

# **15. NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIES PART 1 - CHINA**

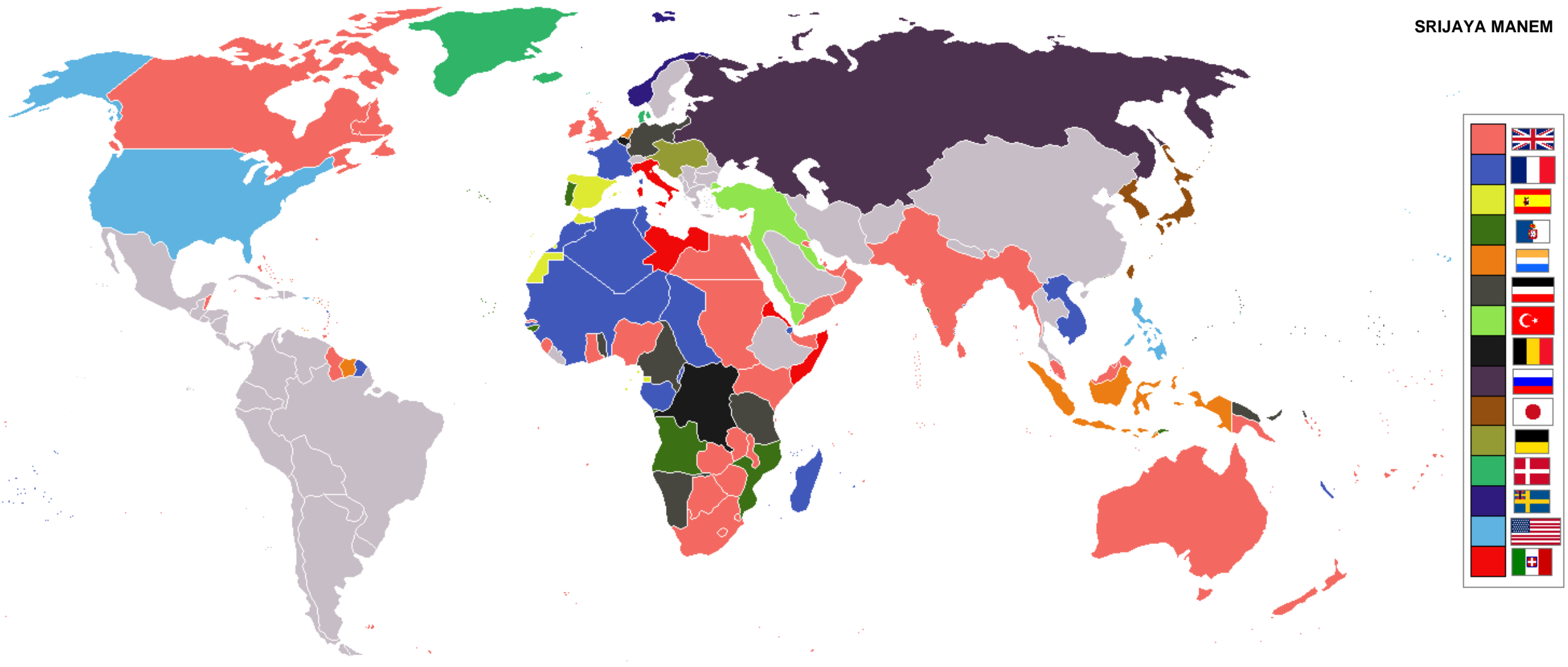


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Identify the colonies of  
Britain, Holland and  
France.





BRITAIN



HOLLAND



FRANCE



INDEPENDENT





# China: two different phases



# Manchu rule in China



At the time of  
20<sup>th</sup> century China was  
ruled by emperors of  
Manchu dynasty.







SRIJAYA MANEM





**The Manchu Kings were  
powerless to defend  
the interests of China  
vis a vis the  
Western colonial powers.**





**These powers had carved  
out their ‘spheres of  
influence’ (ప్రాభవ ప్రాంతాలు) in  
different parts of China.**



# Spheres of Influence (1850-1914)



**They forced the emperors  
to give them economic and  
political concessions.**

**(మినహాయింపులు)**

**What are they?**

- ✓ **low import taxes,**
- ✓ **immunity from Chinese laws,**
- ✓ **maintaining armed forces etc.**



**The common people and administrators of the empire were unhappy with this state of affairs.**



**There were several  
revolts by the people  
and attempts at reform  
by the administrators.**







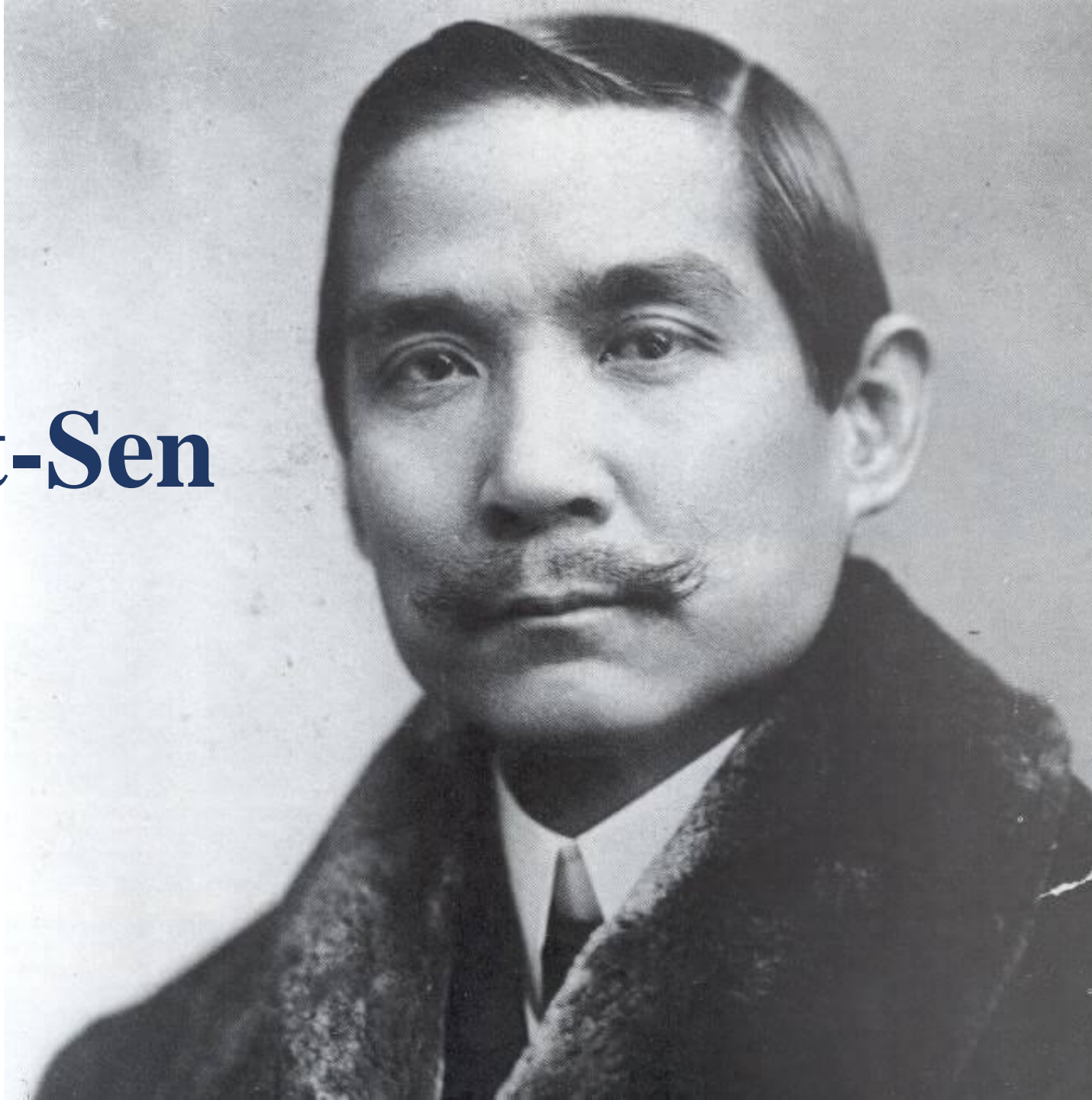
# ESTABLISHING THE REPUBLIC





**The Manchu Empire was  
overthrown (కూలదోసి) and a  
Republic established in  
1911 under Sun Yat-Sen.**

# Sun Yat-Sen



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**He is regarded as  
the founder of  
modern China.**



**He came from a poor family  
and studied in missionary  
schools where he was  
introduced to democracy and  
Christianity.**



**He studied medicine**  
**but was greatly**  
**concerned about the**  
**fate of China.**



**He studied the  
problems of China  
and worked out  
a programme of action.**



His program was  
called  
the three principles  
(San min chui).





# THE THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE

SAN MIN CHU I



DR. SUN YAT-SEN  
TRANSLATED BY FRANK W. PRICE

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# San- “Nationalism”

Overthrowing the Manchu  
who were seen as a foreign  
dynasty, as well as other  
foreign imperialists

(సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు).



**Min- “Democracy”**

---

**establishing  
democratic  
government.**

# Chui – “Socialism”

Regulating industries and  
land reforms to distribute  
land to the landless  
peasants.

**Even though Manchu  
dynasty was overthrown  
and the Republic was  
declared....**



....the Republican  
government led by  
Sun Yat-Sen could not  
work. Why?



**The country came to be controlled by regional military powers called “war lords” (యుద్ధ ప్రభువులు).**





# War lords



**The social and  
political situation  
continued to be  
unstable (అస్థిరం).**



# May 4th movement



**China had entered World War I on the side of the Britain with the condition that all German spheres of influence, such as Shandong (in China), would be returned to China.**



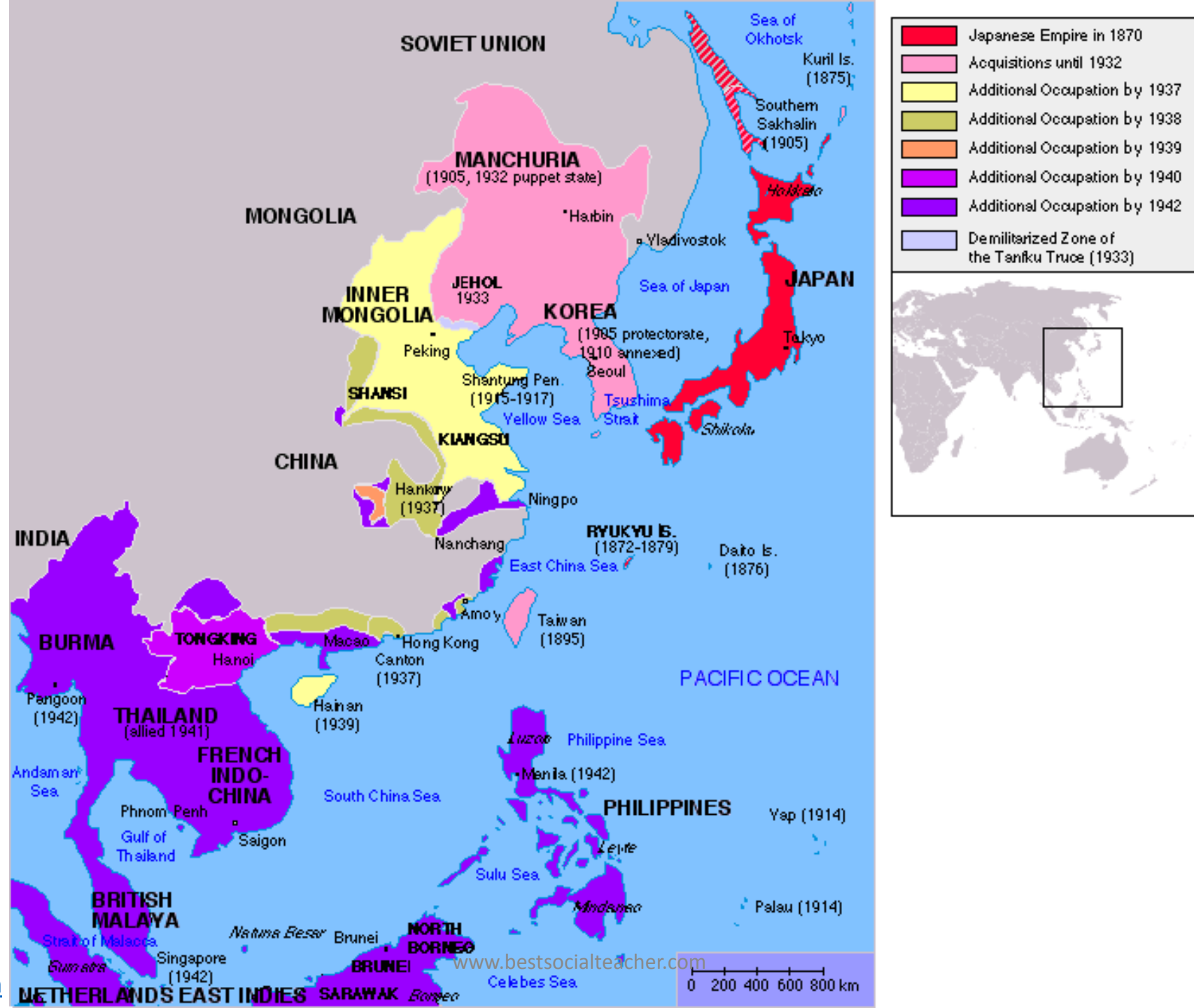


China

Shandong







**The Versailles Treaty of  
April 1919 awarded  
German rights in Shandong  
Province to Japan. China  
did not get back its  
territory. (ప్రాంతం)**





**A demonstration (ప్రదర్శన)**  
**was held in Beijing to**  
**protest against this**  
**decisions of the Versailles**  
**treaty.**



**The protest became a  
movement called the  
“May Fourth  
Movement”.**







**In this movement a  
whole generation  
attacked old  
traditions in China**





**On May 4, 1919, over 3,000 Chinese students gathered  
in Tiananmen Square.**



**They wanted to save  
China through modern  
science, democracy and  
nationalism.**





# **Demands**

- ✓ **driving out the foreigners**
- ✓ **remove inequalities**
- ✓ **reduce poverty**



# The reforms they recommended

- ✓ **simple language and script**
- ✓ **abolishing the practice of foot binding**
- ✓ **abolishing the subordination of women**
- ✓ **equality in marriage**
- ✓ **economic development to end poverty**

# Chinese Script

南 帝 嚕 喇 也 耶 三 耶 鞞 逝 沒  
 謨 鞞 辟 婆 怛 藐 阿 怛 殺 鞞  
 薄 殺 硫 喝 他 囉 姪 逝 殺  
 伽 社 璃 囉 揭 喝 勃 他 鞞 社  
 伐 婁 鉢 者 多 帝 陀 唵 殺 三 訶



# foot binding







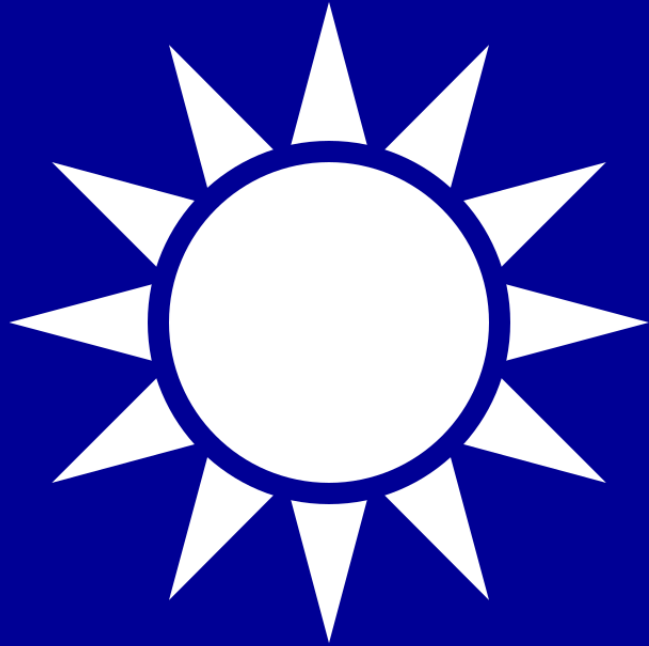
**After the Republican  
Revolution the country  
entered into a period of  
turmoil. (సంక్రోభం)**

# There were two parties in China.

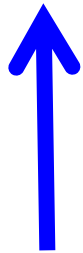
1. The Guomindang (the National People's party also called KMT)
2. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP)







**Guomindang**



**Chinese Communist Party**



**They strived  
to unite the country  
and bring stability.**



# 1. The Guomindang

- The political philosophy of the Guomindang based on the ideas of Sun Yat-Sen.
- They identified four great needs as clothing, food, housing and transportation.



**After the death of  
“Sun Yat Sen”  
‘Chiang kai-Shek’  
emerged as the leader of  
Guomindang party.**





# Chiang Kai-Shek

**He launched a military campaign to control the warlords, regional leaders (who took the power of authority illegally) and to eliminate the communists.**







**He wanted to  
militarise the  
nation.**



**He said, the people must  
develop a  
‘habit and instinct for  
unified behaviour’.**



**The Guomindang's  
social base was  
in urban areas.**

**Industrial growth was  
slow and limited.**







**Cities such as Shanghai became the centers of modern growth. In 1919 there were 5,00,000 industrial workers in Shanghai.**





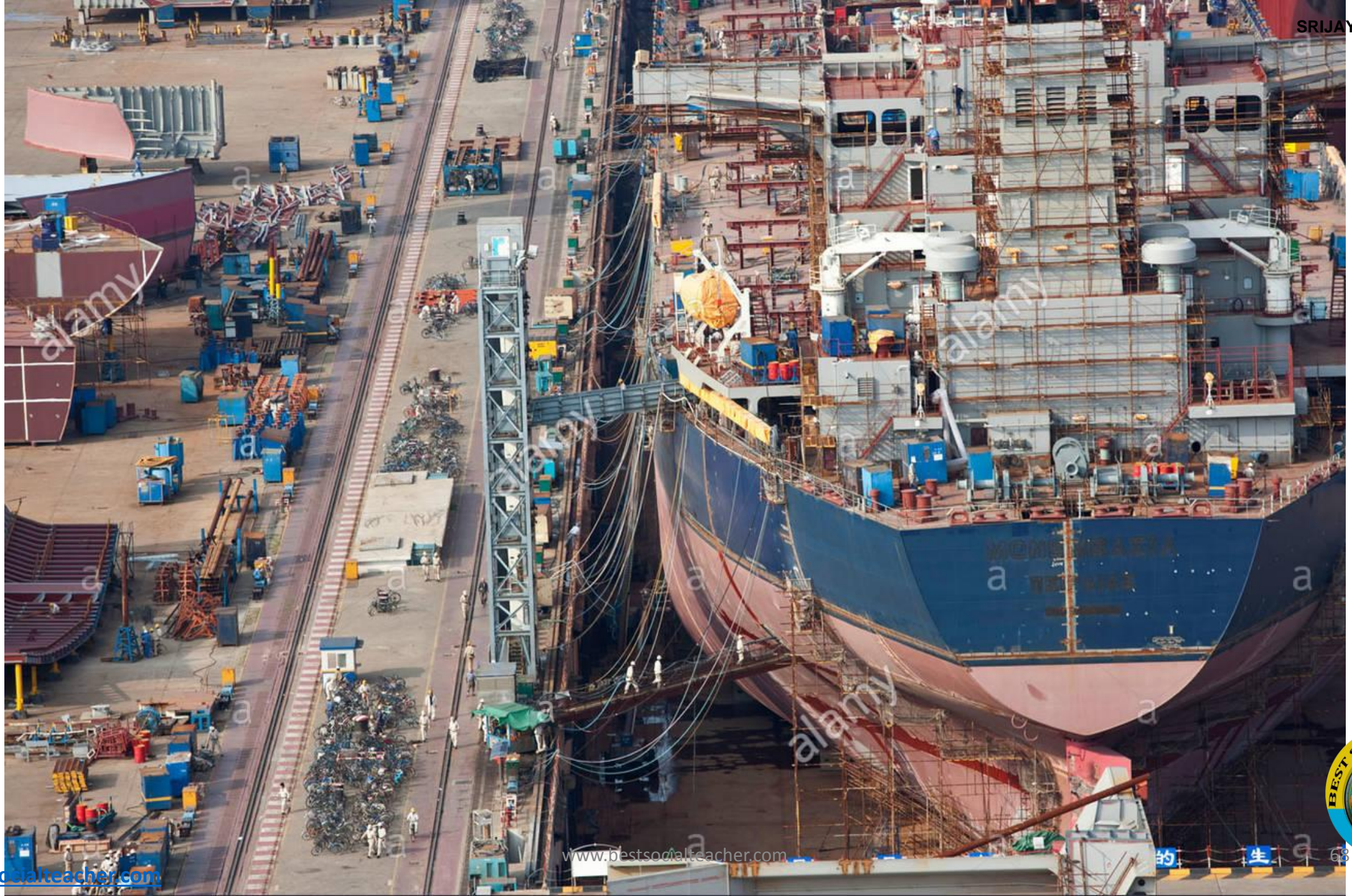


Shanghai

Only a small percentage  
of workers were  
employed in modern  
Industries such as ship  
building.









**Most of them were**  
**petty urbanites**  
**(*xiao shimin*),**  
**traders and shopkeepers.**



# Conditions of Urban women workers

- **earned very low wages.**
- **Working hours were long.**
- **working conditions were bad.**





**They organised  
themselves into  
trade unions.**



**As ideas of freedom became popular, there was a growing concern with women's rights, ways to build the family based on equality and discussions about love and romance.**





**Social and cultural change was helped along by the spread of schools and Universities.**  
**(Peking University was established in 1902.)**





# Peking University



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**Journalism** flourished  
reflecting the growing  
attraction of this new  
thinking.



**Views of Chiang regarding women**  
**✓ Chiang was a**  
**conservative and he**  
**encouraged women**  
**to cultivate the four virtues.**



1. chastity
2. appearance
3. speech
4. work



✓ He said that the  
role of women  
confined to the  
household.



✓ Even the length  
of hemlines was  
prescribed.







Women wearing hemlines

✓ He also tried to  
suppress the trade  
union movement to  
encourage the factory  
owners.





# The Guomindang party failed to unite China

because of



- ✓ its narrow social base
- ✓ limited political vision



# The fundamental points in Sun Yat Sen's programme

➤ regulating capital

➤ equalising land

were never carried out.



# Why?

**The party ignored the peasantry and the rising social inequalities.**

**It sought to impose military order rather than address the problems faced by the people.**



# THE RISE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA (CCP)



**The Second Sino-Japanese  
War fought between  
the Republic of China and  
the Empire of Japan from  
July 7, 1937 to September 9, 1945.**





ASSOCIATED PRESS

**After the second Sino Japanese war prices rose 30% per month between 1945 and 1949, and utterly destroyed the lives of ordinary people.**





# Rural China faces two crises.

1. Ecological

2. Socio-economic



# Ecological crisis

- ✓ Soil exhaustion
- ✓ Deforestation
- ✓ Floods









# Socio-economic crisis

- ✓ **Exploitative land tenure systems**
- ✓ **Indebtedness**
- ✓ **Primitive (పురాతన) technology**
- ✓ **Poor communications**





**The success of  
Russian Revolution  
exercised a powerful  
influence around the  
World.**



# Russian revolution



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Leaders like  
**Lenin** established  
the Comintern  
in March 1918.



# The Comintern



THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

THE COMINTERN

**Comintern was  
an international organization  
set to bring about a world  
government that would  
end exploitation through  
Communist Revolution.**





**Comintern and  
the Soviet Union  
supported  
Communist Parties  
around the world.**



**They work within the  
traditional Marxist  
understanding that revolution  
would be brought about by  
working class in cities.**



# CCP

## The China Communist Party (CCP)

### had been founded in 1921.





**Mao Zedong**  
emerged as a major  
leader of CCP.







# Mao Zedong



**He took a different path  
by basing his  
revolutionary program  
on the peasantry.**





# Mao Zedong with peasants

**He organised  
the Chinese peasants  
to fight for abolition  
of landlordism and  
built an army of peasants**







# Mao Zedong with peasants



Millions of landless  
peasants joined the  
struggle led by CCP.





**His success made  
the CCP a powerful  
political force that  
ultimately won against  
the Guomindang.**



To secure from  
Guomindang attacks  
Mao camped in Jiangxi  
mountains from 1928 to  
1934 with his supporters





**There he organized a strong  
peasant councils called  
‘soviets’.**

**These were united through  
confiscation and redistribution  
of land of landlords.**



# Some other works of Mao

**Supported the emergence of  
Rural women's associations.**

**Promote a new Marriage law.**



**The new marriage law....**  
**Refused arranged marriages**  
**Stopped purchase of sale of**  
**marriage contracts.**  
**Simplified divorce.**



**The Guomindang blocked  
the Communist soviets of  
CCP.**

**So there was a need to  
move from Jiangxi.**



**The Chinese communists under the leadership of Mao moved from Jiangxi to Shanxi (1934–35), the 6,000-mile (10,000-km) journey which resulted in the relocation of the communist revolutionary base.**







**Throughout their journey,  
the communist troops crossed  
18 mountain ranges and  
24 rivers to reach Shaanxi.  
It is known as LONG MARCH.**











**They made**  
**Yanan near Shanxi as**  
**their new base.**









**Mao Zedong addressing a group of his followers in 1949**







# There they developed programmes to

- **End Warlordism**
- **Carry out land reforms**
- **Fight foreign imperialism**





**This twin agenda  
of Land reform and  
Nationalisation formed  
a strong social base for  
CCP.**



**Japan attacked and  
occupied much of China  
between 1937 and 1945  
during**



**Second Sino-Japanese war.**









**The Japanese tried to impose a barbaric colonial militaristic rule over China. It had disastrous impact on the Chinese society and economy.**



**Both Guomindang  
and CCP tried to join forces to  
fight against  
Japanese occupation.  
At the same time Japan  
surrendered to US in August  
1945 in the second world war.**



After that **CCP** and **Guomindang** engaged in a war for control over **China**. **Finally CCP** was successful and established its rule over **China**.





**Guomindang was  
forced to set up its  
government on the  
island of Taiwan.**





# Establishing New Democracy 1949-1954



**The Peoples Republic  
of China Government  
was established in  
1949.**







# Emblem of the People's Republic of China

**It was based on the  
principles of the  
‘New Democracy.’**



**It is an alliance of all  
social classes which  
opposed landlordism  
and imperialism.**



**Critical areas of  
economy were put  
under government  
control.**





# Once in power CCP carried out

- Land reforms
- Enact laws to protect women
- Abolition of polygamy

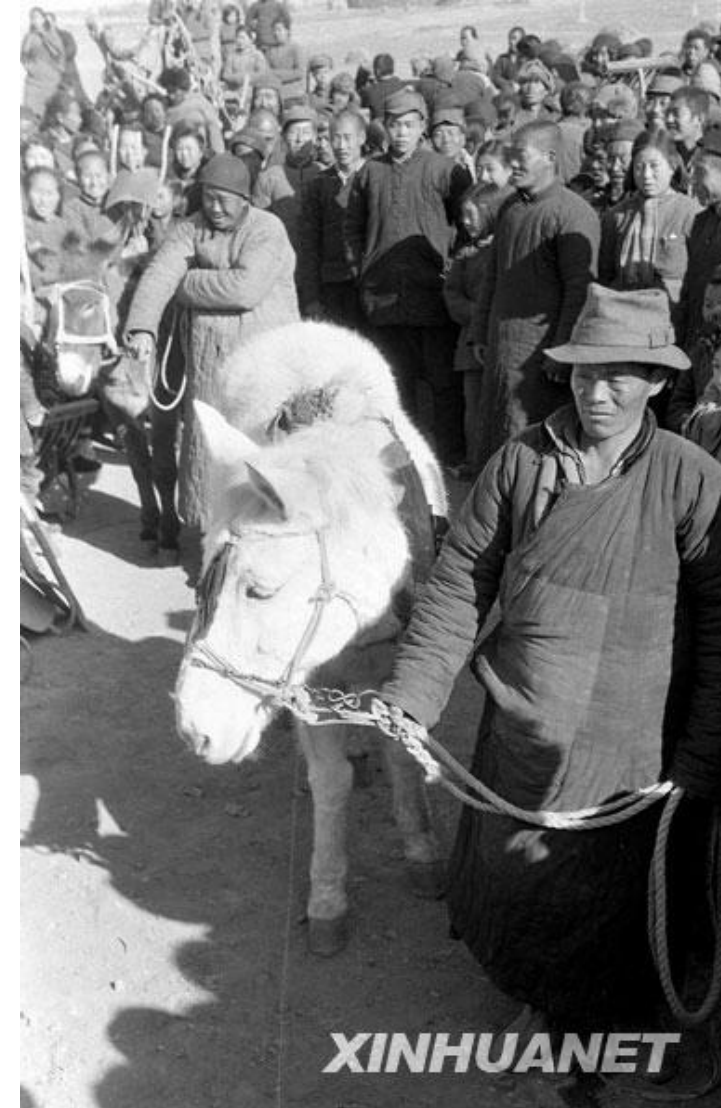


# Land reforms

**Taking away  
the land of landlords  
and distributing them  
among poor peasants.**



# After the land reform, livestock is assigned to farmers.



# Abolition of polygamy





**The laws relating to women enabled women to assume new roles and enjoy equal status with men in various fields.**



# LAND REFORMS



**Two years passed with  
understanding rural  
situation, forming  
peasant associations etc.**



# Land Reforms were launched in 1950-51.





# Major steps in land reforms

- ✓ **Identification of all village inhabitants**
- ✓ **confiscation and redistribution of landlord land and other productive property.**



**A leading role in  
this process was  
played  
by work teams.**



**These work teams  
dispatched by country  
level land reform  
committees.**





新华网 摄影世界  
WWW.NEWS.CN NEWS.CN/FOTO





# Main functions of work teams

- ✓ Set up the peasant associations.
- ✓ Select activists from them for local leadership positions.



# Other function of work teams

- ✓ Mobilise the entire village against the landlords through mass meeting and trials.





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**These leaders were  
mainly selected from  
poor peasants and  
middle peasants.**





**In many areas by  
virtue of skills middle  
peasants were able to  
dominate.**



# Results of land reforms



- **Redistributed 43% of China's cultivated land to 60% of rural population.**
- **Poor peasants land increased.**

**But middle peasants benefited most because of their stronger initial position.**







# What happened to the landlords?

- They subjected to public humiliation.
- Execution of landlords.  
Perhaps 10 to 20 lakh landlords executed.





**The economic assets and  
power of the old elite taken  
away.  
A new elite of village cadres  
emerged.**



**This new elite of  
village cadres had been  
brought by the CCP.**





# Education

- ✓ **Political education was undertaken along with the land reforms.**
- ✓ **Set up adult peasant schools and primary schools for both young children and adults in all the villages to spread literacy.**



**The successful carrying out of  
the land reforms and  
universalisation of education  
achieved in the initial years of  
revolution formed a solid base  
for future development of China.**



**The CCP rule gradually established  
a single party rule in which the  
supreme leaders or “Chairman”  
became all powerful.  
All oppositions dissolved.**



**Present which party is ruling in china?**

**Who is the present president of china?**

**Is the situation remaining same now?**







*Thank you*

*Srijaya Manem*

*Z.P.P.H.S, D.Kesavaram  
E.G.Dt.*



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