

மனோன்மணியம் சுந்தரனார் பல்கலைக்கழகம்

Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

Tirunelveli

தொலைநெறி தொடர்கல்வி இயக்ககம்

Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education

II M.A. HISTORY

HISTORY OF CHINA 1839-1964 AD

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UNIT: I - Historical Background

Chin Dynasty to Ming Dynasty, Manchu Dynasty- China in the first half of the 19th century. Opening of China: Advent of Europeans-Canton Trade-Political Organisation-Religion and Philosophy Confucianism - Taoism- Buddhism

UNIT: II - Western Influence on China

China's relations with Europe- First Opium War 1839-42-Causes, Results, Significance - Taiping Rebellion (1850)- Causes, Results and Impact: Second Opium War 1856-58 Causes, Results and Impact- Hundred days of reforms (1893)- Sino-Japanese conflict (1894-95)- Consequences

UNIT: III - Revolution of China and aftermath

The Revolution of 1911-Causes, Course and Results-Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen-Dawn of Chinese Republic- Causes for the Downfall of Manchu Dynasty- Yuan- Shei- Kai- China and the first World War- May Fourth Movement-Washington Conference.

UNIT: IV - Kuo-Min-Tang Communist struggle

Rise and fall of Kuo-Min- Tang, Chiang- Kai- Sheik- Formation of the Communist PartySecond Sino- Japanese War(1937-45)- China and the Second World War- Mao- Tse- Tung Establishment of the People's Republic of China.

UNIT: V - China since 1949

Achievements of the Communist Party after 1949- Cultural Revolution- China's Foreign Policy- Relations with Russia , America, Tibet and India.

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CHINA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE FOREIGNERS

China like India is a vast country with cultural superiority. 2000 years even before the birth of Christ there existed a renowned culture. The Yellow river civilisation was a prominent one. The Chinese language obtained its script from 16th century B.C. onwards. During the sixth century B.C. Confucius and Lao Tse spread their religious ideas. The great Wall of China, constructed in the third century B.C is one of the wonders of the world. By the influence of magnetic power they discovered the mariner's compass. They were aware of the use of Iron even 1500 years before the Europeans. They were experts in technical and scientific achievements. Silk, mirror, gun power, canon were all discovered by them for the first time.

It covers an area of 9.5 crore square kilometres. China is encircled by countries like Russia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan etc. The Korean peninsula is located in the South West.

Geographical elements:

The Northern part of China is fertile due to the flow of Yellow river. This river due to floods changes its course frequently and causes heavy damages. So it is known as the 'Misery of China'. The river Yangtse has assisted the fertility of the soil and it is also useful for transport. China is known for agrarian produces due to its fertile plains. Wheat, Paddy, Cotton and Soyabeans are produced in plenty. Tea is produced in plenty in the hilly regions of South China. China stands in front in producing silk.

China is known for its distinctive monsoon conditions. Uniform weather prevails in South China. Due to the monsoon wind South China gets rain and the rain gradually declines in the interior region.

Technology:

Coal, petrol and iron ore are available in plenty. So, China has developed industrially. It contains rockets and other modern weapons. It now involves in space research also.

History of China:

The History of China before 1500 B.C. was known for divine and legendary qualities. The Shang Dynasty which ruled between 1523 B.C. and 1027 B.C. was

the earliest historical dynasty. From archaeological sources details are brought out. The 'Oracle bones' expose their religious beliefs.

From 1027 B.C. to 256 B.C. the Chou Dynasty was in power. They called themselves as 'Sons of Heaven' and informed that they had heavenly mandate. Personalities like Confucius and Lao-Tse spread their ideas during the rule of this dynasty.

Chin Dynasty (221 B.C. – 207):

Though their rule was a short one they were able to produce many achievements. This dynasty gave the name 'China' to their country. Shih-Hwang-Ti was its founder. He ordered the destruction of the earlier literature. But he constructed the great wall of China. He abolished feudal set up in China and strengthened the private property right. He established an United Chinese Empire.

Han Dynasty (207 B.C. to 620 A.D.):

This dynasty was able to achieve many things. They were able to imprint their abilities in Literature, Art, Science, Administration etc. Buddhism became popular during their period.

Tang Dynasty (618 A.D. to 906 A.D)

Literature and education developed during this period. Appointments to government posts were made by competitive examinations. Two encyclopaedias were compiled. The capital city was known for art and architecture. This period was the golden age of Chinese History.

Sung Dynasty (960 A.D. – 1279 A.D.):

From 906 A.D. to 960 A.D. nearly five dynasties ruled. It was a period of chaos and economic deterioration. After a period of turmoil the Sung dynasty came and brought peace and security.

Mangols (1260 A.D. to 1368 A.D.):

The Mangols were able to bring out a Chinese Empire. Kublai Khan of that dynasty expanded Chinese rule in Annam and Yunnan. The Venetian traveller Marco Polo stayed for 17 years in his court. His writings revealed the glory of China to Europeans.

Ming Dynasty (1368 A.D. to 1644 A.D.):

It was the last Chinese dynasty. The westerners established commercial

contact with China during that period.

Manchu Dynasty (1644 A.D. to 1912 A.D.):

The Manchus were foreigners to China. China reached its zenith during their period. Due to the arrival of European powers during the end of their rule China became the sickman of Asia in the 19th century. As this rule could not withstand the challenges of the European political and economic orders it met with its end.

THE RULE OF THE MANCHUS

During the reign period of the Manchus (1644-1912A.D) China reached its peak in various fields. Chinese rule was established in Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet etc .Nepal ,Burma, Laos, Annam and Korea paid tributes to China. In the 19th century the Manchus began to meet with disintegration.

Rise of Manchus :

Manchus were Mongols and Manchuria was their original homeland. During the reign of E-Sung there was a famine in Tserashi province. Utilising that opportunity Li-Tsu-Chang raised the banner of protest against the Manchus. He captured and looted many Chinese cities. The Ming ruler committed suicide. So in 1644 A.D. the Manchus established their rule in the northern part of China. After 18 years of fighting South China too came under their control.

Kwang Tshi (1661 – 1723) :

After the death of Tshen Tshi, the first Manchus ruler Kwang Tshi ascended the Chinese throne and ruled for 62 years. Louis XIV of France, Peter the Great of Russia, Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor of India were his contemporaries. South China and Formosa were subdued. By signing the Treaty of Nersinsk with Russia in 1689, the river Amur was made as the boundary between the two countries. In 1720 he restricted the foreign trade. Only the port Canton was opened for foreign trade. A committee called Co-Hong, comprising of 13 Chinese merchants was appointed. He did his best for the spread of Chinese literature. A Chinese dictionary having 44,000 Chinese words was compiled. Novels were written in Chinese language.

Yung Cheng (1723 – 1735)

He was the son and successor of Kwang Tshi. He was not an efficient ruler. In 1727 A.D. he signed the Kaitkha commercial treaty with Russia.

Chian Hung (1736 – 1799):

He ruled for a pretty long period of 63 years. His period witnessed progress and developments in various fields. There was peace and prosperity. Manchu rule was re-established in many areas such as Manchuria, Mongolia etc. Food products also increased.

Chia Ching (1796 – 1820) :

He became the ruler of China three years before the death of his father Chiang Ling. Many secret associations emerged against the rule of the Manchus. In 1800 he issued orders to stop the sale of opium. He refused to give interview to the British envoy Amherst in 1816 A.D.

Fall of the Manchus:

During the reign of Tao Kwang (1820 – 1850) and Hsien Feng (1851 – 1861) the fall of the Manchus was started. The smuggling of opium led to two opium wars in China and it was defeated. China was forced to yield to the economic plunders and political interventions. Trade and handicrafts were affected. This caused the Taiping rebellion. In 1911 Dr. Sun Yat Sen brought the Manchu rule to an end.

China under Manchus: Politics :

The early Chinese political principles were based on Confucianism. There was unity between society and politics. The ruler of China enjoyed full sovereign power. As they claimed superiority over the other rulers of the world they were forced to lead a secluded and isolated life. As he was the ruler having divine power a special kind of salutation called 'Kow – tow' was in practice during the meeting of anybody with the ruler.

Ministry and Administration :

The country was administered by six ministers. Home, revenue, war, punishments, public works and rituals were the six wings. A "grand council" consisting of six members assisted the Manchu rulers. The "Censorate" helped them in the field of auditing and spying. They had the right even to punish those officials who went against the government.

Laws:

Chinese law was based on natural law. The emperor was expected to be a model for others .

Provinces :

There were 18 provinces placed under the control of governors appointed by the Emperor. They were the members of the royal family .They maintained peace, law and order and collected revenue. They had the right to have their own army

Local Government:

The provinces were divided into districts called counties. It consisted of a city and villages encircled by a fort. Magistrate was its administrative officer. They were experts in various fields. They served as judges, registrars and guards of government properties. The villages were mostly administered by those who were elected by the people. They were guided by unwritten laws.

Revenue :

Since China was a country known for its agrarian pursuits, land revenue was its main source of income. There were private land holders who also paid taxes. Salt and iron were the state monopolies.

Army :

China had an army which was not upto the standard of the age. They could not withstand the attacks of foreign powers. Banner organisation contained soldiers from the north. It supported the Manchus. This traditional army was maintained at the provincial capitals. This comprised of people who could not fight. The green flag army was the army of the people of China. It was rather a police force and maintained law and order.

Society:

Even during the Manchus , China had a large population. It was economically backward. It was known for its unity. It consisted of the following five division.

1. Literates and educationalists were the highest set of people. They were mostly officials.
2. Farmers formed 80% for the Chinese population. They were responsible for the self sufficiency for China.

3. There were artisans engaged in different handicrafts. They had their own unions.
4. The merchants were there as the next unit.
5. The workers and soldiers formed the other group. Their culture was a stagnant one.

Education:

It was not the duty of the state to educate people. So there were limited number of schools in China. There were differences between literary and common languages. The Chinese script was a difficult one to follow. They gave importance to literature and philosophy. Importance was assigned to the study of Chinese history. No importance was assigned to science and mathematics.

Religion :

During Manchu rule there were three major religious sects.

Confucianism:

Confucianism is blended with science, spiritualism and social life. Confucius lived between 551B.C. and 479 B.C. He did not call him as a Messiah. He stressed on humanistic way of life. He gave importance to moral principles. He insisted that man should live for man with them. He expressed the contact between family and society. He wrote the following five works. 1. Book of changes. 2. Book of History. 3. Book of poems. 4. Book of rites. 5. The spring and autumn annals. His conversations with his disciples, moral principles, spiritualist activities and peace are also compiled. Confucianism was the state religion under the Manchus.

Taoism:

Lao Tse, a saint of the 6th century B.C. was the founder. Tao means 'way' or 'path'. It will be natural. Its principles were negative in character and they were not openly declared. His principles are compiled as the work called 'Tao-Te-Ching'.

Buddhism:

From first century A.D. onwards Buddhism began to spread in China. It attracted the Chinese largely due to its practical approach to life.

Thus under Manchus China had its own individualistic way of life.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS

During the 19th century the European penetration into the far eastern countries was a significant event. They were able to make political, economic and cultural changes in the east Asian countries such as Japan and China. With regard to China, their impacts caused flexible changes. Further it will be apt to note that such European contacts introduced a new chapter in the history of those countries.

Early contacts:

The need for Chinese silk in the Roman Empire has caused European-Chinese commercial contacts even before the birth of Christ. The Nestorian Christian missionaries visited China during the Tang dynasty rule. John-de-plano Garpini, a Franciscan saint visited the court of Kublaikhan for 17 years. Their travel accounts encouraged the Europeans to concentrate on China.

Modern contacts:

After the fall of Constantinople in 1453 under the Turks it became necessary to find out new sea routes to the east. In 1498 Vasco da Gama reached Calicut. Then he reached Malacca in 1511.

Portugese:

They were powerful in seafaring activities in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1514 A.D their commercial ships reached China. Though their ships were not allowed to enter the Chinese ports their goods and commodities were sold at higher rates. In 1517 Thomas pires and his crew reached Canton. Though they were given a warm welcome, they were sent out of China. In 1557 another Portuguese group reached Maccoa. In 1842 till Hong Kong became a part of the British empire the European ships stayed only at Maccoa.

Spaniards:

Megallen, the Spanish navigator in 1521 reached Philipines. That paved the way for the arrival of the Spaniards into China.

Dutch:

The Dutch concentrated more on navigation and seaborne commerce. In 1604 they wanted to have commercial contact with China through Canton. As they did not succeeded in that effort they established their trade centre at Taiwan island. Their repeated requests to have commercial contacts also were denied.

Only after the 18th century they had trade contacts with Canton.

British:

In 1635 British East India company sent its first trade ship to China. In 1637 John Wethel obtained commercial rights at Canton. Such a trade increased after the 18th century. It sent three embassies to China in the years 1792, 1816 and 1833 respectively.

Russia:

Russia was the only country which can have commercial contact with China through land route. In 1689 the treaty of Nersinsk was signed between Russia and China. The river Amur was treated as the border. In 1727 Kaikhta treaty was signed. According to that

- (a) The northwestern boundary of China was fixed.
- (b) Russian trade committees were allowed to China.
- (c) A Russian team was sent to China.
- (d) China sent an embassy to St.Petersburg. Other Countries:
 - (1) In 1698 the French commercial ship reached Canton.
 - (2) In 1731 Denmark had trade contacts with China.
 - (3) In 1784 an American ship called "Chinese Empress" came to China.

CANTON TRADE

While the European countries decided to have commercial contacts with China, the Chinese government was not interested in such things because the Chinese were afraid that the foreign merchants will indulged in Chinese politics and cause confusion. They didn't want to allow anybody to intrude into China. So they created a lot of problems to the foreign trade. The Chinese treated the Europeans as barbarians. The Chinese government did not want to have any commercial contact with them. The Chinese government isolated them. They were allowed to have commercial contact with China through Canton port.

Manchu Emperor Kwang Tshi issued an order that only through Canton they can have trade contacts. At Canton also the following restrictions were imposed.

- 1. They can have factories only at the outside of the fortress of Canton .
- 2. They can have only restricted movements.
- 3. The foreign ships should vacate the Canton port as soon as their work was

over.

4. They were prevented from appointing the Chinese. They should not marry the Chinese women. They should not learn Chinese language. They should not teach their own language to the Chinese people.
5. They should not purchase lands at Canton or construct factories.
6. Committee of 13 merchants called 'Co-Hang' was established and trade contacts should be maintained only with them.
7. They should not have any trade relations with the individual Chinese. The Co-Hang had the monopoly of trade. Its members were appointed by the Emperor. Co-Hang was authorised to collect customs duties.

FIRST OPIUM WAR (1839 – 1842)

The first opium war was the outcome of the rivalry between the Western imperialistic economy and isolated, conservative China. This caused the first attack of the west with the Celestial Empire. Britain was particular in bringing China under its control. The introduction of opium into the Celestial Empire was the basis for a war between 1839 and 1842.

Political causes:

1. The superior attitude of China:

China believed that China alone is the country having the sovereign power. The other states of the world are tributary states. The idea of 'Middle kingdom of China' was not liked by others.

2. Kow-Tow:

According to this type of salutation an individual who wants to have an interview with the emperor should bow down nine times and his forehead should touch the ground. The Europeans who felt it as a disgrace and opposed it

3. Absence of Ambassadorial contacts.

China, which objected the equality of the other nations, did not allow to have embassies in Peking. Peking was the forbidden city. So the foreigners could not get any grievances from the emperor . Social and Religious causes:

Superiority complex:

The Chinese had a superiority complex about their culture. So they were unable to have contact with Europeans. They treated the Europeans as barbarians.

Merchants :

In China the merchants had no recognition. The foreign merchants were all treated inferior by the Chinese.

The Missionaries :

Christianity was restricted in China in 1724 A.D. They had no right even to enter China.

Economic and Commercial Causes :**Economic self sufficiency:**

As the Chinese were able to get everything within China they were able to get everything within China they were self sufficient. They did not want to import anything from a foreign country. They had no interest to purchase foreign goods.

Unbalanced trade :

The Chinese showed evincing interest in selling their products rather than buying foreign goods. Foreigners by offering gold and silver coins purchased Chinese silk, tea ,glass etc. By this the foreigners got annoyed.

Canton Trade :

The foreigners were allowed to have commercial contacts with China only through the port Canton. The foreigners were not allowed to stay in Canton. They should not purchase any land inside Canton. Only 13 authorised merchants, served as a group called 'Co-Hong' were the sole agents of foreign trade. The foreigners were compelled to have commercial contacts with them.

Problem of Tariff:

As there was no specific tariff schedule, the foreign merchants were affected greatly. The central government of China fixed 2% or 4% . But the residential Chinese officials changed that according to their whims and fancies. The foreigners had to pay a tax from 20% to 40%.

Judicial Enquiry :

The Chinese judiciary and methods of enquiry were quite unfavourable to foreigners. They were severely punished without proper enquiries.

Opium Trade :

The Chinese purchased opium from foreign countries. The foreigners gained a lot by this trade. In 1792 Emperor Yung-Cheng restricted the import of

opium. In 1800 Emperor Chia-Ching stopped the sale and use of opium. So smuggling of opium gained momentum. Lin Tsu-hau was appointed as the commissioner in 1838 to avoid the sale of opium. He ordered that the foreigners should submit the available opium to him immediately. They must give an assurance that they will not indulge in opium trade hereafter by signing a bond. If anybody violated the opium will be confiscated and death sentence will be imposed as agreed by the bond. Eliot, a British refused to sign the bond. So Lin restricted the issue of food, water and servants to the foreigners. So the British had to retreat to Makao.

Immediate Cause:

The murder of a Chinese farmer by an Englishmen at Kawloon was the immediate cause for this war. Lin insisted that the culprits should be handed over to him. When it was refused by the British superintendent, Lin ordered them to quit from Makao and took steps to vacate them. Thus the war started.

Course of the war:

In 1839, November two brigades attacked and defeated the Chinese Navy. In 1841 Canton, Ningbo, Amoy and Chinkiang came under the British. Amur, Shanghai also fell. So China wanted peace and the treaty of Nanking was signed in August 1842.

Treaty of Nanking (1842) :

The main provisions of the treaty of Nanking are :

1. Hong Kong island was given to Britain.
2. Ports such as Canton, Amoy, Fuchou, Ningbo and Shanghai were opened for foreign trade.
3. Foreigners were allowed to purchase lands, to construct factories and to stay there.
4. The monopoly of Co-Hong was abolished.
5. The Foreigners were allowed to have commercial contact with any Chinese merchant
6. The import and export duties were all regularised.
7. New tariff policy was to be adopted and that cannot be changed without the consent of the British.
8. China was to offer a war indemnity of 12 million dollars to Britain.

9. The method of Kow-Tow was dropped.
10. British should support China in removing smuggling. Treaty of Bogue (1843)

In 1843 another treaty was signed between China and England. The main provisions are :

1. England obtained extra territorial rights over the five ports.
2. England was permitted to have its own courts there.
3. Britain gained the status of most favoured nation's treatment.
4. It was decided to have warships in the five ports.

The Treaty of Wampoa (1844):

In 1844 this treaty was signed between France and China. By this France got all the rights enjoyed by Britain in China. This allowed France to preach Christianity in China. This allowed France to preach Christianity in China.

The Treaty of Nanghia (1844):

This was the treaty signed with USA in 1844. It was also based on the lines of the British treaty. It gained trade rights to USA in China. It was decided that this treaty can be altered after 12 years

Results of the war :

1. Loss of Territories :

China lost Hong Kong and that became a British colony.

2. Loss of sovereign powers :

China lost her sovereign power. It allowed foreign countries to have their courts in China. It affected the prestige of China. It could not punish the foreigners who committed blunders. Even those who work in the foreign factories sought the help of European courts.

3. Economic Rights :

China lost its rights to impose import and export duties. The free trade policy of Britain affected the Chinese economy. China was not allowed to have protective tariffs. Chinese economic measures met with a fall.

4. The Inefficiency of China :

China for the first time was defeated by foreign powers. The weakness of the army and war tactics of China were exposed.

5. Introduction of Western culture :

Through the five treaty ports the Western culture began to penetrate. It led to sociological changes due to the outcome of new communities. Western system of education was introduced.

6. Diplomatic Changes :

It was the opening for the foreign contacts. It enabled China to take part in international politics. China was compelled to have contacts with various European powers. Thus the first opium war was a turning point in the History of China with regard to her economic and political activities.

TAIPING REBELLION (1850-64)

Taiping means 'Great Peace'. It was started in 1850 by Hung Hsiu-Chuan and lasted nearly 14 years. This social upheaval continued as a rebellion caused the lives of 20 million Chinese people. It emerged as a religious movement and converted into a rising against the Manchus. The opponents of the Manchus and the Chinese farmers took active part in it. Thus rebellion was not at all a successful one. The rise and fall of Taiping rebellion created an indelible mark in the history of China.

Causes :

I. POLITICAL CAUSES :

1. The inefficient Manchus Rulers :

Those who ascended the Chinese throne after Chian Lung had no administrative capacity. They were inefficient. Tao Kwang (1820-1850), Chian Feng (1851-1861) were the rulers responsible for making the Manchus to fall. The central government was very weak. Big administrative posts were all sold. Bribery was a common feature. The Emperor, who was leading a happy life, could not avoid the exploitation of the foreigners and solve the problems of the people.

2. The failure in the first opium war :

The defeat of the Celestial Empire at the hands of the Western barbarians was a national disgrace to the Chinese. Further it exposed the weaknesses of the Manchus.

3. Manchus :

It was believed by the Manchus that the emperor rules on divine order. If that divine order was not respected the emperor will lose power. So the people wanted to overthrow the Manchus. The Manchus were all treated as foreigners. Majority of the Chinese people did not accept the Manchus. They wanted to bring back the **Ming rule**.

Social Causes :

During the 19th century Chinese society was suffering a lot. The people were awaiting somebody to come to their rescue.

1. Population growth :

During the Manchu rule population increased by 200%. In 1850 the population was 430 million. At the same time the cultivable land increased only by 35%. So the people were affected by famine and hunger.

2. The miserable condition of the farmers :

In the vast agricultural country China, majority of the people were landless farmers. Due to subdivision and fragmentation the land holding was also small. Weapons were also old and crude. Natural calamities such as flood, failure of rain and famine added the miseries of the peasants.

3. The miseries of the minorities

The minorities were treated as second rate citizens. They were sent out from middle China and they began to settle in south China. Majority of them were converted to Christianity. The minority people were ready for a rebellion.

Economic causes :

1.The silver currency :

Due to free trade policy and war indemnity the silver coins reached foreign countries.

So the availability of silver coins became scarce. It led to inflation

2.Increase in the import of opium :

After the first opium war, in the treaties nothing was mentioned about opium. So by smuggling opium was imported in large quantities. This also increased the outflow of silver coins. Further opium also affected the health of the Chinese mass.

3.The abolition of Canton trade :

By the treaty of Nanking, it was decided to allow European powers to have trade contacts with China through five ports. Because of that many of the Chinese were thrown out of employment. So they agitated.

4.Affected local production :

The industrial goods U.S.A., U.K., France etc. were imported in China in large quantities. The cottage industries of China met with great setbacks. Such things led to unemployment.

Religious

Causes :

In general the Taiping rebellion was a religious renaissance. Then only it turned into a political revolution of the people. Religious sentiment was its basis and the spread of Christianity was the seed. The three religions such as Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism.

Origin of Taiping rebellion :

Hung Hsiu – Tsuan had an unique experience while he was ill. At the time he had the message to wipe out the worship of devils in the world. The Christian missionary preacher Roberts also taught Christian faiths to him. He realised that he was the younger son of God, who offered the sword to him. Jesus Christ was treated as his elder brother. He believed that he has been sent to this world to spread the worship of God. He decided to involve himself in establishing the 'Celestial Empire'. He established the society called "Association of God worshippers". He declared himself as the younger son of God and Jesus Christ as his elder brother. The Ten commandments of Christianity were declared as the principles of his religion. He was firm in the eviction of image worship.

Establishment of the celestial empire :

At the initial stage it was a religious movement. The images of deities were broken. Temples were destroyed. The increased number of members converted this religious movement into a political movement. He declared himself as the Emperor, decided to establish the rule of the Taipings.

The spread of the rebellion :

Those who opposed the Manchu rule came one under Taiping banner. At the beginning there were only 10,000 members. Within three years the number

was raised to three million. Provinces such as Hunnan, Hopey, Kwang Tsi etc., came under the rebel. In 1852 Hangkow and in 1853 Nanking fell. Majority of the southern provinces fell under their influence. In 1854 the Taiping rebels attacked Peking. But they could not succeed in their attempts. From 1853 to 1864 they ruined by keeping Nanking as their capital.

The Taiping Constitution :

Huang Hsiu-Chuan called himself as Celestial Emperor or 'Tien Wang'. His dynasty was named as Taiping. There were four deputy rulers to assist him. They were Yang (Eastern ruler), Feng (Southern King), Shiahoo (Western ruler) and Wei (North ruler). Suguui Tao, the administrator was responsible for the making the Taiping society as a power military one. So the following reform activities were all introduced.

Reforms :

The use of opium, gambling, intoxicants, tobacco and prostitution were all avoided. Infanticide, sale of women and tying the feet of women were restricted. Polygamy was stopped. Those who obtained bribes were punished. Judiciary was reformed. Group punishments were removed. Women were given equal rights like men. They included in the administration and army. The foreigners were treated as brothers. Many social welfare schemes were introduced for widows, orphans and patients. The competitive examinations were conducted regularly. Its syllabus contained lessons from Bible, Christian principles and Taiping orders. An unique calendar was also introduced.

Land Reforms :

Land reforms was the significant aspect of the Taiping reforms. Individual landed property was abolished and 'communes' were introduced. By that that family was the basic unit of the Taiping society. Land was distributed to each family to maintain their standard of living . All men and women of above 16 years of age were given land. 25 families formed as separate unit. It was under a head who executed the duties such as the spread of education. And spiritualism along with the maintenance of justice. The family units had their own granaries and temples in common. At times of harvest , the rest of the quantity after the requirement of the unit was send to the government granary. The prevailed a

simple socialism

Failure of the rebellion :

After 1854 the Peking invasion of the Manchus was defeated. Then they did not take any further efforts. Chen Hwa Fenn, Li Hug Chung were the leaders who supported the Manchus. The foreigners, who did not like a strong government in China, supported the Manchus to suppress the Taiping rebellion. Internal chaos, bribery etc., affected the Taiping rebels. Manchus with the assistance foreign armies suppressed the rebellion. In 1864 capital Nanking fell and the celestial emperor Hung committed suicide. That brought the end of the Taiping rebellion.

SECOND OPIUM WAR (1856 - - 1860)

The Nanking (1842), Bogue (1844) and the Nerchinsk (1844) treaties signed after the first opium war did not solve the problems between China and Western countries. China also felt sorry for she had given more to the foreigners. The foreigners were not satisfied with what was available. Such aspects compelled the foreigners to demand more rights for commercial pursuits and religious propagations. Under such circumstances due to various causes the second opium war was fought.

Causes :

The attitudes of China and Foreigners :

For commercial purpose China opened only five ports. The foreigners were not at all satisfied with it. Peking was still a restricted city and no foreign embassies were allowed there. The earlier treaties did not make any mention about the smuggling of opium. China did not learn any lesson from the defeats in the first opium war still they treated the foreigners as barbarians. So there were chances for another war.

The Canton Issue :

The people of canton could not relish the arrival of their loss of monopoly due to the opening of four other ports. The Europeans who came and stayed at Canton were ill treated and disrespected. These measures caused bitter enmity among people.

The attitude of the Commissioner :

Yeh Min Chen appointed in 1852 as Commissioner was known for his

autocracies. He was not interested in yielding to the activities of the foreigners. Thus the activities of the commissioner led to the war.

The problem of review of the treaties :

The Treaty of Nanchian signed in 1844 was to be reviewed after 12 years. But it was not done. Even the request of Britain in that regard was not conceded by China. China was not at all interested in settling any issue with the foreigners by peaceful talks.

The Coolies :

The economically backward Chinese farmers were sent to California and Latin American countries to serve as slaves. The culturally superior Chinese peoples could not tolerate such plights and condition of their own country men.

Misuse of the treaty privileges :

The foreigners, being victorious interpreted the treaty provisions according to their own whims and fancies. They established their own courts and jails in the areas obtained on the basis of 'extra territorial rights'. In those courts along with the Europeans, the servants and the converted Chinese Christians were also tried. Such activities were against the provisions of the treaty.

Immediate Causes : Lorcho Arrow Issue :

Lorcho Arrow was a Chinese ship registered at Hong Kong. So it had the right to unfurl the Union Jack flag. Except the captain of the ship all the others were Chinese. The Chinese officials seized that on the ground that it involved in smuggling. 12 workers were arrested. It was treated as an insult caused to the British flag.

The Massacre of Abbe Chapdelaine :

Abbe Chapdelaine was a French Christian Missionary engaged in preaching in the interior China. The Chinese officials captured him and hanged him. Napoleon III, the French emperor treated that as 'Murder of Justice' and wanted to wage a war against China.

The Course of the War :

The French and British forces captured Canton in 1857. Then the forts at Taku on the banks of the river Pal-ho were destroyed. Thus China met with defeats both in land and sea.

Treaty of Tientsin (1858)

Since China wanted peace after her defeat the treaty of Tientsin was signed In June 1858. The following were the provisions of the treaty :

China agreed to open ten more ports to the foreigners to have commercial contacts. The Europeans were allowed to have one ambassador at Peking. The Christian missionaries were allowed to propagate Christianity in any part of China. The Europeans were allowed to move freely into any part of China with the identity card signed by the Chinese officials. They were allowed to move up to 33 miles without any permission. The tariff was fixed as 5% of the estimate of the consent of Britain. The European countries were allowed to have warships in the treaty ports. China was forced to give a war indemnity of 12 million silver coins. Britain gained extra territorial rights in the Yang Tse Valley.

War again :

Though China accepted the treaty of Tientsin it did not want to give up its prestige and refused to allow. Europeans into Peking. It insisted the final approval of the Tientsin treaty should take place only in Peking. Britain and France did not accept this provision. They destroyed the summer palace of the empire. Emperor China Feng fled to Jehol.

Treaty of Peking (1860) :

In the capital prince Kung alone was there. At that time Russian Ambassador Ignatiav came forward to advice him. By peace talks it was arranged to have the Peking Treaty in 1860. The following were the provisions of the Treaty.

- 1.The Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 was accepted as it was.
- 2.Permission was granted to open embassies at Peking.
- 3.China offered four million silver coins as war indemnity.
- 4.The area of Kowloon was granted to Britain.
- 5.The Christian missionaries were allowed to preach in any part of China and were permitted to construct churches.
- 6.For the help rendered by Russia, it was given the area in between Uscis and Pacific ocean.

THE FIRST SINO – JAPANESE WAR (1894-1895)

During the later half of the 19th century the two East Asian countries China and Japan were removed from their isolation. The European powers compelled them to have commercial contacts with them. The Western culture, education, science, religion, technology etc., began to take deep roots in those two countries. China treated Japan as a country which damaged the eastern culture. While the China was stem and stubborn in clinging to her old values Japan believed that Western scientific and technical aspects will pave the way for her growth. Thus there were differences of opinion among those two countries and they later turned into fear, envy and enmity. So a war between them was inevitable.

Causes :

Early contacts between China and Japan :

The Meiji restoration of 1867 was the turning point in the history of Japan. Because of that Japan became a developed nation. It was particular in achieving trade concessions in China like the other European powers. But China, which underestimated Japan, hesitated to yield to it.

Loocho island issue :

Both China and Japan claimed their rights over the RyuKyu alias Loocho islands located in the south of Japan. In 1871 a ship wrecked near Formossa. The people of Formossa killed the Loocho Island people who went by that ship. Japan claimed compensation from China because Formossa Island was belonging to China. When China refused to concede a war was inevitable. Any how Thomas Wade, a British representative brought out a compromise and China agreed to pay a compensation. This was the diplomatic victory for Japan.

Korean Problem :

Korean history centred around Geographical setting. The Yalu river divided Korea from China in the north west. A small strait separated Korea from Japan, which considered Korea as a threshold to enter into Asia. Korea was paying tribute to the Chinese celestial empire. So it was a dependent state of China. Thus both China and Japan aimed to have their own supremacies over Korea.

Japan's Korean policy :

Japan's Korean policy was based on three important things. Japan felt that Korea has the danger of coming under a big power and if it was controlled by Russia it will affect Japan greatly. Due to the development and progress due to Meiji restoration on the basis of imperialism Japan wanted to have Korea as stepping stone for her entry into Asia. Japan decided to use Korea as a ground to gain raw materials and a market to sell her finished products. In 1876 the Kingwa Treaty was signed between Japan and Korea. By that treaty Japan was allowed to have trade contacts with Korea through three ports. It also obtained Extra territorial rights. This treaty treated Korea as an independent country like Japan.

The counter activities of China :

China did not like the commercial rights of Japan over Korea. The Chinese foreign minister, Li Hung Chenk advised Korea to offer trade concessions to other states like Japan. So before 1886 Britain, Russia, Germany, America, Italy, France etc., obtained trade rights from Korea. Li appointed Yuan Shi Kai as the Chinese Ambassador in Korea with an advice to counter act the Japanese activities in Korea.

The factions in Korea :

In the Korean court there were two sets of people. One set was conservative in character and the other wanted to improve Korea on Western models. The conservatives accepted Confucianism and opposed progressive reform. They even accused Japan as a country which has attacked Eastern culture. Thus Japan and China stood against each other.

The revolt of 1884 :

Both China and Japan wanted to establish their sway over Korea. This led to a tension. In 1884 the progressivists wanted to keep the Korean ruler under their custody. But Yuan Shi Kai captured the ruler and handed him over the conservatives. This created feud between them.

Li – Ito convention (1885) :

As both the parties were unwilling to settle their issue by war, Count Ito, the Japanese foreign minister and Li Hung, the Chinese foreign minister met at Tientsin and had talks. Finally they had the following decisions through a treaty.

Both China and Japan should withdraw their respective forces from Korea. At times of crisis if the army was sent it can be done so by intimating the fact to the other power. The Korean army should be remodelled by a foreign power except China and Japan. China and Japan should not interfere with the local issues of Korea.

The events which hastened the war :

Korean army was remodelled by Russia. For that the Korean port Lazaroff was handed over to her. But Japan did not like this. The surplus production of Korea was an essential for Japan's need. Further Korea's import trade was controlled by Japan. So Japan wanted to keep Korea under its control. When the people of Japan opposed Count Li due to various reasons, diverted the attention of the people towards war. Count Li was particular in maintaining Korea for China because China has already given up Burma and Annam. This stressed him to go against Japan.

Immediate cause :

The Tonghak insurrection was another cause. Tonghak actually means Eastern Learning Society. But it was attracted by conservatism and other religious faiths of China. So it was against Westernisation. In 1894 they rose against the Korean officials who were indulged in bribery. The Korean army which could not control the problem sought the help of China. In 1885 China sent her army to Korea after informing Japan.

Even after the revolt the Chinese and Japanese armies didn't evacuate from Korea. China, which treated Korea as a nation controlled by its sovereignty, refused to go out of Korea. Japan which treated Korea as an independent state did not like to go out of Korea. Thus a war was inevitable.

Course of the war

It was a war between a dwarf and a giant. The trained Japanese army was victorious. The Chinese army was sent out of Korea. Japan captured Wei Hei Wei in the Shantung peninsula. Entered into Manchuria after crossing Yalu river. So in 1895 by the treaty of Shimonoseki the war came to an end.

Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895):

- China was prepared to accept what was given by Japan.
- Korea was accepted as an independent country.

- Japan obtained Formosa, Besscadors islands, Lio Tung peninsula etc, from China.
- China hafto give 30 crores of Tael to Japan as compensation.
- China was compelled to sign a new commercial treaty with Japan.
- Japan gained extra territorial rights.
- China accepted to open four more ports for foreign trade.
- By the commercial treaty signed between China and Japan in 1896 at Peking, Japan was allowed to sell all her goods in different parts of China.

Causes for the failure of the war:

Due to the following reasons China was defeated by Japan .

1. The Japanese army was a traines one on Western models .
2. They fought with the spirit of Nationalism
3. The Chinese had no such qualities
4. The Chinese people who lived beyond Yang Tse river did not have any interest in the war .
5. Empress Dwager Tsu His instead of spending the amount for reforming the navy, spent it for constructing her summer palace

The effects of the war:

(1) China's weakness: (a) China for the first time met with a defeat at the hands of an Asian country (b) It disclosed the weakness of China.

(2) The Loss of confidence of the people over Manchus:

The people of China felt that Manchus were mainly responsible for the defeat of China. They felt that the Manchus have lost their divine edict. This was mainly responsible for the outbreak of China in 1911.

3. The reform movements in China :

The Chinese felt that the success of Japan was mainly due to the westernisation of Japan. So they insisted that China should also adopt western measures. The 100 days reform introduced by Kang You Wei was the outcome of this defeat.

4. Efforts to demand more rights from China :

The defeat of China at the hands of Japan made the Europeans to realise that the Chinese dragoon is dead . As there was no one to question them, the European powers wanted to divide China among themselves. By imposing more stresses they tried to achieve more rights from China in political and economic

fields.

5. The destruction of the local trade :

After the treaty, Japan was allowed to start industries in any part of China. It was extended to all European powers. By using the Chinese raw materials and their own individual technologies, the European powers enhanced the technical skill and production in China. The strengthening of Western economic imperialism affected the local industries of China.

6. Rise of Japan:

This war led to the rise of Japan as a new powerful state in East Asia. Japan has learnt not only the development of science and technology but also the imperialistic policy of Europe. Japan attained the status of a big imperial power.

The intervention of three powers:

When Japan obtained Liao Tung peninsula and Port Arthur, Russia was cheated. Britain, France, etc., insisted Japan to give up Liao Tung peninsula to China and to get more compensation for that. The intervention of three powers affected Japan. Due to fear she handed over Liao Tung peninsula to China. Russia obtained Port Arthur from China for lease. When these activities of Russia infuriated Japan, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 was an unavoidable one.

THE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

The Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 was a turning point in the history of China and led to various events. The European powers began to act according to their own whims and fancies in China. The exposure of the weakness of China had to face serious consequences. The imperialistic policies of the European powers enabled them to create spheres of influence in China.

The Origin :

As a first step they will get one port for a lease of 25 years to 100 years. Then it will acquire some economic rights in the surrounding areas. They will dig mines, lay railways, establish industries etc. In such areas no other country will be given any such right. This will be specified by a written agreement. The area obtained for lease will be converted into a colony of that nation. Such an area was called sphere of influence. Thus many of the fertile areas of China were divided by the European powers as spheres of influence or colonial powers.

Russian Sphere of influence:

Russia after establishing her position in the Usiris, devoted her attention to Manchuria. By the Treaty Of Shimonoseki in 1895, Japan obtained Lio Tung peninsula and Port Arthur harbour. Russia believed that the entry of Japan into Manchuria will endanger the imperialistic attitude of China. The Triple intervention by France, Germany and Russia stressed Japan to return the above mentioned two places to China. The Triple intervention by France, Germany and Russia stressed Japan to return the above mentioned two places to China, Japan, due to the threat of the Triple powers came forward to return back Lio Tung peninsula to China after receiving a compensation. This caused the emergence of the cordial relation between Russia and China. Russia assisted China by financial help to repay the compensation. But it demanded China to give Port Arthur and Darian harbour to hers as lease for a period of 25 years. Further she got the permission to use the naval base of China available at Kiochow.

Li-Lebanov Treaty (1896):

To gain more rights and privileges Russia sent her diplomat Lebanov to China. His meeting with Li Hing Chung, the foreign minister of China led to the signing of this treaty in 1896. The following were the provisions of the treaty. (1). Russia gave the assurance to China that she will assist her against the aggression of Japan. (2) Russia was allowed to use the Chinese ports at times of war. (3) Russia got the right to have the railway between St. Petersburg and Vladivastak. (4) Russia was allowed to establish a Russo-Chinese bank at Manchuria. That Bank got certain special privileges such as collection of customs, issue of currencies, establishment of telegraph facilities and introduction of new railway to Port Arthur. By these things Russia was treated as the friend of China and endeavoured to check the imperialistic attitude of Japan. Thus by the name of protection of China, Russia developed her sphere of influence in China.

(B) German Sphere of Influence:

Germany began to concentrate on sea borne commerce and colonialism after her unification in 1870. It was a late entry. While Britain, France and Russia had their own influences in China, Germany did not have any privileges. At this juncture, an unexpected untoward incident happened against Germany in Japan.

At Shantung two Christian missionaries were killed. Due to this Germany sent her fleet to Kiao Chow and pointed out that unless China accept her demands she cannot withdraw her forces China could not oppose this. According to that, (a). Kiao Chow Bay was leased to Germany for a period of 99 Years (b) In the Shantung peninsula became a German sphere of influence in China.

(c). French sphere of influence :

After establishing her sway over areas like Annam (Indo China) France began to concentrate on the provinces of South China such as Yunnan, Kwangshi, Kwantung etc., Even from 1895 onwards France began to devote her attention towards China by a treaty. Encouraged by that in 1898 another Franco-Chinese treaty was signed. The following were the major provision of the treaty. (The Kwangchow Bay was given on lease to France for a period of 99 years. (2) China agreed to offer priority to France in establishing mines at areas like Kwangshi, Kwantung, Yunnan etc., (3) China accepted that she will not give any rights to other European powers in the Tonkin i.e., the North Annam region. (4) France got the privileges of constructing railways between Tonkin and Yunnan. (5). China agreed that she will not lease out Heinan island to any other power.

(D). British sphere of influence:

In China, Britain enjoyed more commercial prospects so she did not want to lose them by the measures of spheres of influence. She was unable to tolerate the rising influences of Russia. Anyhow it was keen on having her own sphere of influence in China. So in 1898 Britain and China signed treaties with the following provisions.(1) China agreed that she will not offer any privileges to any big power in Central China i.e., the Yang Tse valley. 2. Kowloon peninsula was given in lease to Britain for a period of 99 years.3. Britain got the right to form railway lines from Tonkin to Yunnan. 5. An Englishman was to be appointed as the Maritime Customs Inspector General. 6. It got the lease of the territories on the mainland opposite to China. 7. Britain was allowed to construct rail roads in Yangtse valley and Shansi province. Thus like other powers, Britain too had its spheres of influence in China.

(E).Japanese sphere of influence:

The Fukin province located in front of Taiwan was under the control of Japan. China agreed that she will not allow any other power to have its sphere of

influence in that area.

(F). Italian sphere of influence :

Italy's unification was completed in 1871. After that Italy wanted to be a Supreme power in Europe. So it decided to have its sphere in the sharing of China. When it insisted the lease of Sanmen Bay, China turned only deaf ears.

The significance of the spheres of influence:

1. In the spheres of influence China had only a nominal right. 2. The major powers offered the assurance that they will not cause any damage to the political integration of China. 3. The economic exploitation made China as the sickman of Asia. 4. It was also a sort of semi colonialism.

The Hundred Days Reform

Introduction

The hundred days reform was the reaction of China against the political, Social and economic activities of the European powers. The Chinese were aware of the fact that the progress of China centres around the Western technologies development of Chinese Institutions on western models. The reform ideas emerged after the second opium war developed into a reform ideas emerged after the Sinno-Japanese war. As a reaction against the infectiveness of the Manchus Kang Yu Wei was responsible for these reform measures which lasted between 11th June 1898 and 20th September 1898. By various edicts such reform activities were introduced.

The Causes:

The transformation of China in making it a modern one from a Confucian state was due to many reasons and they are mentioned below.

A. The Christian Missionary Activities :

1. The activities of the Christian missionaries in China were responsible for an awakening with regard to Western culture in China.
2. Along with religion they devoted their attention in Promoting the Society and education.
3. Many Schools and libraries were established. Released News Papers and books.

4. Western works were translated into Chinese Language. Such measures created an awakening in the minds of the Chinese public.
5. By creating society the Christians introduced general Knowledge among the people of China.
6. They enabled the Chinese to know about the western political system, administration, economy etc. Thus the Christian missionaries initiated the reform activities in China.

B) China and the Western Countries

1. All the Treaty ports assigned to European countries developed into Western Colonies.
2. Through them the Chinese were able to understand the Western culture and began to develop their contacts with the west.
3. Due to the efforts of the Burlingam mission steps were taken to adopt diplomatic relations with the western nations.
4. The Chinese students were sent to European countries for Higher Education.
5. The Western science and technology captivated the attention of the Chinese.
6. a. The advanced military strategies and techniques along with weapons had their own impacts over China.
 - b. LiHung Chung of China was particular in modernizing the army weapons of China.
 - c. For avoiding the weakness and to enhance the prestige of China he insisted on the remodeling of the military forces of China. These fact introduced a firm faith over the introduction of reforms.

C. The defeat at the hands of Japan:

In 1894 – 95 China was defeated by Japan in the first Sino-Japanese war. That was a humiliating defeat met by China. They began to think about the victory of the small nation Japan over her. They realized that the Meiji reform introduced after 1867 was the cause for Such things. Thus the Development and Strength of Japan was an eye opener for China.

D. The Danger of the dismemberment of China :

1. The Chinese realized that their administrative and military weaknesses were mainly responsible for the failure of China in various fields after the opium war

(1839–42).

2. They understood that the efforts of the 'Society for the diffusion of Christian and general knowledge has formed the basis for the reforms.

3. It was felt that if China is not remodeled on Western models that will enable the western powers to devour China.

E) Spheres of Influence :

European nations have already begun to establish their won spheres of influence in different parts of China. To avoid such a danger of partition of China, China wanted reforms. Thus the above facts inculcated the spirit of reform in the minds of the people of China.

The Early Reformers

After the second opium war (1858 – 60) the educated elites of China felt the needs for the reforms in China. They served as pioneers in the fields of reforms and introduced basic forms of revolution, One must know such reformers as given below.

1. Feng Kuei – Fen :

a) Being a learned scholar he stressed the introduction of Western Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography etc., among the Chinese.

b) He stressed the removal of the eight legged essays.

c) He also pointed out that the Confucian education system and selection methods should be given up.

d) He pointed out that they are all hindrances which obstruct progress and development of China. As his ideas beyond the age they had only limited effects.

2. Wang Tao : By his Pro-Japanese policies he insisted that by the adoption of western measures, China also can achieve development like Japan.

3. Weng Tung Ho :

a. This Royal preceptor, though a conservative, was interested in the introduction of reforms in China.

b. He insisted that the Western reforms should be made on the foundations of Confucian moral principles.

c. Culture should be introduced with out affecting the heritage of a nation.

d. The moral and ethical principles of China must be supplemented by Western Ideologies.

4. Lian Chi-Chao

He was an editor of a News paper in Shang Kai. He stressed that a Government in China should be established on the basis of constitutional measures. He was of the opinion that the Chinese culture heritage should be embellished by Western ideologies.

5. Chang Chih Tung

He was holding position in the Chinese administration. He was well read in the Chinese literature. Though he was a liberal minded politician he had the opinion that parliamentary form of Government will not be applicable for China. On the basis of basic Chinese education reforms should be introduced with the assistance of western education.

Kang Yu-Wei

Kang Yu Wei, was mainly responsible for the radical reforms in China. He was dynamic due to his sound policy of Neo-Confucianism. He devoted attention for political reforms on western models.

a. By associating himself with the 'Modern Text Movement' he began to propagate his ideologies.

b. He pointed out his Utopian world, based on reforms, in his work called 'Book of Universal Common Wealth'

c. By establishing Study Societies he explained his reform ideas through lectures. Steps were taken to translate western works on science and technology. Libraries were constituted. Newspaper were also published.

d. In 1898 he established the 'National Protection Society' Chinese graduates and high level government officials became members in it. It also aimed at the Protection of Chinese religion, sovereignty and integration. Many branches of this society were established throughout China.

e. He submitted many 'Memorials' to the Emperor and they contained the following facts.

1. The Chinese emperor was requested to announce a common National Policy like the Meiji emperor of Japan and Peter the great of Russia.

2. With the assistance of constitutional experts collected from different parts of China steps were to be taken to modify the constitution.

3. The provincial governments should be allowed to introduce reforms in their

respective areas.

4. To avoid the dangers of foreign intrusions speedy reform measures should be introduced.

The reform ideas of Kang Yu Wei

1. He was particular in introducing a constitutional monarchy controlled by the representatives elected by the people.
2. As a man of neutral politics he never opposed either conservatism or reforms.
3. He never cared to dislodge Manchu rule.
4. The Old Empire based on Confucianism should be avoided
5. Speedy reforms should be introduced without any delay.
6. Reforms should be introduced totally in various spheres. The reforms should be carried out in the social, political and economic fields.

Kang Ye Wei and Emperor Kuang Hsu

Emperor Kuang Hsu ascended the Chinese throne in 1875. As he was young Empress Dowager Tsu His acted as his regent till 1889. When she retired in 1889 the young Emperor took up the responsibilities. Being an energetic youth he was particular in avoiding the dangers of China and preventing its dismemberment. Kang Yu Wei who had an interview with the emperor also stressed the need for the introduction of speedy reforms. The emperor was impressed by the Zeal and enthusiasm of Kang Yu Wei. So from 11, June 1898 to 20, September 1898, 48 edicts were introduced as 100 days reform. They were reconstruction of education, public administration, industries and agriculture. The following were the reforms announced then.

A. Education :

1. At pecking a Central University was consisted. It served as a model for the other educational institutions of the Chinese empire.
2. Colleges and High Schools were instituted at provincial and district head quarters respectively.
3. All the higher officials of the state were to get education from some college or other. By that, it was believed that their efficiency will be enhanced.

4. For introducing western ideas and principles into Chinese language
5. (a) The method of Civil Service Examinations was reconstituted
(b) The Eight legged essays based on Confucianism was given up
(c) The studies about the history, science, art, economics and politics of the nation of the five continents were included in the syllabus.
6. Importance was assigned to medical science.
7. A recognized official news paper was introduced.
8. Special school were established to teach subjects from other countries.
9. Arrangements were to be made for the conduct of special examinations for political economy.

B. Administration

1. In the administration many unnecessary posts were abolished.
2. The Governorship of Hopey etc., were abolished.
3. Imperial instruction, Supervisory Boards, State Ceremonial Court etc., were brought to an end.
4. Those who had faith and belief in reforms were appointed thus. For instance Liang-Chi-Chao and Lin Shu were appointed thus.
5. Administrative Procedures were simplified and efficiency was increased.
6. The officials got the right to send petition to the emperor.
7. Suggestions were welcomed from the private citizens regarding administrative reforms and efficiency.

C. Industries

1. The government encouraged agriculture, trade and commerce and construction of railways.
2. An agricultural association was formed.
3. New western technological skills were introduced in China.
4. Capital Peking was beautified by parks, avenues and roads.
5. Importance was assigned to Scientific innovations.

D) Other Reforms

1. Western types of weapons were introduced in the army.
2. Steps were taken to introduce a national army through compulsory military training.
3. Civil and criminal codes were modified.
4. To Protect publications and to preserve patent rights laws were passed.
5. Steps were taken to protect the missionaries.
6. Annual budget system was introduced.
7. The six old courts were replaced by 12 courts.
8. The high officials were sent to western countries to know about the developed techniques and administrative measures.

Opposition to the reforms

While changes were introduced by various measures, the selfish motivated conservatives opposed them. The Manchus who were leading a happy and comfortable life due to their elevated positions began to oppose changes. They criticized that the ideas of Confucius are buried. The opponents under the leadership of Jung Lu Approached Empress Dowager for help. She also did not like such reforms on grounds of conservatism. She was awaiting an opportunity to put an end to such things.

End of the Reforms

The reformers who came to know of such antireform activities, sought the help of Yuan Shi Hai who was the head of the reform army. He disclosed this to Jung Lu and through Lin Tsu His came to know of the conspiracy. So on 20, September 1898 she came to the palace and imprisoned emperor Hunang Hsu. She took up the administration into her own hands. Stem measures were taken against the reformers. Kang Yu Wei escaped to Britain. More than 30 reformers were captured and killed. She nullified the edicts regarding reforms. Thus the reform was stopped in the middle.

Causes for the failure

1. a. Emperor Kwang Hsu was lacking in diplomatic skills.
- b. Though he had ambitions of high order he had no stern mind to execute them.
- c. Empress Dowager was superior in tactics than Kwang Hsu.
- d. As the emperor was afraid of Tsu His he could not accept her plans.
- e. Hus Tsi was able to curtail the reform activities through the efforts of Manchu bureaucracy.
2. The reforms were far beyond the age with regard to China.
3. It was not possible to introduce such advanced and idealistic principles all on a sudden.
4. The conservative Chinese could not understand the need and bothered about such reforms.
5. Only the educated elite did welcome the reforms.
6. There was no encouragement for reforms at all parts and at all levels of the state.
7. The opposition of the Manchus was yet another cause for the failure. The Manchus was yet another cause for the failure. The Manchu bureaucrats were afraid that the reforms will destroy them. So they stood against the reforms through conspiracies.
8. a. Kang Yu Wei functioned not as a pragmatist or a practical minded leader, but served as a philosopher.
- b. He was not able to understand the diplomatic of the bureaucrats.
- c. His plans to carry out reforms within a limited period of time were impossible.
- d. He failed to feel the pulse of the Chinese mass regarding the reforms.
- e. As he was a stem physician to rectify the defects he could not get any assistance from the public.
9. They believed that Yuan Shi Kai will support them. But he became a traitor and betrayed them.
10. The Manchu official task was against this.
11. The non availability of any power to control the army was a draw back on the part of the emperor.

Estimate

There were wide spread corruption among the officials. This led to anti foreign principles and that in turn formed the basis for future Boxer movement. It created an indelible mark in the history of Japan. It disclosed the fact that no reforms will be possible till the Manchus are in power. The people were able to understand that Manchu rule serves as an impediment for the progress. It paved the way for the Revolution of 1911. Above all due to the failure of the reform the backward and conservative powers gained strength. The opposition to foreigners and Christian missionaries caused the Boxer rebellion in 1900.

Open Door Policy (1899)

Introduction

At the commencement of the 19th Century China avoided the arrival of the foreigners by closing her doors. But at the end of that century the European powers were able to break those barriers by their victorious wars and economic superiority. They even created spheres of influences in China and closed their doors to others. America which had such spheres of influences in China wanted her to have American influence through the adoption of the open door policy. By this policy China was to be opened equality for all to be exploited by all. 'Exploit, let others to Exploit' was the main objective of this policy.

Circumstances which led to the announcement of this policy

1. The Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 revealed the weaknesses of China. So the European powers decided to divide China among themselves.
2. By mutual rights and treaties the following were the spheres of influence created in China.

Manchuria	-	Russian Sphere
Shantung	-	Germany's Sphere
Yangtse Valley	-	Britain's Sphere
South China	-	French Sphere
Fukine Province	-	Japanese Sphere

3. In their respective spheres of influences the big powers were allowed to establish railways, mines and industries on priority basis.

4. China assured that no other powers will enjoy such rights in the Sphere of influence of other powers.
5. a. While the spoils of China were divided. America was engaged in other exploit, ie. In 1898 there was a war between China and America.
 - b. America declared that it is trying to relieve Cuba from Spanish Autocracy.
 - c. America sent her Army to Capture Philipines in the east from Spain. Those activities reveal that America has also been captivated by imperialistic attitude.
 - d. The defeated Spain, according to the Paris treaty of 1898 handed over Philipinees islands to America.
6. While America was happy about the stepping stone in the East the activities in China were not at all satisfactory. As it could not achieve anything in her favour, the foreign secretary of USA, John Hay announced his open door policy.

Open Door Policy

On 6, September, John Jay the Foreign Secretary of USA announced this policy in a note sent to countries like Britain, Germany, France etc. The following were the major aspects of the policy.

1. In the administration of the treaty ports, the big power which has the influence on that area, should not interface
2. The privileges given to that big power should be extended to all the big powers
3. No country should interface in the customs duty of China.
4. There should not be any disparity in the railway fares.
5. The territorial integration of China should be respected by all the powers.
6. The rights and privileges secured by the big powers from China should be respected.

Estimate

Exploit let other to exploit' was the basic principles of this policy. As America could not make any sphere of influence in China she declared this policy. It involved in the preservation of the integrity of China. It was a diplomatic threat. But no country was afraid of this. America did not show one tenth of its enthusiasm shown towards the Monroe doctrine. It was only a request. While Russia did not sent her reply, U.K. Extended her support to this policy. But it was a conditional acceptance because Britain stated that this policy will be accepted by her only when the other countries accept that. It was not put into practice by

power. China accepted it merely to avert further war and rivalry.

Boxer Revolt (1900)

Introduction

The condition of China during the end of the 19th century was a pathetic one. The celestial Empire reached the status of a small principality. The wealth of China was exploited by foreign countries. The renowned Confucianism was criticized by other religionists. The sons of the soil of China had to live at the mercy of the aggressive minded foreigners. All such difficulties were caused mainly due to the inefficiency of the Manchus. The people of China came to the conclusion that the removal of Manchus, Christianity and foreigners alone will save China. The result was the Boxer rebellion or revolt. "It was a foolish and unreasoned outburst of emotion and anger against foreign imperialism. You cannot overlook the patriotic element in it" (Immanuel Hsu)

Origin of the Boxers

The "Eight Diagram Society" was one of the secret societies which functioned in China during the second half of the 19th Century. IhoChuan was an outcome of that society. The members were opponents of foreigners and Christianity. They wanted to drive them out of China. They were well aware of the fact that the powerful foreigners can be opposed only by power and strength. So they engaged themselves in strengthening their bodies by various exercise. They engaged in such activities during nights in an united way. Hence they were known as boxers. They got trained in tantric activities also. By magical spells they learnt to set aside the functioning of weapons. They indulged in the execution of mysterious rites and rituals. The Boxer had staunch faith over Chinese cultural heritage. Since Christianity opposed them the Chinese people expressed their aversion to the Christians.

At the initial stage the Boxers opposed the foreigners as well as the Manchus. As the foreigners were treated as more venomous greater opposition was shown towards them. Empress Dowager was of the opinion that with the help of the Boxer the foreigners could be removed from China. Because of that the Manchu-Boxer Alliance emerged.

Causes for the Boxer rebellion

The activities of the missionaries

- a. The conservative minded Chinese people looked at the activities of Christians with suspicion.
- b. They believed that the Christians run the orphanages mainly to prepare medicines from the heart and eyes of poor children.
- c. Christianity was introduced in China by the western imperialists by military strength and treaties.
- d. They were treated as “the running dogs of imperialism” or “the Trojan Horse of imperialism”. They compelled the Chinese to accept treaties by force.

1. The Chinese Christians :

- a. The converted Christians of China gave up their cultural heritage and led a luxurious life as Westerners.
- b. They called themselves as a superior class with more rights and Prerogatives.
- c. With the belief that the foreign countries will support them they began to behave in an unruly maner.
- d. They took their cases only to the foreign courts.
- e. They gave up the ancestral worship adopted by the Chinese.
- f. Thus the converted Christians lived as Chinese by body and foreigners by heart. So they were vehemently authorities expected that they will be given a high status like the Chinese higher officials. So the Boxers wanted to destroy them.
- g. When the converts tightened their contacts with the missionaries and magistrates they were greatly disliked by the people of China.

2. Aversion towards Imperialism

- a. The European imperials powers by staying I the treaty ports expanded their power throughout China.
- b. The fertile areas of China were divided among themselves as spheres of influence.
- c. They affected the integration of China.
- d. The Central celestial empire was exploited by them in all possible ways.
- e. While they attained a superior status in China the natives attained only a secondary position.

- f. They strongly believed that China exists mainly for their own economic prosperity.
- g. When their patriotism was at stake they rose against the imperial powers.

3. Opposition to reforms.

- a. The conservatives opposed the 100 days reforms through edicts between 11, June and 20, September 1898, introduced by Emperor Kuang Hsu.
- b. Those reforms served as catalytic agents against the westerners.

4. Economic Deterioration

- a. Due to opium trade and abolition of customs tariffs Chinese economy was affected.
- b. Chinese handicraft met with a set back.
- c. Most of the Chinese families met with a bankrupt stage.
- d. The native weavers and textile manufactures suffered a lot.
- e. The important foreign goods affected the Chinese markets.
- f. In 1899 when the taxes were increased to meet out the deficit, the people had to feel the burden entirely.

5. Natural Calamities

- a. The Chinese farmers in addition to the economic burdens had to with stand the challenges of nature.
- b. Droughts, famine affected them largely. The yellow river, due to its floods in 1882 and 1898 affected huge areas.
- c. In 1900 there was a huge famine.
- d. The Chinese believed that the foreign worship had infuriated the local deities and they cause the untold natural miseries.

6. The failure of 100 days reform

- a. Empress Dowager Tsu His treated the defeat of the 100 days reform as the victory of Confucianism over the Western culture.
- b. She believed that she can even overcome the political and economic imperialism of the West.
- c. She approached the Boxers for assistance. By removing the ill feelings of the Boxers against the Manchus she diverted their attention towards the foreigners.

7. The Secret Societies

- a. The various secret societies such as "White Lotus", "Heaven and Earth" etc. completely opposed the foreign domination.
- b. They were prepared to participate in the revolts against foreigners.

8. Aversion against the West

- a. The policy of westernisation employed by emperor Kuang Hsu was a cause for the boxer rebellion.

9. National Humiliation

The events in China during the second half the 19th Century were always humiliating. The activities of foreigners at different levels such as ministers, ambassadors, missionaries and diplomats affected the prestige of the Chinese. So they rose against them.

Boxer Rebellion

The Boxer's oppositions to foreigners turned into a revolt in June 1900. The conservative minded Manchu administration and bureaucracy supported the rebels. The rebellion spread to Shantung, Chihil, Shanshi and Manchuria of North China. The railway tracks were destroyed. The telegraphic contacts were disconnected. The Christian missionaries were assaulted. Churches and Christian Schools were all brought down. Empress Dowager instructed the governors to support the cause of the rebels. The Boxers were encouraged to attack the foreign offices at Peking. They openly declared war against the foreigners.

The Boxers indulged in vehement attacks. Japanese embassy official was murdered. Von Ketter, the German was shot dead in the mid road. Vandalism was common. During June 1900 nearly 1500 foreigners were killed. Nearly 40,000 Chinese Christians were murdered.

The arrival of foreign armed forces

The joint ventures of the Chinese government and Boxers compelled the foreigners to stop this by a joint army. 8000 Japanese, 4500 Russian, 3000 English, 2500 American and 800 French soldiers were sent to China. Germany, Italy, Austria from 4th August to 10th August, that combined forces checked the Russian army brought Manchuria under its control, The Boxers were afraid of the combined European forces. Dowager and Kwang His escaped from China. The

foreign powers came around the forbidden city Peking and Acts of revenge were undertaken.

Boxer Protocol (1901)

The European powers wanted to punish those who went against them. The escaped Empress Dowager stayed at Sian. Li Hung Chung, on behalf of the Pecking China started negotiations with foreign powers.

It representatives from foreign countries participated in it. On 7th September 1901 the Boxer protocol was signed. The following were the provisions.

1. The Chinese Government made a common apology for the Boxer rebellion.
2. China had to send ambassadors to France and Germany for expressing its apology for the killing of their ambassadors.
3. China was forced to build a monument for von Ketler at the place where he was killed.
4. The officials who were involved in the outbreak were to be punished.
5. In the cities where there was a revolt the civil service examinations should be detained for a period of five years. By that the rebels were forbidden from getting employment.
6. China was to pay a compensation of 450 million taels with an interest of 4% in 39 installments. To make-up with there things the income of the customs tariff and salt tax should be given to the foreign powers.
7. The export of Chinese weapons to foreign countries was forbidden.
8. The foreigners must be permitted to have their army at Peking to protect their embassies.
9. The forts near Takuriver's estuary were removed. The area between peking and sea shore should be under the control of the foreigners.
10. The customs union of China was brought under the control of the foreign powers.
11. Tientsin was placed under the western control.
12. The old trade contracts must be reconsidered.
13. The obstructions of foreigners in China must be eliminated.
14. To maintain foreign relations instead of Tsung Li Yamen, a new Administrative body must be created.
15. China must erect monuments on the graves of the foreigners.

The Cause for the Failure

1.
 - a. The Boxer rebellion took place only in some areas of North China.
 - b. There was peace in South China.
 - c. The Southern Provincial Governors to suppress the revolts had treaties with the foreigners.
 - d. Empress Dowager supported the Boxers only to divert them from their Anti Manchu feelings.
2.
 - a. There was no co-ordination in the Chinese Army.
 - b. They had no strong and powerful generals.
 - c. When the Chinese and Boxer's armies attacked the foreign embassies General Tung Lu refused to use the artillery.
 - d. The leaders did not believe that this rebellion will eliminate the foreigners.
 - e. Yuan Shi Kai informed that it will not be beneficial to support the Boxers and such a support will be equal to suicide.
3. The Boxers do not have any other plans except the fanaticism against foreigners.
4. The Boxers had abnormal faith over tantric principles and that did not assist them in anyway.
5. The Boxers did not have a powerful and attractive leader. They could not stir the feeling of the people.
6. The strength of the army of the Western powers in defeating the Boxers was superior. Their modern weapons and war techniques easily defeated the boxers.

Results

1.
 - a. The Boxer rising, which was started to enhance the prestige of China, completely affected its status.
 - b. The foreigners were not driven out of China.
 - c. The imperial altitude of the foreigners in China was strengthened.
 - d. The foreigners obtained many rights such as maintaining an army in the capital and control of roads etc.
2. The Manchu rule existed only in name. The people of China did not approve the powers of the Manchus. Such aspects quickened the fall of the Manchus.

3. The compensation, which China paid to the western powers affected the economy of China greatly. Since the Salt tax and Customs duties were appropriated for the payment of compensation, China suffered due to deficit economy.

4. The Manchus were able to realize the Western reforms after a long time. The hands which strangled the 100 days reforms laid the foundation for other reforms.

5. Though the Westerners were able to control the Boxer rebellion effectively they were able to understand the feelings of the people of China. They came to know of their antifoigner feelings. So the western powers wanted to follow their imperialistic policies in a restricted manners. Because of fear the Westerners did not want to convert their sphere of influence as their colonies.

Estimate

There is an unique identity between the Boxer rebellion and Indian Sepoy mutiny. Both of them emerged due to the aversion against the foreigners and their policies. Only the conservatives were prominent in both the uprisings. While the Indians were supported by the Mughals, the Chinese obtained the support from the Manchus. As the sepoy mutiny put an end to the Mughals, the Manchus lost their power due to the Boxer rebellion. The imperialists became successful in each case. Though it was the outcome of the anger emerged due to the opposition of the imperialism one cannot deny that they had their own patriotism. Any how it cannot be denied that China was insulted and she became a debtor.

Manchus and Reforms Measures

Introduction :

The Boxer rebellion exposed a truth. If China had to develop like the Westerns it has to follow the Western Political, economic and social ideas. It means that China should have a reform. Empress Dowager, who was a conservative and lack of progressive ideas, was able to realize it a little bit later. She paid a lot for understanding that. The defeat, sorrows and losses of the Boxer rebellion was an eye opener for her. She felt sorry for having supported the Boxers. She even considered it as a grave mistake in her life. To rectify the defects she introduced edicts of reforms. In 1898 she controlled the edicts. But as an unique occurrence in 1902 she wanted to revive them.

Dowager Tsu His was not at all progressivity with broader outlook. Out of

need and necessity she was compelled to plunge into reform measures. It can be treated as a final measure to rejuvenate the Manchu rule.

A) Educational Reforms

1. For a pretty long period education in China centered around Confucianism.
2. It was used to select candidates for civil services.
3. Such a system was abolished by an edict in 1905.
4. A new type of education based on Japanese model was introduced.
5. The new education had a syllabus based on Western models.
6. An education department was also created.
7. Even temples were converted into schools.
8. Empress Dowager by reducing her expenses established educational institutions for women.
9. The schools had neither sufficient funds nor required number of teachers.
10. Since a lot of teachers came from Japan many new schools came into vogue.
11. In 1910 there were 57,000 schools, 89,000 teachers and 16 lakhs of students.
12. A lot of students were sent to foreign countries for higher education.
13. 3000 students in Japan, 800 students in America and 400 of them in Europe had higher education.
14. The eight legged essay system in China was removed.
15. The modern general knowledge method was implemented.

B. Social Reforms

1. The barriers for mixed marriages were eliminated.
2. The tying of the feet of ladies was given up.
3. The import of opium was reduced with the support of foreigners.
4. Census was given importance.

C. Administrative Reforms

1. Many unnecessary sinecure jobs were abolished. New posts were created to suit the needs of the hour.

2. A new foreign ministry was constituted in the place of Tsung Li Yamen.
3. In 1906 the agriculture, handicraft and commerce department was established.
4. Commercial codes and company laws were introduced.
5. a. In 1902 a committee was appointed to recommended reforms in Judiciary.
b. By that harsh punishments were avoided.

D. Military Reforms

1. a. A “Commission for Army Reorganisation” was constituted under the president ship of Prince Ching to reorganize the army.
b. By that reforms were introduced in military schools.
2. a. Generals like Yuan Shi Kai were allowed to maintain a new modeled, trained army.
b. He had an army of 80,000 soldiers.
c. But it was abolished in 1908.
d. A national army was appointed under the direct control of the Military department
c. In 1907 nearly 700 soldiers were sent to Japan to gain training as military generals.

E. Constitutional Reforms

1. Liang Chi Chao who was a stanch supporters of constitutional reforms through ‘Political Information Club’ pointed out that a constitutional Government should be appointed.
2. It was realized that in the Russo-Japanese war of 1905, Japan emerged victorious due to its constitutional form of Government.
3. The Constitutional Government was expected to offer a national idea by the joint efforts of the ruler and the ruled.
4. In 1905 Empress Dowager sent missions to America and European countries to study the constitutional of those areas. They were directed to recommend measures which were congenial to China.
5. The constitution of 1908 of Tsu His had the following provisions.

6. a. All the powers were concentrated in the hands of the emperor.
 - b. At times of need people were to suggest advices through their representatives.
 - c. China will have National and Provincial Councils.
 - d. It was decided that all the provisions of the constitution will be put into effect within nine years before 1917.
 - e. There was a bicameral legislature after nine years.
 - f. The Emperor was given the right to summon, prorogue and dissolve the parliament.
 - g. He was authorized to declare war and conclude treaties.
 - h. Provincial legislatures were constituted immediately.
 - i. The representatives were elected by an electoral college elected on the basis of education and property.
 - j. The Provincial legislatures discussed only the things sent by the Governors.
 - k. The Provincial Legislatures or laws were not allowed to control the central legislature in anyway.
 - l. The Provincial legislatures were convened in the year 1909.

6.a. In 1910 the National Council was convened.

b. It had 200 members.

c. 100 of them were appointed by the emperor and 100 of them were elected by the members of the provincial legislatures.

7. People were given the rights to speak, write and to have associations.

The constitution did not satisfy the needs of the people. Instead of restricted monarchy only a monarchy with enormous powers was constituted. The Emperor was made all in all in the legislative, executive and judicial matters.

Criticism

The Manchu revolution was treated as a late and mean one. It did not aim in leading the state towards progress. But it was endeavoured to revitalize the dying Manchu rule. Those who wanted to bring out changes were unable to give up their conservatives attitude. They had no faith or belief over progressive ideas. The constitution also protected the rights and privileges of the rulers and they did not want to divide the powers with the people. It was a disappointment to those

who expected to have Parliamentary form the Government. In general this was a final measure to protect the Manchus. Though it did not succeed it was able to postpone the fall of the Manchus for a short period.

Empress Dowager Tzu His (1835 – 1908)

Introduction :

Majority of the rulers were influenced greatly by women of their fascination. Empress Dowager Tzu His as the concubine of Emperor Hsien Feng (1851-1861) rose to glories by her own individual qualities and was in power for a period of half a century from 1861 to 1908. Though she did not adore the Chinese throne she wall all in all in the history of China during her reign period. She was the contemporary of Queen Victoria of Britain. But was more powerful and had many powers than her. The Taiping rebellion was controlled during her period. The Western powers were executing their exploitations in China in an effective manner. Gradually China was losing her territories. It met with a disgraceful defeat at the hands of Japan in the Sino Japanese war of 1894 – 95. The Boxer revolt was suppressed. China was compelled to accept the Boxer protocol. During such periods of difficulties and distresses she was in power. While the last chapter of Manchu History centered around her. Whether she was efficient or not she was stem in her policies. Administration was an autocratic and centralized one. There was no progress or development during her period. The Manchu rule was heading towards its decline and disintegration. She could not arrest or avoid the fall of the Manchus. Within three years in 1911 after her death in 1908 the Manchu rule disappeared totally.

Beginning of Political Career

Yehonola was the original name of Tzu His. She lived between 1835 and 1908. In 1851 she entered into the Chinese Politics as the concubine of Emperor Hsien Feng (1851 – 1861). In 1860, when the Emperor's summer palace was attacked by the French and British forces during the second opium was the Emperor escaped to Jehol along with Tzu His and died there in 1861. As he had no heirs through his legal wives, Tung Chi, the son through Tzu His ascended the Chinese throne in 1861. As he was young a committee was constituted to assist him in the administration. But Tzu Hsi overthrew them and became the virtual ruler or regent.

In 1875 emperor Tung Chih died without any issue. In a clever manner Tzu Hsi handled the situations effectively. She made Kwang Hsu as the ruler of China. He was the son of her sister. A committee of regency was constituted and in that too Tzu His was the Prime actress. In 1881 after the death of the Queen Tzu Shi became the real empress and upto 1887 she acted as a regent.

Her Policies

She was an intelligent lady with decisive actions. Any how she was conservative and selfish minded. She never cared for the upraisal of the Manchus than her individual attitude and outlook. She was a staunch supporter of Confucianism. By adopting her own individual policies she was able to maintain her status and position in politics and society. Her efficient plans and calculative approaches won her an unshakable place in the history of China. To achieve won her an unshakable place in the history of China. To achiever her ends she did not hesitate even to adopt unlawful and unscrupulous means. She was known for her resolute and iron will. In all her activities one can witness the above mentioned qualities.

The sudden revolt of 1861

In 1861 the Emperor Hsien Feng died. As the deceased emperor had no legal heir to succeed him, Tzu His's six years old son was made as the emperor. Tzu His by disapproving the council of Regency made herself as Prince Chung's regent. Thus she took up the administration of China.

The Problem Succession in 1875

In 1875 Emperor Tung-Chi died and that led to another problem of succession because he too had no heir to succeed him. At this juncture Tzu His made Huang Hsu, a five years old boy as the Emperor. From 1881 onwards Tzu His served as the regent. Only in 1889 she passed over the administration into the hands of Huang Hsu. She retired and settled the summer palace. Even though she was retired upto 1898 she was carefully watching the administration. In 1898 she could not tolerate the 100 days reform. By a sudden coup she captured the administration and was in power upto her death in 1908.

Tzu Hsi in Power

1. From 1861 to 1875 the regent of Tung-Chi.
2. From 1875 to 1889 the regent of Kwang Hsu.

3. From 1889 to 1898 retired life and rest.
4. From 1898 to 1908 the virtual ruler after the imprisonment of Kwang Hsu.

Tzu Shi and Boxer Rebellion

The Boxers at the beginning were the opponents of the foreigners as well as the Manchus. They wanted to remove the Manchus from power on the ground that they have lost their sanctity. Tzu His by utilizing the zeal and enthusiasm of the Boxers wanted to drive away the foreign devils from China. By approaching the Manchus with the assurance to assist them, she allowed them to give up their anti Manchu feelings. Then he supported them openly. But her association with the Boxers did not succeed in her attempts. Tzu His escaped to Sian to safeguard her life. But she realized that her support to Boxers was a grave mistake on her part.

Reform measures of Tzu Hsi

Tzu Hsi revive her glories and to strengthen her position began to adopt her won reforms. She issued many edicts to promulgate the reforms. She through reforms, wanted to remodel the army, administration and education of China on Western pattern. But she could not achieve success in her efforts. The people of China wanted to introduce reforms through revolutions.

Causes for her success

Tzu Hsi was able to keep China under her grip due to various reasons. The Manchus, administrators, generals and other obeyed her.

1. a. Manchu rule was based on the Principles of Confucianism.
 - b. Tzu Hsi maintained her position on the basis of traditional laws.
 - c. Those who committed mistakes were imprisoned as per the family law of the Manchus. Only on that line in 1898 she imprisoned Kwang Hsu.
 - d. Her stern and quick measures created a terror in the minds of the members of the Manchu family.
2. On the basis of Confucianism the relationship between the rulers and the ruled were streamlined. So every one began to obey the ruler.
3. She was able to convince the higher officials to accept her views. Further she was assisted by many eminent and elite leaders of China. Cheng Kuo Feng, Li

Hung Chung, Yuan Shi Hai could be cited as suitable illustrations. She kept the conservatives like Jung Hui under her control.

4. By placing the boys in the throne of China she maintained her regency. She served as regent for Tung Chi, KuangHsi etc. for a long period.

5. For her selfish benefits she was able to do anything. Everybody was afraid of her.

Estimate

Empress Dowager Tzu His was hailed as “Old Buddha” due to her spiritual outlook. Her end in 1908 caused a vacuum in the history of China. After her death within three years i.e. in 1911 the Manchu rule met with its end. After her, the huge empire came to an end. She vehemently attacked the foreign powers and their political intervention. Actually she was not for any reforms. By her own personal courage and convictions she was the virtual rulers of China till 1908. Her period was an unique era in the history of China.

The Chinese Revolution of 1911 and The fall of the Manchu Rule

Introduction

The Chinese revolution of 1911 brought the Machu rule, which lasted for 267 years to an end. That was a bloodless revolution. Without any civil war. Political murders and death sentences it brought the Manchu war affected the prestige of China to a great extent. The foreigners began to tighten their hold over China. The people of China suffered a lot. There was no one to lead the country on the path of programs and development. The defective and weak administration also losing grounds. The final end of the Chinese empire was executed by the Revolution of 1911. The Manchus, who could not solve any of the issues of China, collapsed finally.

The Causes for the Revolution

A)The Feeling of Manchus as foreigners :

1. Though the Manchus ruled for two and half centuries they did not become one with the Chinese.
2. As the Manchus were Mongols from Manchuria they were considered as foreigners.

3. During the 17th Century they penetrated into China through the northeast area. The Chinese treated them as usurpers of the power from the sons of the soil and called them as aggressors.
4. The Manchus were unable to understand the mentality, needs and requirements of the Chinese.
5. They were particular in maintaining their individuality and sovereignty.
6. The Chinese when got an opportunity to remove them from power they unhesitatingly revolted.

B. The impact of Western Ideas

1. Through the treaty ports western political ideas, literature and ideologies spread into China.
2. Democracy, nationalism, individual rights political rights were the progressive liberal policies which the Westemers introduced in China.
3. The Manchus who were conservatives refused to be flexible in accepting them.
4. Further they were not interested in bringing changes according to the time and need. So they impeded progress and development.
5. The educated and elite Chinese people decided to set aside the obstructions caused by the Manchus.

C. Defeats in Wars

1. The Manchus met with failures in the opium wars and exposed their weaknesses.
2. In the same way they were defeated by the Japanese in the Sino-Japanese war.
3. All these defeats brought only disgrace to the Manchus.
4. These defeats led to the progress of regionalistic ideas and spheres of influences of European powers. The people were particular in overthrowing the Manchus who were foreigners and pleasure seekers. They wanted to put an end to the results of the weak policies of the Manchus.

D. The Failure of the Reforms.

1. The educated Chinese were aware of the fact that only by adopting Western political, social and economic ideas, their motherland can be made a developed and powerful nation.
2. They welcomed the 100 days reform (1898) introduced by Kwang Hsu with the Support of Kang Ye Wei. Ut Express Dowager TzuHsi, the conservative did not like the reforms and imprisoned on the basis of reforms.
3. The Empress cancelled all the edicts introduced on the basis of reforms.
4. The people understood that there will be no progress or reforms in China till the Manchus are in power. So they started plans of revolt against the Manchus to subdue them.

E. Economic Causes

1. The economy of China was deteriorating in many ways.
2. The opium trade, the non availability of any right to impose protective tariffs, the compensations of war, the impact of the foreigners over the customs, the foreign exploitations, the expenditure of army reconstruction and the expenses regarding the establishment of railway led China to the status of bankruptcy.
3. The Common people who suffered in miseries and wants were further suppressed by over taxation. These timings affected the people largely.
4. The natural calamities such as droughts, famines and floods affected the economy of China.
5. There was no regulated financial administration. All such economic distressed caused the dissatisfaction among the Chinese against the Manchus.

F. The sorrows and miseries of the people

1. The growth of population was a cause. In 1885 China had a population of 377 million and it reached 430 million in 1911. Such an increase in population affected the distribution of food and people began to starve. So far with the growth of population there was no constant growth of food crops.
2. In 1910-1911 the Chinese rivers were in floods. They affected the agricultural lands and the residential areas of the people.

3. In 1911 there were famines and droughts which affected the people largely.
4. Due to the Western industrialization the people of China could not compete with the foreigners. Their handicrafts were all affected. So there was unemployment among the people. That led to the migration of the people of the rural areas to urban centres.
5. Since the Manchus did not take any steps to relieve the distresses of the people. The people began to hate them and rose against them.

G. The activities of the News Papers

1. The Newspaper disclosed the weaknesses of the Manchus and the miserable condition of the people. By expressing the miseries of the public they demanded the rulers and Government to introduce liberal and progressive reforms.
2. Liang Chi Chao published the news paper called "The State of the Press". Its name was changed as "New peoples Magazine", Public Opinion, 'National Sprit' etc.
3. Another Newspaper Su Pao encouraged the people to rise against the Manchus.
4. The Japanese Journals such 'Voice of Han', 'Tide of Chekiang', 'New Human', '20th Century China' etc. expressed the condition of China.
5. The Newspaper of Sun Yat-Sen explained his three principles.

H. The Chinese who lived in Foreign Countries

1. Due to growing population and other distress, the Chinese had to migrate to foreign countries such as California and Latin America. There they served as coolies and treated as slaves. As the Manchu rulers of their native country did not take any steps to remove such a distresses they suffered a lot.
2. Those who went to foreign countries were captivated by the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. So they were particular in removing the Manchus from power and wanted to introduced people's republic.
3. When Sun Yat-San started his revolutionary movement, the Chinese supported that and assisted him financially.

4. The Chinese students who went to foreign countries for education also learnt the impacts of revolutions. They too were particular in eliminating the miserable Manchu rule. They became members of the Tung Meng Hui (Alliance Society).

i. Administrative Deficiencies

1. a. No changes were introduced to avoid the problems of the state.
- b. The old traditional system continued.
- c. The bureaucracy was corruptive in nature.
- d. All such things affected the people of China largely.
2. a. The provincial officials, due to the weaknesses of the central authorities, began to function independently.
- b. As they had a standing army they never cared for the authorities of the centre.
3. There was no co-ordination between the centre and state Governments. But there were difference among themselves. For instance there were differences of opinion between the centre and states with regard to the distribution of railways to foreigners.

j. Russo-Japanese War

1. The victory of Japan in the Russo- Japanese war of 1904-05 awakened the Asian Countries.
2. It put an end to the illusion that the western powers cannot be defeated.
3. So the Chinese thought that by adopting western methods China should improve and the Manchus who served as hurlies should be removed from power.

K. The death of Dowager Tzu His

Dowager Tzi His who had a firm and resolute will was able to take apt decisions at times of crisis. In 1908 when she died the administration was removed from the firm hands. She, by making the young people as rulers, served as a regent for them. When China was passing through a period of the time to troubles the empress was the final authority. So her death had its own impact.

L. Sun Yat-Sen and his Tung Meng Hui

1. The chaotic and confused state of China required a popular and powerful leader to unite the reform movement.
2. Sun Yat-Sen emerged as a morning star and was able to satisfy the need of the hour by his activities.
3. Eviction of the Manchus rule was his sole aim.
4. In 1894 he established the revolutionary organization called Hsing Chung Hui.
5. In 1905 he reformed another organization known as Tung Meng Hui.
6. When all the secret societies merged to function under Tung Meng Hui they caused a revolution.

M. Missionary Activities

1. The converted Christian due to the efforts of missionaries were responsible for the revolution.
2. Through western system of education they inculcated the spirit of revolutions in the minds of the Chinese.
3. They were mainly responsible for the western influence over China.

N. The communication processes

The developed transport and communication processes such as Posts and telegraphs and railways enabled the people of China to know about the revolutionary Programmes and ideas.

O. Revolutions

The Taiping Rebellion, 100 days reforms, the White Lotus rebellion etc., proceeded the revolt of 1911. They trained the people in revolutionary activities. They created an awakening among the People.

P. Immediate Cause

1. The nationalization of Railway was the last straw that broke the camel's back.
2. The right of stalling railways were given to foreigners. As they gained much they did not want to give up their profits.
3. The foreigners in an united way established the Government nationalized that scheme. Such a nationalization was opposed by the people of the province of Shi Schuvan. They were fined and that led to chaos in other states.

4. The rebels produced bombs secretly in Mongkow. On October 9th due to a sudden blast there was a heavy causality. The rebels took immediate action before any steps taken by the government.

Course

The rebels compiled General Li Yuan Hung to join with them. The ideas of Tung Meng Hui had captivated them already. Hang How, Hanyang, Hu Chung etc. were the cities came under their control. Then from there it spread to other areas. The people of South China rose against them. Gradually the Chinese provinces came out of the Manchu rule. The Manchu officials gave up their services. Within a month's time 13 provinces relived themselves from the clutches of the Manchus. Nanking was made as the Capital of the rebels. On 1st January 1912 Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was made as the temporary President of the republic.

The reaction at Peking

While the Southern states emerged victorious in the revolt, the Manchus at the Capital peking were not able to do anything. Fu Yi, the six years old boy was on the throne, Prince Chuan was his regent. He was prepared to establish a constitutional monarchy. But the rebels were particular in removing the Manchus from power totally. Chung invited Yuan Shi Hai and handed over all the responsibilities to him. The National Council at Pecking appointed him as the Prime Minister.

Peace Talk

At that time two important political centres were there. At pecking Manchu Prime Minister Yuan Shi Hai was powerful. He was desirous of the continuation of the constitutional monarely. The army under the control of Yuan Shi Hai was stronger than the army of the rebels. But at the same time he did not attack the rebels.

At Nanking separate government was functioning under Sun Yat Wen. He was of the opinion that if he opposed the army of Yuan Shi Hai that may lead to a civil war and in that foreigners may also interface. So to avoid the confusion in the country and to put an end to the Manchus he decided to have peace talks with Yuan Shi Hai. Further to have such talks he was prepared even to give up the

post of the President of the republic to Yuan Shi Hai.

Yuan Shi Hai, the opportunist did not want to give up this golden opportunity. He was prepared to give up his support to the Manchus. He also pacified the emperor by advising him to give up his position as emperor.

So on 12, February 1912, Manchu emperor Fu-Yi abdicated and entrusted all his powers to Yuan Shi Hai. The following were the conditions stipulated by the Emperor.

1. The Manchu emperor should be given 40 lakhs of Dollars annually.
2. He should be allowed to maintain the prestigious honours, paraphemelias etc.
3. He must be granted permission to enjoy all the properties of the Manchus.
4. The temples of the ancestors must be entrusted to them.

The Significance of Revolution

1. The Chinese Revolution of 1911 had the Anti Manchu and anti foreign elements.
2. It was having a staunch feeling of nationalism.
3. It put an end to the Manchu rule.
4. The Confucian principle based politics was also given up.
5. The interference, prerogatives and rights of the foreigners were also to be given up.
6. Due to the magnanimous attitudes of Sun Yat Sen this bloodless revolution completed the funeral rituals of the Manchu dynasty.
7. All the Chinese welcomed the total disappearance of the Manchus.
8. For the first time in China, a Republic and Parliamentary form of Government were introduced.
9. A Constitution for that republic was also framed.
10. The Chinese understood the principle of Nationalism and steps were taken to protect the nation's welfare.
11. This political revolution did not introduce any social or economic effects immediately.

Yuan Shi Kai (1859 – 1916)

Introduction

Yuan Shi Kai was the first President of the Republic of China from 1912-1916. After the bloodiness revolution which broke out in 1911 in China on 12,

February 1912 Emperor Fu Yi abdicated. He handed over all the powers to Yuan Shi Kai at that time. At the same time Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was awarded the President ship of the Chinese republic, came forward to transfer his powers to Yuan Shi Kai. So the council of Nanking elected Yuan Shi Kai as the President. So let us know the various facts about him.

Early Political Career

In 1859 he was born as the son of small land lord in the Honan Province. He could not succeed in his attempts to become an administrator due to his failure in the three legged essays. In 1880 he obtained a military post. Due to his efficiency and calibre Li Hung Chung promoted him to a higher position.

1. He was introduced to Emperors Dowager as an individual of eminent qualities. So in 1882 he was appointed as the representative of the Chinese Empire at Korea. He was appointed in that post to overcome the atrocious activities of Japan in Korea. Then he was given the opportunity to train the Korean army. He proved his diplomatic skill as the representative of the empire.
2. He was able to get the confidence of the higher officials of China. The President of the army Ju Lung was attracted by him much. So he was appointed as the Head of Peyang Military Academy. There he established an army on Western models with modern weapons. It developed as his individual army instead of being a national army.

3. Yuan and 100 days Reform

- a. As a Progressivity he enriched his contacts with other reformers.
- b. But at the same time he never gave up his associations with the conservative minded Manchus.
- c. The edicts of reforms of the 100 days affected the conservatives and they decided to oppose them with the assistance of Empress Dowager. So the reformers with the Peyang army of Yuan Shi Kai were particular in executing the 100 days reform. But Yuan Shi Hai disclosed this plan to Jung Hu. So the reform movement was nibbed in the bud itself.
- d. Thus Yuan Shi Kai was able relations with Empress Tzu Hsi.

4. Boxer rebellion and Yuan

- a. During the Boxer rebellion when the Manchu court ordered him to support the Boxers he neglected that.
- b. He was aware of the fact that he cannot oppose and win the western powers.
- c. He was lenient towards the foreigners and won their sympathy also.
- d. Due to his services he became a member of the grand council and was appointed as the foreign minister.

5. The death of the Emperor and Yuan

In 1908 one day prior to the death of Empress Dowager Tzu His, Emperor KuangTsu died mysteriously. It was mentioned that the empress murdered him with the use of poison.

6. Yuan and the 1911 Revolution

After the death of Tsu His there was a fall in the life of Yuan. The regent of the child Emperor, Chung removed him from power. In 1911 when the revolution broke out in the southern provinces and Nanking was made as their capital after electing Sun Yat-Sen, the Manchus could not do anything. At this Juncture, the prince Chun invited Yuan Shia Kai from the foreign country and entrusted appointed him as the Prime Minister. Thus in 1911 Yuan Shi Kai was the defender of the Manchus and reliever of China from Chaos and confusions.

Election as the President of the Republic

While Dr. Sun Yat Sen was elected as the President of the Republic, Yuan Shi Kai was the Prime Minister by keeping Peking, located at the north as the capital city. Sun Yat Sen was the President by keeping Nacking of the south as the capital. So a civil war was inevitable. But Yuan Shi Kai who was powerful due to his military strength did not allow his army to fight with the army of the Republic. Sun Yat Sen was also of the opinion that a war will be a suicidal one for the Republic. He was particular in removing the Manchu rule by peaceful talks. He came forward to dedicate his President's post. He also assured that he is prepared to make Yua-Shi Kai as the President if he agrees to put an end to the Manchu power and accept Nanking as the capital Yuan agreed to this.

The Emperor also was prepared to hand over all the powers to Yuan Shi

Kai at the time of his abdication. So Sun Yat Sen executed his ideas and the Grand Council of Nanking elected Yuan Shi Kai as the President. In 1912 Yuan Shi Kai became the President of China.

Aims and Qualities

He was warrior and diplomat. But he was known for his narrow mindedness. Though had a clear vision about the politics of the period he had the bureaucratic mind to approve conservative attitude. He was greatly an opportunities to utilize the situation in his favour. Actually many posts and positions came towards him. He did not hesitate to maintain his powers even by hook or crook. Though he had no proper aims he was capable of accepting the pragmatic and practicable approaches. He was the President of the Republic without having any faith or relief over Republican ideas. He was fond centralization of power. He did not come to Nanking to accept power and acted according to his own whims and fancies.

Yuan and Sun Yat Sen

The Nanking Grand Council brought out a Constitution in March 1912. Accordingly the President has to act according to the control of the Parliament. But Yuan never wanted such controlled activities. In the meanwhile Dr. Sen had converted his secret society. Tung Meng Hui into a new political party called Kuomintang. He also stressed that a Parliamentary form of Government will be beneficial to China. At this juncture Yuan Shi Kai Started his progressive party to counter the activities of the Kuomintangs. In the election Kumintang party emerged as a majority Party. But Yuan's activities created fear and suspicion in the minds of the Kuomintangs.

1. Yuan refused to accept Nanking as his capital. Since that place was a strong centre of the Kuomintangs he wanted to keep Peking as the capital.
2. He appointed his own men in the Government and army.
3. He was in dire need of money to strengthen the army. So from the Joint Financial Commission of Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan he obtained huge sum as loan. As this amount was utilized to suppress the enemies of the Progressive Party that was vehemently opposed by the Kuomintang.

4. Sung Chiao Chen, the Parliamentary Kuomintang party leader was murdered. The Kuomintangs accused that the supporters of Yuan were mainly responsible for the murder. So they began to indulge in riots.

The riot of the Kuomintangs were suppressed. The Kuomintang party was also abandoned. Sun Yat Sen and his supporters fled to Japan. So Yuan with the hope that there is no one to oppose him, dissolved the newly elected Grand Council. A new constitution was introduced. It centered around the Republic of the President. The new constitution was called the Glorious Constitution. By that the dictatorial activities of Yuan Shi Kai were all legalized. Due to his stability in power he imposed many restrictions on the people. The following activities took place during his tenure of office.

Frontier Provinces

The frontier provinces were showing their allegiance to the Manchu rule. So they opposed the supremacy of the new republic. They started to indulge in rebellious activities.

Outer Mangolia

The Mangols were generally freedom loving people. They opposed the migration of the Chinese in their areas. In 1911 when the Manchu rule was deposed, they established an independent Government at Urga This was encouraged and approved by Russia. In 1913 by a separate treaty both China and Russia approved outer Mongolia as an independent state.

Tibet :

In 1911, after the expulsion of the Manchus from Power, the Tibetens drove away the Chinese army of defense from Tibet and declared their Independence. When Yuan Shi Kai sent his army to re-establish his sway there Britain opposed that. In 1914 Tibet, China and Britain concluded a treaty after the Tripartite conference. **The following were the provisions**

1. Western Tibet became an independent power with Lhasa as its capital city.
2. Eastern Tibet still continued to be the territory of China.
3. China got the right to have her resident at Lhasa.

The Ambitious Yuan

Yuan Shi Kai, the first President of the Chinese Republic had no faith over the republicans ideas. Though he achieved power by a revolt he was not a

revolutionary by nature. The Chinese people could not forget the traditional monarchy based on the principles of Confucius. The Republic also was not powerful to control the chaos and turmoil's in China. So it could not lead the Chinese into the path of progress. Such political conditions induced the virtual dictator to become a crowned monarch of China. It created an awakening in the minds of the sympathizers of Confucianism and farmers. They sent petitions to Yuan to revive the monarchy. The educated elite middle class alone supported the cause of republic and democracy. The super powers of Europe, due to their selfish motives, felt that Yuan's ascendancy as a traditional monarch will be beneficial to them. So Yuan by utilizing such opportunities decided to become a monarch and the day of coronation was also fixed. But he could not succeed in his efforts due to the commencement of the first world war. The opposition of Japan and her 21 demands also prevented him from becoming a monarch.

Yuan and the First World War

In 1914 when the First World War commenced the European powers had to wage a powerful war. They wanted to win the support of China and other powers for achieving success. Countries like Britain, France, Russia etc. believed that China will engage herself in the war in favour of the allied powers. But the Chinese people were not interested in a war. Further America, which followed neutrality at the time of the war, too compelled China to adopt the policy of neutrality. So Yuan had to adopt the policy of neutrality. The European powers did not approve the policy of monarchy of Yuan.

21 demands of Japan

During January 1915, Japan handed over the 21 demands to Yuan Shi Kai. It was a measure of Japan against China's economic wealth and political sovereignty. As the European powers had no time to involve in East Asian Politics due to the mounting tensions of the first world war, Japan had an evincing interest to enhance her supremacy in the East Asian Countries. Gradually it annexed the Shantung Peninsula and the port Kiawao Cha, the places under the control of German sphere of influence in China. But before the annexation of those places by Japan, Germany announced that she will hand over those areas to China. So the people were in favour of Germany and antagonistic towards Japan and her allies such as Britain, France, Russia.

At this critical juncture Yuan was compelled by Japan to accept her 21 demands. Yuan was aware of the fact that if the 21 demands are accepted China will be a Protectorate under the supremacy of Japan. No prestigious Chinese will accept such an aspect. If Yuan accepted that he had to incur the displeasure of the people of China. And if it's refused Japan will attack China. So after deep considerations he gave a partial recognition to the 21 demands. He set aside certain demands and postponed decisions on some other things.

End of Yuan

When Yuan had to concede to the 21 demands the people of China rose against him. They gave up their faith and belief over Yuan. Many provinces declared their independence. On 12th May 1915 the representatives of the Independent provinces met at Canton and declared a rival Republican Government. The Chinese army also rose against Yuan and Compelled him to relieve himself from power. Even though he came forward to his desire of becoming a monarch the anti Yuan elements were not satisfied. He got himself relieved from such a confused state of affairs due to his death on 6, June 1916.

Estimate

Yuan Shi Kai utilized all the opportunities in his favour very cleverly. Even though he was a traitor he was able to succeed in his efforts and ventures. In 1898 by opposing the reforms won the sympathy and support of Empress Dowager Tzu His. In 1900 during the Boxer uprisings he opposed Tzu Hsi and gained the hands of the foreign powers in his favour. In 1912 he emerged as a dictator by setting aside Sun Yat Sen. Finally in 1915 he accepted the 21 demands of Japan against the wishes of the Chinese people. He was solely responsible for the failure of the constitutional experiments of China. By his merits he wanted to give up republic and decided to revive monarchy. He was too selfish than a patriot. His ambitious plans for power overshadowed his ability to work. He damaged the unity of China by allowing the military leaders to be more powerful in provinces. By his activities even after his death the military generals acted like minor dictators. By his own unlawful measures and activities he made himself unpopular.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

Introduction

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, “The father of Modern China” was born in a poor agricultural family in 1866. Being a born revolutionary he had staunch faith that only by a revolution the Manchu Rule, which was the misery of China, can be deposed. He dedicated himself for the cause of the development of China. He was prepared to do all the things for the benefit of the nation. He had to face a lot of difficulties in achieving his ends. He was the symbol of unified China.

Life Sketch

Even from his childhood days onwards he had a knowledge of the Manchus and Taiping rebellion. His early education was completed from Honolulu. He completed his medical studies from Hong Kong. He served in Alice Memorial Hospital. During his services there he was able to know the deplorable condition of China and the development of western countries. He realized that Manchu rule was solely responsible for such backwardness. As he wanted to put an end to the Manchu rule, revolutionary ideas began to occupy his minds. He became an anti monarchist.

Sen as Revolutionary

Due to his spirit of Nationalism and anti Manchu activities he established the revolutionary society called the Hsing-Chung-Hui. It was also Known as ‘Revive China Society’. After establishing it in 1894, he started the revolt at Canton. Due to the non-availability of mass support it met with a failure. So he was compelled to fled to London, where he was arrested and imprisoned at the Chinese embassy. When this unlawful arrest was brought to the notice of the British Government he was released. Then he reached Yokohama in Japan and from there he continued his activities.

The Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900 was an opportunity for him to carry out his plans. In the Middle and South China he encouraged the revolts. Though it was a powerful one it did not succeed. But Sen did not get dejected. He planned his activities further. He got a lot of training and experience by such activities. The Manchu Government which could not tolerate these things informed that those who bring him alive or his dead body will be offered 7500 Dollars. Any how the People of China began to recognize him as a National

Leader and their Saviour.

Tung Meng Hui (1905 – 1912)

In the light of the above experiences he started the revolutionary society called Tung Mand Hui in 1905. It served as a League of Common Alliance. This society was able to unite all the revolutionaries. It aimed at the removal of the Manchu rule and introduction the Chinese republic. This society which was established at Tokyo endeavoured to get men and money from various quarters. Chinese students and merchants became members in it. In the first conference held at Brussels, the capital of Belgium he stressed that the members should take up the following oath.

- a. The Manchu barbarian should be driven out from China.
- b. The Chinese should redeem China.
- c. A Chinese republic should be created. The lands should be equally distributed.
- d. They should show allegiance to the revolutionary movement.
- e. The elements of imperialism should be eliminated and the popular sovereignty should be maintained. Then he visited countries like Germany, England and France and by establishing the branches of the Tung Meng Hui he captivated the attention of the students. The Head quarters was at the Capital of Japan and Dr. Sun Yat Sen was its General Director.

In China this society brought all the revolutionaries under one banner and gained the title “The Mother of the Chinese Revolution”

The Revolution of 1911

Manchu Government Nationalized led the planning of the construction of the Central South Railway and by pledging that to the foreigners, it wanted to borrow money. But the people of that area rose against it. This mutiny took the shape of a revolution against the Manchus.

At Hong Kow while the rebels were indulged in preparing bomb there was a scudded blast. This betrayed the secret activities of the rebels and the Government was particular in taking action against the rebels. But the rebels wanted to take an earlier step by starting the revolt. They commenced the revolt

without consulting Sun Yat Sen who was in the foreign country. Since they had no sufficient army they compelled Li Yuan Hung, the Chinese general to revolt with them. The South Central provinces declared that they have become free. The representatives of those areas assembled at Nanking and declared Dr. Sun Yat Sen as the President of the Republic temporarily.

Sen's Dedication

While the South declared its republic the North was under the control of the Manchu. Yuan Shi Kai had become the Prime Minister with many powers. He was the Military General. Foreign powers also supported him. Sen was even aware of the fact that such an act will be suicidal in character. So by diplomatic talks he wanted to achieve his ends. He also declared his willingness to offer the Presidency of the United Chinese Republic if dedication caused the expected consequences. Yuan made arrangements for the abdication of the Chinese Emperor Fu-Yuan 12th February 1912. Yuan was declared as the President of the Chinese Republic. Thus Sun Yat Sen was able to achieve success in his efforts.

Origin of the Kuomintang Party

Dr. Sun Yat Sen with the assistance of Chung Chiaw converted the Tung Meng Hui into a political party called Kuomintang. Kuomintang means the people's democratic party. In the subsequent election, though the Kuomintang party did not obtain absolute majority it was the singular big party.

Yuan as a traitor

Yuan who became the president of the Chinese republic rose against the Republic itself. To strengthen the Chinese army he got a huge amount as loan from the big powers. Chung Chaiow Chen, who opposed it, was murdered because he was the Kuomintang party leader of the Chinese parliament. So the Kuomintang members involved in the riots. But it was suppressed and the Kuomintang party was controlled. Dr. Sen and his supporters had to flee to Japan. By creating a new constitution Yuan Shi Kai made himself as the dictator of China. Then he planned to convert himself as the monarch of China. But as seen in the previous chapter Yuan's dream of Emperor was shattered due to the opposition of Japan and also by its 21 demands. China had to face chaos and turmoil. At this juncture Yuan died in 1916.

Canton Republic

After the death of Yuan the War Lords significance. But they were quarrelling among themselves to achieve power. Without any unity and integration there prevailed chaos in China. The Kuomintang who opposed the rule of the War Lords could not suppress them totally. In 1917 they established a rival republic at Canton. But the foreigners approved only the Canton Government. The Kuomintang Government at Canton was a weak one. But beyond the South of Yazgtzeriver it had its own respect.

There were friction and chaos in the Canton Government. In 1922 Dr. Sen and General Chen opposed and clashed with each other. So Dr. Sen left Canton and became a refugee at Shanghai. By revitalizing the army there he invaded Canton. Chen was defeated and driven out. So from 1922 to 1925 Sun Yat Sen functioned as the head of the Canton Government.

Support of Soviet Russia

Dr. Sun Yat Sen approached the western countries to get the support and recognition for his Government. But they rendered their support only to the Peking Government. So he leaned towards Soviet Russia. The Russian revolution of 1917 and the achievements of the Communists captivated him largely. So he wanted to make his Kuomintang party as a principled one like the communist party.

Adolf Joffe from Russia also rendered the support of Russia during his visit to Canton. But it is not a proof to stress that Sen was a communist. So he openly declared that communism and the Soviet principles will not be congenial and favoured to China. Adolf Joffe, who approved this idea of Sen declared that Russia will render all helps to China for its unity and political rights. The Chinese communist party established in 1921 also extended its support to the Kuomintang party and declared that the communists can become members of that party.

Michael Borodin, who succeeded Adolf Joffe as the Ambassador of Russia too assisted the Kuomintang to make it a strong and powerful body. Many Chinese communists were members of the Kuomintang party.

In the first Kuomintang Conference held in 1924 due to the influence of the services of Borodin Dr. Sen announced the following three principles.

1. Alliance with the communist Russia.
2. Cordial and friendly relations with the communist party.
3. Extension of support to the Chinese workers and farmers.

The Kuomintang party wanted to remodel the Chinese army for the creation of a strong and powerful China under the Kumintangs. To know the ways and means to execute that plan Chiang Kai Sheik was sent to Russia. There he was able to know the organizational set up and method of functioning of the Red Army of Russia. He was appointed as the head of the Whampao Military academy. The new model army of Kuomintang was established there.

Death of Sen

While the Komintang government was gaining strength at Canton, in the North the War Lords of pecking were clashing among themselves for power. In 1924 Tuan Chi Jui, a War Lord established his strong rule at peking. He convened a National conference for creating a powerful unified China. Invitation was extended even to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Even though Sen was ill he proceeded to Peking and within few days died there in 1925. Even before his death he ordered the Kuomintang party members to continue their strenuous activities for unifying China. His death did not affect the enthusiasm of the nationalists of China. They continued their Services ceaselessly.

The Three Principles of Sen

Since he spent his student days at Honalulu and Hongkong in the Western cultural cerntres his political principles had the western impacts. At the initial period he had the view that constitutional monarchy will be conducive for China. So many petitions were sent by him to the crown with requests to introduce reforms. As they were sent by him to the crown with requests to introduce reforms. As they were all neglected without any notice he lost his hopes over the Manchu dynasty. So that he decided to remove that by a revolution and to install a republic. He offered his principles as Tung, Meng, Hui

- Tung - Nationalism
- Meng - Democracy
- Hui - Peoples Livelihood

Nationalism

At the initial stage it was believed that Chinese Nationalism lies in the

removal of the Manchus from power. But gradually it was realized that Nationalism is based on the united life of the Chinese. Nationalism was felt as an unifying force. The minorities and other such as Manchus, Mongols and Tibetans should lead an united way of living. So nationalism will be beyond the geographical, language and racial discriminations. Such a Nationalism will be against colonial imperialism. So the imperialistic attitude of the foreigners must be removed. Thus his nationalism was the removal of foreign elements and their rule.

Democracy

Sen obtained his ideas of democracy from western ideas and ancient Chinese Principles. It stressed the people's sovereignty. He wanted to have the ideas of referendum, initiative and recall adopted in the Swiss constitution. Russia's Democratic unification was also his basis. In the light of the above facts he indicated that in real democracy the people should have four rights and five powers.

The following are the four rights

1. Initiative
2. Referendum
3. Election
4. Recall

The following are the five powers mentioned by him.

1. Executive
2. Legislative
3. Judiciary
4. Control
5. Examinations

In the same way the people in democracy also will be of three types.

1. Leaders

On the basis of the occurrences of the past they will lead the people to the future.

2. People with thinking and reasoning capacity

These people will explain the principles of the leaders to the common public. The people will gain the feeling of democracy on the basis of evolutionary

principles after undergoing a military control at the initial state. There must be training in handling the powers. Finally people should be prepared to utilize their powers in an effective manner.

Peoples' Livelihood

These principles emerged as socialism at a later date. Kari Marx's dielectric materialism and class struggle were not approved by Sen. The land should be equitably distributed and equality should be maintained in the possession of land. Sen did not like the concentration of wealth in few hands. So he insisted that banks, ship building industries and other investment industries should be carried out by the state.

Criticism

As Confucius was responsible for the cultural heritage of China, Sun Yat Sen did his best for the modern nationalism in China. By setting aside Manchu rule, which affected the prestige and growth of China, he established the Republic. For achieving his ends he was even prepared to transfer his leadership to Yuan Shi Kai. His belief and faith over Yuan was a mistake committed by him. Further he was unable to take all the national minded people in a co-ordinated way. It must be remembered that he was able to guide the Chinese even in the future through his Principles.

Demands on Japan (1915)

Introduction

The 21 demands was the open aggression on Japan imposed on China's economic prosperity and political sovereignty. By utilizing the chaotic and confused state of affairs in China, Japan issued these demands on January 1915. These demands which made China as the slave of Japan was accepted by her on 25, May, 1915. The First World war and the chaotic rule of Yuan Shi Kai were also favourable for Japan to achieve her imperialistic end. It must be remembered here that these Japanese demand put an end to the evil plans of Yuan Shi Kai.

Circumstances which led to the 21 demands

1. Selfish Yuan's Plans

a. Yuan Shi Kai within a short span of one year endeavoured to set aside the republican ideas by his own plans.

- b. He borrowed a huge amount as loan from the big powers to strengthen his army.
- c. He curtailed the activities of the Kuomintang party.
- d. The National Council was dissolved.
- e. By implementing a new constitution he made himself as a virtual dictator.
- f. Instead of satisfying with it he decided to introduce a new dynasty by making himself a crowned monarch.

2. The Dream about Emperor

- a. Yuan announced his plan for becoming emperor and such plans were opposed by many provinces.
- b. The rebellion broke out at the Yunnan Province.
- c. The army sent to suppress it was defeated.
- d. The governor of Kiangsi revolted.
- e. The border states such as Tibet and Mongolia curtailed their contacts with Peking and became independence states.

3. First World War

- a. While the unity and integration of China was gradually affected by Chaos, the first world war broke out in Europe.
- b. The European powers by setting aside their political game in East Asia, began to devote their attention towards the life and death struggle in Europe.
- c. Japan alone was the only big power in the far east. There was no other power to question her authorities.
- d. Further the European power were ready to give any share to Japan for supporting their cause in the war.

4. The aggression of Shantung

- a. In the light of the above advantages, during August 1914, Japan occupied the Shantung Peninsula and Treaty ports, which were the spheres of influence of Germany.
- b. This successful venture enabled Japan to exploit the economic wealth and political sovereignty of China.

5. The Stress of the Japanese Industrialists

- a. The industrialists of Japan were aware of the fact that they can have a large quantity of raw materials from China.

- b. They even decided to use China as a market for the Japanese finished products.
- c. They compelled the Japanese government to gain economic rights from China by utilizing the weaker position of China.

Under the above circumstances the 21 demands were submitted by the Japanese minister Hiroyuki. Those demands were prepared by the Japanese Prime Minister Okuma. They were submitted to Yuan Shi Kai on 18th January 1915.

The 21 demands were divided into five groups relating to various aspects.

1. The demands relating to Shantung Peninsula

By this Japan demanded that she also should be given all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Germany in that area. By this measure Japan demanded five things.

1. The issues relating to Shantung Peninsula should be settled by Japan and Germany. China should interface with those things.
2. The decisions of the Treaty between Germany and Japan should be accepted by China without opposition.
3. The Shantung region should not be given to any other country even for lease.
4. China should accept Japan's right to connect Chefoo with Tientsin-Fooshan by railway.
5. The foreign merchants should be allowed to carry out trade by staying

II. Demands relating to Manchuria and Eastern inner Mongolia

This portion reveals that Japan had tried to establish her control over Manchuria and Eastern inner Mongolia. The following were the demands on that line.

1. It described the privileges relating to South Manchurian Railway and Shantung-Mukden railways.
2. The period of lease of Port Arthur and Dairen should be raised to 99 years from 25 years.
3. In these areas Japan should be allowed to have own lands for agriculture, trade and commerce or they must have lands on lease. The Japanese should have full rights to stay, move and to go into those areas.

4. In those regions the Japanese should have the rights to operate mines.
5. Only from Japan, China should get advices in all matters.
6. If China wanted others to have railways in those areas, it must get the permission from Japan. The Guen-Shantung railway should be under the control of Japan for 99 years.

If China accepted all these things, it will enable Japan to have her sovereign rights over China.

III. Factor relating to Natural Resources and Iron Ores

By these demands Japan endeavored to collect more raw materials from China fro attaining self sufficiency.

1. Han-Yeh-Ping a Joint Stock Company of China and Japan was located on the banks of the river Ann near the port Ankow. It enjoyed the right to utilize the major portions of iron ores and Japan had its share in it.
2. With regard to the natural resources in the Yangize valley, China was forbidden from arresting Japan in utilizing those things. China was asked to give up that right to any other country.

Thus this was an opportunity for Japan to develop her economy by using the resources of China.

IV. Demands relating to lease and non-alienation on Nation

1. In her political, economic and army matters China should have Japanese advisors.
2. Lands should be assigned and arranged by China to Japan for constructing Japanese temples, Educational institutions, hospitals etc.
3. China should purchase all her weapons from Japan only.
4. China should permit Japan to spread her religious ideas in the Chinese soil.
5. China was to consult the Japanese government at times of borrowing a loan from the third power.
6. In the South China region Japan alone should have the right to establish railways.
7. At Fukeini-e, in the area opposite to Formossa, China should render trade rights to other countries only after getting the sanction from Japan.

Estimate

As it was necessary for China to accept all these things for her safety and welfare Yuan Shi Kai accepted majority of the demands mentioned in the fifth schedule. When these demands were published in American newspapers, the Chinese people got annoyed and irritated. They rose against Japan. Governors of 19 provinces instructed Yuan not to concede to any such activities of Japan. They even directed him to be prepared for a war. Arrangements were made for the creation of the National Salvation fund. Demonstration were arranged against Japan. Japanese goods were all boycotted. Because of the pressure Yuan had to accept them during My 1915.

Results :

1. It was the cause for the outburst nationalism in China.
2. During March 1916 Yuan had to give up his proposal of monarchy and died suddenly on 6th June 1916.
3. The people of China continued their anti Japanese activities.
4. This diplomatic victory allowed Japan to continue her imperialistic attitude.
5. In 1918 Japan annexed Manchuria.
6. All the European powers accepted the activities of Japan and concluded many treaties between 1916 – 1917.
7. During November 1917 America and Japan signed the Lansing-Ishi agreement. Further America accepted the special interests of Japan. Eastern Siberia was accepted as a buffer state between Japan and Russia. Any how due to the First World War when Japan had to face the economic depression she had to face the economic depression she had to face the consequences of rice riots.

China and the First World War

Introduction

There is no relationship between China and the actual causes of the first world war. The European powers, due to mutual competition, envy and enmity, were divided into two groups under Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. The flickering at Serajeau was the last straw that broke the camel's back. As they had to fight for their life in Europe they diverted their energies from far East

temporarily. This offered a breathing space for China. But by utilizing this as an opportunity Japan began impose her imperialistic attitude towards China. China, without knowing the possibilities to adjust with the situations diplomatically, began to totter. Further China was suffering because of her internal problems. It was also facing the consequences of the allied power's activities.

Under the circumstances, Yuan Shi Kai, to relieve China from her distresses, announced China's neutrality in the war. His request for the approval of his neutrality was negativity by the European powers. Germany alone compiled with his request.

Japan's aggressions

Japan was well aware of the fact that there is no power to question her authorities in the Far East. So she began to exhibit her policy of imperialism. It also felt that it was an opportune movements for her to capture the areas which were included in the sphere of influences of Germany. Along with the lease areas Japan decided to annex Mariana, Caroline Islands, Marshali islands etc,. So Japan in favour of Britain, France and Russia participated in the war and opposed Germany. Germany was able to understand the desires of Japan. So Germany came forward to give up her spheres in Shantung region to China. But Japan without minding that annexed those areas by sending her troops through Chinese territories. China could not do anything. Except announcing her opposition she kept aloof.

Demands

Japan was so keen on establishing her own supremacy over China. So she thrust the 21 demands on China during January 1915. Yuan Shi Kai, who was flying with the aim of becoming an emperor cannot either deny them or accept them. Finally he partially accepted them. At this critical juncture he died on 6th June 1916.

China's entry into the war

China which maintained neutrally till then entered the war in 1917 due to the threat of America, which too maintained its neutrality. China was told that if she entered the war she can take part in the peace conference which was to be convened after the war. It was also informed that she can ventilate her grievances there. There was no proper leader in China. After Yuan Shi Kai, Li

Yuan Hung became the president of the Chinese Republic. Tuan Chi-Jui was the Prime Minister. He believed that by helping the allied powers he can gain wealth for strengthening his army and that will be beneficial for him to maintain his position.

In 1917, the ship Athos was attacked and destroyed by Germany's submarines. 543 Chinese coolies died in it. By showing this as a cause Yuan, without consulting either the President or Parliament declared on 14, March 1917 that China is at war against Germany. This led to internal troubles in China. This led to confrontations among the War Lords.

The Role of China in the War

In the war China did not play a major role. China carried out the orders of the allied powers. It indulged in constructing trenches, burying the dead bodies of the soldiers etc. Chinese labour army was sent to places like France, Mesopotamia and African areas. Nearly one lakh and seventy thousand Chinese soldiers were involved in the war. Only at the time of the closure of the war Chinese soldiers were sent to the war fronts.

Results of Chinese entry into the War

China participated in the war with great expectations. It believed that the compensation which she had to give to Germany and Austria will be repeated. It felt that she have a free hand in taxing on the imports and exports. She anticipated that the foreign armies kept in China will be withdrawn. She enjoyed the following gains.

1. She obtained her share in the Russo-Manchurian Railway which was under the control of the allied powers.
2. She got the right to participate in the Paris peace conference.
3. China obtained the concessions given by Germany in Tientsin and Hankow.
4. She was given the right to revise its tariff policies.

China and Peace Conference

In the Versailles Peace Conference China took part with many expectations. But her position in the conference was not an expected one.

1. Two peace missions, i.e. one from Peking and one from Canton came to the conference. There was a doubt about the recognized and authorized mission.

2. Japan had reached the status of a Super Power. So many European powers have signed secret treaties with Japan.
3. America which had supported China in a Superficial way, had now signed the Lansing-Ishi convention with Japan in 1917. That had approved the extra territorial rights of Japan.
4. The European powers suspected that if the demands of China are conceded, their trade rights in China may be affected. So the requests of China were all conceded.

Result

Chinese entry into the war created chaos in China. The Chinese got annoyed when their requests are negative. It strengthened the national feeling among the Chinese. The students of the Peking University came out of their classes and institutions. Such an attitude against the Europeans was converted to an aversion against the Japanese. They boycotted Japanese goods and mill goods. This was known as the May Fourth Movement.

China with came out of the Versailles peace conference signed a separate peace treaty with Germany. This treaty signed on equal basis allowed Germany to offer the extra territorial rights and other privileges to China.

May Fourth Movement (4th May, 1919)

Introduction

China, which entered the First world war with many expectations, had to face a lot of disappointments. She was not given the things required by her. The infuriated Chinese were further suffering. China thought that the Super powers have slabbd her at the back by approving the aggressions of Japan. The Chinese youth were awakened due to their cultural superiority. On Fourth May this national feeling erupted as a volcano.

The Background

1. a. The Chinese Republic which emerged after the removal of the Manchus from power did not create effective changes among the Chinese.
- b. The Selfish attitude of Yuan Shi Kai and the behavior of the War Lords who quarreled among themselves without minding the welfare of the people created an aversion among the people.

- c. There was corruption among the officials. The peasants were suffering due to heavy taxation.
 - d. The wealth of the nation was concentrated on few hands. So the land lords, war lords and Super Powers affected the feelings of the people.
2. a. During the period of war there was an economic growth in China due to a limited extent.
 - b. Many weaving mills were started.
 - c. Banks were established.
 - d. New industries emerged.
 - e. Since the Chinese Government had no control over the imports and exports they were affected without any protection.
 - f. They believed that their self control will lead to economic growth.
3. a. The industrialization led to the emergence of the arrival of the working class.
 - b. The workers had to work for a longer number of hours at low wages.
 - c. Their standard of living was very poor.
 - d. The ideas of Labour unions crept into the Chinese worker's society.
4. a. The Russian revolution of 1917 exposed the strength and capacity of the industrial workers.
 - b. The workers were aware of the fact that the capitalists are exploiting the situation.
 - c. The Chinese workers realized that they their own responsibilities in the creation of a new society.
5. a. The elites began to feel that it will not be useful hereafter to depend upon the ancient Confucian philosophy.
 - b. The Chinese scholars and politicians of the end of the 19th century interpreted the Confucian principles in Western methods. But they could not succeed in establishing a new society.
 - c. At the beginning of the 20th century the youth, by their new thinking's and ideas, began to create a new society.
 - d. As they had staunch faith over the Western liberal ideas decided to give up their faith over Confucius.

- e. The Peking university was their stronghold.
 - f. Chen TuHsiu was their leader.
 - g. He published the journal called 'New Youth'. He informed that the traditional principles will be given up. He stressed that new ideas will be introduced on scientific principles and democratic ideas.
6. a. The producers of literature by giving up of the old literary language of China, assisted the establishment of a new society.
- b. Hu Shi, Lu Hsin were important scholars.
 - c. They vehemently criticized the poverty stricken, ignorant and superstitions conservative society.
 - d. In 1915 Chen TuHsiu founded a Journal called 'New Youth'. This new cultural move wanted to revive China which was passing through a period of time of troubles.
7. a. Since the Versailles Treaty and Paris peace conference affected China by approving the claims of Japan at Shantung. China was to think of a cultural revival. When China's request was to think of a cultural revival. When China's request was not accepted the movement broke out in China.

Course

On 4th May 1919, thousands of students of Peking University boycotted their classes. They indulged in agitations. The workers also supported them. A procession was conducted. They shouted the slogans regarding the protection of the sovereignty of the state. They pointed out that the traitors should be punished. They also informed that they will boycott the Japanese goods. Further it was stressed that Japan should withdraw her 21 demands. The houses of the ministers, who were responsible for the downtrodden nature of China, were attacked and looted. The Government took stern measures. Students were all arrested. This added fuel to the fire. The workers continued their strike, 20,000 Mill workers at Canton engaged in agitations. The shops were closed at different places. The Government which was affected and feared, released all the students. The Concerned Ministers also resigned their posts. Thus the agitations of the students was converted into the May, 4th Movement.

The Nature and significance of the Movement

1. Though it was outwardly a Political Movement only the literary scholars were the impetus for that.
2. The Old literary style was given up. They utilized their language called Bai Hua.
3. The old Confucian philosophical ideas were condemned. So it is obvious that it was a revolution against the conservatism.
4. The Students, workers and merchants took part in it. This indicates that it was a rise against the economic exploitation of the big powers of Europe.
5. It was an agitation against the selfish motivated War Lords who wanted to maintain their status without having any capacity to oppose the exploitations of the foreigners.
6. It was a fight by the patriots to maintain the prestige of the country.
7. It was an agitation against the unequal treaties.
8. "It was a prelude to anti militarism and anti imperialism".

Results

1. As it was a First revolution of the commoners against the imperialistic policies and exploitation of the War Lords it kindled the knowledge and wisdom of the labourers and students.
2. It paved the way for the renaissance of Chinese literature.
3. It rang the death knell to the principles of Confucius.
4. It put an end to the old and insignificant Chinese institutions.
5. Education became a wide spread one among all sections of people.
6. It disclosed the rightful claims of China to the nations of the world.
7. This was a patriotic movement directed against imperialism.
8. It put an end to the feudalistic attitude.
9. Public opinion, agitation and demonstration began to occupy a significant place in the History of China.

War Lord's Period

Introduction

The sudden death of Yuan Shi Kai in 1916 introduced sudden changes in the History of China. The Vice President Li Yuan Hung was unanimously elected as the President of the Republic. The southern provinces and the agitators accepted him as President willingly. Tuan Chi-Jui was the Prime Minister.

The constitution of 1912 was revived. The Parliament dissolved by Yuan was also reconstituted. But this Parliament could not fill up the vacuum caused in the politics of Peking. A weak parliament and powerless Government functioned in China. Those who had military power enjoyed the real power. The war lords were capable of taking the lead in the Chinese politics.

The War Lords

The Military leaders created by Yuan Shi Kai began to consider them as War Lords after the death of Yuan. They treated themselves as administrative heads. Their sole aim centred around selfishness. They never cared either for responsibilities or nationalism. They did not recognize the central Government at Peking. But made efforts to bring that Government under their control. By making alliances among themselves they controlled the Peking Government. But very soon they disputed the alliances. With out any heed to constitutional measures they acted according to their own whims and fancies. For enhancing their military strength they did not hesitate even to approach the foreigners for support. National Integration, people's welfare, foreign intervention etc., were not considered by them at all. In the political stage of China, the war loads acted like the rulers. But the chaos and confusions continued uninterruptedly.

The following were significant war lords.

1. Wei-Pei-Fu the general of Chihly province gained the support of Britain.
2. Tuan Chi-Jui, the Prime Minister was the general of Anluvei area.
3. Li Yuan Hung, who presided over the rebels during 1911 became the President of the Chinese Republic in 1916.
4. Chung Hsun was the war lord hailed from Yang Tze Wei.
5. Yeu Shi Shan, the Governor of Shanshi province was a warlord who aimed at reforms.

6. Feng Yu-Hsiang was the warlord of Kansu, Shensi and ruler Mongolia. He received supports from Soviet Russia.

7. Chang Tso Lin was the war lord of Manchuria.

The First World War

After the death of Yuan Shi Kai, the new Government faced the critical problem of participation in the first world war. The people were particular in extending their support to Germany. But Tuan Chi-Jui, the Prime Minister was particular in entering the war in support of the allied powers. He executed this plain mainly due to the influences of America.

The Revival of Manchu Rule

When Tuan's entry into the war was treated as a high handed action by Li Hung Chung, the President removed the prime minister from power. So the War Lords of the northern provinces, who were the supporters of Tuan, declared their independence. They planned to attack Peking. The President sought the help of Chung Hsuan, a War Lord. He came to Peking with a huge army and dissolved the parliament. Then he gave a shock to the patriots of China. He reinstated the Manchu Emperor Fu-Yi in the Chinese throne. Thus Manchu rule was revived in China. But it lasted only for 12 days i.e. 1, July 1917 to 12, July. Li Hung soon realized that he has committed a blunder. So by giving up of his soon realized that he has committed a blunder. So by giving up of his opposition to Tuan, the Prime Minister sent out Hsuan. Tuan was made as the Prime Minister. His declaration of war against Germany was approved.

The Kuomintang Government at Canton

Li Hung Chung, the President of the Republic resigned his post. So the Kuomintang party members of the parliament proceeded to Canton and established a rival government at Canton in 1917. Dr. Sun Yat Sen became its leader. Thus in China there were two governments and one functioned from Canton and the other one at Peking. Both of them were powerless. The warlords were more powerful there.

War between the War Lords

After 1917 at Peking Tuan Chi Chung served as a dictator. He changed the constitution according to his whims and fancies. He convened a parliament to act according to his will. So there was an opposition for him. Dr. Sun Yat Sen

invited the people of China to rise against him. In 1920 Manchuria warlord Chang Tsolin with the support of other warlords drove away Tuan from power. The super military governors rule was established. This rule lasted from 1920 – 1922. Then Wei Fu captured power after removing Chang Tsolin from power, that power continued upto 1924. In 1924 Tuan and Chang Tsolin jointly captured Peking. In 1925 Feng came to power with the support of Russia. He requested Sun Yat Sen to come and meet him to settle of Russia. He requested Sun Yat Sen to come and meet him to settle this critical issue. Sen, who came to Peking suddenly died due to illness. So the rule of the war lords continued in China for two more years.

The fall of the War Lords

After the death of Sun Yat Sen, Chian Kai Shaik, the Kumintang leader had strengthened the army by training it at Wamphoa military school. After stabilizing his position he led his army to the north. He defeated the warlords of the Yang Tse valley region. He captured Nanking and made it as his capital. Feng Hsiu Chiang, Yen Shi Shan the warlords accepted the leadership of Chain Kai Sheik. Thus Chian Kai Shiek's position was strengthend. Due to the withdrawal of Cheng Tsolin to Manchuria was also favourable for the Kuomintangs. They captured Peking. Manchuria alone refused to accept the Kuomintang rule. Chung Tsolin was murdered by the Japanese army. His son Chang Hsueh Liang accepted the Kuomintang Supermacy. Thus during December 1928 the power of the warlords in China was totally removed and the rule of the Kuomintang was accepted.

Estimate

The rule of war lords in China for 10 years created confusion and turmoil. Due to the non availability of a strong central power the war lords of the provinces became rulers. The rivalry among them in capturing Peking caused the situation of war in China. Leaders like Tuan by pledging the country to the foreigners wanted to enrich them personally. There were nationalistic minded war lords also. The warlords were in constant feuds with each other for their own individual prestige. The people were expecting a strong nation government in the place of the warlords. To satisfy their needs a strong and powerful government was established by Chiang Kai Sheik.

The Washington Conference (1921-22)

Introduction :

The first world war created a lot of new problem in the East Asia. The Versailles peace conference did not avoid them. China felt that Versailles peace had damaged her largely. Japan's imperialistic policies created awakening in the eyes of Britain and America. Due to enmity and envious nature the big power began to enhance their naval strength in the East Pacific region.

Aims:

1. China was the opinion that she can express her conditions to world powers.
2. It aimed to come to a define conclusion regarding the enhancement of naval force in Far East.
3. To find out ways and means to avoid war in the Far East in the future.
4. Countries like America, Britain and Japan wanted to maintain their statusquo in China.

The causes:

1. The rivalry between America and Japan

- a. Japan and America, located in the East and West pacific regions involved in imperialism.
- b. Japan began to develop her navy in the areas like Formossa, South Saghkaliniland, Manchuria and Korea.
- c. America established her naval bases in the Hawai and Phillipines islands.
- d. America wanted to have free trade with China through the 'open door policy'.
- e. In 1917 both America and Japan signed the Lanshing-Ishi agreement. But later it was not liked by America.
- f. In the civil war of Russia, after the Bolshevik revolution, Japan intervned and captured Siberia. Thus the rivalry compelled the need for a conference.

2. Removal of the Anglo- Japanese Alliance

- a. The Anglo Japanese alliance signed in 1902 put an end to the imperialism of Russia in China.
- b. Britain did not want to continue that treaty further. So Britain was particular in leaving that.

3. The Chinese Attitude

- a. In the first world war, China fought in favour of the allied powers against Germany.
- b. But she was much worried when the Shantung Peninsula and trade rights were all captured by Japan.
- c. China could not tolerate the 21 demands thrust by Japan on her. She wanted to give up that and wanted to be an independent power.
- d. Her expectations to redress her grievances by independent power.
- e. Her expectations to redress her grievances at the Paris peace conference after the 1st world war was also a disappointing one. When the May Fourth Movement broke out in China, the big powers wanted to pacify her.

4. Disappointment of Japan

- a. The strong Germany met with a defeat in the First World War. That allowed Japan to think that mere military strength will not be sufficient for becoming a forward power in the world.
- b. She understood that her ally Britain too did not approve her political and commercial development.
- c. Further she felt sorry for the fact that the boycott of the finished products in China had affected her trade greatly. To put an end to all these problems she wanted to have talks and discussions.

So to deal with the facts relating to Navy and problems of China they wanted to have a conference.

The Conference

The Washington conference was held between 12, November 1921 to 6, February 1922. America, Britain, Japan, China, France, Germany, Netherland, Portugal and Italy were the countries participated in it. The American Foreign Secretary Hughes presided over this. By this conference 13 resolutions were passed in the form treaties.

1. Four Power Treaty

Britain, America, Japan and France signed this treaty on 13, December 1921. It was agreed that it will be valid for 10 years. The following were the provisions.

- a. In the pacific region one nation must respect the rights of others. Their territorial water and domination status should all be regarded.
- b. The relations, which do not come under the purview of diplomatic relations, can be settled by joint conferences and peace talks.
- c. The issues and problems relating to the pacific areas should be settled in the above said manner.
- d. If one nation indulged in aggression or threats such issues must be settled in the above said manner.

By this Treaty America, which was not a member of the League of Nations had an opportunity to have discussions with the other big powers. The other nations also decided to take decisions only after consulting U.S.A. This treaty put an end to the Anglo Japanese convention of 1902 and Lansing-Ishi treaty of 1917. These measures avoided the dangers caused in the far East.

2. Five Power Naval Treaty

- a. As a part of Washington conference Britain, America, France, Japan and Italy signed this treaty.
- b. It aimed at the introduction of commercial rivalries among them.
- c. It insisted on the maintenance of balance of power in the construction of forts and establishment of Naval bases.
- d. It was told that this treaty will be valid upto December 1936.
- e. It informed that America, Britain, Japan, France and Italy can have warships in the ratio of 5:5:3:1.7:1.7
- f. The capacity of the ships was also stipulated. By that the following capacities were fixed. America 5,25,000 tons, Britain -5,25,000 tons, Japan 3,15,000 tons, France 1,75,000 tons and Italy 1,75,000 tons
- g. It was agreed that warship could carry 35,000 tons and air craft ship can carry 27,000 tons.
- h. It also insisted that the canons also should be of a specific size.
- i. Japan agreed this treaty only after getting the assurance that the big powers will never have any bases in the Japanese territories such as Hong Kong, Kwam, Manila etc

By this treaty Japan gained a lot. The following were the results.

- a. The assurance regarding the construction of forts strengthened the defence of Japan.
- b. Japan became happy because there will be no danger for her in the Pacific in the future.
- c. Without the intervention of the Western powers Japan attained the status of matchless Asian state.
- d. In the Central Pacific and Hongkong regions the enhancement of British power has been restricted.
- e. But nobody can interface in the British imperialistic activities in the areas of Singapore, Australia, Newzealand etc.
- f. When Japan strengthened her defence for the sake of the benefits of the far Eastern Countries, U.S.A. had to give up some of her rights and privileges.
- g. Japan gained the friendship and good feelings.

3. Nine Power Treaty

The treaty was signed on 6th February 1923. All the nations which participated in it signed it. The following were the Provisions.

- a) The Sovereign rights, liberty and administrative measures of China were all recognized.
- b) The commercial prospects of China must be neutralized on the basis of the open door policy. It was accepted by all the signatories.
- c) The participants were requested to avoid any harsh measures against China due to her political weaknesses.
- d) It was decided to allow China to enhance her prestige in all possible ways.
- e) When the foreigners were prevented from enhancing their influences in China, the safety of China was recognized.
- f) But no reference was made about the treaties already signed between China agreed to maintain neutrally during the periods of war.
- g) Since China's National feelings were recognized, China agreed to maintain neutrality during the periods of war.
- h) The request made by China regarding her desires and principles were not at all accepted.
- i) The spheres of influences of foreigners in China were all restricted.

- j) The foreign radio stations, telegraph, offices army bases etc. in China were to be closed.
- k) Since Japan came forward to give up her claims in China, China was prepared to give compensation. But Japan was not interested in discussing the Shantung issue in the Washington conference.
- l) The 21 demands of Japan also did not find a place in the agenda. Both China and Japan settled their issues regarding Shantung by talks in presence of the participants of the conference.

3. Sino-Japanese Alliance

Both China and Japan signed a treaty outside the conference. By that Japan gave up Shantung to China in 1929.

4. Other Treaties

- a. By the treaties of the Western powers and China, certain ports controlled by the foreign powers in China were given up.
- b. China was allowed to have her own protective tariffs.
- c. Japan came forward to sell their communication materials at a cheaper rate.
- d. A committee was to be appointed to deal with the extra territorial rights. But the unilateral provisions of the treaties imposed on China were not at all given up.

Estimate

Within its continued efforts for three months, this conference found solutions for many of the international problems. It settled the issues regarding the navy of the Pacific region successfully. The American, French and British naval rivalries were all settled. Within a short span Pacific region was made as a zone of peace. On humanitarian grounds China was protected in many ways. America's prestige also increased. Britain's efforts to avoid Japan met with failure. The Naval strength of Japan was restricted. But without the interference of any super powers Japan enhanced her imperialistic policies. Any how it cannot avoid the 2nd World war in the near future.

The Rise and fall of the Kuomintang Party (1928 – 1949)

Introduction

In 1928 after completely removing the powers of the warlords, Chiang Kai Sheik established the Kumintang rule. From that time onwards upto two decade that party was in power. Its leader Chiang Kai Sheik functioned as a virtual dictator. Simultaneously the communist party also grew up. Mao Tse Tung was its leader. The history of the two parties and their leaders is a part and parcel of the history of China.

The Origin of the Kuomintang Party

The revolutionary society called Tung Meng Hui, which played its role in removing the Manchu power in 1911, was the Kuomintang party. It was also known as National people's party. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was the originator of both Tung Meng Hui and Kumintang party. Chung KhiawoCheu was mainly responsible for making it as a renowned political party. In the election of 1912, which held for the grand council Kuomintang party was the leading one. Chen was murdered in 1913. So that Knomintang party was restricted. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was forced to filed to Japan.

Canton rival Government

After the death of Yuan Shi Kai in 1916, the old parliament was convened. The Kumintang party also took part in it. But in 1917, when there arose an issue regarding the entry of China in the first world war, the war lords had differences of opinion among themselves. There prevailed chaos in China. So Kuomintangs established a rival government at Canton under the presidentship of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Relationship with Russia

The Western powers refused to recognize the Canton government. But the Russian government which emerged after the revolution of 1917 came forward to approve the Canton government. Dr. Sen announced that they need not turn towards west because they have turned towards Russia. He decided to convert the Kuomintang party as a strong and powerful one like the Russian sent Michael Borodin to China. Under his supervision the Kuomintang party was organized. An information and publicity wing along with the party army were all created. The Socialist Economic Principles, land reform, worker's development and a national

principle opposing imperialism were all introduced.

The First Kuomintang Party Conference (1924)

The first conference of the Kuomintang was convened in 1924. In that conference he announced his three principles called 'San-Min-Chui' i.e. Nationalism, Democracy and People's livelihood. He also invited the communists to become members of the Kuomintang. On that line three important principles were declared. They are : a. Alliance with Russia b. Alliance with the communist party of China c. Patronizing the Chinese workers and farmers.

As people of various ideologies were members in the Kuomintangs that party did not develop as an unified and disciplined party. It had rightists, leftists and progressive liberals. So that party had to witness frequent feuds among the members.

Rise of Chian Kai Sheik

In 1925 Sun Yat Sen died suddenly. He left his followers to unify China. The Kuomintang party began to function under joint leadership. Michael Borodin was the Russian Advisor, Wang Ching Wei was the leader of the left wing, Chiang Kai Sheik the youngest of all was the Military general.

Early Career of Chiang Kai Sheik

Chiang Kai Sheik was born in a poor family in 1887 and at the age of nine he lost his father. His mother brought him up. The Boxer rebellion, suppressed by the foreign army attracted him much. The superior military qualities encouraged him to become a soldier. So he went to Japan. There he gained the contacts of the nationalists. Through them he realized the values of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. As soon as he returned from Japan he became a member of the Kuomintang and became a confidential associate of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Whampoa Training Centre

Dr. Sun Yat Sen sent Chang Kai Sheik to Russia to know the soviet military administration. After his return he was made as the chief of the Wampoa Military Academy. Under the guidance of Chiang military generals wee created in China. Then he became the Chief Military general of China. He was a staunch nationalist. Due to his balanced policies he was able to achieve a place of respect.

Unifying China

Chiang was particular in carrying out the commands of his leader Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He wanted to bring China under a single national government. In 1925 he brought the Kwangtung and Kuangshi Provinces under his control. In 1926 he brought the Kwangtung and Kuangshi Provinces under his control. In 1926 he brought the Kwangtung and Kuangshi Provinces under his control. In 1926 the War Lords of Yang Tse valley were subdued. So Hongkow was captured and made as the capital city. Then the Kuomintangs proceeded further to north and entered into Peking during June 1928. Except Chang Tso Lyn all the others war lords obeyed. His son ChinagHsinLiyang became the leader of the Kuomintang. Before December 1928 he brought all the Chinese provinces under his control. Nanking became the capital of China. 12 Western Countries including America, Britain and France recognized this state. Thus Chian Kai Sheik announced that the principles of 'San' i.e. nationalism has been carried out.

Faction in the Party

Since Dr. Sen permitted the communists in the Kuomintang party there were two sections called the leftists and rightists. The communists instigated the peasants against the landlords. By establishing labour unions they fought against the capitalists. The land lords and middle class people were desirous of avoiding the popularity of the extremists in the party. They encouraged Chian Kai Sheik to rise against the extremists. The leftists had the support of Wang Ching Wei. So they were ready for a social revolution. There were strikes through out the state. They wanted to remove Chian Kai Sheik from power. But he maintained his position because he was the military general and had the support of the capitalists of Shanghai. The communists by utilizing this opportunity wanted to capture power. So Wang Ching Wei gave up the leftists and accepted the leadership of Chiang. Thus Chain Kai Sheik became the single ruler of the Kuomintang party. Boraodin and other Russian supporter escaped. The communists were expelled from the Kuomingtang party.

Removal of the intervention of the foreigners

During the Manchu rule, the European powers by unlawful treaties gained a lot of extra territorial rights, customs tariffs, commercial and political privileges.

The Kuomintang wanted to set right things by force. In 1920 Soviet Russia has nullified all the treaties signed by the previous government with China. China expected that all the other powers also will do something. The extremists in the Kuomintang Party took severe action against the foreign institutions in China. In 1925 the British police shot dead nine extremists at Shanghai. In opposition to this there was a general strike in Shanghai. In 1926 there were agitations against the British in the Wuhan Province. After the capture of Nanking there too agitation took place against the British. Their properties were demolished. Such stem activities of the Kuomintang, compelled the big powers to concede to the demand of Kuomintang. From 1929 onwards China got a free hand in the adoption of protective tariffs. On 1st January 1930 China announced that she had cancelled all the extra territorial rights. The super powers had to accept this. The leased territories of the foreigners were also given up. In 1931 Belgium returned her privileges in China. In the Shanghai International colony China got few rights.

Kuomintang – Communist Problems

In 1928 Chiang Kai Sheik was the leader without any opposition. But the communists indulged in agitations against his leadership. In 1928 there was a change in the Chinese communist party leadership. Chen TuHsiu was removed from power. Mao Tse Tung became the president of the communists. Though the Kuomintang suppressed the power of the communists in the urban centres, in the forest covered rural centres they were strong and powerful. They were maintaining their superiority in the Kiangtshi and Yunnan Provinces. By establishing Soviets they were running their own government. They took away the lands from the land lords and disturbed them to the farmers. They encouraged joint farming system of agriculture. They reduced the taxes. By establishing labour unions they claimed higher wages and enhanced their positions. So in those areas the status of the communists increased Chinese Red Army was established. China was its general.

The Long March

In 1927 after establishing their control over Kianghi the communists agitated against the bourgeoisie government. Mao Tse Tung was the pioneer in this action. It was known as Autumn Harvest Uprising. As pointed out by Mao the Chinese peasants stood by raising the banner with the weapons of the army. In

China people's government and red army should be established. The Chinese people established the revolutionary form and expanded it.

From 1927 to 1930 the Communists indulged in agitations at different places. The Kuomintang government decided to suppress their activities. But the communists did not give up their policy of expansion and consolidation. In 1934 Kuomintang rule took huge military actions against them. By encircling the areas like Klangshi and Yuan forests the Kumintang's decided to rout the communists totally. But the communist overcame the sieges of the Kuomintangs and proceeded to the north on a march. This is known as Long March in Chinese history. They crossed 6000 miles and reached Shanshi in 1935. After the long march they were able to settle there theKuomintangs could not control the rise of the communist.

Aggression of Manchuria

While the Kuomintangs were involved in abolishing the communists, In 1931 Japan captured Manchuria. The aggression of Manchuria affected the Kuomintangs largely. Even at this critical juncture Chian Kai Sheik was particular in controlling the communists instead of removing the danger of foreigners. According to him aggression by Japan was a open wound in the body, but the problem of the communist means a disease penetrated into the body. So he was particular in creating internal stability rather than removing the danger of the communists. He was prepared even to appease Japan to achieve his end. In 1933 he accepted the Tongku Truce. It indirectly approved the aggression of Manchuria by Japan. But the communists declared that they are ready to support the Kuomintangs in removing the Japanese from the Chinese soil.

The Unity of the Sian incident

Chiang Kai Sheik for the sixth time with a huge army attacked the communists who had their bases in the North Western mountainous regions such as Yunan, Shenshi etc., while he was engaged in military activities from the place called Sian, Chiang was missing.

Manchuria was under the control of Chang Cho Lin, the warlord before it was brought under the control of the Kuomintangs. Due to his sudden death in 1928 his son Chang HsiuLian in the name of young Marshall came forward to bring Manchuria under Kuomintang control. He was much distressed to see his

motherland suffering under Japanese aggression. He was also worried about the activities of Chiang Kai Shek in avoiding the communists instead of setting aside the Japanese. When the communists came forward to assist the Kuomintang in removing the Japanese aggression Chang Hsiu felt happy. So he decided to relieve Chiang Kai Shek from his anti communist activities and to make him to fight against the Japanese. So during December 1936 without anybody's knowledge he kidnapped Chiang Kai Shek. He compelled him to come to an agreement with the communists. After a long silence, Chiang Kai Shek finally agreed to fight against the Japanese with the support of the communities. So on 25, December 1936 he was released. People came to know about his disappearance.

Creation of United Front

Chiang Kai Shek after being relieved by Chung, immediately imprisoned him. By creating a frontal alliance with the communists he carried out his activities. The Communists handed over the Shensi and Yenan provinces and the red army to the Kuomintang. The Red army became the eighth division of the Chinese army. The Kuomintang agreed to introduce reforms and to function on the basis of democracy. As pointed out by Mao, the unification of those two parties created a new era in the Chinese revolution. But this union lasted only for a period of two years.

Sino Japanese War (1937-45)

After the annexation of Manchuria by Japan in 1931 there was no cordial relationship between China and Japan. Japan due to her imperialism captured Jehol. In 1932 by sieging Shanghai, Japan wanted to control China. But the irritated China signed the Tongku Truce with Japan by that also Japan gained some more areas. Then there was no cordial relationship between China and Japan.

Japan did not like the union of Kuomintang and the communists. So it released certain announcements to create schism among them. It announced that Japan is ready to fight against communism with the support of Kuomintang. It also informed China that by the creation of an East Asian co-prosperity sphere the imperialism of Europe can be removed from the east. But Chiang Kai Shek did not pay heed to such things. He was particular in fighting against Japan.

In 1935 at Tientsin two Japanese supported News reporters were killed. That infuriated Japan. Any how by signing a treaty with China she got some more territories. This added up the tension between China and Japan. Already on 17, April 1934, Japan, by her AmauEiji Doctrine has declared that it has the right to maintain peace in East Asia. Such an Activitiy of Japan had already created schisms among them. In 1936 by the 'New order' Japan decided to untie her possessions in China. But China refused to accept that. On 7, July 1937 the Lukouchia incident took place when a Japanese soldier was missing on 6th July. Japan wanted to appoint commission to settle that issue. China denied on 7th night the Marcopolobridge Japan opened fire and started the second sino-Japanese war.

After the capture of Hopel, the capitals of Senshi and Sahar came under the control of China. But due to the opposition of communists Japan was to remove from Shanshi province. China met with failures during early stages. But after that it began to develop. The communists and Kuomintangs opposed each other. The communists brought 150 rural districts under their control. There they established guerrilla bases. There were eight lakhs of members in the communist party. The Japanese felt that the Chinese communists are their enemies. Chiang also felt it is necessary to fight with the communists that the Japanese.

All this juncture Chang Kwa Dhawa, the communist party leader shifted to Kuomintang party. The communists were suppressed by Kuomintangs.

Chinag and Leaders of Allied Powers

On 6, December 1941, Pearl harbor of America was attacked by Japan. Thus the II World War was extended to the Far East. Chiang was treated as one with Churchill and Roosevelt. In 1943 Chiang met those leaders at Cairo. This enhanced the position and status of China. The European powers offered weapons to China.

Civil War

With the unconditional surrendered of Japan the second world war came to an end. Japan returned all the territories captured by her since 1895. China became a member of the United Nations Organization. Chiang's power was enhanced at the international level. But in China the communists opposed him. In 1947 George Marshall, the American Secretary of State failed in his endeavour

to bring peace between China and Japan. Further a civil war broke out among them. Chiang, even though got the support of America, could not succeed. The communists won the war. Chiang was forced to leave the main land of China. He reached Formosa (Taiwan) and established his rule there in 1947. America European powers recognized his rule. They did not accept the communist rule of Peking. In the U.N.O. also only the Kuomintang China was the member. Only in 1971 Communist China replaced the Kuomintangs.

Chiang in Taiwan

The government of Chiang functioned from Taiwan. It had an army of six lakhs of soldiers. He believed that the communists can be removed from power due to the opposition of the people. He was called as the President of the Chinese republic till 1969 (82 years of age). After him his son Chiang ChingKuo became the President of Taiwan. It was and unrecognized power.

Criticism

The history of Kuomintang rule and Chiang Kai Sheik were one and the same. While he became the leader of the Kuomintang China was suffering at the hands of the warlords. There were internal troubles among the Kuomintangs. Within two years China was brought under the Kuomintangs. It had free and independent tariff policies. The foreign influences were all removed. It got back all the leased territories. He established Nationalism. The aggressions of Japan, the constant riots of the communists and the constant feuds between the members of the **Kuomintang were his problems.**

He was able to curtail the opponents of the Kuomintangs. But the local problems prevented him from the execution of his plans. The removal of the Japanese aggression was beyond his control. He underestimated the communists. He could not remove the influence of communists. There were no learned progressivists in the Kuomintang party. He was neither a philosopher nor a revolutionary like Mao.

Origin and growth of the Communist Party in China

Introduction

The Russian revolution of 1917 allowed the world to know about the significance of the Marxian principles. The progressive elites of China also showed evincing interest towards such principles. Chen TuShiu and Li Tao Chao,

the Professors of the Peking University established the 'Marxian study group' in 1918. They endeavoured to transform the Chinese politics and society by conducting the Chinese Revolution on Russian models. By the efforts of Chen TuHsiu in 1920 the Chinese communist party was established. Only 12 persons took part in it. Mao Tse Tung, Chou En Lai, Liu tao Chao were important among them. Voltinsky, a Russian communist representative was responsible for the establishment of communism. Chen TuHsiu was the first General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.

Chinese Communist Party upto 1927

The early communist party of China functioned according to the directives issued by the commenter in Moscow. It aimed at the introduction and spread of communism in the nations of the world. It also expected the Chinese Communist party to satisfy its needs. Soviet Russia, which was against the western imperialism, was particular in a communism having a joint endeavour with other parties. It advised that the communist party should function along with the Kuomintang party of Sun Yat Sen. Though Chen TuHsiu did not like this he had to act according to the commands of Moscow. So the Chinese communist party functioned as an younger ally of the Kuomintang party. In 1924 Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the first Kuomintang party conference announce that the communists also can become members of the Kuomintang party. He also reiterated that the Kuomintang party will fight with the support of Russian as well as Chinese Communist Party will fight with the support of Russian as well as Chinese Communist parties. The Communist utilized this opportunity in their favour. Along with the party they established an army and strengthen it powers. Labourer and farmers institutions were all created.

Separation from the Kuomintang

After the death of Sun Yat Sen the Kuomintang party functioned under the Joint Presidency of Borodin, Wang Ching Wei and Chian Kai Sheik. At this juncture the secret conspiracies were brought to light. Wang Ching Wei could not tolerate the activities of the communists. So he decided to suppress them. Chiang Kai Sheik was made their leader. Then the Communists were weeded out from the Kuomintang party. Brodin escaped to Russia. At Von, the While Terror was allowed against the communists. Thousands of Communists were

mercilessly murdered. As pointed out by Mao Tse Tung the communists did not afraid, they were not won, they never got disheartened by their activities by wiping out the blood marks rose up again, they buried the dead and continued the fight.

The Presidentship of Mao Tse Tung

The communist plus Kuomintang joint actions, as directed by the Comintern did not succeed and failed in 1927. For this Chen TuHsiu was accused and removed from power. So Mao Tse Tung assumed charges. Being a born revolutionary, he wanted to fight by establishing many secret committees. He encouraged armed revolution too. Kiangshi, Hunan farmers were converted into rebels. But his Autumn Harvest uprising met with an end. Any how he achieved success in establishing Chinese Soviets in those areas. Chute established the Chinese Red Army. He had faith over the rural farmers rather than urban labourers. Between 1927 and 1930 he brought out many outbreaks in the Kiangshi and Hunan Provinces. But he never achieved any solid success. But they were not totally destroyed. As they were engaged in the guerrilla warfare it was difficult to overcome them. As pointed out by Mao Tse Tung their war tactics were simple. They adopted the following technique. When the enemies advanced they retreated when the enemies stopped moving they were given troubles. When the foes stopped clashing with us they started attack. When the enemies retreated they were chased.

Long March (1934 – 1936)

After winding up of the imperialistic policies of the War Lords Chiang Kai Shiek established National Integration and took stern measures to wipe out the communists. He invaded the provinces such as Kiangshi and Hunan. The Guerrilla tactics of the communists greatly affected the Kuomintang army. Anyhow in 1934 Chiang Kai Sheik seized the villages of Kiangshi and Hunan provinces. The Communists were captured in an iron cage. Their economy was also disrupted. But the communists were able to break the ring 20,000 communists started their Long March under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung. By crossing Kiangshi, Hunan, KwangHshi, Kwang Tung, Yunnan, Chichwar, Kansu etc. they reached the Chansi province in the south of the great wall of China. After travelling for 6000 miles they crossed deep rivers, high mountains, barren

deserts etc. The Kuomintang, who chased them could not capture the communists. The Communists on the way forfeited the lands of the land lords and distributed them to the poor peasants. So the peasants supported the communists and protected them. Mao Tse Tung taught the following ways to be adopted among the rural people.

1. The things used if became useless substitute should be granted.
2. The mat used for sleeping should be returned to the farmers.
3. On humanitarian grounds various helps should be executed.
4. Things borrowed on loans should be replaced.
5. Behaving sincerely and earnestly in all matters pertaining to the peasants.
6. For all the things purchased money will be paid.
7. Maintenance of health and Sanitation.
8. Toilets should be located at far off places from residential areas.
9. They shouted that the Chinese will not fight against the Chinese. To fight against the Japanese we will go to the North. They decided to create a national united front. They informed that they move forward to oppose the aggressive minded Japanese. So they gained the support of the mass.

In 1935 they established their head quarters at the province of Chanshi. Chinese Soviet was created there and the Red Army was strengthened. The Kuomintang could not reach their centre encircled by nature mountains.

The United Front

The efforts of HsiuLiyang, the Young Marshall of Manchuria an alliances was made between the Kumintang and Manchus. They decided to fight against the Japanese aggression. They came forward to place the red army under the control of the Kuomintang and to dissolve the Soviets created by them. This union lasted only for two years. The communists drove away the Japanese from Chanshi, Hopeli and Sahai provinces border areas. In those areas the communists created local self governments and engaged land reform activities. These activities of the communists created suspicion in the minds of the Kuomintang. They even refused to obey the commands of Chiang Kai Shek. In 1941, the Kumintang and the communists clashed with each other at Anhwei. In that skirmish more than 8000 soldiers of Red army were killed.

Burley Mission

In 1944 September, America sent the Hurley Mission to China to bring peace among them. But that effort met with a failure.

The Marshall Mission

In the second world war when the defeat of Japan was confirmed the Kuomintang and communists wanted to recover the territories captured by Japan. In 1945 when Russia declared war against Japan, it delighted the communists. The General of the Red army ordered the recovery of the places acquired by Japan. Though Chiang opposed this, the communists did not approve this. So after the II World War there was an opportunity for a civil war between them. So President Truman of America sent George Marshall to meet both the groups. Since both of them could not accept his ideas Marshall's effort also ended in fiasco.

Civil War

After the failure of the plan of Marshall both of them clashed. Chiang was able to stabilize his position in the urban areas due to the support of USA. But the communists were popular in the rural areas. The Kuomintang lost their popularity. In 1948 the name of the Red Army was shifted as 'Peoples Liberation Army'. Its general Lys Pia Wao defeated the Kuomintang at many places. IN 1949 major portions of China came under the communists. On October 1, 1949 Mao announced the birth of peoples Republic of China. Chiang and his supporters had to fled to Formosa.

Manchurian Issue (1931)

Introduction

While the Meiji Restoration made Japan as a modern state, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 enhanced her as an imperial power. The policy of aggression, economic imperialism etc., also developed with her. Japan which was known as Eastern Britain was particular in establishing an empire like Britain. In 1895 due to her victory over China she was able to get Formosa Island and many trade concessions. In the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 assisted her to enhance her status and to involve in aggressions, in 1904 – 05 she defeated Russia and obtained South Sahagalín Island, Lictung Peninsula etc.. South Manchuria became her sphere of influence, in 1910 Japan annexed Korea.

I World War and Japan

While the western powers were deeply involved in the war in Europe, Japan was able to enhance her status gradually in East Asia without any opposition. She entered the war against Germany. The Shantung Peninsula and the lease Port Kiawocho, the areas under the sphere of influence of Germany were annexed by her. In the Pacific Ocean it took away Carolin, Marshall Islands etc., It thrust the 21 demands on China and China had to accept majority of them without and opposition. Even Asia, was forced to recognize her special rights of Japan in China. After the First World War in the peace conference Japan functioned as a big power. So the requests of China were all neglected. In the League of Nations Japan was given the status of a super power.

Washington Conference (1922)

In the year 1922 countries like America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan met at Washington to avoid the naval competition in East Asia. In that Japan was allowed to have a navy next to America and Britain in size.

Tanaka Memorial

After the Washington Conference Japan did not take part in any aggression. Tanaka, the Japanese Premier prepared a report regarding the future plan of Japan. In that it was stated that Manchuria and Mangolia were necessary for Japan's defence and development. In 1934 she announced another doctrine of imperialistic expansion, which was known as Japan's Muncce Doctrine of imperialistic expansion, which was known as Japan's Muncce Doctrine. It insisted that no European power should interface in China and other East Asian territories because they are under the spheres of influence of Japan.

Manchurian Crisis

Manchurian was the north eastern province of China. Japan had already obtained the right to establish railways there. It was gradually widening her economic imperialism there. Finally it decided to establish her political supremacy there due to the following reasons

1. There were many coal and iron mines in Manchuria. They were the essential raw materials for the Japanese industrial growth.
2. Manchuria was a suitable and congenial place for the occupation of the growing population of Japan.

3. The great depression, which affected the nations of the world war after the first world war, in 1930 affected Japan also. Such Financial crisis led even to political instability. So set right her economy it had to occupy Manchuria.
4. The growing strength of the army compelled the generals to stress the politicians. They wanted to capture power by murdering the political leaders. The military activities Paved the way for the Japanese annexation of Manchuria.

China's Retaliation

The Chinese nationalists by united action wanted to put an end to the aggressive attitude of Japan. They established many rival railways against the Japanese south Manchurian railway. They refused to repay the 15 crore yen obtained from Japan. They did not execute the provisions of the treaties already met with China. The Japanese goods were boycotted. While the anti Japanese feeling was at its peak the Japanese secret police officer Nagamura was murdered in inner Mangolia by the Chinese soldiers. This created an aggravated situation.

The beginning of aggression

In 1931 the Japanese railway near Mukhden was shattered by a bomb blast. This was an opportune movement for Japan to oppose China. So to protect her Railway Japan sent an army. That army captured Mukhden and other important cities. Without declaring a war Japan continued her annexations through aggression. Further they treated this as Manchurain incident.

The Action by the League of Nation

China took this issue to the council of the League and requested to remove the aggressions in Manchuria by Japan. Since Japan was a member of the council she refused to accept the request of China unanimously. As per the principle of collective security the League should take the action of economic blockade. The world economic position did not allow the League to take such an action. No action was also taken against Japan.

Lytton Commission

Under the Presidentship of Lytton a commission consisting of representatives from five countries was appointed. It was to look into the affairs of China. The commission visited Manchuria and prepared a report. But that report

was only to appease Japan.

The end of Manchurian aggression

When 11 months, while the Lytton commission was preparing its reports, Japan had brought the entire Manchuria under its control. Then it declared that new state as Manchuko. It was an independent nation. Manchu ruler Fu-Yi was made as its defectors ruler. As the League declared that the League members should not approve that new state Japan withdraw herself from the League of nations.

The Significance of Manchurian Issue

1. It created a severe crisis after the first world war.
2. The League could not take severe action against this. So the League lost its value.
3. Britain and France too followed a policy of oscillation.
4. It was a threat to world peace.
5. It encouraged future aggressors such as Germany and Italy.

Results

1. It encouraged Japan to continue her aggressions further, so it annexed Jehol province.
2. To stop this China in 1933 at Tonku signed a truce.
3. After the Marcopolobridge incident of 1937 Japan captured almost all the coastal areas of China.
4. This undeclared was became a part of the second world war in 1941.

Second Sino-Japanese War and Second World War

Introduction

After the aggression of Manchuria in 1931 Japan decided to bring China completely under the control. In 1937 without any declaration she opened the war with China arbitrarily. This war lasted between 1937 and 1941 as the second Sino – Japanese war. Though the western powers condemned the aggressive attitude of Japan and supported China, they did not offer any military help. Further the western powers were concentrating more on the world war II which commenced in

1939. On 6, December 1941 when Japan attacked Pearl Harbour the second World war was brought into the East Asian Sphere. So the allied powers supported to China was not sufficient because they were taking hectic efforts against the Nazi Germany for their survival. Anyhow the allied powers emerged victorious over the Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis. Thus the victory of the allies was the victory of China.

Causes

China was also responsible for the second Sino – Japanese war of 1937 – 1941. The following were the causes for that war.

1. The weakness of China and the confrontations between the Kuomintang and communists in China encouraged Japan to adopt the policy of aggression.
2. The attitude of Chiang Kai Shek was also favourable to Japan. He was particular in suppressing the communists rather than removing the aggressions of Japan. He treated the activities of the communists were considered as a heart disease.
3. Chiang had a false notion that by appeasing Japan she can satisfy Japan. So in 1933 he signed the Treaty of Tanku with Japan. This was an indirect support of Chiang to Japan to occupy Manchuria.
4. Japan engaged herself in the aggressive war due to the following causes.
 - a. The Manchurian victory encouraged her to involve in further aggressions.
 - b. The joy in creating the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis with the aggressive powers such as the Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.
 - c. The weakness of the League of Nations was also an impetus for Japan.
5. The activities of the extreme nationalists of China too induced Japan.
 - a. The murder of a Japanese physician in the Kwantung Province.
 - b. The murder of the security officer of the Hongkow embassy.
 - c. The Killing of the Japanese naval officers in the international colony of Japan
 - d. The strong anti Japanese propaganda of the Chinese extreme nationalists, the agitations against Japan, the boycott of Japanese commodities and the damages caused to the Japanese properties etc. induced the fury of Japan.
6. The successful aggressions of Japan also encouraged her to continue her unlawful activities.

- a. The establishment of an independent area called Manchuko in Manchuria.
 - b. The capture of the province of Jehol in 1933.
 - c. The control of inner Mongolia before 1935.
 - d. The bringing up of the Chinese provinces such as Shantung, Hoppei, Shensi, Sihar etc., under her supremacy.
 - e. The announcement of the Japanese Monroe doctrine in 1934 and the warning given by that to the Western powers to check their interference in the eastern hemisphere.
 - f. The narrow minded nationalistic attitude and the madness for war of the Chinese became popular in Japan.
7. Japan got perplexed at the unity of the Kuomintang and communist parties of China against Japan. So to avoid the united action of China. Japan decided to have an upper hand in the Chinese territories.

Immediate Cause

Japan was awaiting an opportunity to attack China. On 7, July, 1937 near the Marco Polo bridge at Luckocowcia a Japanese soldier was missing. When Japan wanted to search him in the nearby Chinese area the Chinese warriors refused to permit them to do so. So immediately the cannons began to roar and the war started.

Course of the War

Fall of Peking

As soon as the war started, the Chinese by forgetting all their political and party affinities united under Chiang Kai Shaik for joint action. The capital Peking was besieged. The Chinese government to avoid heavy losses vacated that city. So Peking came under the control of Japan.

Attack of Shangkai

Japan then attacked Shangkai, which was known for its industrial as well as economic prosperity. Japan believed that she can restrain the sources of China by capturing that. But the Chinese defended that city effectively with honour.

Fall of Nanking

The Japanese attacked Nanking all on a sudden. The Chinese lost their balance. So they vacated that city during December 1937. Nanking fell and that was looted. Nearly 10,000 lives irrespective of women and Children were taken

up as Prisoners. The nations of the world condemned the barbaric massacre of Japan. So Japan yielded for peace talks. As the conditions stipulated by Japan were unacceptable Chiang Kai Sheik negative them.

Fall of North China

Japan continued her attacks further. The Japanese army which proceeded northwards captured Tientsin. Subsequently all the territories north of the yellow river came under control of Japan.

Fall of Hongkow

After the fall of Nanking, Hongkow became the capital of Nationalist China. Though the Japanese endeavoured to capture it, during October 1938, the Chinese repulsed the attack. The capital was shifted to Sungking.

Fail of Canton

Japan captured Canton mainly to arrest the arrival of foreign support to China through that. Anyhow before 1938 important Chinese ports and railways came under the control of Japan.

The Chinese opposition

The Japanese army which was a trained and powerful one was capable of overcoming the Chinese army very easily. So the Chinese had to change their tactics of warfare. The Chinese destroyed the Japanese transport and communication processes. They even adopted the scorched earth policy. So the Japanese were unable to gain the expected economic prospects from China, The Japanese did not anticipate such an effect from the Chinese attack. From that time onwards their progress was curtailed.

Japan undertook many reconstruction programmes in the Chinese provinces which were under his control. Japan declared that it was its main duty to wipe out communism. Japan wanted to create factions among the Kuomintang and Communists. It pointed out that it will offer all the assistance to Chiang Kai Sheik to extinct communism. It also established the 'people revolution party' in China. It sought the support of the selfish minded Chinese politicians. It established the Munchuko and other dummy governments in inner Mongolia. Japan wanted to establish a shadow government in China. But after the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leftist leader Wang Ching Wei with the support of Chiang Kai Sheik established a government. It was treated as the government of Reforms.

But this government was only in paper.

Attack of Pearl Harbour (1941)

Upto this period there was a separate war between China and Japan. Even though the Second World War started on 1, September 1939, in the forest the Sino – Japanese rival wars were going on. The western powers offered only moral support to China. America did not participate in the II world war till December 1941. But its relation with Japan was deteriorating. Japan wanted to Capture Indo-China and Indonesia, the East Asian Colonies for the Western nations. America opposed it vehemently and warned Japan severely. The American laws were altered to assist China. Japan set aside its commercial contacts with USA. This was retarded by USA and tension mounted between these two countries. While both the countries engaged in talks, Japan without any prior intimation on 6, December 1941 attacked the American harbor Navy to be an inert one in the pacific territories. Japan without any opposition continued her acts of aggression. So USA declared war on Japan. Japan too announced it on the next day. Thus the Second World war was brought to the east Asian sector.

Second World War and East Asia

After the Japanese attack of pearl harbor. China associated herself with the allied powers. USA and Great Britain immediately came forward to help China. This helped the Chinese to be vigorous and it inculcated strength and confidence among the Chinese. But as they had to counter the attacks of the Nazi Germany they did not render a total support. Further they gave importance to the war in the European sector. Since most of the Chinese sea ports and pacific coastal areas of China were under the control of Japan, the allied powers could not extend full support to China. In 1941 Russia, one of the allied powers had signed a truce with Japan. In 1941 Germany, the Axis power attacked Russia. But Japan did not attack Russia. Russia was also very cautious in avoiding a confrontation with Japan because Russia was indulged in a war with Germany. So Russia could not support China. But the allied powers assisted China through the powerful aircrafts of USA. The American Military Advisor called Joseph Stillwell was sent to China. These efforts enabled China to avoid Japan by her defensive war fare. As Japan was devoting its attention towards South East Asian Countries she did not attack China vehemently. Japan, after annexing

Indo-China easily, was able to subdue Hongkong, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Phillipines, Indonesia etc. At this critical Juncture the Chinese Communists and Kuomintang were quarrelling with each other and never cared to avoid the threat of Japan totally.

Cairo Conference 1943

While the Second World War was going on from 22nd to 26th November 1943, American President Roosevelt, British Premier Churchill and Chinese President Ching Kai Sheik met at Cairo and had talks. The plan for the war in the East Asian front was discussed. They insisted that Japan should return all the territories captured by her after 1894. They came to the conclusion that Korea should be an independent country.

In December 1943, Churchil and Roosevelt met Stalin at Tehran and had talks with him. In that meet Russia announced that it will start the war on Japan after six months after the end of the war.

Surrender of Japan

During July 1947, the leaders of the allied powers met anPostsdom and warned Japan to surrender unconditionally. Japan did not pay and heed. So to bring the war on Japan. On 9th August 1945 another atom bomb was dropped on Nagasagi. On 13th August 1945 Japan surrendered unconditionally. On 2nd September 1945 at the warship called Missouri the surrender treaty was signed.

Only because of the efforts of the allied powers China won the second Sino-Japanese war. It was a fight between America and Japan.

Results

1. The Chinese Republic established in 1911 was not at all a complete independent state.
2. China was influenced by foreigners and popularity.
3. The Second world war made China as a sovereign state.
4. In the Far East Japan met with a total failure. Its economic and military strength were all destroyed.
5. Nationalist China was given the status of a super power and was included as a permanent member of the Security Council with veto power.
6. Its economic resources were all at stake due to her constant wars.
7. There was inflation which affected the middle class people.

8. The welfare of the people were not at all considered and that affected the prestige of the Kuomintang party.
9. Due to the disappearance of the enemy of Japan, there emerged the possibility of a civil war between the communists and Kuomintangs.
10. The Chinese involved in power politics with zeal and enthusiasm. It came to an end with the success of the communists.

Communist Rule in China

Introduction

On 1, October 1949 the "Peoples Republic of China" was constituted. Mao Tse Tung became the President of that Republic and he was also the leader of the Chinese communist party. Chow En Lal became the Prime Minister. The Communism or the Dictatorship of the Proletariat was established. It was a disciplined party with centralized powers. It controlled the government, army, public relations institutions etc. Radio, Newspaper, Cinema education were the monopoly of the communist party. But people were allowed to participate in the local government institution.

Functioning

During the initial stage the party functioned on the basis of three things.

1. The organic law of the Chinese people's government.
2. The Organic Law of the Chinese People's Political.
3. The Chinese people's common plan.

By the constitution of 1954 such changes were introduced. As it was Russia, no immediate extreme measures were undertaken. The surplus lands, houses and agricultural implements were all forfeited. But the peasants and small scale industries were not at all affected. Big Industries, the properties of previous governments were nationalized. Land revenue was reduced. Lands were distributed. The merchants and land lords were not at all affected.

Land Reforms

1. Land

To the ancient and age old land owner system was discussed and revolutionary decisions were taken. In 1950 the Land Reform Act was passed. According to that

- a. The individual possession of land, which led to exploitation by land lords, was abolished.
- b. The lands and implements of the land lords were forfeited and distributed to the landless farmers.
- c. Before 1952, 100 million acres of land were distributed among the 300 million landless labourers.

2. Joint Farming System

- a. To achieve self sufficiency in food production the joint farming system was introduced.
- b. The problems in this regard at Russia during the efforts of Stalin were borne in mind.
- c. It was executed in three stages.
 1. The peasants were given the entire monopoly in production, consumption and distribution.
 2. The agricultural implements and workers were all united for the sake of joint protective form of agriculture. They had the right to leave that joint venture. If they are not interested in them.
 3. The right of possession over the land was denied. So land became an inseparable part of the joint farming institution.

The co-operation created among the riots by proper publicity led to the success of the joint farming system.

Economic Reforms

1. In 1949 the economic condition was a deplorable one. There was inflation. The financial position was not at all a stable one.
2. In 1949 the new government introduced the people's currency.
3. Through fixation of wages and salary and control of prices economic measures were made firm.
4. Price index system was followed to fix up the wages of the labourers.
5. The transport systems were widened to take up the finished products to the different parts of the country.
6. New sales tax was introduced on agricultural produces, trade, industrial production etc.

7. Income tax was also collected. These hectic economic affairs reduced the drawbacks of inflation to a large extent.

Communes

1. To introduce the drastic changes in the social and economic life of China the commune system was introduced in 1958.
2. The communes served as the basic unit of Chinese Society.
3. 500 million farmers were divided into 24000 communes.
4. Each and every commune had 1000 to 10,000 families.
5. The communes had the right to deal with administration, production, consumption and distribution.
6. The commune system was expected to introduce real socialism in the Society.
7. But the Chinese peasants did not accept the commune system whole heartedly.
8. The farmers did not want the society to function like the army. So the commune system was not a successful one.

Industrialization

1. The new government devoted much attention in making China as an industrial nation.
2. At the initial state private individuals were given their share and a slow measure was adopted.
3. In due course stern measures were undertaken and individual efforts were restricted.
4. The government itself began to adopt its own industrial policy.
5. From 1953 onwards five years plans were introduced and importance was assigned to the development of large scale industries.
6. By an agreement with Russia in 1950, China obtained 300 million dollars as loan.
7. Many Russian technicians also came to China and many Chinese Youth were sent to Russia to get technical trainings.
8. As the first five year plan was a successful one the target of the second plan was raised. That also permitted to China to be successful in its industrialization.

9. As per the statistical figures given by China the following were the production during the period between 1952 and 1956.

Iron & Steel	-	1.35 Million Metric Tons to 5.35 Million Metric Tons
Coal	-	1.9 Million Metric Tons to 5.94 Million Metric Tons
Electricity	-	7.26 Million Metric Tons to 19.3 Million Metric Tons
Element	-	2.86 Million Metric Tons to 6.86 Million Metric Tons
Machinery	-	13.7 Million Metric Tons to 28 Million Metric Tons

The Great Leap Forward Movement (1958)

1. To speed up the economic achievements of the country. "The Great Leap Forward Movement" was started in the year 1958.
2. This was started to bridge the gap of 100 years of progress between China and Western Countries.
3. The Chinese wanted to supersede Britain within 15 years.
4. To enhance the production of iron, electricity, coal etc., targets were fixed.
5. By utilizing the available manpower in the society it was tried to increase production.
6. In 1958 nearly six lakhs of furnaces were established in the backyard of the houses.
7. Iron and coal production was doubled.
8. Production of instruments was increased by three times.
9. Production of oil was increased by 50% and electricity was raised by 40%.

Cultural Revolution

After 15 years of stability of communist regime people were given the right of expression. In 1957 Mao announced that 1000 flowers should blossom and 100 principles emerge. He believed that thoughts, culture and traditions born out of revolutions. Till the total removal of conservatism revolts should continue. The criticism about communism was condemned. The old ideas, culture and customs were all opposed by him by a revolutionary spirit. So it was known as cultural revolution by him by a revolutionary spirit. So it was known as cultural revolution. By utilizing this as an opportunity he wanted to remove the opportunists, capitalists and those who caused chaos were all removed from power. A

student's army called Red Guards was constituted to carry out the above measure. They spread this cultural revolution throughout China. Mao wedded his political enemies and made himself as a great leader.

Mao Tse Tung (1893 – 1976)

Introduction

The history of Mao Tse Tung and the communist party are closely related to each other. From 1927 to 1976 he was quite popular in the political of China. In the modern China he contributed a lot. By a cultural revolution he wanted to create a social change and by that he was particular in introducing drastic changes in the Chinese society and politics.

Early Life

Mao, born in an agricultural family in 1893 was a born revolutionary. His father wanted to grow him as an agriculturist. Mao did not accept such things. He left the house and reached Changga served as a clerk in the Peking University library in 1918. He was captivated by the principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He became a member of the Tung Meng Hui or Sen. He was even attracted by Prof. Chen TuHsi. His newspaper 'New Youth' was an inspiration for Mao. Because of his knowledge about the Russian Revolution he studied the principles of KarlMarx. In 1919 he became a member of the Marxian Research committee. In 1921 when the Chinese communist party was established he was one of the 12 Members of the party.

Autumn Harvest of Uprising

Upto 1927 the Chinese communist party functioned along with the Kuomintang party. In 1927 both the parties gave up their contacts. The Kuomintangs vehemently attacked the Chinese communists. At this juncture Mao visited the villages of the Kiangtshi province and induced the farmers. This is known as Autumn Harvest Uprising.

During this period changes were introduced in the leadership of communism also. ChienTuHsiu was replaced by Mao Tse Tung. To convert the farmers into rebels he founded the Red Army. At Whan in 1927 the White Terror caused a lot of havocs to the communists. But without any hesitation they continued their fighting. The peasants were asked to take up arms. In 1930 there

were more than 15 Red Army bases in provinces like KiangtshiFunan etc. Chinese Soviets were also established. In 1931 at Juichin in Kinangshi the central rural workers. Government was established. It was declared as the Chinese Soviet Republic Mao became its president.

The Long March (1934)

Between 1930 and 1933 the Kuomintang rule attacked the Soviets at Kiangtshi for four times. But the Red Army repulsed those attacks. In 1933 the Kuomintang army for the fifth term encircled the Kiangtshi region in larger quantities. The Communists by breaking the siege came out and started the Long March. There were 85,000 soldiers and 15,000 party and Government officials. From Kiangtshi they started their move towards. South West and then to the North. After crossing 6000 miles, 11 provinces, many vast rivers and have mountains they settled there in a safe place surrounded by mountains. The Long March occupies a significant place in the History of China. On its March the Red army adopted the following eight point code.

1. They replaced all the articles used.
2. The straw mats used by them were returned to the peasants.
3. They were kind and courteous and helped all at times of need.
4. All the articles borrowed were returned.
5. Damaged goods were replaced by new things.
6. They were sincere and honest in all their contact with the farmers.
7. They obtained everything only after making the payment.
8. Importance was assigned for the maintenance of health and hygiene.

Various reform activities and progressive land measures were under taken by them.

National United Front

In 1936 the Sian incident took place. While the Chinese Communists wanted to remove the danger of the Japanese, the Kuomintangs under Chiang Kai Sheik tried to crush the communists. Chiang who refused to accept the appeal of the communists in eliminating the Japanese, was imprisoned. Mao by sending Chou En Lai was able to make a compromise with him. Mao and his followers came forward to bring an autonomous regime under the control of a National Government. So the United front was formed to fight out the Japanese

aggression.

From 1937 to 1945 the communists were stem in opposing the Japanese. Though there were differences of opinions among the communists and Kumingtangs the fight against the Japanese was not given up. The Red army was also growing in strength. In 1945 when Japan surrendered there were nearly three million soldiers in the Red army.

The Civil War

The surrender of Japan brought those areas which were under the aggression of Japan. This led to the rivalry between the communists and Kuomintang. A civil war was inevitable. America sent her Foreign Secretary George Marshall to China to bring peace between the rival groups. As it did not succeed in 1948 the civil war broke out. The communists formed the people's Liberation army under Lin Piawo. The corruptive and inefficient Kuomintang army was defeated totally. On 1, October 1949, Mao Tse Tung established the people's Republic of China at Peking. He became the Chairman of that Republic.

His Principles and Ideas

1. New Democracy :

Mao felt that China was not conducive for a total socialist change. As China comprised of farmers it was even unfit for class struggles. The mixed economy, having the public and private sectors was considered fit to China. Immediate land reforms were expected. To carry it out a joint rule was constituted with farmers, labourers and national bourgeoisie. Gradually the bourgeoisie will be sent out and the dictatorship of the proletariat will be instituted. Mao declared that Nationalism, Democracy and people's livelihood, the three principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen will be his New Democracy.

2. Freedom of Expression :

To order temporary freedom of expression Mao declared let a Hundred flower blossom.

3. Cultural Revolution

Mao insisted that the conservative ideas, cultures, customs and habits should be abolished and a new cultural revolution should be introduced. The bourgeoisie element in art and literature should be removed. The capitalist sympathisers and modernists. Who create chaos and confusions in the

party should be avoided. He was particular in avoiding sectarianism and unorthodox principles.

4. Armed Revolution

He declared that “the political power grows out of the barrel of a gun” Only by an armed revolution socialistic society can be created. He gave importance to mass peasant movement. Rivalry and competition will form the basis for social activities.

Estimate:

He was the leader who established a strong and powerful rule in China. He cleverly introduced the Marxian Principles according to time and need. He converted the Manchu autocracy into dictatorship of proletariat. He introduced a strong and centralized administration. While Chiang made China as a prestigious whole nation, Mao Tse Tung converted China as a super power. He was the iron man of China. He is even hailed as the God of China. He rose to power quickly. He avoided disintegration and gave way to disciplined administration. Important was assigned to the abilities of the farmers. He was a pragmatist and positive political thinker. He believed that the communists “were not frightened, not conquered, not annihilated”.

Cultural Revolution

Introduction

Cultural revolution was the great proletarian revolution and led to social, political and cultural transformations in China. It began in 1965 as the brain child of Mao Tse Tung. It was attempted to create an awakening in the minds of the youth. With the belief that political changes will be possible by social revolutions, this effort was made. The feelings of the scholars, writers, artists and others blossomed as a revolution after 1965. This revolution destroyed the capitalist social set up and converted China as the garden of Mao's thinking and ideologies.

The Circumstances

1. a. The failure of the great forward leap movement and the communes led to economic chaos and mental distresses and distortions.
- b. The ways for the creation of socialism by quick and short cut methods met with disastrous ends.
- c. To hide the economic problems and political dissatisfactions a new turn was

needed.

2. a. The policies and principles of Mao Tse Tung met with critical situations.
 - b. It was believed that his approaches to his goal were “hasty and excessive”.
 - c. It was also felt that they are not suitable for practical life.
 - d. His great leap was criticized as “petty bourgeois fanaticism”
 - e. His commune system was ridiculed as the measures taken up by Don Quixote.
3. a. The removal of the personality cult adopted in Russia had its own echo in China.
 - b. The opposition to Stalinism and joint leadership in Russia to reflected in China.
 - c. The eighth National congress of the Chinese communists held in 1956 indirectly.
 - d. The treatment of the principles of Mao as the basis for communism was also opposed.
4. a. The differences of opinion which emerged between the Russian and Chinese leaders was also a cause for the cultural revolution.
 - b. Due to the strained relationship among them, Russia suddenly stopped all the helps rendered to China.
 - c. Border disputes also emerged.
 - d. Mao criticized the Russian leaders as ‘revisionists’
 - e. Majority of the people of China were unable to Cherish the policies of Mao and stressed the Russian help is quite essential for the economic development of China.
5. a. Liu-Shao-Chi, the President of the Chinese Republic and Teng Hsiao-ping the general secretary of the Chinese communist party opposed the principles and activities of Mao.
 - b. They wanted to follow a little bit deviated liberal track.
 - c. They pointed out that they should adjust with Russia.
 - d. But Mao criticized them as pro-capitalists and wanted to remove them from power.
6. a. The leaders of collective leadership were practical minded than Mao. They insisted that Mao should revise his policies and attitudes. They wanted to

adjust with the people of all walks of the society.

7. a. The rise of rightist principles in art and literature were not accepted the extremists in the communist party.
- b. The faith towards ancient literary glories and importance assigned to bodily pleasures were treated as anti-revolutionary procedures.
- c. Such things were treated as measures of bourgeois society.

The above circumstances led to the introduction of a revolution in the culture.

The emergence of the Revolution

In the daily News Paper called "Liberation Army" in December 1965 issue published an article which opposed the literature emerged on capitalism. This kindled the cultural revolution. All the works written mainly for literary flavor was condemned. Such writers were criticized as people who tried to safeguard and protect capitalists social setup. In June 1966 the posters attacking the Principles of the Peking University were found on the walls of Shanghai. It stirred the Chinese mass. It was felt that such kinds of literary works will not be beneficial for the society. They were afraid that they will lead to the road of capitalism.

At this critical juncture in August, 1965 at the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Party announced its decisions on great Proletarian Culture Revolution.

Spread of the Cultural Revolution

1. a. It was stressed that the conservative and bourgeois penetrated in the Chinese society should be abolished.
- b. According to that the Old Customs, Old Culture and Old Thinking should be removed.
- c. New Traditions, Customs, Thinking and Culture should replace them.
2. a. As a chief and prime measure of cultural revolution Mao was particulars in eliminating the leaders, who opposed his ideas, from the party.
- b. Liu Shao-Chi the president of the Republic, Teng-Hsiao-Ping the secretary of the Chinese communist party and Pen Chen. The Major of the city Peking were dismissed.
3. a. Cultural revolutionary groups were appointed at different levels.
- b. In November 1966 'The Central Cultural Revolutionary was its first chairman Ching-Chang wife of Mao was its first vice chairman.

- c. It had a Military Committee under Lin-Piao.
 - d. ChowEn-Lai was the head of the State Council. All of them served under the guidance and directives of Mao.
- 4.
- a. The Cultural revolution was popularized with the sufficient use of walls posters.
 - b. This less expensive communication process instilled an interest in the minds of the people regarding revolution.
 - c. Bombard the Head Quarters was the poster prepared by Mao Tse Tung.
 - d. These posters gained greater and quick mass support for the revolution.
- 5.
- a. Red guards was an Youth organization which took the spirit of revolution to every noon and corner of China.
 - b. The interested students from schools and colleges were selected to become the members of the Red guards.
 - c. They were given free passes in buses and railway to move any where in China.
 - d. They vehemently attacked and abolished old and conservative ideas and institutions.
 - e. They did not allow the panels having foreign influences.
 - f. They ransacked private property.
 - g. They issued new names to streets and roads. They called the street where the Russian embassy was located as 'Revisionists Road' condemned modern dresses and hair styles.
 - j. They used a 'small red book' as their bible.
- 6.
- a. A People's Liberation army army was constituted under the control of AluPiao.
 - b. It served as a political party.
 - c. This unique organization did yeoman service in promoting the revolution, even though its members had no uniform, ranks of stars.
 - d. They functioned as members of political parties.
 - e. They had their own new farms and industries.
- 7.
- a. As a final measure of the revolution, the power was captured from the hands of the reactionaries and conservatives.
 - b. The supports of Mao were all appointed in various institutions.
 - c. Revolutionary committees were appointed to administrator the country at

different levels.

d. In May 1968 all the 29 Chinese provinces were under the control of Mao.

End of the Cultural Revolution

With the capture of power by the Maoists from the capitalist roaders the Cultural Revolution came to an end. In April 1969 the ninth party congress unanimously elected Mao as the Chairman and Lin-Piao as Vice Chairman. The thoughts of Mao were treated as the guiding principles of the party.

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The Significance of the Cultural Revolution

According Mao, Thought, Cultural, Traditions etc., Emerge out of agitations and rebellions. The rebellions should be continued till the old thoughts, ideas and institutions disappear. They are treated as a cultural revolution by Mao. The cultural revolution in China removed conservatism. The bourgeois tendency lost its value. But the activities of the red guards expose the activities of the terrorists and extremists. Mao by adopting this technique removed his enemies. The Great Leap movement and the communes established then were able to put an end to individual rights, capitalists economy etc., The communist party also gained disciplined regular and systematic approach. It prevented the idea of revisionism in China. It widened the break between China and Russia. Mao gained unshakable political position in China. His opponents lost their significance. Being a rectification movement it put an end to the various defects and drawbacks in the Chinese politics and society. The Little Red Book became the bible of the mass of China. It inculcated a sharpened political awakening among the people of China. It raised Mao to the status of Stalin of Russia and the Maoist culture dominated the different spheres of China.

Foreign Policy of Communist China

Introduction

The foreign policy of a country will centre around its geographical setting, economic background, political principles and cultural heritage. The foreign policy

of China too depends upon such factors. It is treated as the combination or compound of Han imperialism, Chinese Nationalism and the diplomacy of Mao Tse Tung. Mao Tse Tung and his followers had their own national ideas about communism. So preservation of Chinese sovereignty, integration and nationalism formed the basis for its foreign policy. One can notice the availability of Marxian and Maoist principles in them. There are different stages in the foreign policy of China.

Foreign Policy between 1949 and 1952

During this period the foreign policy of China centred around the fact that China should be recognized as a member of UNO. China was particular in spreading communism in Asia and to assist the nations to obtain freedom from the clutches of the imperial powers. It was a period of cold war between Russia and USA. Mao Tse Tung declared that China will support Russia in its war with USA. China's relation with western powers and America were not at all cordial. They opposed each other. Further USA and Western Countries recognized only the Government under Chiang Kai Shek, located at Taiwan. At the non-aligned countries. But it adopted the policy of aggression with Tibet and interfered in the Korean war. So the neighbouring powers had their doubts about the views of China.

Second Stage (1952 – 1958)

During this period China succeeded in her endeavors to have friendly relations with the non-aligned countries. In the Bandung conference held in 1955 it exposed itself as a friend and ally of Afro Asian countries. The relation with USA was not at all congenial. There were symptoms of breaches between its contacts with Russia. At the international level it was opposing the super powers. In 1956 when Britain fought with Egypt due to the Suez Canal issue, China condemned her. In the Arab-Israel conflict it took decisions in favour of the Arabs.

To capture Taiwan and to annex it with China certain Military efforts were taken. When the seventh fleet of USA was protecting it communist China could not do anything. As China could not get any support from Russia that too was a disappointment for her.

Third Stage (1958 – 70)

It was the period in which China's relation with USSR became strained.

There were ideological differences. Mao condemned Khrushchev as a revisionist. He also declared that the Military alliance is withdrawn. When the Tibetans revolted against China, they were suppressed ruthlessly. Dalailama, the head of Tibet fled to India and there he was given asylum. So China began to treat India as an enemy. In 1962 after crossing the Mac Mohan Line conducted a treacherous attack on India. Then she began to act as the head of the third world countries. Due to the breach with Russia she began to treat herself as the head of the communist countries. During this period China was able to produce atom bombs.

Fourth Stage (1970 – 76)

While Russia and China began to hate each other USA came nearer to China. Because of the relation with USA, China was able to get a place in the UNO and the Nationalist China was replaced by people's China in the Security council.

India and China

Due to commercial contacts and spread of Buddhism in China there were cultural contacts between those two ancient countries. Chiang Kai Shek offered a helping hand to India during her freedom struggle. Even after the freedom, the cordial relation continued. After the second world war when there was a civil war between the Kuomintang and the Chinese communists during 1948 -1949 India maintained neutrality. In 1949 when Mao Tse Tung emerged victorious in the civil war. Under him the people's Republic of China was established.

End of Good Feeling (1950 – 1960)

The cordial and friendly relations continued when the people's Republic was established. India was the first non-communist country which recognized communist China. India fought for communist China's place in the UNO.

In 1950 when the Chinese army entered Tibet. India was alarmed. Anyhow in 1954 by signing a treaty with China, India approved China's sovereignty over Tibet.

PanchSheel

Though India did not approve China's attitude towards Tibet both India and China signed the renowned Panch Sheet treaty. According to that both of them accepted the following things.

1. Both will respect each others territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non aggression.
3. Non-intervention in others domestic affairs
4. Mutual benefits and equality.
5. Peaceful co-existence

This further enhanced the cordially between them. India permitted China to have trade centres in India at places like New Delhi Calcuta and Kalimpong. India got the opportunity to have a trade centre at Gangtok in Tibet.

In South East Asia India refused to sign the South East Asian treaty organization arranged by USA. Further India maintained neutrality in the international activities pertaining to China. When India took efforts to bring the Korean War (1950 – 53) to an end, China applauded the efforts of India. Both of them had uniform opinions with regard to imperialistic colonies and apartheid. In the Afro-Asian Bandung conference both the countries functioned in an united way. India's five year plans, economic development etc. kindled the fury of China. The failure of the Great Leap movement and commune system, the rift with reconsider her policies with India. Further the protection given to Dalalama in 1959 by India infuriated China further. So there was breach between them.

China diverted her attention to the Indian borders to avoid her difficulties. She in a map showed some of the Indian territories as areas inside China. India brought it to the notice of China and China vaguely replied that the defeat will be rectified. But soon they declared it as a correct map. It also refused to accept the Mac Mohan Line. She claimed Ladakh and Aghsaichim area. There was a tension. In 1959 nine Indians were killed. To settle this issue the two Prime Ministers met at Delhi. But no decision were arrived at. Even after that many violations and firing took place.

Indo-Chinese War

On October 1962 China carried out the full fledged attack. As India was under the impression that there is no possibility of a war between China and India, she did not take serious efforts in the border land. So China engaged in an attack in Nefa and Ladakh fronts. India sought the support of USA and that was conceded. Russia did not support China and maintained neutrality. Anyhow China made a unilateral withdrawal upto certain extent.

This Indo-Chinese war affected the Afro-Asian nations. So Prime Ministers Bahandaranayake of Colombo with the support of nations like Cambodia, Burma, Indonesia, Ghana etc., proposed the Colombo plan. India accepted that plan. But China without paying and heed continued her aggression. In the Indo-Pakistan war, China offered financial and military assistance to Pakistan. In the Indo-Pakistan conflicts of 1964 and 1971 China accused India as an aggressor and extended her helps to Pakistan.

India efforts of Peace

Though China adopted an anti-Indian Policy India continues her policy of non-alignment. India stressed that the National China should be replaced by the people's China in the UNO. India is also prepared to settle the issues by talks. During 1979 during the rule of Janatha party attempts were made to revive peace. The diplomatic relations were revived. Then the Foreign Minister Vajpayee went to China in 1979 to have talks. But, as China was involved in Vietnam war the proposed talks did not take place. In 1988 then the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi went to China. That was also a turning point in the foreign policy of India.

Russia and China

Mao Tse Tung on 1, October 1949 announced the people's Republic of China. He had won the internal civil war. Kuomintang rule was shifted to Taiwan. Mao's victory in this regard was mainly due to the military support rendered by Russia. This victory of China was the success for its foreign policy. This was also a victory for Russia in its cold war with USA.

Period of Honeymoon

At the initial period China and Russia had close relations with them. This created a new encouragement to communism. In 1949, Mao declared his pro-Russian policy. The new constitution also had the mention about Russian's friendship.

Russia was the first country which recognized the communist rule in China. Russia also insisted that in the UNO the representation should be assigned only to communist China. During the cold war period there was differences of opinion about Russia and USA regarding the validity of the Chinese government Russia further stated that she will not attend the meetings of the Security Council till the Kuomintang China is accepted as a member.

Russia signed the Treaty of Friendship Alliance and Mutual Assistance in 1950 with China. By this treaty both the countries agreed to assist each other mutually in all international issues. Russia further came forward to render economic assistance to China. She gave up the control of the Manchurian Railway to China. Russia further did a lot for industrializing and modernizing China. The Moscow-Peking Axis played a significant role in the international politics. Russia came forward to help China in her nuclear development.

The Strain

After 1955 the honeymoon came to an end.

1. Though both of them stood with one another in the international measures with regard to national policies they had different views.
2. China began to criticize the policies of support by Russia to the newly emerged states.
3. China was able to notice that there are differences in their ideologies even regarding communism.
4. In 1960 when Khrushchev introduced the de-Stalinization policy, the Chinese leaders refused to accept it. Mao felt that as a challenge against his leadership.
5. The great Leap movement of China and the cultural revolution was not at all approved by Russia.
6. After 1956 when Russia began to support the policy of peaceful co-existence she believed that there will not be hitch between her and USA.
7. Russia felt that there will be no third world war. But China had no such ideas.
8. In 1955 when Khrushchev and Bulganin visited India and obtained a warm welcome China could not relish such activities of Russia.
9. In 1958 Russia did not offer a helping hand to China to annex Quemoy, Matsu islands China got annoyed and irritated.
10. Russia did not endorse the border dispute between India and China (1962)
11. In 1959 during his visit to China, Khrushchev asked for the operation of a Radio-station from China and permission for refueling and repairing Russian ships in China. China denied both these requests of China. The Russian leaders became furious.
12. In 1961, Albania, China supported Albania.
13. All on a sudden Russia recalled her technicians and experts from China.

Russia also reduced the supply of oil to China.

14. Russia refused to assist China in production of an atom bomb.

15. The method followed by Russia in Cuban issue was criticized by China. Thus gradually the relation between Russia and China became strained.

Border Dispute

In between Russia and China there is a border of 4500 miles long. This was fixed by unjust and unfair treaties as stated by Mao Tse Tung in 1963. He insisted that the areas taken up by Russia by compulsion should be returned to her. So there was a tension in the border. On the basis of Ussuri river region there was a clash and there was a chance for a war.

Even after Khrushchev this tension continued. In 1966 Kosygin, the premier of Russia met Chou En Lai the Prime Minister of China. This reduced the tension to some extent.

The difference of opinion between these two communist countries created factions among the communist parties of different parts of the world. This reduced the strength of communism. Even a small country like Albania began to oppose Russia. The difference between these two countries enabled America to come nearer to America. In 1971 the American President visited Peking. Now Peoples China is a member of the UNO.

China After Mao Tse Tung

The year 1976 is the turning point in the history of China. In that year Mao Tse Tung and Chou En Lai died. After that there arose political rivalry in China. Many leaders who were antagonized by Mao came to the forefront. The allies of Mao were neglected. In the same year there were many natural calamities. There were floods and droughts. In the Tientsin there was a heavy earth quake and that affected many lives. The Chinese economy was dislocated.

Political Rivalry

The death of Mao Tse Tung on 9, September 1976 created a vacuum in the political leadership of China. Many political powers tried to come to the fore front. There was rivalry for power between Chiang Ching, the wife of Mao and other popular leaders of the central organization of the party. In that the wife of Mao was defeated. She and her associates were removed from power. They were known as Gang of Four. Chinang Chin, Wang Hung Wen, Sang Sun Chiavo, Ven

Yuan were the leaders thrown out of power.

HwaHuo Feng

He was made as the Prime Minister of China. He was an expert in agriculture. But he was not an expert in defence and foreign policy. He was neutral to all the members of the communist. He was the Chief of the army. Teng Chio Ring was made as the Foreign Minister.

Economic Development

He was particular in establishing discipline. Then he took actions against those who opposed him in the party. The economy of the state was reconstructed. The fundamental needs of the people were satisfied. The price rise was arrested.

Four modernization scheme

In 1975 January the people's national congress was convened. It planned an uniform scheme for the co-ordinated development of defence, industry and agriculture. It was the basis for the four modernization plan. Plans for the development of agriculture, industries, defence and science and technology were formed. This was a 10 year plan from 1976 – 1985. 120 new large industry plans were created. 10 iron and steel industries and 30 power plants and many Railway schemes were introduced. Economic and commercial treaties were signed with countries like Japan, Britain and France. In 1979 – 80 treaties were signed with European Common Market institutions and America steps were taken to create co-ordination in science and technology. China became a member of the international Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and development for achieving the financial requirements. After the introduction of another plan in 1978 – 79 within 16 years i.e. in 1995 China attained self sufficiency.

During the end of the eighties of the 20th Century the Communist Philosophy shattered into pieces in Russia and East European countries. But that did not affect China. China adopted market economy. China invites foreign institutions, investments and industrial techniques. In 1995 it became a member of the world trade organization.

Foreign Policy

TengChio Ping was the foreign minister who introduced a new foreign

policy. It contained mostly anti Russian approaches. A world united front was expected to be created against Russia. Kwa Kuo Feng and Chio Ping visited more than 50 countries. Leaders from 40 countries visited China.

Attack on Vietnam

In Indo-China while Vietnam emerged as a Military power, China looked at it with suspicion. The Vietnamese army penetrated into Cambodia. There prevailed cordial relationship between Vietnam and Russia. China was afraid the Moscow Hanoi Axis will endanger her safety. So it rendered its support to the existing Government of Combodia. In February 1979 complete military attack was made in Vietnam. The Vietnamese repulsed the attack and started a counter attack. So China was asked to withdraw her forces. But China mentioned that the Chinese attack of Vietnam was only to teach a lesson.

TengChavo Ping

In 1982 after Feng gave up his power ping became a popular leader in China. He appointed Chavo Chiang as the Prime Minister. Then Li Peng was appointed as Prime Minister. But Feng though was not in any power, he was powerful leader. In 1983 steps were taken to remove the supporters of Mao from power. In 1984 – 85 anti corruption movement was started. By that administrative defects were removed. Restrictions were imposed on News papers.

In 1986 the achievements of Mao were estimated again. By that it was told that Mao carried out many mistakes. In that year a students agitation also took people. This was suppressed on the ground that it was a bourgeois inducement.

New Constitution

In 1982 a new constitution was created. This was the fourth constitution introduced after the introduction of communism. In China there are 21 Provinces, five independent areas and three municipalities National peoples congress was made as the highest body in power. 2987 Members are elected to this from different parts of China by indirect election. That is having a tenure of five years. It has a ministry responsible to this. A Peoples Liberation army having 2.9 Million members was created. It was a staunch supporters in maintaining the administration. Only the communist party is the approved political parties in China.

In 1984 – 85 plan was arrange to modernize the army. It has Atom Bombs

and ICB Ms. It stands in the front in the Military strength in Asia.

After 1989 European Communist Governments fell and they were replaced by democratic Governments. It had its own echo over China. Chinese students agitated for democratic Government. By sitting in that square they refused to move. But the Chinese Government wanted to suppress it. Without prior notice by opening fire disbanded the crowd. More than 100 people died. As no one was interested to fight against communism, it continues as a single power.

Hon Kong Issue

Hong Kong was the British colony from the first opium war period onwards. Its economy and standard of living was high when compared to China. But the Chinese considered that as an insult. So they wanted to annex Hong Kong with China. In 1997 as a token of respect for the feelings of the Chinese Britain accepted to quit from Hong Know. Now it is with China.

Taiwan Issue

In the Taiwan islands the Kuomintang rule was started in 1949. The communists could not capture Taiwan. America's support favours this, Taiwan having a population of two corers of people, is an economically developed area. In 1995 elections were conducted on democratic lines. The efforts of the Peking Government to annex Taiwan is still a problem.

World Women's Conference

From September 4 to 15, 1995 the World Women's conference was convened. Nearly 36,000 women of non-government agencies participated in it. Attempts were made to enhance the status of Women. It decided to avoid female infanticide, Abortion, Sexual freedom etc. It also insisted that there should not be any disparity between men and women in various aspects such as human rights, development of Human resources etc.

A new turn in Indo – Chinese Relationship

China now tries to open her iron doors for foreign investment, trade and technological development. It tries to develop its economy by cordial relations with her neighbours. Only on this basis in 1988 Rajiv Gandhi, then the Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visited China. The Chinese premier Li Peng visited India. Many treaties were signed. The following was the export and import situation during 1990 – 91, 1994 – 95.

Export to China	1990 – 91 Rs. 32.70 Crores	1994 – 95 Rs. 681.18 Crores
Import from China	Rs. 56.5 Crores	Rs. 2102. 68 Crores

With regard to Kashmir issue China adopts majority views of the western powers. It stresses that India and Pakistan should settle their issue by talks. But the supply of arms and weapons to Pakistan by China is an imperishable activity.

On 28, November 1996 Chinese President Jiang Shemin visited China for the first time. It developed the cordial relationship between India and China. Four important treaties were signed them.

1. The first one was regarding the border. It was agreed that the existing border will be an accepted one. Both of them accepted to avoid attacks and to reduced their armaments.
2. In 1997 when Hognkong was handed over to China it was decided to open an Indian embassy there.
3. Both the countries agreed to give up the smuggling of drugs of intoxication.
4. Steps were taken to develop sea transport.

Thus at present these prevails peace and friendship between these two countries .