

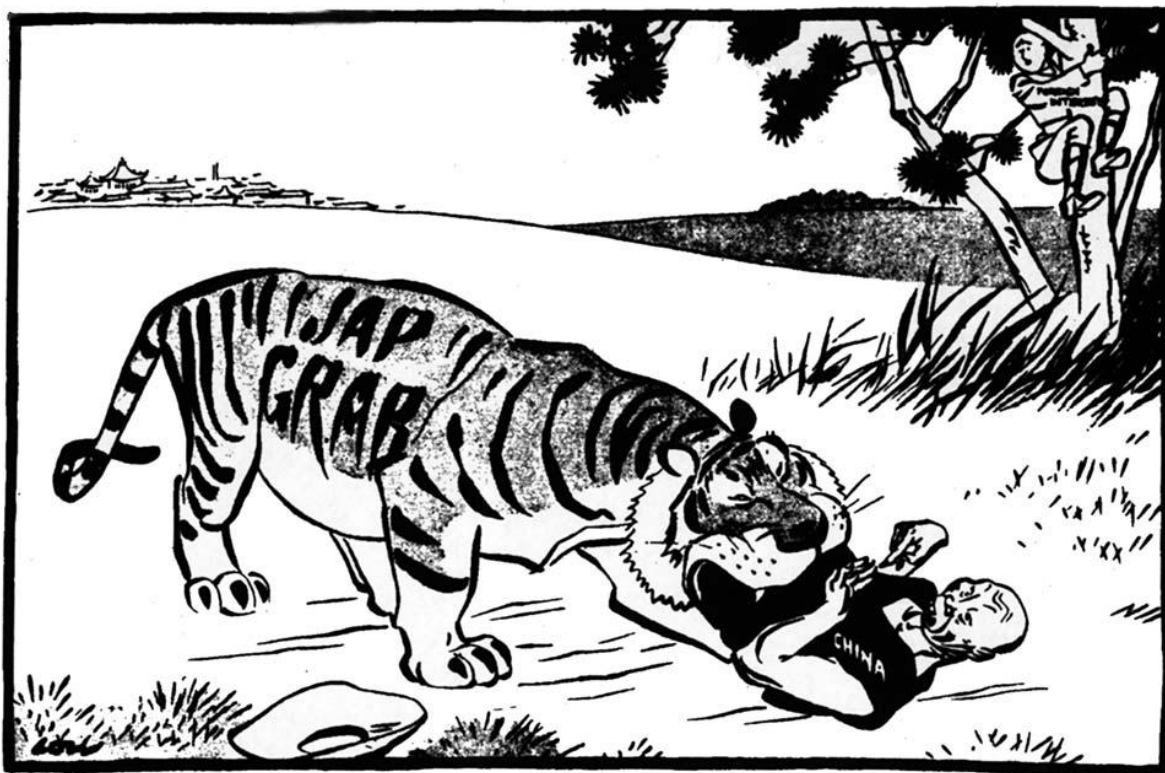
2011
VCE REVOLUTIONS

HTAV EXAM REVISION LECTURES FOR STUDENTS

LECTURE TWO : SECTION B – CHINA



"Firmly grasp revolutionary criticism"



All li'! I agree! But only up to here!' (ok I agree! But only up to here!)

British Cartoon by David Low, from the *Evening Standard*, 22 November 1935, page 10.

The writing on the man in the tree says: foreign interests.

C. Using your own knowledge and the representation, explain the impact of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931 and the subsequent Sino-Japanese War 1937–1945

The impact of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and the subsequent Sino Japanese War in 1937 – 1945 had disastrous consequences on China and further threatened Chiang's leadership who did little to fend off the aggressive Japanese advances. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 as it was an area rich in natural resources, they set up a puppet state Manchukuo under the deposed Manchu Emperor Pu Yi. However, Chiang did little to fend off Japan's advances even after they launched a full scale invasion of China in 1937, he was far too obsessed with fighting the CCP who he perceived were a "disease of the heart". As a consequence, the Nationalist's primary goal was to "sell space to buy time" as illustrated in the graphic where the Chinese man is being attacked by the tiger representing Japan, further claiming "I agree....but only up to here". This tactic employed by Chiang hardly inspired the Chinese public or encouraged great loyalty amongst his troops. The ferocious nature of the Japanese invasion resulted in thousands of casualties during the Rape of Nanjing (1937) where the Japanese Imperial Army killed approximately 300 000 civilians, with thousands of women and young girls being raped humiliated the China. Moreover, the forceful and dangerous Japanese army is represented by the large tiger who is in the centre of the picture and is labelled as the 'Jap Grab'. Thus, this graphic represents China's initial disinterest in fighting the Japanese which resulted in the Second United Front with the CCP, and the superiority of the Japanese army in the Sino Japanese War.

OR

The Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931 was met with little, and largely futile resistance from the Nationalist Party, allowing further annexation of China at the hands of the Japanese. Chiang Kai-Shek, leader of the Nationalist Party, realising that his armed forces were in no position to challenge Japan, urged Manchuria's governor Xeuling from resisting the invasion, instead appealing for foreign aid from the League of Nations. Japanese occupation of the North of China was extended in February of 1933 when the province of Rehol was annexed by Manchuria, while in 1935 the provinces of Suiyuan, Charar, Shanxi, Shandong, and Hebei fell under Japanese administration. However, Chinese pockets of resistance were found in cities such as Shanghai, where the Nationalist Nineteenth Route Army fought valiantly to defend in 1932. This resistance is represented in the graphic by the Chinese elder, who is clearly stating that Japan will invade only to a certain point. For the most part however, Chiang was

unwilling to confront Japanese forces; instead of creating large scale assaults he preferred to "sell space to buy time". Such tactics and sentiments did little to inspire his GMD troops, and brought his government into disrepute with the Chinese public. This avoidance of warfare is symbolised in the graphic by a nationalist soldier hiding up a tree, nervously watching the Japanese war machine consuming the country of China. This mindset of Chiang continued even after Japan launched a full-scale invasion on China in 1937. Fighting the communists, the so called "disease of the heart", remained Chiang's primary concern. To supplement this interest Chiang pursued a tactic of withdrawing from Japanese forces, hoping to stretch enemy lines until the forces of Western Nations were able to render assistance. Furthermore, Chiang held back his best troops for fighting the Communists, a decision widely criticised by his American advisors and by the CCP, who proclaimed that they were doing their best to prevent invasion and that "Chinese should not fight Chinese."

D. Evaluate the usefulness of this representation in assessing the response of the Nationalists and the CCP to the Japanese invasion and occupation of China 1931–1945. In your response refer to different views of the occupation.

This representation does outline the lack of initial action taken by the foreign powers occupying China at that time, as well as displaying Chiang Kai shek's ill-fated 'trade land for time' tactic. It doesn't however, consider the actions of the CCP during this time – their 'march north to fight the Japanese', for example. As a purveyor of 'Scar Literature' Jung Chang would assert that Mao's desire to confront the Japanese, stemmed from 'love of bloodthirsty thuggery', outlined as early as his 'report on an investigation into the peasant movement in Hunan'. The CCP historians viewed Mao's drive to fight the Japanese as fulfilling the 'Nationalism' aspect of the Three Principles laid out originally by Sun-Yat-Sen as the Father of the Nation of China. The CCP were known to have, of the 1700 battles against Japan in Manchuria, 60% of these were fought by the CCP, not the Chinese government, and using guerrilla tactics that were honed back in Jiangxi when Chiang Kai shek did send his troops into battle he refused to retreat often 'losing good men in unwinnable battles' (Fenby).

This answer shows very good skill in starting with the source as the basis of the discussion, although it should have referred to a specific part of the cartoon. It shows that the student can identify strengths or weaknesses within the source as a piece of evidence about the period and uses factual evidence and compare and contrast other views of the period to the view shown in the source.

OR

This representation is partially useful in examining the Nationalists response to the Japanese invasion and occupation between 1931 – 1945, however is also limited as in not portraying the role of the CCP in the war. The nationalist approach can be seen clearly in the graphic, Chiang's belief that he would "sell space to buy time", further believing he was "saving the nation by a winding path" as depicted by the Chinese man being eaten by the Japanese tiger "I agree...but only up to here". Moreover, this representation is useful in portraying the nature of the Japanese forces who were extremely ferocious in their attack, their key catch cry slogan "kill all, burn all, loot all" was further reinforced by their Prince Takamatsu who claimed "We're really going to smash China so that it will be ten years before it can stand straight again" which is portrayed in the graphic as the large, hungry tiger labelled as the "Jap grab". The ferocity of the tiger alludes to events such as the Rape of Nanjing, where thousands of Chinese women and young girls were raped and murdered and further reinforces the relentless Japanese attack. However, this graphic is also limited in his assessment of the response of China, not portraying the role of the CCP in the Sino Japanese War in 1937 – 1945. Mao claimed when the CCP went on their Long March in 1934, claiming his troops were "heading North to fight the Japanese" and thus his party was positioned as the army which would be concerned with the Japanese invasion, Chiang simply was too obsessed with fighting the "disease of the heart": the Communists. The graphic doesn't illustrate the Second United Front in 1935, when Chiang was arrested by the CCP known as the Xi'an Incident and was forced to agree to fight the Japanese as a united front. The CCP in the Yan'an period were instrumental in fighting the Japanese through successful guerrilla tactics and winning the support of the local peasantry. In this period, Mao established the rectification campaigns where he formulated his key ideologies of Maoism which helped consolidate his leadership over the CCP and eventually over China. Chiang's leadership is not explicitly referred to in the graphic, however that was a contributing factor to Japan's dominance..... claiming he was a "peanut" and a "dummy", similarly, Stillwell claimed "the Chinese soldier is excellent material, waster and betrayed by stupid leadership".

Thus this graphic is largely limited, failing to comment on the CCP's response to the Japanese and only alluding to aspects of the Nationalist's policies.

THE GREAT LEAP FORWARD

Ideology/Aim	Positive Outcomes	Negative Outcomes	Responses	Historiography
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In December 1957 Mao set his Second Five Year Plan – The “Great Leap Forward.” It was officially launched on May 5-23 1958 and was a declaration of revolutionary intent. Mao more radical 1956 Twelve Year Plan for Agriculture also remained accepted in “principle.” In Mao’s words, China was to “walk on two legs” a small scale industries in towns and villages would aim to become more self sufficient and strive to boost production in food and raw materials. <p>This would further assist the further expansion of heavy industry</p> <p>Ideology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Leap Forward highlighted one of Mao’s most fervent beliefs: the power of the masses. The revitalisation of 	<p>Huge engineering feats</p> <p>The construction of new bridges, dams, canals, the expansion of Beijing’s Tiananmen Square.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large machinery however was shunned in favour of work by hand. This attitude might be seen as foolhardy yet its successes suggest to the Chinese that by people, China could achieve greatness. Enthusiastic participation Enthusiasm in such efforts reflected a genuine feeling of revolutionary euphoria. (Very important) Much idealism was similar to the spirit of the Long March and Yanan – the right outlook, self-sacrifice and revolutionary ardour could conquer all obstacles and solve all problems. 	<p>Steel Production – initially good then was negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population was called upon to “kick start” the industry of building backyard steel furnaces from mud and bricks. The enthusiastic mass production had its drawbacks and in the final analysis proved to be ill conceived. Ordinary people with homemade furnaces despite their best intentions and revolutionary enthusiasm were not the best metal workers. The quality was extremely poor, brittle like “cattle droppings” and was virtually useless. Stacks of iron clogged up railway landings causing delays. In the end, the production of usable steel fell way short of domestic industrial requirements, whilst any hopes of being internationally competitive was idealistic. Although the steel was ineffective and damaging to the environment, it produced acceptable uranium which assisted in China’s nuclear and energy program. <p>Agricultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Communist propaganda the GLF was to encourage economic activity to be done “more, faster, better and more economically.” It was an ideal that would bring about massive changes to the countryside. 	<p>The Lushan Conference</p> <p>The problem of who was to blame for the GLF was carefully avoided with Mao and most other party leaders declaring any problems the fault of “sabotage” and incompetent officials. In July 1959, Defence Minister Peng Dehuai tried to make Mao realize how bad things had become in the countryside. He outlined his views in a personal letter hand delivered to the Chairman. Mao had Peng’s letter reproduced as a file headed “Comrade Peng Dehuai’s Statement of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The people have taken to organizing themselves along military lines, working with militancy and leading in collective life.” Mao Zedong “I have witnessed the tremendous energy of the masses. On this foundation it is possible to accomplish any task whatsoever.” Mao Zedong. (Steel Production) Harrison Salisbury “<i>The country looked as though it had been picked clean by iron-eating ants.</i>” Lynch “Mass labour does not necessarily result in mass production... Good will did not produce good steel.” Mao once said “if you are too realistic, you can’t write poetry.” Craig Dietrich said that “As the poet of revolution (Mao) had no intention of bogging down

<p>industry was to be achieved through China's greatest assets: its massive population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another key ideological pinning of Mao was that he believed backwardness was a revolutionary progress. • China's low level economic development was not an impediment to the socialist transformation of society. • According to Mao, human consciousness was more decisive than material conditions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's Communes were set up to house 2,000 or more families. Unlike Co-operatives they would function as local governments. • Education, health, public works and the formation of local militias for defence would all be the responsibility of each Commune. This was the beginning of radical social change as in these communes, the future of the traditional family unit was questioned by observers. • Land, tools and animals were to become "collective property" of the Commune and in return people would receive "five guarantees" of housing, education, medical care, clothing and food. • The atmosphere of "faster, bigger, better" resulted in mass rallies of Commune production teams, where peasant farmers declared to outdo the production targets. • Communist officials falsified and inflated harvested grain figures which were used as the basis for planning export levels and industry expansion. When Mao and CCP officials visited Communes, fields were set aside for inspection that contained rice recently transplanted from other fields. • The State then began to take grain and rice that peasants needed for food. • Favourable weather and sheer enthusiasm increased the initial production from 195 million tons in 1957 to 200 million tons in 1958. • In order to feed the people, communal kitchens used food stocks 	<p>Opinion's" and circulated it to all Politburo members attending Lushan. Mao lashed out at Peng and gave the members of the Politburo a choice: either side with Peng or Chairman Mao. However, if they chose Peng, Mao announced that he would go the countryside and raise another guerrilla army and overthrow the government . Mao admitted that he had made mistakes, but noted that not one of his comrades has sought to change his mind or call a halt to his ideas. In the end, all sided with Mao and Peng Duhuai was dismissed from his position and was</p>	<p>reality."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (People's Communes) "The main features of the people's commune are that it is bigger and more socialist." The People's Daily – China • John King Fairbank "the state had become the ultimate landlord." • William Hinton – "the biggest casualty of all was the habit of telling the truth." • Jasper Becker argued that "with each repetition, the lies became more and more fantastic, a ghastly parody of Chinese Whispers." (inflating figures) • Although some of Mao's secretaries and economists were sceptical of the reports (Tian Jiaying a secretary said that "people are telling lies, boasting... This is ridiculous. It is shameful." • According to Mao "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as
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		<p>that had to be replenished for coming year's harvest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1959, harvest had fallen as peasants spent time making steep rather than farming. • Long term environmental damage was also done through the mass felling of trees to try and keep homemade furnaces burning. <p>Four Pests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matters were made worse by the agricultural theories of Trofim Lysenko. • One of his key theories adopted in China was radical pest extermination – a mass campaign to rid China of the “four pests” – flies, mosquitoes, rats and sparrows. • Many people spent hours killing as many pests as they could, working enthusiastically and inventing ingenious traps. • The Great Sparrow Campaign had unforeseen consequences. • Crop damage from sparrows was reduced by locusts and other insects had a free run on newly planted fields. • Experimentation with “Lysenkoism” not only involved excessive pest control but experimental and often unsound planting methods such as deep ploughing and close planting which had further disastrous consequences. <p>Statistical manipulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mao was often imprecise in his estimations. • When reviewing whether steel production targets should be estimated, Mao proposed to “double it” • Cadres in charge of People's Communes were told to produce as much as possible. However, what came about was the determination to achieve 	<p>replaced by loyal Maoist Lin Biao. Wang Bingnan a member of the CCP said that “After Lushan the whole Party shut up (and they) was afraid to speak out.”</p> <p>A new Anti-Rightist campaign was launched against those suspected of harbouring misgivings towards Mao's policies. No longer free speech and stopped freedom within the party. Furthermore to counter-act Peng's accusations the ideals of the Great Leap Forward was reaffirmed. China was still ravaged by famine, partly due to weather which was made worse in 1960, but it was a famine made unnecessary</p>	<p>there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed.”</p> <p><i>Contradiction to famine in China</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “People's Communes are fine” Mao Zedong • Mao delivered a self criticism on the mistakes he made during the Second Five Year Plan admitting “I am a complete outsider when it comes to economic construction... I do not claim to have invented the people's communes, only to have proposed them.” • “The GLF had played itself out as a Mao-made catastrophe.” <p>John King Fairbank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liu accepted the famine was due to “30% nature, 70% human error
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		<p>the impossible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Good News Reporting Stations” took the place of proper accounting; central authorities were informed of plentiful harvest only. • The false sense of success was bolstered by “show fields” set aside of inspection by government offices which usually contained rice or grain recently transplanted from other fields. To fulfill quotas Communist officials falsified and inflated harvest figures. • Mao just wanted the Great Leap Forward to be a tremendous success. <p>Famine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1959 and 1960, China’s countryside experienced floods, followed by severe flood. • Shortages of food in many rural areas soon became critically low yet the situation deteriorated as officials continued to report to central authorities that everything was fine. • To make matters worse, much needed labour was wasted as peasants were sent away to labour camps for trying to revert to older farming methods. • Collectivization and its accompanying ill-conceived agricultural practices ideas, coupled with poor weather conditions, resulted in the worst famine in Chinese history. • This time was described by the Chinese as “Thee Bad Years,” from 1959-61 around 30 to 40 million people died due to starvation. (20% of Tibet was wiped out) • Cases of cannibalism were reported, people ate bark, husbands sold their wives and daughters into prostitution, hundreds of 	<p>y more severe by the whims of Mao. For another year the Great Leap continued until it was finally abandoned in 1961.</p> <p>Mao relinquishes power</p> <p>As Mao had silenced political opponents after the Lushan conference Mao gave up Presidency but kept his title as Chairman of the Party The new president was Liu Shaoqi and the CCP’s general secretary Deng Xiaopeng. Liu and Deng moved quickly to rectify these errors. Strict government directed collectivisation was abandoned , leaving officials more autonomy in setting their own quotas and planting techniques.</p>	
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		<p>thousands wandered the countryside begging for food. Thousands were abandoned by their parents, some being buried up to their necks in the group so they couldn't follow their families.</p>	<p>Communes were reduced in size by being divided into three. To encourage surplus production, private plots and free markets were to be allowed. Strict attention was to be paid to accurate production figures and careful recordings of profits and losses. Cash bonuses and other incentives were given to efficient producers. Conditions began to slowly improve. By 1964, Zhou Enlai announced that China's economic recovery was complete and a Third Five Year plan would be launched by 1966.</p>	
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Boxer Rebellion

What happened? Synopsis?

At the time of the Hundred Days of Reform, opposition to the Manchus, foreign and Christians was common throughout China. Their discontent reached a peak after the Yellow River flooded and caused a famine. It was organised by Yi Ho Tuan otherwise known as the Boxers as they practiced martial arts.

The Boxers blamed foreigners and Christians “foreign devils” for the problems of China. They especially hated Chinese converts to Christianity. At first the Boxers opposed the Manchus but Empress Dowager Cixi cleverly won them to her side by giving them official support and by encouraging them to attack foreigners.

The climax of the Boxer Rebellion was in 1900 (June 21st- 14th August) when the Boxers killed Europeans and Christians. The European government sent an armed force to Beijing to protect their nationals. However, this force was defeated by a Chinese army working with the Boxers. Boxers attacked and burnt the French cathedral in Beijing and killed hundreds of Chinese Christians. The Boxers destroyed constructions built by Western firms. Cixi during this time, was uncertain on how to proceed against the Boxers, and was told by Robert Hart, an observer at the time that “if the attempt to suppress them is made, this intensely patriotic organization will be concerted into an anti-dynastic movement.” In the Legation area, the Boxers trapped nearly 1000 foreigners and kept them under siege for two months.

Cixi was faced with the choice to side with the “invaders” or “the people.” Dagu Cixi said that “if we lose (the people) how can we maintain our country,” and as a result, on the 21st June the Qing dynasty declared war on the foreign powers in Beijing.

Although the Boxers put up a determined fight but were no match for the Europeans. The European’s governments captured and forced the Manchus to pay a fine of \$67 million and many of the Boxers were executed in the streets. Cixi and Emperor Guangxu with other figures of the Qing dynasty fled the capital and made their way to the Shaaxi providence. Crushing the Boxers did not solve any problems, in fact it exacerbated the resentment towards Europeans even more.

Who was involved and how?

The Boxers began as a secret society in 1808 and were an offshoot of the White Lotus Society (a notorious anti-Qing group). By 1880, due to the numerous military and economic defeats which led to foreign nations such as Japan, America and Britain setting up “Spheres of Influence” in China, the Boxers began to become anti foreign and against “hairy men.” (Sowa)

By 1890, the Boxers gained many followers, particularly when the Shangdong Province had sever flooding and drought which was blamed by Yi He Tuan as the “influx of Western construction and culture.” Furthermore, railways and mines were established by European traders which disturbed the fengshui (balance between heaven and earth) as they were cutting the “dragon’s vein.”

The peak of the Boxer Rebellion was in 1900 when the Boxers attacked and killed many Europeans and Christians in China. Despite the Europeans trying to protect their people, the Chinese army working with the Boxers, defeated them.

Although the Boxers put up a determined fight, they were no match for the foreign military powers and eventually they were defeated.

Cixi was also involved in the Boxer Rebellion as she manipulated the Boxers. Initially the Boxers were anti-Qing, but after Cixi and her advisors gave their support to the Boxers and made edicts allowing them to kill foreigners, the Boxers became only anti-foreigners. Furthermore, Cixi gave support to the Boxers by giving them Chinese troops. Through Cixi’s involvement, she became directly accountable for the losses through the eyes of the Chinese and foreigners. Also, as Cixi left after the Boxer Rebellion she was seen by foreigners as weak and manipulative.

Foreigners were also involved in the Boxer Rebellion as they defeated the Boxers. They became involved on June 21st when the Boxers began killing Europeans and Christians. They eventually beat the Chinese in Beijing due to their massive army and weapons.

Outcomes and consequences

- The European's governments captured and forced the Manchus to pay a fine of \$67 million and many of the Boxers were executed in the streets.
- Cixi and Emperor Guangxu with other figures of the Qing dynasty fled the capital and made their way to the Shaaxi province.
 - The emperor and dowager empress did not return to the Forbidden City until January 2nd 1902.
- Chinese military was reduced to little more than a ceremonial force.
- Boxers were publicly beheaded in great numbers.
- Beijing was divided into sections occupied by different foreign powers which remained for 18 months.
- Boxer Protocol was signed on the 7th of September 1901.
 - Foreign powers affected by the Boxer Uprising would have an indemnity of 450 million silver dollars.
 - Forts of Dagu and other coastal defences would not be rebuilt
 - 2 year ban would be imposed on arms importation
 - Apology missions were sent to Germany and Japan
 - Pro- Boxer officials would be removed from office and punished. A number were pressured to commit suicide.
 - Permanent guard would patrol the foreign legations in Beijing.
 - Imperial examinations in Boxer dominated regions would be suspended for five years.
 - The Protocol was the culmination of China's humiliation at the hands of foreign powers. These demands humiliated the Chinese and reduced them to nothing.
- Cixi soon realised that changes were necessary. In 1905 she began to modernise the education system. She created a New Army modelled on European armies, abolished foot binding and allowed marriage between Manchu and Han Chinese. She promised the formation of a parliament and democratic elections. But these measures were a little late to save the Manchu dynasty. (Ryan)

Ideology what are they for/ against

- Boxers opposed the Manchus but Empress Dowager Cixi cleverly won them to her side by giving them official support and by encouraging them to attack foreigners.
- They blamed foreigners and Christians "foreign devils" for the problems of China, particularly after the Shandong Province was hit by severe flooding.
- They especially hated Chinese converts to Christianity.
- They were angry that railways and mines were established by European traders which disturbed the feng shui, the balance between heaven and earth, railways and mines were destroying this.

Views

"I never dreamt that the Boxer movement would end with such serious results for China." – Empress Cixi

George Morrison, a journalist in China – the Uprising "was from the outset encouraged and fostered by the Empress Dowager and by the ignorant reactionaries whom she selected as advisors."

Michael Lynch – "Cixi's support of the Boxers had proved as unwise as it had been ineffective."

Sterling Seagrave argued that Cixi was "paralysed by indecision" throughout the crisis.

Cixi while speaking to Robert Hart in 1902 wept and said "it (was) terrible, but all due to ignorance."