China in Revolution
1. Chinese responses to Imperialism
2. 1911 Revolution and the new Republic
3. May 4th 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 18th and 19th c.
Taiping Rebellion
1850-1864

Hong Xiuquan
1814-1864

Hakka minority
Triads

Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace
Taiping seal   Taiping coin
Zuo Zongtang
1812-1885
Gansu Army

Zeng Guofan
1811-1872
Hunan Army
Self-Strengthening movement
mid-late 19th 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
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)
1. Chinese responses to Imperialism
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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
1. Chinese responses to Imperialism
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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
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
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.
1. Chinese responses to Imperialism
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3. May 4th and the New Culture Movement
4. CCP and GMD in Republican China
5. War of Resistance Against Japan
6. Liberation
Li Dazhao
1888-1927

Literary Research Society
Wenxue yanjiu hui

Peking University
Mao Zedong
1893-1976
U.S.S.R.

Bolshevik 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
c. 1920
May 30th 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\textsuperscript{st}: 1924-1927 (drive toward national reunification)
2\textsuperscript{nd}: 1937-1946 (War of Resistance against Japan)
Northern Expedition
1926-1928
China Proper

Guangzhou (Canton)
Northern Expedition, 1926-28

The Northern Expedition, 1926

Nanjing

Guangzhou (Canton)
Jiang Jieshi
aka Chiang Kaishek
1888-1975
Guangzhou Insurrection
Dec 11-13, 1927

White Terror
Shanghai, April 12, 1927
Long March
1934-35

Yan'an
1935-1937
1. Chinese responses to Imperialism
2. 1911 Revolution and the new Republic
3. May 4th and the New Culture Movement
4. CCP and GMD in Republican China
5. War of Resistance Against Japan
6. Liberation
1894: Sino-Japanese War
1904: Russo-Japanese War
1919: Shandong
1931: Shenyang incident
1933: Manchukuo
1937: Japanese invasion
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.*
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*. 
1. Chinese responses to Imperialism
2. 1911 Revolution and the new Republic
3. May 4th and the New Culture Movement
4. CCP and GMD in Republican China
5. War of Resistance Against Japan
6. Liberation
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.*