

MVZ-207 Chinese Foreign Policy since 1949

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Spring 2011
Week 2 – Historical
Background prior 1949

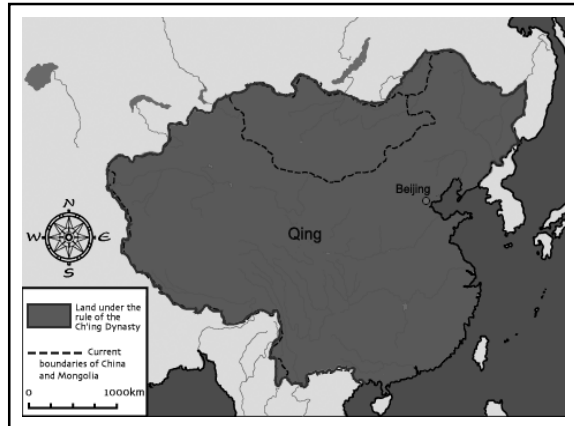
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Yitzchak Shichor - "Missing Missiles: China's Threat to Taiwan in Israeli and Historical Perspective and Its Implications."

Wednesday 30-3-2011
Week 6

Essay

- Limit of paper - 2000 - 3000 words limit.
- The presentation 8-12 minutes.



Foreign Sphere of influence

- Foreign spheres of influence
- Russia: Manchuria, Mongolia, Xinjiang
- Britain: (after Hong Kong) Yangtze Valley, Upper Burma, Tibet
- Germany: Shandong
- France: Annam
- Portugal: Macau
- Japan: Ryukyu Islands, Korea, Taiwan

Mandate of Heaven

- Chinese political theory allowed for a change in the ruling house. This was based on the concept of the "Mandate of Heaven".
- Confucianism
- Rebellion was justified. This concept legitimized the dynastic cycle or the change of dynasties.
- Moral integrity and benevolent leadership

Timeline I.

- 1796 – White Lotus Rebellion
- 1839 – First Opium War
- 1842 – First of the Unequal Treaties (Treaty of Nanjing)
- 1851 – Taiping Rebellion
- 1856 – Second Opium War
- 1860 – Burning of Old Summer Palace
- 1861 – Establishing Foreign Office
- 1884 – Sino-French War

Timeline II.

- 1894 – First Sino-Japanese War
- 1898 – 100 Days Reform
- 1898 – Coup led by Empress Dowager Cixi
- 1900 – Boxer Rebellion
- 1911 – Xinhai Revolution
- 1916 – Warlord Era
- 1919 – May 4th Movement
- 1921 – Foundation of Communist Party of China

Timeline III.

- 1924 – First United Front
- 1926 – Northern Expedition
- 1927 – Chinese Civil War
- 1930 – Encirclement Campaigns against Northeastern Jiangxi
- 1931 – Invasion of Manchuria
- 1931 – Mukden Incident
- 1932 – Imperial Japanese Colonialism in Manchukuo
- 1934 – Long March
- 1936 – Xian Incident
- 1937-45 – Second Japanese War
- 1947 – 228 Incident

Collapse of the Qing Dynasty

- The climax of the Chinese during the (Manchu) Qing dynasty (1644-1911)
- Manchus as minority non-Chinese rulers being integrated into the Han tradition, reaffirming the Chinese centrality and superiority
- No concept of the modern international system, no need for fundamental changes or fresh ideas, no sense of independence and modernization

Fall of the Qing dynasty

- corruption, incapability (Emperor Tongzhi under a regency dominated by Empress Dowager Ci Xi), abuses of power (e.g. Summer Palace)
- European Supremacy
- Chinese stagnation
- Favoritism, lack of risk-taking initiatives
- Imperial power over provinces and localities
- China's responses: rebellion, reform, and revolution

Fall of the Qing dynasty

- 19th century - Population boom
- Agriculture, - Famine
- Local government - failed
- Natural disasters

Fall of the Qing dynasty

Chinese reaction to the west

- 1) Self-strengthening Dynasty (1861-1885)
modernization of military, modernization of diplomacy
 - Chinese procurement of foreign arms and construction of defence industries
 - educating of a new style of military strategies
- 2) Reform - idea of reforming of state administration
 - Establishing universities, public schools, railways, telegraphs, communications

Fall of the Qing dynasty

- 3) Revolution - After the defeat in the sino-french war (August 1884 and April 1885), the chinese inteligencia were interested about France (republic). Commit revolution and depose the manchu court - Dr. **Sun Yat-sen**

3. Lessons of the demise of Qing

- Was foreign aggression the main cause?
- Rebellions aimed at replacing Qing with a new dynasty failed
- Reforms aimed at sustaining the imperial rule by industrial modernization also failed
- Revolution aimed at replacing dynastic cycles with a new republic or democracy succeeded in its first stage but failed in the next stage

Catch - 22

- Economical breakdown
- High value of silver
- Farmers sold their products in devalued copper coin = taxes in silver
- Tax rebellion - White lotus rebellion

3 - motives in China

- Internal revolution - White Lotus rebellion, Taiping Rebellion, Boxers Rebellion
- Foreign intervention - Opium War, Sino-Japanese War
- Reaction of government - Militarization, Self-strengthening movement, Qing's reforms

Century of Humiliation

- Describes the period of subjugation China suffered under imperial foreign powers, both Western and Japanese
- Since the first Opium War (mid-19th century)
- Traumatized because of the "sense of superiority"
- China lost all the wars that fought and had to give major concessions foreign countries (European, USA)
- End – After WWII and expulsion of foreign powers from mainland and establishment of PRC

1796- White Lotus Rebellion

- Rebellion led by White Lotus Society in the mountainous region that separates Sichuan province from Hubei and Shaanxi provinces.
- It began as a tax protest

First Opium War

- The First Anglo-Chinese War (1839–42), - the First Opium War
- Aim of securing economic benefits from trade in China.
- The Treaty of Nanking (1842) - the first of the unequal treaties –
- Opening of five ports to Britain, and the cession of Hong Kong Island
- Ending the monopoly of trading in the Canton System.
- The war marked the end of China's isolation

Opium

- Smuggling opium in Industrial quantities mainly by Britain from India
- 1729 - 200 chests/ 15 tunes
- 1767 - 75 tunes
- 1810 - 340 tunes
- 1820 - 750 tunes
- 1839 - 3000 tunes

- In 1839, the Chinese commissioner in Canton
- seized 20,000 British opium chests and dumped them into the sea. England demanded retribution
- for the seized opium, dispatching 16 steel-hulled warships and 4,000 soldiers to blockade Canton.

- In 1841, after the Chinese refused to pay compensation and reopen seaports to British trade, British ships attacked Chinese fortifications and wooden warships along the coast.
- By 1842, British military superiority was clear, and China sued for peace, ending the First Opium War. The British extracted territorial, trade, and financial concessions from China.
- The war finally ended in 1842, with the signing of China's first Unequal Treaty, the Treaty of Nanking.
 - Hong Kong

Unequal Treaties

- Imposed by Western powers, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, on Qing Dynasty China and late Tokugawa Japan.
- Signed after military defeat
- China was effectively forced to pay large amounts of reparations
- Open up ports for trade, cede or lease territories (such as Hong Kong to Great Britain),

Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864

- Civil War led by Christian Hong Xiuquan
- 20 million people died
- Hong established Taiping Heavenly Kingdom
- Controlled area about 30 million people
- Rebels attempted social reforms to replace Confucianism, Buddhism
- The Qing Empire gained help from French and British forces
- Mao Zedong - "heroic revolutionaries against corrupted Feudals"
- "Ever Victorious Army", defeated the Taiping rebels.

Second Opium War

- The Second Opium War, the Second Anglo-Chinese War - 1856-1860
- British's strategic objectives: legalizing the opium trade, expanding coolie (manual labours) trade, opening all of China to British merchants, and exempting foreign imports from internal transit duties

Opium War



Second Opium War

- In June 1858 the first part of the war ended with the 4 Treaties of Tientsin (Britain, France, Russia, the United States)
- These treaties opened eleven more ports to Western trade

Opium War (1839-1842, 1856-1860)

- European industrialization versus Chinese stagnancy
- Foreign traders were restricted to the port of Canton where business was conducted without treaty arrangements
- All Western traders took part in the opium trade

1860 - Summer Palace

- The Old Summer Palace - Imperial Gardens.
- complex of palaces and gardens
- Destroyed by British and French troops in 1860 during the Second Opium War
- Today, the destruction of the Gardens is regarded as a symbol of foreign aggression and humiliation in China.
- The retaliation for the arrest on 18 September of British diplomatic envoy Harry Parkes and the torture and execution of a number of western hostages



1884 - Sino-French War

- August 1884 and April 1885 to decide whether France should replace China in control of Tonkin (northern Vietnam)
- 1884 the French were able to enforce blockade of ports of Keelung and Tamsui (Taiwan)
- The peace treaty of June 1885
- French were obliged to evacuate Taiwan and the Pescadores
- Chinese withdrawal from Tonkin

1884 - Sino-French War

- French considered to have won the war
- Chinese armies performed better than they did in 19th century wars
- Treaty of Tientsin (1885)

New summer Palace

- "Gardens of Nurtured Harmony"
- Dowager empress Cixi – for her sixtieth birthday in 1895 was given ten million taels of silver, which were used to furnish her Summer Palace.
- The Chinese Navy had lost most of its modern warships in the 1894 First Sino-Japanese War
- Navy urgently needed the money to rebuild

1894 - First Sino-Japanese War

- Qing Dynasty China and Meiji Japan, primarily over control of Korea.
- Japan's reforms under the Meiji emperor gave priority to naval construction
- Korea had traditionally been a tributary state

Sino-Japanese War I

(1 August 1894 – 17 April 1895)

Between the Qing Dynasty China and Meiji Japan, primarily over control of Korea

The Treaty of Shimonoseki - signed on 17 April 1895

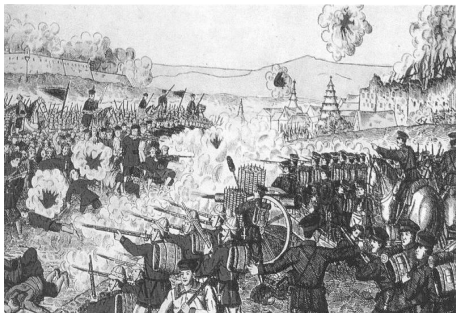
China recognized the independence of Korea
Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to Japan "in perpetuity".

China also signed a commercial treaty permitting Japanese ships to operate on the Yangtze River

1898 - 100-Days Reforms

- Young Guangxu Emperor's reform ended by a coup by Empress Dowager Cixi
- Cultural, political and educational reform movement
- Creation of a modern education system
- Apply principles of capitalism to strengthen the economy

1898-1901 - Boxer's Rebellion



1898-1901 - Boxer's Rebellion

- "Righteous Harmony Society Movement"
- China between 1898 and 1901, opposing Western "imperialism" and Christianity
- The uprising took place in response to European "spheres of influence" in response to opium traders, political invasion, economic manipulation, unequal treaties

1898-1901 - Boxer's Rebellion



1898-1901 - Boxer's Rebellion

- Among ordinary Chinese, the Boxers enjoyed massive popular support
- In 1900, Boxer fighters besieged the foreign embassies in Beijing.
- Eight-Nation Alliance - Italy, United States, France, Austria-Hungary, Japan, German Empire Germany, United Kingdom, Russia.
- 1900 – end of the Rebellion
- Boxers attacked the foreign diplomatic legations for 55 days before 18,000 foreign troops moved in.
- The aftermath of the Boxer uprising

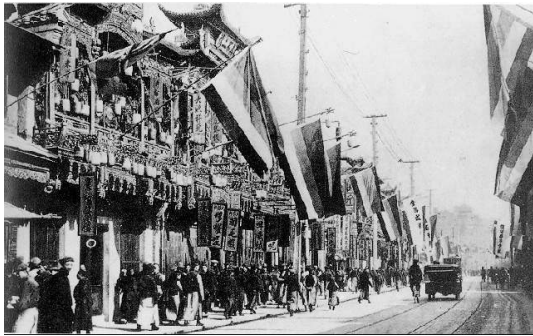
1898-1901 - Boxer's Rebellion



1911 - Xinhai Revolution

- Wuchang Uprising on October 10, 1911 and ended with the abdication of Emperor Puyi on February 12, 1912
- Motivated by anger at corruption in the Qing government
- frustration over the interventions of foreign powers
- the revolution ended on February 12, 1912, when the Republic of China formally replaced the Qing Dynasty
- Double 10 - holiday

1911 - Xinhai Revolution



1916 - Warlord Era

- 1916-1928
- The Qing Dynasty did not have a national army but utilized regional armies
- The Xinhai Revolution in 1911 caused widespread mutiny across southern China

4th May Movement - 1919



4th May Movement - 1919

- “intellectual revolution”
- was an anti-western, cultural, and political movement growing out of student demonstrations in Beijing on May 4, 1919,
- protesting the Chinese government's weak response to the Treaty of Versailles
- Chinese nationalism, a shift towards political mobilization

4th May Movement - 1919

Student representatives from thirteen different universities drafted five resolutions:

1. to oppose the granting of Shandong to the Japanese under former German concessions.
2. to draw awareness of China's precarious position to the masses in China.
3. to recommend a large-scale gathering in Beijing.
4. to promote the creation of a Beijing student union.
5. to hold a demonstration that afternoon in protest to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

4th May Movement

Inspired by Western ideas, Hu Shi and his associates led the new cultural movement that attacked traditional ideas and customs, advocating democracy, science, and modern education

Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao, inspired by Russian Bolshevism, advocated social revolution and became first-generation Communist Party leaders

4th May Movement



- Hu Shi (27) as a Peking University Professor in 1917

4th May Movement



- Hu Shi (55) as president of Peking University, 1946

Foundation of CCP

- Origins in the May Fourth Movement of 1919, where radical political systems like anarchism and Communism gained traction among Chinese intellectuals

Sun Yat-sen

- Sun Yat-sen (孫中山 - Sun Zhongshan) (1866 -1925)
- Chinese doctor, revolutionary and political leader.
- Pioneer of Nationalist China
- Founding Father of Republican China, (a view agreed upon by both Mainland China and Taiwan)



- Sun Yat-sen, a medical doctor
- Trained in Hawaii and Hong Kong.
- Unlike the rebels discussed in previous lectures, Sun proposed a coherent political plan for China.
- After leading an uprising in Canton in 1893, Sun was forced to flee
- Sun formulated his political ideology, the Three People's Principles.

Sun Yat-sen

- Sun played an important role in overthrowing the Qing Dynasty
- Sun was the first provisional president of the Republic of China (ROC)- 1912
- Sun co-founded the Chinese National People's Party or Kuomintang (KMT)



Sun Yat-sen

- Revolution, not reform!
- Xing Zhong Hui in Honolulu, 1894, and Tong Meng Hui in Tokyo, 1905, aimed to overthrow Qing
- The success of the 1911 Revolution,
- Yuan Shikai's dictatorship and the warlords

Republic of China

- Established on 1 January 1912 after the Xinhai Revolution
- 1928, the Republic of China was ruled by the Kuomintang as an authoritarian single-party state
- 10 October 1911 - The establishment of Republican China
- 29 December 1911, Sun Yat-Sen was elected president
- From its founding until 1949 it encompassed mainland China, including Outer Mongolia.

Before the Sino-Japanese War



Koumingtan

- Chiang Kai-shek was quoted: "the Japanese are a disease of the skin, the Communists are a disease of the heart"
- Chiang launched the Northern Expedition in 1926 with the goal of
- crushing the warlords and unifying China

1924 - First United Front

- Kuomintang (KMT) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) formed alliance end warlordism in China
- Together, they formed the National Revolutionary Army
- In 1926 marched on the Northern Expedition.

1924 - First United Front

- The KMT, wanted to control the communists from within
- In 1927, Nationalist Field Marshal (Generalissimo) Chiang Kai-shek purged the Communists from the Front
- This initiated a civil war between the two parties

1926 - Northern Expedition

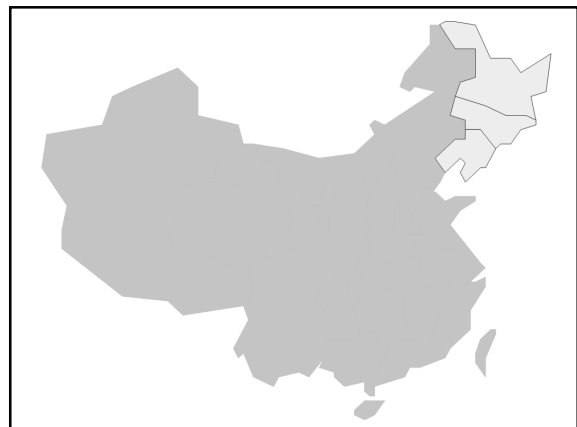
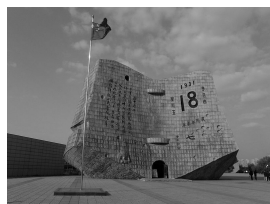
- Military campaign led by the Kuomintang (KMT) from 1926 to 1928.
- The main objective was to unify China under the Kuomintang rule by ending the rule of local warlords

Chinese Civil War

- Kuomintang (KMT or Chinese Nationalist Party), the governing party of the Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)
- The war represented an ideological split between the Nationalist KMT, and the Communist CPC
- The war began in April 1927, with the Northern Expedition.

1931 - Mukden Incident

- The Mukden Incident (Manchurian Incident), was a staged event by Japanese for invading China

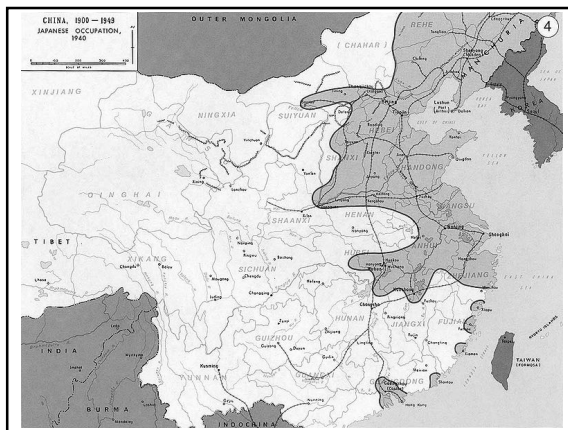


1934 – Long March

- Massive military retreat by the Red Army (Communist) to evade KMT forces
- The Long March and the rise of Mao Zedong

1936 – Xian Incident

- December 1936 between the (KMT) and the rebel Chinese Communist Party before the Second Sino-Japanese War
- Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was kidnapped by Marshal Zhang Xueliang
- Xueliang a former warlord of Manchuria
- The incident led the Nationalists and the Communists to make peace
- Forming a united front against the increasing threat by Japan



Second Sino-Japanese War

- (July 7, 1937 – September 9, 1945)
- During the Japanese invasion and occupation of Manchuria, Chiang Kai-shek, saw the CPC as a greater threat, refused to ally with the CPC to fight against the Japanese Imperial Army
- CPC – Guerrilla style warfare
- CPC support
- CPC controlled north and supported from Russian Communist

The end ☺