



# China

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# What factors led to chinese people to distrust and dislike the government

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- The warlord problem, foreign imperialism, may fourth movement, and the appeal of marxism
- Nationalism, democracy, and economic security for everyone
- Led to warlord uprisings and foreign imperialism
- Then as rival armies battled for control, the economy collapsed and millions of peasants suffered terrible hardships, famine, and attacks by bandits added to the misery

# Describe the conflict/civil war between the Guomindang and the communists

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- Guomindang "nationalist party" establishing a government in south china to defeat the warlords
- Sun accepted help from the soviet union and also joined forces with a small group of chinese communists because the western democracies refused to help
- After sun's death jiang jieshi took over the nationalist party. Jiang jieshi saw there was a threat to his party which then insued a bitter civil war between the communist and the nationalist party that went on for 22years

- During the Chinese civil war....the long march, from 1934 to 1935, Mao's army used guerrilla/irregular hit-and-run, tactics to fight back against nationalist group that was lead by jiang jieshi
- During the march, the communists enforced strict discipline. Soldiers were told to treat peasants politely, pay for goods they wanted, and avoid damaging crops. This such behavior made Mao's forces welcome among the peasants, many of whom had suffered greatly at the hands of the Guomindang.



The map of the long march

## How did the 2nd Sino-Japanese war (world war two) save the communists in china and give them a chance to gain power

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- When the Japanese killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers, the united chinese fought back against them
- The soviet union sent advisors and equipment to help as well as Great Britain, France, and the US gave economic aid
- Then the nationalists and communists clashed but stayed united until the end of the war with japan

- By the end of world war two, jiang and the nationalist group controlled china's central government, but Mao's communist party controlled much of northern and central china. The communists had organized hundreds of thousands of chinese peasants at the village level, spreading their political ideas. Meanwhile, corruption grew in Jiang's government. Soon, the communists would triumph, and Mao would impose revolutionary change on china.



A long march survivor, a medic



Painting of Survivors

