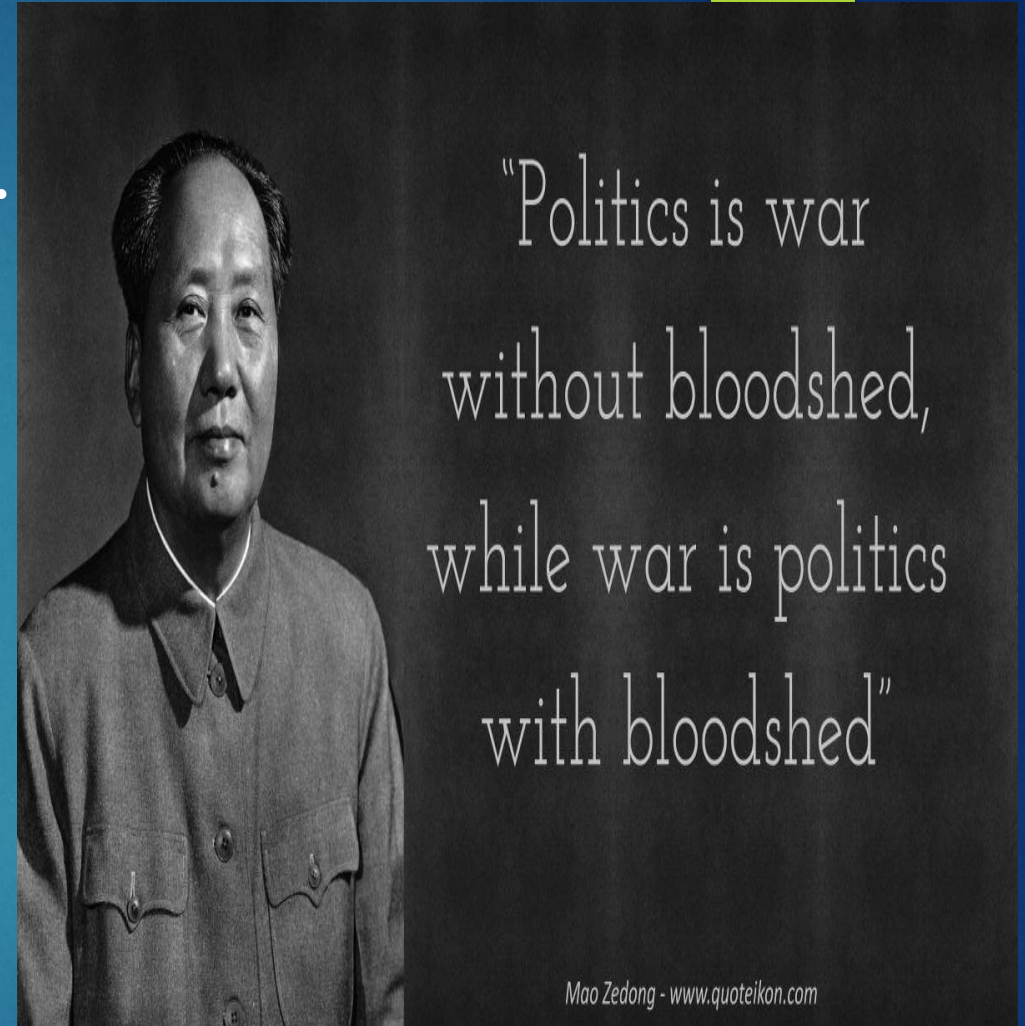
COMMUNISTS – MAO ZEDONG

NATIONALISTS – CHIANG KAI-SHEK

WAR HALTED 1932-1933 AND 1937-1945 TO FIGHT JAPANESE AGGRESSION
COMMUNISTS WERE VICTORIOUS IN 1949

NATIONALISTS RETREATED TO FORMOSA (TAIWAN)
END OF IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

- ▶ Full-fledged civil war between communists and nationalists by 1930.
- ▶ Communists led by Mao Zedong
 - Based in the countryside
 - Recruited peasants for Red Army.
 - Trained them in guerilla warfare.
 - Attacked Nationalist forces from mountain hideouts.



1921

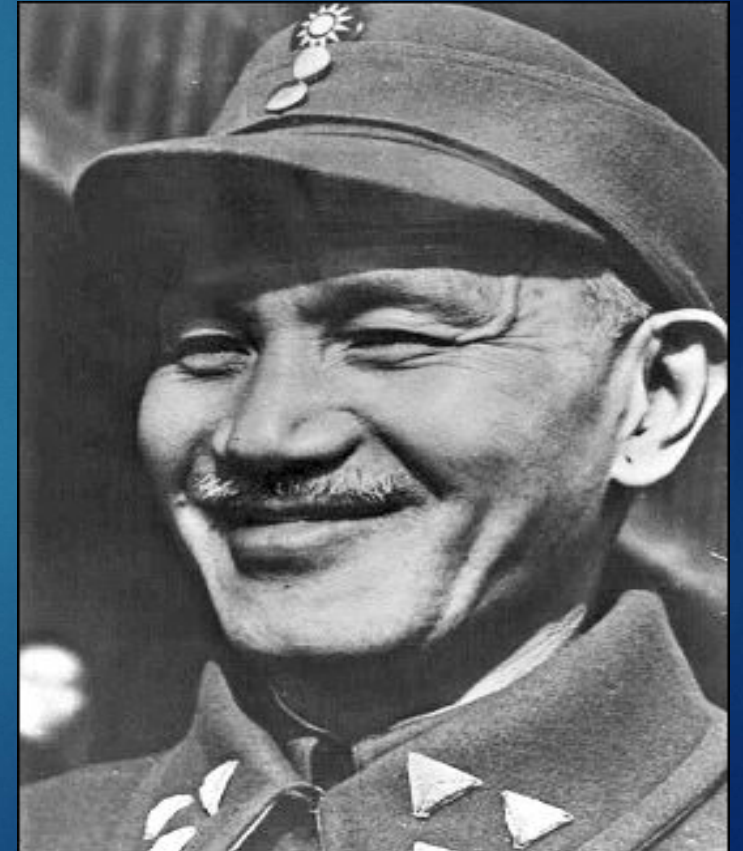
The Communist Party Formed in China

- ▶ China's Communist Party formed in 1921. Mao Zedong was one of its founders.
- ▶ Western democracies refusal to aid Sun Yishian which led him to seek Soviet support and ally with China's communists.
- ▶ Lenin sent military aid and advisors in return for what?
Chinese communists being allowed to join Kuomintang .



Nationalists Turn on Communists

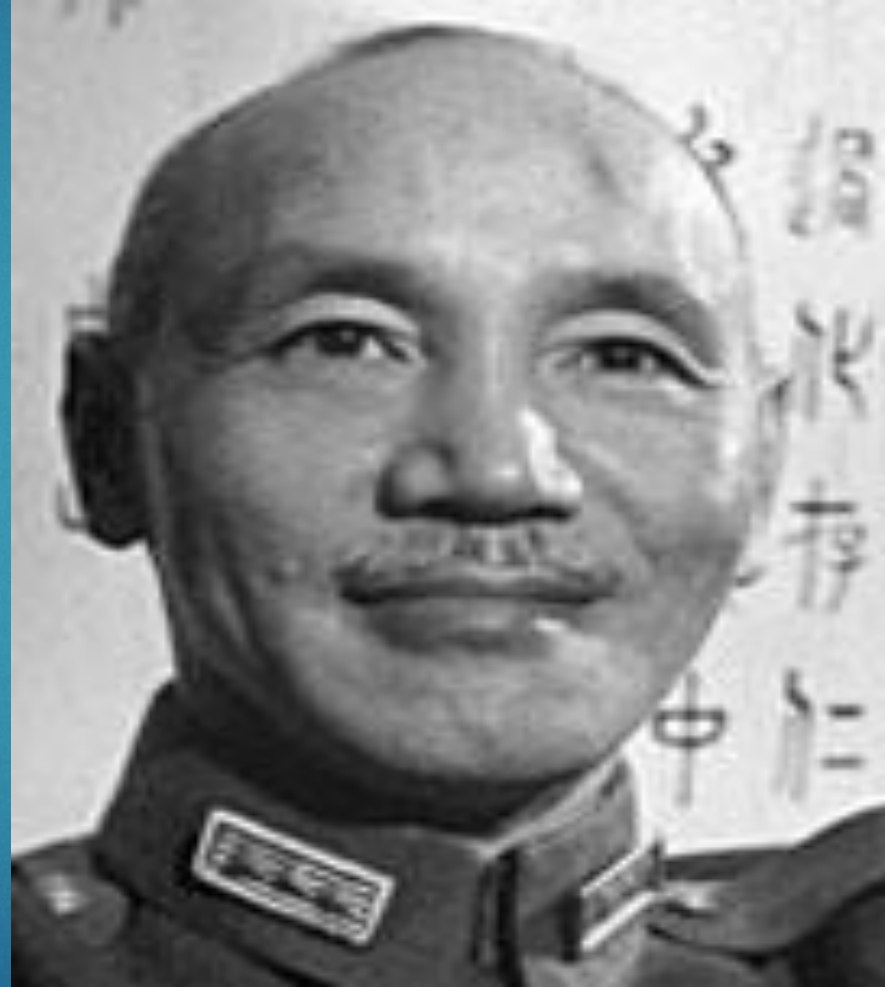
- Sun died in 1925. Chiang Kai Shek became leader of Nationalists.
- Jiang waged successful war against warlords (“Northern Expedition”)
- Jiang and his capitalist supporters opposed communism .
- Jiang set out to purge Kuomintang of the Communisms



1928

Nationalists Gain Control But Lose Support

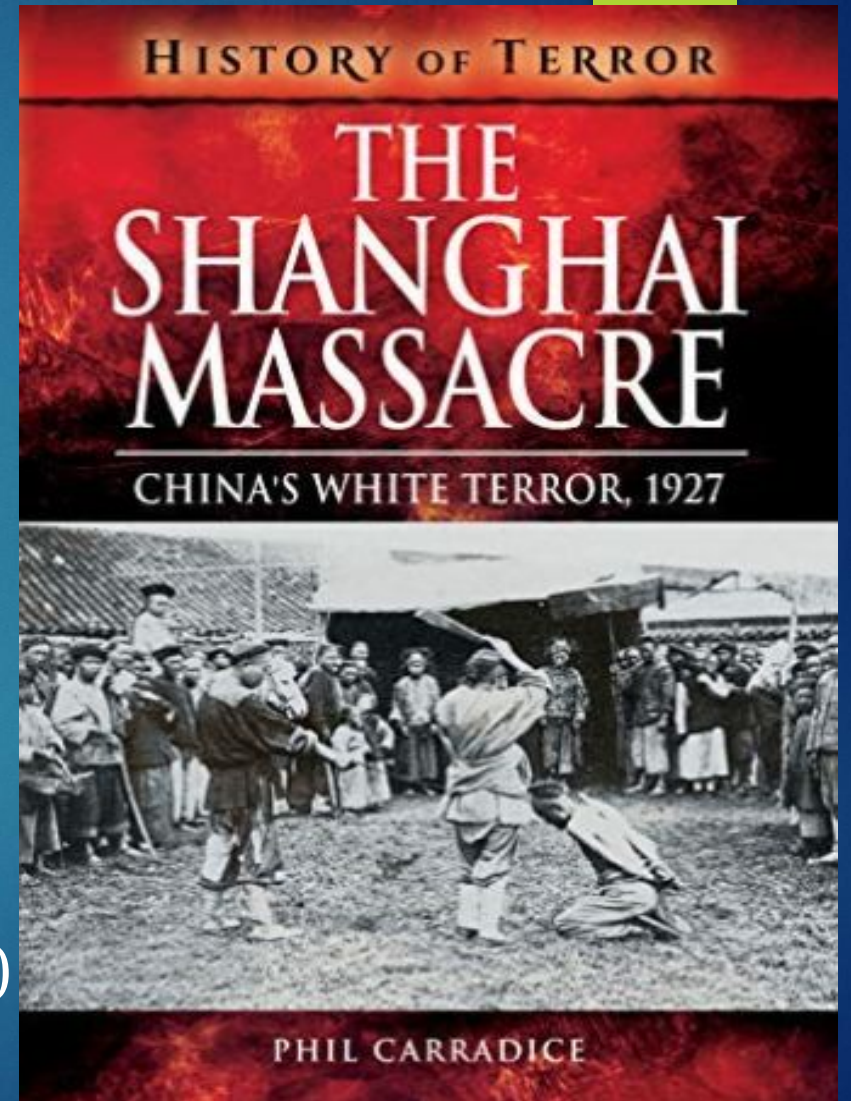
- ▶ Jiang Jieshi became president of “Nationalist Republic of China.”
- ▶ Nationalist government recognized by Britain and U.S but not Soviets
- ▶ Nationalist government corrupt and undemocratic.
- ▶ Modernized cities but did nothing to help China’s peasants.
- ▶ Peasants supported communists who gave them land.



1927

The Shanghai Massacre

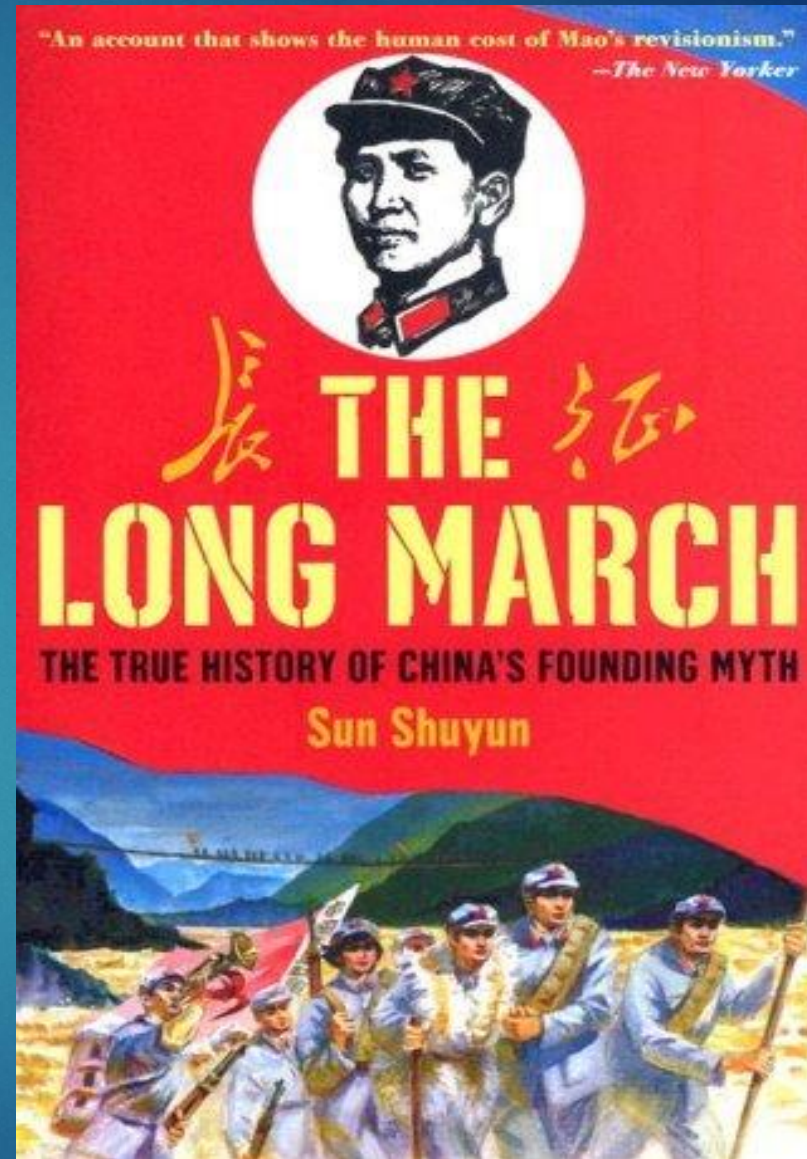
- Large-scale purge of Communists from the Kuomintang in Shanghai, ordered by Jiang.
- Arrests and executions of prominent Communists union leaders spread across China.
- Thousands were killed. Communist Party almost wiped out.
- The few Communist survivors (Mao Zedong included) went into hiding.



1934-1935

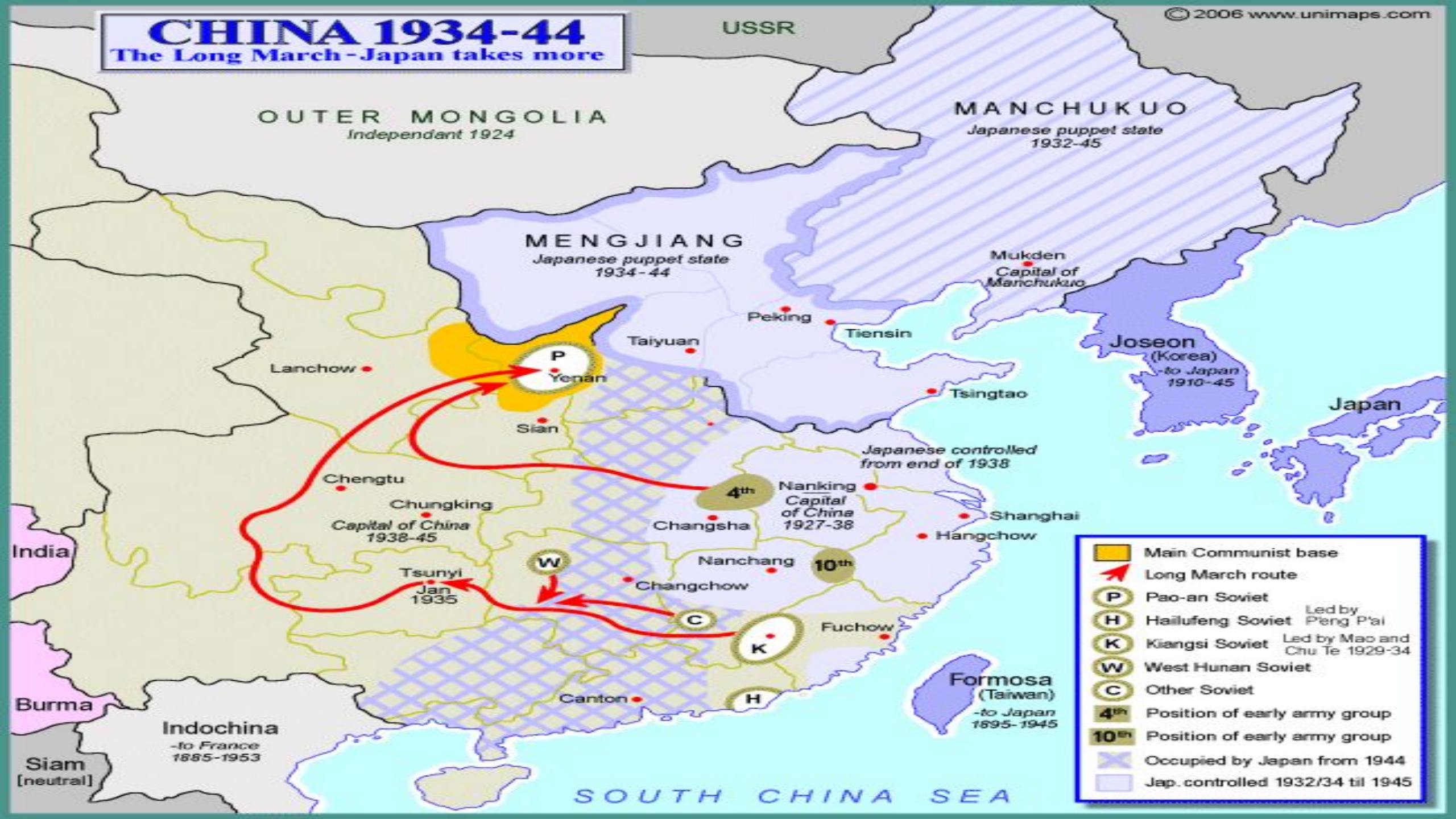
The “Long March”

- ▶ Communist forces surrounded by 700,000 Nationalist troops.
- ▶ 87,000 Communists escaped and fled on the hazardous 6,000 mile “Long March.”
- ▶ Crossed 24 rivers and 18 mountain ranges in year-long flight from pursuing Nationalist forces.
- ▶ 95 percent of Red Army was lost. Only 6,000-7,000 survived.



CHINA 1934-44

The Long March - Japan takes more



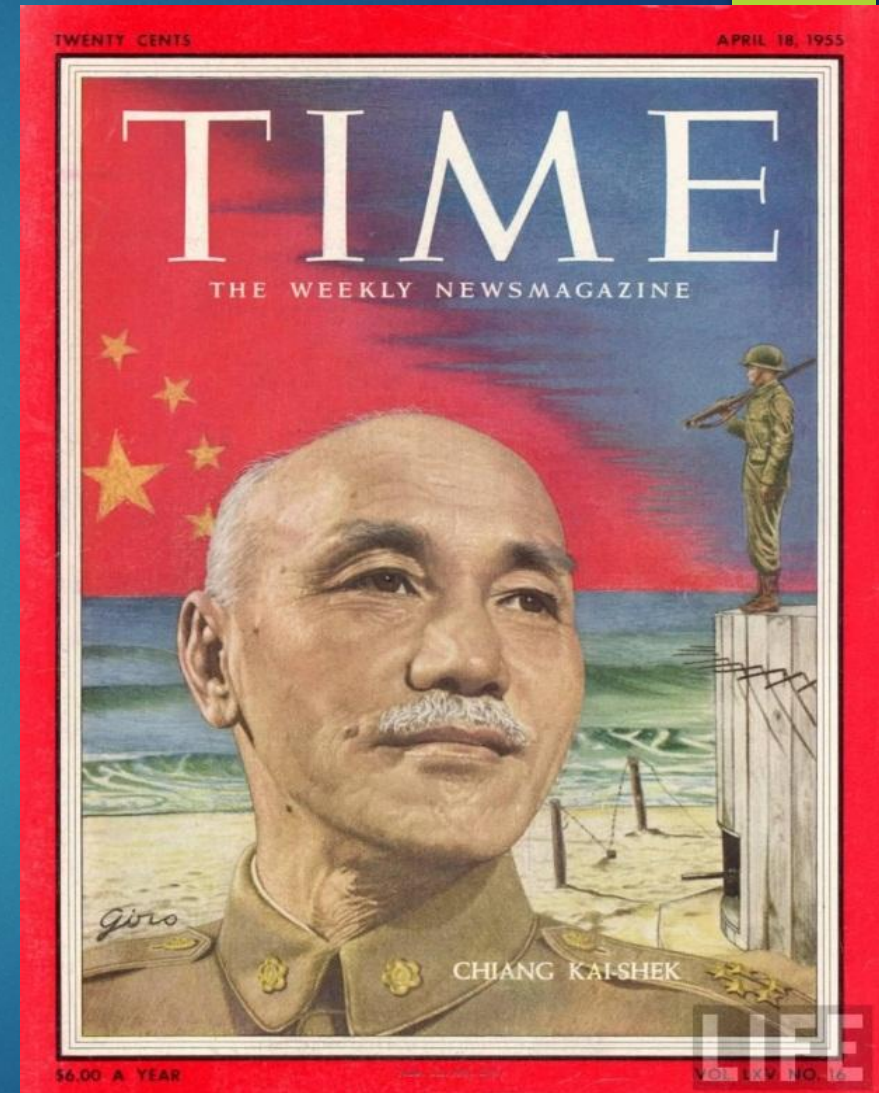
	Main Communist base
	Long March route
	Pao-an Soviet
	Hailufeng Soviet
	Kiangsi Soviet
	West Hunan Soviet
	Other Soviet
	Position of early army group
	Position of early army group
	Occupied by Japan from 1944
	Jap. controlled 1932/34 til 1945

Nationalists vs. Communists

Characteristics	Nationalists	Communists
Leader	Chiang Kai-shek	Mao Zedong
Occupied territory	Ruled in the South of China after WWII	Ruled in the North after WWII
Support	United States	Soviet Union
Government strengths and weaknesses	Struggled with inflation and a failing economy	Promise of land reform appealed to peasants
Military	Suffered from weak leadership and poor morale	Experienced guerrilla army that was highly motivated

U.S. Support for Nationalists

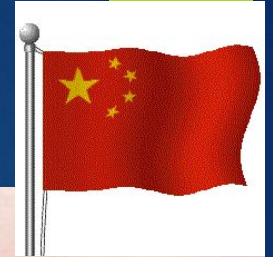
- China's nationalist government a U.S. ally in World War II.
 - Dictatorial, corrupt, incompetent government.
 - Lacked support of Chinese people.
 - U.S. supported Jiang Jieshi because he was anti-communist
- Received billions in U.S. aid.



1949

Establishment of Communist China

- Mao established communist government on the mainland – “The People’s Republic of China.”
- U.S., other Western powers refused to recognize the new government of country we called Red China
- Mao signed friendship treaty with Soviet Union



1949 Nationalist's Flee

Nationalists fled to island of Formosa (Taiwan) and set up independent government there.

Nationalist China was recognized by U.S. and other Western powers (including the U.N.)



1931

Japan's Invasion of Manchuria

- ▶ Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931. Nationalist response?
- ▶ Nationalists didn't resist. Hoped policy of non-resistance would dissuade Japan from attacking all of China.
- ▶ Chiang Kai-shek also believed it was more important to defeat the Communists than fight Japan.



1937

Japan Invades China. WWII Begins

Japan launched all-out invasion and bombing of China in 1937.

Impact on China's civil war?

Threat from Japan forced uneasy truce between Nationalists and Communists, who temporarily united to fight the Japanese.



Japan Expands into China 1935-6

- ▶ There was no real cessation of war after Japan's invasion of Manchuria
- ▶ Japan formed the China Garrison Army that mocked Kwatung in spreading the unquestionable control.
- ▶ The army occupied the eastern half of Charar province and then the army moved into the southern and neutral part of China

Agreements : Japan and China

- ▶ Tangu Truce – recognition of Manchugo by KMT
- ▶ Following the Hebei Invasion (north of China), there was Umeru- He Agreement which identified the creation of DMZ throughout the Northern China
- ▶ 27.06.1935 DOIHARA–QUIN DECHUN Agreement forcing China to remove their troops from the Manchugo Borders
- ▶ China tried to rule through local councils within the DMZ borders but the Japanese fluctuated freely alongside the DMZ as they were better equipped.

The Second United Front

- ▶ Date: 1937–1945
- ▶ Communists and Nationalists unite to drive out the Japanese
- ▶ Nationalists do most of the fighting; Communists take time to regroup

The Nanjing Massacre

- ▶ Date: 1937
- ▶ Japanese troops slaughter 300,000 Chinese civilians, mostly women and children, in Nanjing
- ▶ Widespread rape – estimated 20,000
- ▶ “The Rape of Nanjing”

Control Group' & 'Imperial Way'

- ▶ Led by Ugaki Kazushige – they opposed the ultra-nationalist ideology of the 'Imperial Way' faction. A mixture of Army Officers and soldiers who believed that the development of a technology driven army would guarantee Japanese expansionism
- ▶ Controlled most of the Japanese Army from 1920–1945. He was more prepared to cooperate with the west understanding spheres of influence.

Anti-Comintern Pact

- An agreement first concluded between Nazi Germany and Japan in Nov 1936 and then with Fascist Italy added in November 1937.
- It was aimed against the USSR and its alleged ambitions and work in spreading global communism. This was influenced by the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in June 1936 and USSR alliance with the Republican forces.