

## CHRONOLOGY

### Section II of course

1895-98	Looting of China. Division into “spheres of influence” of foreign powers.
1898	The <i>Hundred Days of Reform</i> .
1900	Boxer Rebellion.
1905	SUN YAT-SEN creates the Nationalist Party TONGMENGHUI (later became the GUOMINDANG).
1911-12	Revolution overthrows Manchu dynasty and establishes the Chinese Republic.
1913	The warlord YUAN SHIKAI comes to power, outlawing the Guomintang.
1916-c.1927	Politics in China dominated by various regional WARLORDS.
1919	May 4th student demonstration protesting against the Versailles Conference. Also indicative of a new cultural movement among sections of the Chinese intelligentsia.

### Section III of course

1921	Formation of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The Communist International (COMINTERN) plays important role.
1924-1927	First United Front between the Guomintang, (headed by CHIANG KAI-SHEK after 1926) and the CCP.
1927-1934	Exile and valuable practical experience for Chinese communists such as Mao Zedong in rural areas, for example with the formation of the JIANGXI Soviet .
1934-35	LONG MARCH and a new base in North-West China, in YANAN.
1937-46	Second United Front between the CCP and the Guomintang. Jockeying for position between the two even as they “cooperate” against the Japanese invasion.
1946-49	Civil War and Communist victory.
1949	Formation of the People’s Republic of China.

## THEMES

### Section II of course

#### *Nationalism in China:*

**Anti-Manchu nationalism:** the result of Manchu oppression of other nationalities.

**Manchu state-sponsored nationalism:** self-strengthening, modern government systems, encouragement of Chinese industry.

**Popular nationalism:** Boxers opposed foreign domination resulting in unemployment, increased financial and social demands of government in crisis

**Presence of predatory foreign powers:** western as well as Japanese oppression contribute to growth of nationalism.

**Cultural nationalism:** May 4th Movement, revising Confucianism as reformist, writer’s movement.

**Elite nationalism:** the Tongmenghui, later transformed into the Guomintang, the Nationalist Party.

**Failure of elite nationalism:** political struggles and the descent into warlordism.

### Section III of course

Differences between “nationalism” and “Nationalism” and between “socialism” and “Socialism”

How is it that Socialists become better nationalists than the Nationalists?

#### I. *Rise of Communism* General Causes:

\* Socio-economic conditions of the Chinese people.

\* Foreign domination.

\* Failure of the Guomintang under Chiang Kai Shek’s leadership to act as an effective nationalist force in China.

\* The effectiveness of the CCP in dealing with socio-economic as well as political problems confronting China in the first half of the twentieth century.

#### II. NATURE OF CHINESE COMMUNISM:

\* The Comintern-CCP problems, ideological and pragmatic considerations.

\* Re-evaluation of traditional Marxism in light of the Chinese reality by the CCP.

Ideology and Praxis.

\* Communism as nationalism in China? Maoism as national independence?