UNIT 8 : EARLY CHINESE CONTACT WITH EUROPE

UNIT STRUCTURE

8.1 Learning Objectives

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8.4 Advent of the Europeans

8.5 Canton Trade

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8.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- know about the Chinese attitude towards the foreigners,
- discuss the advent of the Europeans in China,
- describe the trading activities at Canton.

8.2 INTRODUCTION

China is today, one of the leading nations in the world. Like, the Indian civilization, the Chinese civilization was also one amongst the ancient civilizations in the world. As such from ancient times, China had a continuous contact with India which is still in prevalence. Besides, like India, China had to face the burden of colonial imperialism.

In this unit, we will know about the attitude of the Chinese people towards the foreigners who came to China mainly from Europe. We will discuss how the foreigners entered China. A description will also be there on trade related activities of the foreigners on the Chinese soil which centered on the port of Canton.

8.3 CHINESE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE FOREIGNERS

The inhabitants of China are called Chinese. The Chinese people considered their country to be centre of the earth. For them, China was the

Chung Kuo or Middle Kingdom situated in between heaven and the hell. It was hence regarded by them as a heavenly empire or Tien Hsia in Chinese language.

China with a large geographical area in the continent of Asia was covered on all sides with natural frontiers. In the north, there was the desert area; in the east, the Pacific Ocean; and several mountain ranges were there in the south and west. These frontiers naturally protected China from the outside world, but at the same time kept her away from having any direct contact with the outside world.

However, the Chinese civilization had a continuous existence and was developed one. The Chinese people preceded the Europeans by centuries in the use of ink, paper, compass, magnet, printing press, silk, tea, etc. Even they excelled in their political, social, economic, and religious life.

The geographical misconception of China being centre of the earth, and natural protective frontiers kept China isolated. No outside contact was there for China with the outside world till the end of the 18th century. The Chinese authorities neither allowed the outsiders or foreigners to enter into the Chinese territory nor permitted its inhabitants to go to the foreign lands.

With no direct contact, the Chinese people were unaware of the developments made in other civilizations in the world. They knew only about their Chinese civilization and started to consider China as the most developed nation or civilization in the world. This led to the development of a feeling of superiority among the Chinese people which badly affected their attitude towards the foreigners.

For the Chinese people they were superior in every respect than the foreigners. They started to consider the foreigners as uncivilized or barbarian. They hated the foreigners and even became hostile to their advancement on the Chinese soil. The overall attitude of the Chinese people towards the foreigners was mixed with hatred and fear. **Regarding the advancement of foreigners on the Chinese soil which was mainly from the continent of Europe, we are going to study in the next sub-section 'advent of the Europeans'.**

8.4 ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

The self-centered attitude of the Chinese people was completely opposite to the Europeans. The Chinese authorities were overjoyed with their own developments and do not feel the need even to come in any kind of contact with the outside world. But the authorities in the countries of Europe were always eager for reaching new heights of development and to establish relationship even with distant countries with the hope of achieving something new in terms of progress.

The renaissance (re-birth) in Europe (14th to 16th century) was a period of intense creativity and change. One important impact of it was the invention of different navigational aids and subsequent geographical exploration as well as discoveries resulting in opening up of seas. This opening up of seas led to a kind of competition among the European countries for searching new lands paving the way for the growth of colonialism and imperialism.



Navigational: Having relation with ships.

Like, in different parts of the world, European countries began to appear in the Far East. China as was located in the Far East found European ships on her coast. The foreign countries wanted to enter China in order to expand their commercial bases in the Far East. Trade with China was also found to be profitable. China's silk and porcelain was greatly liked by the people in the West. The Chinese art was also appreciated in the courts of the European countries, especially of France. The Jesuit missionaries too liked China for carrying out their religious and missionary activities.

Among the Europeans, the Portuguese were the first to come to China. The Portuguese in the year 1516 reached the southern shores of China with the aim of establishing an effective commercial relation with her. Soon other European countries followed the Portuguese. The Spaniards reached China in 1575, the Dutch in 1604, and the English in 1637. Even the Americans came to China in 1784. All the European countries, namely, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and England as well as America reached China through sea route. These European countries were from the Western Europe.

But another European country from eastern side, Russia entered China through land route. Russia had an extensive border line with China. Being connected by land, Russia tried to establish contact with China through Siberia. When the Western European countries were making their contacts with China by sea routes, Russians were moving towards Siberia for establish contact through that route with China.

The Russian advancement towards Siberia resulted in conflict between the Russians and Chinese tribal people in the valley of Amur River. This conflict eventually led to conflict between the governments of Russia and China which became an intense one with the involvement of boundary related issue. But a friendly settlement was made of the boundary dispute by the governments of Russia and China by signing a treaty at Nertchinsk in 1689.

The treaty of Nertchinsk was the first treaty signed by China with a European country. By this treaty China extended its sovereignty over the Amur Valley. This treaty subsequently established close relationship between China and Russia. A number of Russian embassies were sent to the capital of China and permanent trading posts were established on the frontier after the Russo-Chinese North-Western boundary was settled in 1727. Russians were also allowed to establish their Church in Peking.

The Russo-Chinese treaty of 1689 gradually opened up China for other foreign countries. The foreign merchants of different countries started to carry on with their trading activities in China. But the common people of China hated the foreigners. They ill treated them and called them barbarians. They even did not use to buy the foreign goods. This initially made the Chinese trade for the foreigners one sided where they bought the Chinese goods, but failed to sale their own goods. However, the intelligent and scholarly people of China were very much fascinated by the lectures delivered by the Jesuit missionaries on the advancement of science and technology made in the Western countries. Hence, they showed much eagerness to establish contact with the foreign countries.

The Manchus who were ruling China from 1644 onwards allowed the European merchants to carry on with their trade and commerce in their kingdom with the hope of making money. The Manchus used to demand taxes and duties as per their wish from the foreign merchants who used to pay it accordingly. This collection of large amount of money every year from the foreign merchants helped the Manchu rulers to refill their war torn treasury.



LET US KNOW

The Manchu dynasty was the last imperial dynasty of China, ruling from 1644 to 1912 with a brief restoration in 1917. This dynasty was also known as the Qing dynasty. The Manchu empire lasted almost three centuries and formed the territorial base for the modern Chinese state. The dynasty was founded by the Jurchen Aisin Gioro clan in Manchuria. The Manchu dynasty was preceded by the Ming dynasty and succeeded by the Republic of China.

But gradually the Manchus who were themselves regarded to an extent as foreigners by most of the Chinese people, especially those of South China started to feel that the foreigners might instigate the anti-Manchu elements in China against them. As such, they started to suspect the integrity of the foreigners and took all possible steps to reduce the sphere of influence of the foreign merchants. **This action of the Manchu rulers led to development of the canton trade regarding which we are going to study in the next sub-section.**



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q1: What do you mean by the term 'Chung Kuo'?

.....

Q2: Name any two items used by the Chinese people before being used by the Europeans.

.....

Q3: What were the two items of China having great demand in the West?

.....

Q4: Name the first European nation to enter China.

.....

Q5: Which was the first treaty signed by China with a European country?

.....

8.5 CANTON TRADE

Canton was a port of China. It was located in South China. Initially, the Manchu rulers allowed the foreign merchants to freely carry on with their trading activities in China. But later on, the Manchus as stated earlier suspected the integrity of the foreigners and reduced their trading activities. The foreign merchants were then allowed to trade with China only at the port of Canton.

There as such developed a trade relation between China and Western countries centering the port of Canton which was called the 'Canton Trade'. Strict rules and regulations were made for smooth running of the trading activities at Canton. For looking after the trade at Canton as well as for restricting the movements of the foreign merchants, the Co-hong was established by the Manchus. H. M. Vinacke stated that "the Co-hong was the buffer between the foreign country and the Chinese official world".

Actually, the Co-hong was an association of Chinese merchants engaged in foreign trade. The members of this association were the agents of the Manchu ruler to deal with the foreign merchants and to put an end to their monopoly in China trade. The total number of merchants in the Co-hong was 12 or 13. These merchants acted as the security merchants and were closely controlled by the Chinese Government. They were directly under the control of the Hoppo or Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

Every foreign merchant ship upon their arrival in the coast of China was assigned to one of the Co-hong merchants. The Co-hong merchants were to make arrangements for the sale of the foreign goods in China as well as make provisions for the Chinese goods which were to be sent to the foreign countries. The Co-hong merchants in a way became the sole authority for the foreign merchants to carry on their trading activities in China. As such, the Co-hong merchants exacted large amounts as revenue from the foreign merchants. The Hoppo too encouraged the Co-hong merchants to extract from the foreign merchants as much money as possible.

At Canton, the foreign merchants were only allowed to stay alone for trading activities. They had to keep their families at another place called

Macao where they had to return after the completion of their trading activities. At both Canton and Macao, the foreign merchants were not allowed to settle dwellings outside their factory areas. Their movement was strictly restricted to factory area. The Chinese authorities used to keep strict vigil on their activities.

However, England inspite of the restrictions imposed upon the foreign merchants peacefully tried to develop further her commercial relationship with China. The Industrial Revolution which broke out in England during the second half of the 18th century forced her to extend her trade concessions in China. As such the English Government started sending special envoys to the Manchu Court in China for securing more trade concessions.



Industrial Revolution: A revolution which broke out in England in between 1780 to 1850 which mechanised all the modes of production resulting in large scale production of goods.

Charles Cathcart was the first Englishman to be sent to Peking in 1787 with the objective of securing more trade concessions from the Chinese Government. He was followed by Lord George Macartney with a special mission in 1792 in order to persuade the Chinese Government for opening of some other ports to the English traders. But these English missions did not receive success. Rather, the mission of Lord Macartney was badly treated by the Chinese who considered the mission as a body of a subordinate State carrying tribute to another superior State. At this humiliating treatment, Lord Macartney suggested to obtain further trade concessions in China by force. But his suggestion was outright rejected by the English Government.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q6: Where was the port of Canton located?

.....

Q7: Who was Hoppo?

.....

Q8: The foreign merchants were allowed to keep their families at a place called .....

Q9: Name the European country which tried to extend the China trade.

.....

Q10: In which year Macartney mission was sent to China?

.....



8.6 LET US SUM UP

After going through this unit, you have learnt

- The people of China considered their country to be centre of the earth. For them, China was the Chung Kuo or Middle Kingdom and hence regarded it as a heavenly empire or Tien Hsia.
- China with a large geographical area in the continent of Asia was covered on all sides with natural frontiers. These natural frontiers protected China from the outside world, but at the same time kept her in isolation.
- The Chinese civilization had a continuous existence from ancient times. It was very much developed civilization as Chinese people preceded the Europeans by centuries in the use different items. Their political, social, economic, and religious life was also excellent.
- The geographical misconception of China being centre of the earth, and natural protective frontiers kept China isolated. With no direct contact, the Chinese people were unaware of the other civilizations in the world. They considered China as the most developed nation or civilization in the world which created a feeling of superiority among the Chinese people.
- This feeling of superiority badly affected their attitude towards the foreigners. They considered themselves as superior in every respect and the foreigners as uncivilized or barbarian.
- When China was overjoyed with their own developments and wanted to remain alone without having any contact with the outside world, the renaissance in Europe created in the West a competition among the different countries to search out for unknown lands. The foreign countries appeared on the Chinese coast with the desire to enter China in order to expand their commercial bases in the Far East. Trade with China was also found to be profitable.

- The Western European countries, namely, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and England as well as America reached China through sea route. While Eastern European country, Russia entered China through land route. Russia became the first European country to sign a treaty with China at Nertchinsk in 1689.
- The Russo-Chinese treaty of 1689 gradually opened up China for other foreign countries. The merchants from different foreign countries started their trading activities in China. But as the common people of China disliked them, the foreigners had to face misbehaviour and their trade was also one-sided where they bought the Chinese goods, but failed to sale their own goods. However, the Chinese intelligentsia and scholars were very much attracted by the Western advancement in the field of science and technology. Hence, they desired to establish contact with the foreign countries.
- The Manchus who were ruling China from 1644 onwards initially allowed the European merchants to carry on with their trade and commerce in their kingdom with the hope of making money. But later on as the Manchus were themselves regarded to an extent as foreigners by most of the Chinese people, especially those of South China suspected the integrity of the foreigners and took all possible steps to reduce the sphere of influence of the foreign merchants.
- The foreign merchants were then allowed to trade with China only at the port of Canton in South China. Strict rules and regulations were made for smooth running of the trading activities at Canton. For looking after the trade at Canton as well as for restricting the movements of the foreign merchants, the Co-hong was established by the Manchus.
- The Co-hong was an association of Chinese merchants engaged in foreign trade. Their total number was 12 or 13 and they acted as the security merchants. They were closely controlled by the Chinese Government and were placed under the direct control of the Hoppo or Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Canton.
- Every foreign merchant ship upon their arrival in the coast of China was assigned to one of the Co-hong merchants who used to make

arrangements for the sale of the foreign goods in China as well as make provisions for the Chinese goods which were to be sent to the foreign countries. The Co-hong merchants exacted large amounts as revenue from the foreign merchants as they became the sole authority for the foreign merchants to carry on their trading activities in China. The Hoppo too encouraged the Co-hong merchants to extract from the foreign merchants as much money as possible.

- The foreign merchants were allowed only to stay alone at Canton for trading activities. Their families were to stay at another place called Macao where they had to return after the completion of their trading activities. At both Canton and Macao, the movement of the foreign merchants was strictly restricted to factory area and strict vigil was kept on their activities by the Chinese authorities.
- Still, England particularly because of its Industrial Revolution tried to further extend up their China trade. They even sent two special envoys to the Manchu Court in this regard. But these missions were not successful.



8.7 FURTHER READING

1. Singh, A. K., (2005), *A History of China in Modern Times*, Delhi - 110007, Surjeet Publications.
2. Vinacke, H.M., (1982), *A History of The Far East In Modern Times*, New Delhi, Kalyani Publications.



8.8 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer to the question no 1: Middle Kingdom.
Answer to the question no 2: Silk, Paper.
Answer to the question no 3: Silk and Porcelain.
Answer to the question no 4: Portugal.
Answer to the question no 5: Treaty of Nertchinsk in 1689.
Answer to the question no 6: South China.

Answer to the question no 7: Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

Answer to the question no 8: Macao.

Answer to the question no 9: England.

Answer to the question no 10: 1792.



8.9 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 50 words)

Q.1: What do you mean by the term 'Tien Hsia'?

Q.2: Name the European country which entered China through land route.

Q.3: Who established the Co-hong?

Q.4: What was the total number of merchants in the Co-hong?

B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q.1: Why did China remain isolated from the outside world?

Q.2: How renaissance helped the European countries in entering China?

Q.3: What was the attitude of China towards Russian advancement in Siberia?

Q.4: How did Co-hong established its control over the foreign merchants?

C) LONG QUESTIONS (Answer each question in between 300-500 words)

Q.1: Critically examine the attitude of the Chinese people towards the foreigners?

Q.2: Discuss the advent of Europeans on the Chinese soil.

Q.3: Describe the attitude of the Manchu rulers towards the foreigners.

Q.4: Write a note on the Canton Trade?

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UNIT 9 : OPENING UP OF CHINA

UNIT STRUCTURE

9.1 Learning Objectives
9.2 Introduction
9.3 Opium Wars and Treaties with Imperialist Powers
9.3.1 The First Opium War
9.3.2 The Second Opium War
9.4 Increasing Western Economic Interest
9.5 Open Door Policy
9.6 Let Us Sum Up
9.7 Further Reading
9.8 Answers to Check Your Progress
9.9 Model Questions

9.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- discuss about the opium wars and treaties signed with different imperialist powers by China,
- describe the increasing economic interest of the imperialist powers in China,
- examine the open door policy in China.

9.2 INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit, you have come to know that China wanted to remain isolated without having any kind of contact with the outside world. She was proud of her developed civilization of ancient times and considered as such all other civilizations or nations as inferior to them. But the western imperialist powers with economic interests entered China and inspite of facing humiliating treatment in the Chinese soil continued with their trading activities there. This finally ended the isolation of China opening her for the foreign powers.

The misbehaviour of the Chinese people as well as strict measures adopted by the Chinese authority towards the foreigner's detoriated the relation between them. There broke out two wars between China and

England known more popularly as the Opium Wars. The defeat of China in the hands of England exposed her military weakness before the foreign imperialist powers. As such starting from England, all of them signed different treaties with China securing commercial as well as territorial concessions there. This emboldened the foreign imperialist powers who henceforth increased their economic and other interests in China. An open door policy was also adopted in China. We are going to study all these in details in this unit under different section.

9.3 OPIUM WARS AND TREATIES WITH IMPERIALIST POWERS

The two wars which broke out between China and England in between the year 1839-1842 and 1856-1858 were known as Opium Wars as along with other conflicting issues the question of opium trade led to the beginning of the conflict. The Opium War was also called the Anglo-Chinese War. For our convenience of study, we will study about the Opium Wars in two sub-sections.

9.3.1 The First Opium War

England like all other western imperialist countries entered China in order to establish her supremacy in the Far East and trade relationship with China. But as stated in the earlier unit, the Industrial Revolution in England forced her inspite of several restrictions, to extend her trade concessions in China. England set special envoys, Charles Cathcart and Lord George Macartney to the Manchu Court in China for securing more trade concessions. However, these English envoys failed in securing any kind of trade concessions in China.

The failure of two missions led to the temporary abandonment of the policy of English Government to extend their commercial position in China. But again in the year 1815, after a gap of 23 years, another commercial mission was dispatched by the English Government to China under the leadership of Lord Amherst. This mission also failed as Lord Amherst was asked to perform a practice then prevailing in the Chinese Court called Kow-tow which he refused to do as it was humiliating one.



Kow-tow: It was a horrible practice in the Court of China by which a foreigner had to prostrate nine times before the Emperor or his portrait before his meeting with the Emperor.

England and other foreign imperialist countries trading in China already had an ill feeling towards China because of the social restrictions imposed on them and the exploitations conducted through the Co-hong merchants. Regarding these social restrictions and exploitations, we have discussed in the earlier unit. As a part of their restrictive measures on the foreigners, the Manchu Government imposed restriction on the learning of Chinese language by the foreigners. Local Chinese people were forbidden from teaching their language to the foreigners. It was apprehended by the Manchus that after knowing the local language, the foreigners would be encouraged to directly communicate with the Chinese people and could also infuse in their minds idea of rebellion against them. With this restriction being imposed, the foreign merchants had to rely solely on the interpreters for transacting their business with the Chinese officials.



Tribute: Through it a foreigner was required to make some presentation usually of native produce to the Emperor at time of his meeting with the Emperor.

As stated in the earlier unit, for the Chinese, their kingdom was a heavenly empire and was superior to all other countries in the world. They considered their Emperor as the 'Son of Heaven' and wanted that the foreigners like them should acknowledge his suzerainty. For them the relationship between China and other foreign countries should be like one amongst the superior and inferior country. To show the Chinese superiority as well as to provide a ritualistic form of expression to their suzerainty, they introduced the humiliating practice of 'Kow-tow' and 'Tribute'. These humiliating practices of foreign relation followed by China were highly disliked by the foreigners. Besides, the Chinese considered the foreign envoys heading a commercial mission to China as 'tribute bearers'.

The Chinese tariff system was very much irregular. Actually it was fixed with reasonable rates by the Central Government. But, it was applied and interpreted by the local authorities nominally functioning under the Central Government. The Chief Chinese Custom officials including their staff only remained in office for a short period during which they tried to earn the maximum. As such they increased the tariff rates unreasonably and exert constant pressure on foreign trade to exact it. These badly affected the foreign traders who strongly opposed it. The English East India Company regarded this tariff policy

as an attempt on the part of China to encourage the import and discourage export trade.

Until the year 1833, the English East India Company had the monopoly over China trade. But that year, the monopoly of the Company was abolished by the English Government in order to provide other English Companies equal space to trade in China. So far, the East India Company representatives used to mainly deal with the Chinese officials in the matters related to trade. For the commercial interest of the Company, they used to tolerate the superiority complex nature and dominating attitude of the Chinese Government. With, the end of Company's trade monopoly, the English Government started sending its commissioned officers as English representative to China to guard their commercial interests. Being direct officials of the English Government, they desired a treatment based on equal footing from the officials of the Chinese Government. Like, the representatives of English East India Company, they could not tolerate the sub-ordinate treatment. This created a deadlock between the English and the Chinese Government.

The English Government sent Lord Charles Napier as its first Superintendent of the British or English trade at Canton in the year 1833. Before his departure he was instructed by the English Crown to announce his arrival at Canton by sending letters to the Viceroy; to establish direct communication with the Imperial Court at Peking; and not to call for armed assistance except in extreme cases. Lord Napier was keen to follow the instructions. After his arrival, he announced, rather informed about it through a letter to the Viceroy. But, the Viceroy refused to receive his letter with the complaint that Napier had violated three fundamental rules of the Chinese Government.

First of all, Napier without receiving the official permission from China moved from Macao to the Canton factories. Secondly, he attempted to directly communicate with the Viceroy instead of using the medium of the Co-hong merchants. Lastly, he had termed his communication as 'letter' instead of 'petition' as the Chinese Government used to receive only 'petition' not 'letter' from the tributary or vassal states. This was very much humiliating for England as China considered her as a tributary or vassal state.

Lord Napier and his country men were treated almost like prisoners in the factory settlement. Trade restrictions on them were severed up against which Lord Napier protested, but in vain. Under such a deadlock situation, Lord Napier fell ill due to constant anxiety and had to retire to Macao where he died on 11th October, 1834. At the death of Lord Napier, Captain Elliot was sent to China as Superintendent of the English trade at Canton in 1836. He took up the works of Lord Napier, but had to face same difficulties at Canton and was forced like his predecessor to retire to Macao.

The increasing bitterness in the Anglo-Chinese relationship got further intensified on the issue of opium trade. All the foreign countries used to trade in Opium in China. There was an increasing demand for this dangerous drug among the Chinese people which encouraged its trade. The Chinese demand for opium could be met only through its importation from India. This proved beneficial for England as opium production was an important source of revenue of the English Government in India. There was an ever increase in the import of opium and consequent export of silver from China resulting in impoverishment of the country.

On moral and economic grounds, the Chinese Government decided to put an end to the opium trade as well as to further regulate the foreign trade which was to remain confined at Canton between the Co-hong and the foreign merchants. For this in 1839 they appointed a distinguished Chinese official, Lin Tse-hsu, as the Imperial Commissioner at Canton. On the arrival of Commissioner Lin at Canton, Captain Elliot too reached there from Macao with the hope of entering into an effective negotiation with him. But all hopes of Captain Elliot ended in failure. Commissioner Lin within a week of his arrival imprisoned the foreign traders including Captain Elliot in the factories outside Canton and demanded the delivery of all the opium chests in their possession.

Finding no other alternative, the foreign merchants through Captain Elliot surrendered 20,291 chests of opium which was all destroyed in the river. This greatly disappointed the foreign merchants more particularly the English. As the foreign merchants easily accepted

their demand of delivering the opium chests, the Chinese Government attempted to further regulate them by enforcing a regulation that foreigners guilty of crime must submit to the Chinese Penal Legislation, including capital punishment. The Chinese authorities tried to enforce this regulation and simultaneously an unfortunate incident occurred on 7th July, 1839 at Kowloon, a Chinese village. An inhabitant of that village named Lin Wei-his was beaten to death by some English sailors.

This incident of crime provided an opportunity to the Chinese authorities to enforce their newly made regulation. Local Chinese officials demanded an investigation to find out the culprit. Commissioner Lin demanded the surrender of the murderer before the Chinese authority. But Captain Elliot reported that he was unable to identify the murderer. Still, the Chinese insisted upon the surrender of the culprit to which the English remained firm. Negotiations were carried out regarding this for nearly six, but without any positive result. At this, Commissioner Lin issued an order to ostracise the culprit and his supporters. He also ordered them to leave China within 3 days.

To execute this imperial command when Chinese forces marched towards the English settlement, the English fired upon them on 3rd November, 1839 which marked the beginning of the First Opium War or Anglo-Chinese War. This initial conflict took place at Chuenpi in which the English emerged victorious. Emboldened by this victory at the battle of Chuenpi, the English marched forward and took control over Canton. But they withdrew from there for further expedition up the China coast where they attacked Chinese garrisons and blockaded the mouth of the Yangtze River. This English advancement alarmed the Chinese Government and Commissioner Lin was soon removed from his office.

A Manchu named Chi-Shan was appointed in place of Commissioner Lin to start negotiation with the English in order to check their advancement. Accordingly Chi-Shan started negotiation and successfully persuaded the English to return to Chuenpi in the South. There at Chuenpi, Chi-Shan after negotiation signed a convention with the English in January, 1841 by which Hongkong was to be ceded

to the English and indemnity was to be provided to them by the Chinese authority. Further, the Chinese and the English agreed to maintain diplomatic equality and the Englishmen were allowed to resume their trade.

But soon this Convention of Chuenpi proved to be a fruitless negotiation. Chi-Shan and Captain Elliot were recalled by their respective governments after the signing of this convention. Then the convention was disregarded resulting in the resumption of the War in August, 1841. It continued up to March, 1842 when the Chinese Government came forward to sign another convention. But this convention was again fruitless and acted only as a truce.

Again War began in August, 1842 after Sir Henry Pattinger had arrived as the Chief English representative in the Chinese Coast. The English fleet moved to the North without facing any kind of effective resistance from the Chinese. Soon, Nanking fell into the grip of the English forces and they marched towards it. Knowing it as impossible on their part to protect the city from English attack, the Chinese soldiers stationed there hoisted the flags of surrender on the walls of the city. This surrender of the Chinese army marked the end of the First Opium War.

- **Treaty of Nanking and Bogue**

A formal settlement of this first Anglo-Chinese conflict was made by the signing of a peace treaty at Nanking on 29th August, 1842 and a supplementary treaty at Bogue on 8th October, 1843. The basic principles of these two treaties guided the international relations of China for another century with some alterations and additions to them.

The provisions of the Treaty of Nanking were:

1. The five ports of China, namely, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai were to be opened as 'treaty ports' for the residence as well as trade of the English merchants without any kind of restriction.
2. The island of Hongkong was to be ceded to England forever. This made Hongkong an important port for backing English commercial cause.

3. China was to pay a huge war indemnity amounting to 21 million dollars in total to compensate the loss of the English merchants on the eve and during the First Opium War. Of this total amount of indemnity, 6 million dollars was for the surrender and destruction of opium, 3 million dollars was to cover debts owned by the Co-hong merchants to the English subjects, and 12 million dollars for the expenses incurred on the War.
4. The Co-hong was to be abolished by the Chinese authority.
5. A favourable settlement was to be made in the tariff system. The Chinese Government was to publish a fair and regular tariff in imports and exports to avoid the arbitrary treatment of the Chinese customs officials.
6. The monopoly rights granted by the Chinese authority to some Chinese merchants were to be withdrawn to safeguard the interest of the English merchants.
7. China was to change her attitude regarding her relation with other foreign powers. She was to recognize the principle of equality of all nations instead of establishing her own superiority over other nations of the world.
8. The English and Chinese officials of equal rank were to be treated as equals. The humiliating system of 'Kow-tow' was to be abolished. Official correspondence was to be conducted on equal terms under the term 'a communication' but not 'a petition'.
9. The Chinese Emperor was to grant full amnesty to all his subjects who had rendered help directly or indirectly to the English during the war.
10. All the English people who were captured and imprisoned by the Chinese authority during the war were to be set free unconditionally.
11. The English occupation of certain Chinese areas will be withdrawn only after the full payment of the war indemnity.

However, England was not satisfied with the privileges obtained from the Treaty of Nanking. As such they imposed upon China the

supplementary Treaty of Bogue to secure from her some extra-territorial rights. By this treaty the English Government would be allowed to establish their law courts in the 'treaty ports' for the trial of the English subjects there. The Chinese considered it very humiliating because, China, thereby, lost her legal control over the English subjects in her own soil.

- **Consequences or Effects of the First Opium War**

The defeat of China in the hands of England in the First Opium War exposed the weakness of China not only before the foreign countries trading in China with humiliation and restriction, but also before its inhabitants who considered their country as a heavenly empire being the most developed and civilized. Without any fear and hesitation, other foreign countries started sharing the fruits of victory of England over China. These countries started utilizing the five 'treaty ports' opened for the residence as well as trade of the English merchants without any kind of restriction.

The United States of America even sent a diplomatic mission to the Court of China under the leadership of Caleb Cushing to make some agreement regarding the opening of the same five ports, i.e., the 'treaty ports' to Americans and obtaining the extra-territorial rights from China like England. The mission was successful in its objectives and entered into a favourable agreement with the Chinese authorities by signing the Treaty of Wanghia in July, 1844. Few months later, France by signing the Treaty of Whampoa on 24th October, 1844 too received the similar rights and privileges from China. In between 1845 to 1847 Belgium, Sweden, and Norway were also given the right to trade in China.

Apart from the trade concessions given to the foreign countries, the Emperor of China in 1844 issued an imperial edict granting permission to erect Roman Catholic Churches in the ports. This edict also granted permission to the people of China to accept Roman Catholicism. Further, the Chinese Government confirmed the toleration of Roman Catholicism and promised the restoration of some of the Churches to the Catholics built under K'ang Hsi by a second imperial edict in 1846.

However, nothing concrete result or impact was seen on the issue of opium trade. China regarded opium as the primary cause of the war, but no mention of it was in the Treaty of Nanking except for making a compensation of 6 million dollars to England for the destruction of her opium chests. English opinion was that China could legalise and control the opium trade or could put a ban upon it. Imposition of ban or prohibition was to be the sole responsibility of the Chinese authority. As China did not agree to legalise the opium trade, the Treaty of Nanking was silent on this important issue. Hence, opium was nothing but a superficial cause of the War.

9.3.2 The Second Opium War

The post- First Opium War developments in China led to the Second Opium War. Defeat in the hands of England and subsequent conclusion of treaties with her and other foreign powers enhanced the anti-foreign attitude of China. With the weakness of China being exposed, the greed of foreign powers to secure more concessions in the country increased day by day. But the Chinese authority was in no mood to give way every time to the desire of the foreign powers.

In fact the concessions provided by China to the foreign countries through the treaties concluded with them were all because of the force of the English arms. Once the pressure of the English arms was gradually reduced, the Chinese Government tacitly and openly tried to restore the former conditions. A deliberate delay was shown in implementing the provisions of the treaties by the Chinese authorities. Even if the Central Chinese Government wanted to make the treaty provisions effective, they failed to enforce them as there was much opposition from the Provincial Government and Local Bodies enjoying large measures of autonomy under the Chinese system of administration. The negligence on the part of the Chinese authorities in abiding by the treaty rights irritated the foreigners who were eager to obtain one concession after another in China.

The issue of opium trade remained untouched in the peace treaty concluded to end the First Opium War. But, the Chinese Government instead of legalising the opium trade, declared it to be illegal. Still,

from 1842 onwards, the opium trade continued to grow. The foreign merchants continued to flood the Chinese markets with this dangerous drug as there was great demand amongst the Chinese people. It was often carried on by ships which were registered at Hongkong and enjoyed English protection.

Apart from trading in opium, the foreign merchants were involved in coolie trade. The foreign merchants used to kidnap the poor and innocent Chinese labourers in order to sell them as slaves in Cuba, Peru, Chile, and the west coast of the United States. The Chinese authority was greatly irritated by this immoral activity of the foreigners. Even the Chinese people in general disfavoured the increase of foreign intercourse in China.

The foreigners having ever increasing demands in China started to consider all the treaties signed in between the year 1842 and 1844 as inadequate because these treaties confirmed the foreign trade only to the five 'treaty ports'. The English merchants wanted their entry to the interior parts of China, legalization of the opium trade, and abolition of internal transit duties on goods imported or purchased for export. All the foreign powers demanded the idea of having diplomatic representatives at Peking on the basis of legal equality of nations. The foreign missionaries demanded the right to travel and preach Christianity freely in the interior of China with an effective legal guarantee of toleration from the Chinese authority towards all the converts.

Various demands of the foreigners forced them to exert pressure upon the Chinese authority to revise all the treaties signed in between the year 1842 and 1844. They were already irritated and convinced that China had no respect for the treaties concluded with them as she had frequently evaded them. England took the lead in forcing China to recognize their right of immediate revision of the treaties. She in this regard tried to secure the co-operation of United States of America and France who gave a positive response to it by demanding the revision of their treaties as well. By the autumn of 1856, England decided to put both diplomatic and military pressure upon China to enhance the revision of the treaties for further expansion of commercial

intercourse of the foreign powers. The demand for revision of the treaties by the foreign powers further detoriated their relationship with China.

The vessels of the Chinese merchants were plundered by the European pirates in the South China Sea. The Chinese authority alleged that Portugal having commercial privileges like other foreign countries in China was also taking active part in this immoral activity. This act of piracy provoked further the anti-foreign feeling already prevailing among the Chinese people and led to the promotion of an anti-foreign plan.



Vessel: A vessel is a ship or large boat.

In the meantime, during the year 1853-54, the regions of Canton and Kowtow came completely under the control of the Southern Chinese rebels. These Chinese rebels created disturbances for the Chinese vessels passing through that area thereby making the naval communication between Whampoa (an anchorage of Canton) and Hongkong dangerous for the Chinese ships. To avoid this difficulty for the Chinese ships as well as to maintain trade between Hongkong and Canton, the English and American authorities in 1855 offered their national flags and a passport to the Chinese ships for a single trip, to and fro between Canton and Whampoa.

But, the Chinese authority disliked this offer and rejected it through an ordinance. Still, some Chinese ships illegally utilised the protection of English and other foreign flag to engage in smuggling trade. As such it became very difficult for the Chinese authority to differentiate between the legal and illegal use of the foreign flags. On the ground of being allegedly engaged in the trade of prohibited goods under the protection of English flag, the Chinese police on 8th October, 1856 at Canton captured a Chinese ship named 'Lorcha Arrow'.

The Chinese ship 'Lorcha Arrow' was registered at Hongkong (which was under England) and was commanded by an Irish captain with a Chinese crew of 14 persons. After the capture of the ship, the Chinese police put down the English flag and arrested 12 of the crew persons on the charge of piracy. This act of the Chinese police was considered by the English Government as a great insult to the English sovereignty. Henry Parkes, the English Consul at canton demanded the release

of the arrested members of the crew on the ground that the captured vessel was an English ship carrying colonial registry from Hongkong. The English authority even demanded full compensation for the damage of the national prestige of England. But Yieh Min-Ching, the Chinese Viceroy at Canton straightly rejected the English demand for compensation. This insensitive attitude of the Chinese Viceroy was very much disliked by the English authority and they violently reacted to it which led to outbreak of the Second Opium or Anglo-Chinese War.

France too was disappointed with China. In February, 1856 Auguste Chapdelaine, a French Catholic missionary was murdered by the Chinese authorities at Sinlin in Kwangsi. This French missionary was arrested with some of his Catholic converts on the charge of being rebel. They were further tried in a Chinese court and were finally sentenced to death by the Chinese Magistrate on the argument that as per the previous treaties, the foreigners were not allowed to move beyond the 'Treaty Ports' and they were convicted for the violation of the above treaty rights. But by executing the French missionary, China violated the extra-territorial rights of France. Napoleon III, the then Emperor of France considered this incident as an offence to the national dignity of France. As such France by October, 1856 decided to join hands with England to apply a combined force against China to bring her too knees.

The war formally started on 29 October, 1856 with the English army damaging the city walls of China. The Chinese army too fired in retaliation during which the soldiers even fired on the American flag which brought also United States of America into the conflict. The American navy took armed action on China. The combined English and French army captured Canton in December, 1857. Yieh Min-Ching, the Chinese Viceroy at Canton was captured and sent as a prisoner to Calcutta. Thereafter, England, France, United States of America and Russia sent a joint note to the Chinese Government demanding the revision of the previous treaties as well as religious toleration and to make necessary negotiations at Shanghai regarding their demands.

But China delayed to give reply to the joint note. At this the foreign powers to exert more pressure upon China, sailed into the mouth of river Pei-ho, at the very gate way of Peking. In May, 1858 they even took over the control of the Taku forts. At this, in the same month the Chinese Government at Peking came forward for negotiations. The negotiations were conducted by the envoys of England, France, Russia and United States of America at Tientsin separately with the Chinese authorities. Hence, these negotiations are known as the 'Treaties of Tientsin'.

- **Treaties of Tientsin**

Altogether four treaties were signed at Tientsin by the end of June, 1858. These treaties were signed separately with China by each of the four powers, namely, England, France, Russia and United States of America. It was further decided during the negotiations that the 'Treaties of Tientsin' were to be ratified at Peking where the envoys of England, France, Russia and United States of America would reside.

Although the treaties were signed separately, the clauses or provisions of these four treaties were almost identical, differing only in their detailed description. The provisions of the 'Treaties of Tientsin' were as follows:

1. England and other foreign powers were to have the right to appoint 'Resident Minister' at the Court of Peking.
2. In addition to the already opened five 'Treaty Ports', China was to open ten more new ports for foreign trade. These ports were Newchwang in Manchuria, Chefoo in Shantung, Chinkiang in Kiangsu, Hankow in Hupeh, Kiukiang in Kiangsi, Kiungchow in Hainan, Swatow in Kwangtung, Wenchow in Chekiang, and Nanking in Kiangsu. Tientsin was added in the year 1860. Further, the foreign ships were given the rights to trade on the Yangtze River.
3. The foreign powers were to be granted permission to travel in all interior parts of China. For it they were to obtain passports issued by their consuls and countersigned by the local Chinese authorities.

4. Both Chinese and foreign Christians were to be given the privilege of preaching Christianity in China. The Christian missionaries were to be granted right to protection by the Chinese authorities. Besides, the French missionaries were to be allowed to purchase land in the provinces outside the 'Treaty Ports' to erect buildings for religious purposes.
5. The tariff fixed by the Treaty of Nanking was to be revised mostly in the favour of the foreign interests, providing a general five percent duty on exports and imports. Further, the English subjects were to have the option of clearing their goods of all transit duties by the payment of single charge at the rate of two and half percent ad valorem.
6. As compensation the Chinese Government was to pay a sum of 2 million teels for the losses of the foreign powers at Canton and another 2 million teels for the war expenses.
7. China ceded to Russia its territory north of the river Amur and by 1860 also gave full right to the territory east of the Ussuri. This enabled Russia to construct an important port at Vladivostok.
8. The extra-territorial rights of the foreign powers in China were increased and further defined in the case of criminal cases.
9. The opium trade was legalised in China.

The 'Treaties of Tientsin' were very much significant as it provided the basis for political and commercial relationship between China and the foreign powers till 1943. But, there was the renewal of war even after the signing of these treaties. Actually, the Chinese authorities asked the foreign powers to ratify the treaties either at Canton or Shanghai or Tientsin instead of Peking where it should actually be as per earlier negotiation. Further, the foreigners were requested that their envoys on their way to Peking should come from Taku with a small guard. At the same time, Admiral Sir James Hope, Commander of the English fleet came to know that the Chinese authorities had made no arrangement to receive the foreign envoys at Peking and had rather placed barriers in the river Pei-ho to the check their progress.

The English Government considered this attitude of the Chinese Government as a gross violation of the 'Treaties of Tientsin' and hostilities soon began leading to the renewal of the Second Opium War. The Anglo-French fleet on the night of 24th June, 1859 attacked the Taku forts. In return, the Chinese forces opened fire resulting in the sinking of two English gun boats and wounding many English and French officials. The Anglo-French attack was repulsed and was forced to retire.

Under such a situation, the English and French sent an ultimatum to the Chinese Court insisting upon an apology for the previous attack on their joint fleet at Taku, ratification of the treaty at Peking, observance of the provisions of the 'Treaties of Tientsin', and additional compensation for the recent attacks. But the Chinese authority disregarded these demands outright and rather asked the foreigners to move into Peking without a military escort. At this England and France immediately retaliated. Their combined forces stormed the famous Summer Palace of the Manchu Emperors and threatened Peking, the capital of China.

The Anglo-French success brought down the Chinese Government into knees. Infact, the Chinese Emperor out of fear fled away to Jehol and his younger brother Prince Kung also tried to escape. But the Russian envoy, General Ignatiene persuaded Prince Kung to not to escape in order to maintain the remaining prestige of the Manchus. So, the Prince remained in Peking and received the victors at the 'Hall of Ceremonies' on 24th October, 1860. At this 'Hall of Ceremonies', some new treaties were imposed upon China and these treaties together constituted the 'Convention of Peking'.

The 'Treaties of Tientsin' were ratified by the 'Convention of Peking'. Regarding the ratification of the treaty with England, the Chinese Emperor expressed his regret for the untoward incident which occurred at Taku in 1859. He agreed to the proposal of the English Government to allow the stay of an English Minister permanently at Peking. Further, the Emperor agreed to pay additional indemnities to England for the Chinese attack on English fleet at Taku as well as to open Tientsin as a treaty port. Kowloon was ceded

to the English Government and it became a part of Hongkong. The Emperor even legalised the coolie trade and gave permission to the Chinese subjects to emigrate at will as contract labourers or otherwise.

The treaty with France was also ratified. As per the ratification, the French missionaries were allowed to purchase land in the interior part of China for erection of buildings or other constructions. All the property of Church confiscated since 1724 was to be restored to the Roman Catholic Churches. This was in accordance to an imperial edict of 1846 which had promised restoration of religious establishments to Roman Catholics. While, ratifying the treaty with Russia, China gave her the territory east of the river Ussuri.

In this way by 1860 the isolation of China came to a complete end with the country being fully opened up. The two opium wars and various treaties concluded with the foreign powers by China made her the victim of western imperialism. Infact, the sovereignty of China got jeopardized with grant of the right of 'extra-territoriality, and the guarantee of 'most-favoured nation' treatment to the foreign powers. It is generally stated that the Treaty of Nanking inaugurated the process of opening China to the foreign powers, while the Treaties of Tientsin and Convention of Peking completed the process.

LET US KNOW



The Second Opium War was also known as the 'Arrow War' as the war broke out because of the capture of a Chinese ship named 'Lorcha Arrow' registered at Hongkong (which was under England) by Chinese police on 8th October, 1856 at Canton.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



Answer the following questions:

Q1: The Opium War was also called the ..... War.

Q2: Name the two special envoys sent by England to the Manchu Court in China.

.....

Q3: Till which year the English East India Company had the monopoly over China trade?

……

Q4: Who replaced Lord Napier as the Superintendent of the English trade at Canton?

……

Q5: Who was Lin Tse-hsu?

……..

Q6: Who was beaten to death by some English sailors at the Chinese village of Kowloon?

……

Q7: Who was Sir Henry Pattinger?

……

Q8: By the Treaty of Nanking the island of …….. was ceded to England forever.

Q9: Name the supplementary treaty which provided some extra-territorial rights to England in China.

……

Q10: To which country Caleb Cushing belonged to?

……

Q11: The Treaty of Whampoa was signed by France with China on ……..

Q12: Why the Central Chinese Government failed to implement the provisions of the treaties concluded with foreign powers after the First Opium War?

……

Q13: Apart from trading in opium, the foreign merchants were involved in …….. trade.

Q14: Which foreign country took the lead in forcing China to revise the treaties concluded with them after the First Opium War?

……

Q15: Name the two foreign countries which offered their national flags and a passport to the Chinese ships in 1855.

……

Q16: The Chinese ship ……. was registered at Hongkong.

Q17: Where was Yieh Min-Ching sent as a prisoner?

.....

Q18: Where was the 'Treaties of Tientsin' to be ratified?

.....

Q19: By the 'Treaties of Tientsin' how many new ports were opened by China for foreign trade?

.....

Q20: Who was Admiral Sir James Hope?

.....

Q21: The Chinese Emperor out of fear fled away to .....

Q22: Which convention ratified the 'Treaties of Tientsin'?

.....

Q23: By the year ..... the isolation of China came to a complete end.

9.4 INCREASING WESTERN ECONOMIC INTEREST

In the beginning, the chief interests of the western foreign powers entering China was strictly commercial. By 1860, the different western powers enjoyed equally the commercial privileges in China by concluding various treaties with the Chinese Government. England and United States of America greatly favoured this healthy commercial atmosphere in China as was favourable to all the interested foreign powers. But, Russia, France, and Germany aimed at establishing separate spheres of influence in China for their exclusive use.

Until, the year 1895 the western powers strictly controlled their interests in China to commerce and this was conducted only in the 'treaty ports' on the coast of China. The western merchants used to purchase silk, tea, and porcelain from China. In return, they sold silver, opium, ginseng, sandal wood, furs, clothes, flour, and kerosene to the Chinese. But that year, China signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki with Japan which brought striking changes in her relationship even with the western powers.



LET US KNOW

Japan, an eastern power and neighbour of China too adopted a policy of imperialism. She like the western powers tried to secure her interest in and around China,

more particularly in Korea. The Japanese aggression along with other conflicting issues between her and China resulted in an armed conflict between them. This armed conflict was called the First Sino- Japanese War which broke out in the year 1894. In this war, China was defeated and the Treaty of Shimonoseki was concluded in 1895 between the two countries to formally end the war. Being defeated, China through the treaty had to cede certain territories and to pay a large amount of war indemnity to Japan.

However, Japan was not allowed to enjoy her spoils of victory over China by the western powers, namely Russia, France, and Germany. They jointly intervened (triple intervention) on the side of China not because of any humanitarian reason, but due to their own selfish interests. The lead in this triple intervention was taken over by Russia as she had her interest over Korea and Liaotung Peninsula which China by the treaty of 1895 had ceded to Japan. France supported Russia being her faithful ally in world politics. While, Germany supported Russia and France as she had her interest over several areas in the Far East and wanted to establish a naval base there.

After depriving Japan from her spoils of victory, Russia, France, and Germany eagerly tried to secure whatever they could get from the Chinese Government. The western countries no longer liked to remain in China merely as merchants confining their activities and movements within the 'treaty ports'. A competition started among the western powers for exclusive economic concessions and sphere of political interest in China. They tried to partition China into pieces in order to have their own territorial areas with exclusive control. They tried to create for themselves what we call 'spheres of influence' for their exclusive use.

The Manchu rule in China was not in a position to check the aggressive designs of the western imperial powers. Rather, by seeking loans from the western powers, China entered into their clutches and it became obligatory on her part to provide concession to the outsiders. Russia, France, and Germany gradually secured their desired concessions in China. They established their own financial and political imperialism in China. However, initially England having the largest share in Chinese trade for several years disliked the partitioning of China as it would hamper her trade interest.

England had more profit in an open market where all carried on commerce on terms of equality. She considered the competition among the western powers for securing concession in China as an act of immorality. She just wanted a stable Chinese Government friendly to her for safeguarding the English commercial interests. But, with all western powers competing with each other for having larger share in Chinese soil, England failed to resist herself from competing to secure the largest share. She got tempted and entered into a series of agreements with China between February, 1898 and July, 1898.

Integrity of China thereby got jeopardized with its territory being distributed into areas of special and exclusive privilege for the different western powers. Even China had to enter into non-alienation agreements with the foreign powers. By these agreements the western powers secured some areas with special rights in China on lease and China was no longer in a position to alienate any portion of her territory from any lease holder at her own sweet will. France obtained special rights in island of Hainan and the provinces bordering on Indo-China; England in the provinces adjoining the Yangtse Valley; Russia in Manchuria, Mongolia and in Chinese Turkestan; and Germany in Shantung.

Although, the western powers were competing with each other for concessions in China and to safeguard it, they followed a kind of conciliatory policy in the matters related to the 'spheres of influence'. They agreed not to encroach upon or compete for others 'spheres of influence'. They rather co-operated with each other for the security of their share of interests in China. France and England acted co-operatively in the possession of Cyechuan provinces and Yunan. England again followed the same policy along with Russia and Germany in the exploitation of the Yangtse Valley, Shantung, and Manchuria.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q24: Name the two western countries which greatly favoured the healthy commercial atmosphere in China.

.....

Q25: Name the items which the western merchants used to purchase from China.

……

Q26: China signed the treaty of …….. with Japan in the year 1895.

Q27: Which western countries gradually secured their desired concessions in China?

……

Q28: Which country entered into non-alienation agreements with the foreign powers?

……..

9.5 OPEN DOOR POLICY

The increasing western economic interest in China led to the origin of the 'Open Door Policy'. This principle or doctrine was enunciated by John Hay, who was the Secretary of States of the United States of America. It though not permanently, but to an extent checked the disintegration of China in the hands of the foreign powers. This doctrine was also known as the 'Hay's Doctrine'.

Actually, China was already opened up in the 1840s by England. From that time onwards, every foreign power was at liberty to enter into China without any opposition from the Chinese Government. But these foreign powers after entering China, as stated in the previous section tried to create for themselves what we call 'spheres of influence' for their exclusive use. China was thus parceled out into several fragments under the exclusive control of the foreign powers that guarded their respective 'spheres of influence' to not allow any other power to enter into it. They as stated earlier no doubt even provided joined security to their interests.

But the fact was that earlier before the 'opening of China', the whole country was sealed for the foreign powers and after the creation of respective 'spheres of influence' by the different foreign powers in China, the respective area of a foreign power was sealed for the entry of other foreign powers. As such, the principle of 'Open Door Policy' meant to keep open the doors of the 'spheres of influence' of the individual powers to allow further entry of the new interested powers into China and to provide equal facilities to all the interested powers everywhere in the country.

The United States of America was busy with her own problems when the other foreign powers like Russia, France, Germany and England started their competition for securing concessions in China. England and United States of America disliked this competition for concession and supported the equal enjoyment of the commercial privileges offered by Chinese Government in China by all the foreign powers. But as the United States of America was busy with its own problems, England being alone had to enter into this competition for concession. Still, England at that time twice appealed to the United States of America to take a joint action in order to maintain an economic and political equilibrium in the Chinese mainland.

On her part the United States of America as had acquired Philippines was not very much interested in curbing out her own 'spheres of influence' in China. As such she initially did not provide a positive response to the English appeal. But she too had commercial interests in China which was growing and must be safeguarded. Hence, the United States of America came forward to with her level best effort to safeguard the territorial integrity of China and thereby preventing her from being parceled out among the foreign powers. As a ways and means towards it, John Hay came forward with his 'Open Door Policy'. The outer motive behind this policy was to safeguard the territorial integrity of China and inner motive was to protect the growing commercial interests of the United States of America in China.

John Hay through his 'Open Door Policy' tried to secure assurances from the foreign powers in China that (i) the powers having so-called spheres of influence or leased territories in any part of China should not interfere with the administration of any treaty port or have any vested interest therein; (ii) they should not impede the equitable administration of the Chinese customs; and (iii) they should not make any discrimination in charging the harbour dues or railroad rates from other countries within their spheres of influence. But this doctrine was not uniformly accepted by all the foreign powers. Their acceptance of it was rather conditional. Still, we must accept that the United States of America by the 'Open Door Policy' at least attempted to save China from economic exploitation and territorial disintegration by the imperial foreign powers.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q29: The 'Open Door Policy' was enunciated by ……

Q30: China was already opened up in the 1840s by ……..

Q31: Name the western imperial country that had acquired Philippines.

……

Q32: What was the outer motive behind the 'Open Door Policy'?

……



9.6 LET US SUM UP

After going through this unit, you have learnt-

- The two Opium Wars and defeat of China on both the occasions forced her to sign various treaties with the imperialist powers. The Treaty of Nanking, Treaty of Bogue, Treaty of Wanghia, Treaty of Whampoa, Treaties of Tientsin, and Convention of Peking completely ended the Chinese isolation and opened her up.
- Several conflicting issues were other than the opium trade which led to the outbreak of the two opium wars. The social restrictions and exploitation by the Chinese officials and Co-hong on the foreigners, humiliating practices of Kow-tow and tribute, irregular Chinese tariff system, mistreatment to the officials of the English Government, opium trade, and Kowloon incident led to the outbreak of the First Opium War.
- While, negligence of the Chinese authorities in implementing the provisions of the already concluded treaties with foreign powers, continuation of opium trade, illegal coolie trade, foreign powers demand for revising the earlier concluded treaties, piracy in the South China sea, issue of using foreign flag, murder of the French Catholic missionary, and Lorcha Arrow incident led to the beginning of the Second Opium War.

- The opening up of China led to the increase of the interest of the western powers from strictly commercial to creating their own 'spheres of influence'. Russia, France, and Germany started the competition for securing concessions in China which was later on joined also by England. This increase in economic interest of the western powers was particularly geared up after the signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki by China with Japan in the year 1895. With the foreign powers, China even had to conclude non-alienation agreements. Integrity of China thus got jeopardized.
- The increase in economic interest of the western powers in China led to the origin of the 'Open Door Policy'. This principle or doctrine was enunciated by John Hay, who was the Secretary of States of the United States of America. It was as such also known as the 'Hay's Doctrine'.
- The outer motive behind the 'Open Door Policy' was to safeguard the territorial integrity of China and inner motive was to protect the growing commercial interests of the United States of America in China. But this doctrine was not uniformly accepted by all the foreign powers. Their acceptance of it was rather conditional.



9.7 FURTHER READING

1. Singh, A. K., (1984), *History of Far East in Modern Times*, Delhi - 110007, Surjeet Publications.
2. Vinacke, H.M., (1982), *A History of The Far East In Modern Times*, New Delhi, Kalyani Publications.



9.8 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer to the question no 1: Anglo-Chinese.

Answer to the question no 2: Charles Cathcart and Lord George Macartney.

Answer to the question no 3: 1833.

Answer to the question no 4: Captain Elliot.

Answer to the question no 5: Chinese Imperial Commissioner at Canton.

Answer to the question no 6: Lin Wei-his.

Answer to the question no 7: Chief English representative in the Chinese Coast.

Answer to the question no 8: Hongkong.

Answer to the question no 9: Treaty of Bogue.

Answer to the question no 10: United States of America.

Answer to the question no 11: 24th October, 1844.

Answer to the question no 12: It was because there was much opposition from the Provincial Government and Local Bodies which were enjoying large measures of autonomy under the Chinese system of administration.

Answer to the question no 13: Coolie.

Answer to the question no 14 : England.

Answer to the question no 15: England and United States of America.

Answer to the question no 16: Lorcha Arrow.

Answer to the question no 17: Calcutta.

Answer to the question no 18: At Peking.

Answer to the question no 19: Ten.

Answer to the question no 20: Commander of the English fleet in China.

Answer to the question no 21: Jehol.

Answer to the question no 22: Convention of Peking.

Answer to the question no 23: 1860.

Answer to the question no 24: England and United States of America.

Answer to the question no 25: Silk, Tea, and Porcelain.

Answer to the question no 26: Shimonoseki.

Answer to the question no 27: Russia, France, and Germany.

Answer to the question no 28: China.

Answer to the question no 29: John Hay.

Answer to the question no 30: England.

Answer to the question no 31: United States of America.

Answer to the question no 32: To safeguard the territorial integrity of China.



9.9 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 50 words)

Q.1: What is Kow-tow?

Q.2: When and where Lord Napier died?

Q.3: Where the Chinese labourers were sold as slaves?

Q.4: How many crew members were there in the 'Lorcha Arrow'?

Q.5: Who took the lead in affecting the triple intervention on the Chinese side after the treaty of 1895?

Q.6: What is Hay's Doctrine?

B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q.1: What do you know about the conflict at Chuenpi?

Q.2: Name the five 'treaty ports' mentioned in the Treaty of Nanking.

Q.3: How was China completely opened up?

Q.4: Name the foreign countries with which China signed the 'Treaties of Tientsin'.

Q.5: Why the foreign powers created their own 'spheres of influence' in China?

Q.6: Why the United States of America enunciated the 'Open Door Policy' in China?

C) LONG QUESTIONS (Answer each question in between 300-500 words)

Q.1: Describe the factors for outbreak and effects of the First Opium War.

Q.2: Write a note on the causes and consequences of the Second Opium War.

Q.3: Discuss the increasing western economic interests in China.

Q.4: Critically examine the 'Open Door Policy' in China?

* * * * *

UNIT 10 : REFORM MOVEMENTS- I

UNIT STRUCTURE

10.1 Learning Objectives
10.2 Introduction
10.3 T'ai-P'ing Rebellion
  10.3.1 Causes of the Rebellion
  10.3.2 Failure of the Rebellion
  10.3.3 Effects of the Rebellion
10.4 Hundred Days Reform
10.5 Reform of 1901-08 or Second Reform Movement in China
  10.5.1 Background of the Movement
  10.5.2 Empress Dowager's reform Programme of 1902
  10.5.3 Constitutional Movement
10.6 Let Us Sum Up
10.7 Further Reading
10.8 Model Questions

10.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to

- Discuss the Tai-Ping Rebellion,
- Analyse the Self-Strengthening Movement of China,
- Discuss the Hundred Days Reform,
- Describe the Reform Movements 1901-08 or the Second Reform Movement in China.

10.2 INTRODUCTION

In the previous units we have already studied about the gradual increasing interest of West in China, which led to opening up of China towards Western nations. But the Chinese always inherited an uncomfortable attitude towards the outsiders and considered their land to be the best land in the world. The Opium Wars opened the doors of China towards the Western powers; it exposed the weakness of the ruling Manchu dynasty. Gradually there developed anti-Manchu as well as anti-West sentiments in China which developed antagonism to the foreign encroachments and it took the shape of movements aiming at elimination

of incapable government to resist the West. In this unit we will discuss those movements which encouraged internal reformation of China, ending age old evil practices of China and which in long run developed Chinese nationalism. These are T'ai-P'ing Rebellion, Self-Strengthening Movement, Hundred Days Reform and reform of 1901-08 or Second Reform Movement in China. Let us discuss all these movements one by one.

10.3 T'AI P'ING REBELLION

As Chinese followed a policy of isolation, therefore they did not have any idea of the other parts of the world and considered their nation to be the best in the world. But with the Opium Wars, China was opened up to the Western powers. The encroachment of foreigners to the Chinese land was not taken easily by the Chinese. They developed anti-Manchu sentiments due to their (Manchu ruler's) failure of resisting the West and it took the shape of movements. The most widespread and destructive anti-Manchu agitation which lasted from 1851 to 1864, was known as the T'ai P'ing Rebellion. In the following sub-sections we will discuss it in detail.

10.3.1 Causes of the Rebellion

There were several causes of the movements. These were-

- **Weakness of the later Manchu rulers:** People of China had an inheriting heatedness towards the Manchus and considered them as foreigners. Early Manchu rulers were powerful and good administrators therefore the people did not dear to voice against them. But the later Manchu rulers lost their ability and proved their inefficiency. As a result anarchy and chaos prevailed everywhere making the situation suitable for the outbreak of the rebellion.
- **Pity condition of the poor in the society:** During the days of Manchu rulers, the social condition of the peasants, artisans and poorer section of the society was very pity. They were tortured by the royal officials as well as upper strata of the society. Their indignant attitudes raised the voice of the proletariats and which ultimately culminated into a movement aiming at to establish a new social order.
- **Economic maladjustment:** There was no equal distribution of land among the people. Poor peasants and tillers of the soil were put to the mercy of the landlords. The situation was more detrained with the

rise of population without corresponding increase of arrable land, which ultimately caused food shortage affecting the poorer section of the society the most. Increasing large scale importation of the foreign goods also shattered the rural cottage industry of China. Thus the economic maladjustment of the Chinese economy encouraged the unprivileged section of the society to join the rebellion.

- **Flood and Famine:** Gradual economic degradation of China further aggravated by flood and famine in the country. The government administration failed to tackle the situation of the millions.
- **Military Cause:** Common people of China had some respect towards the Emperor and imperial army. But with the defeat of China at the hands of England in the First Anglo-Chinese War, Chinese imperial army lost their prestige within the masses. They were disbanded with the weapons and most of them rendered unemployment. As a result they also joined the rebels.
- **Political Cause:** The Chinese had an inherent hatred towards the Manchus which they considered as foreigners. This anti-Manchu attitude was stronger among the ethnic group called 'Hakka' of South China. They organised several secret societies, although these were ruthlessly suppressed by the Manchu rulers but they became the source of inspiration to the T'ai P'ing rebels.
- **Capability of Leaders:** In every sphere of the society the background of the rebellion was almost prepared in China, only a leader was required to organise it. It was fulfilled by Hang Hsiu-Chuan. He was an ambitious man and an able leader. Influenced by Christianity, he could analyse the problems of the contemporary society and came forward to help the helpless followers.



ACTIVITY 10.1

Prepare a note on the nature of T'ai P'ing Rebellion

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Dear learners, though the T'ai P'ing Rebellion was an epoch making event in the history of China, but it could not fulfil its goals. There were several factors responsible for the failure of this movement. Let us discuss them-

- Opposed by the orthodox Chinese people: The attempt of the leaders of the movement to bring about a revolutionary change in the society by replacing the traditional Confucian ideas was vehemently opposed to the orthodox Chinese people. They gave full support to the imperial authority to suppress the movement.
- Weak Influence of Christianity: Hung, the leader of the movement was greatly influenced by Christianity and tried to establish peace on the earth through Christianity. But the traditional Confucian theory of social order was so deeply rooted in the Chinese society that influence of Christianity could not check the socio-economic spheres of the society.
- Intervention of the Foreign Powers: Although it has been observed that most of the foreign powers rendered their support to the rebels in the initial stage, but they inherited the fear of Chinese independence after the victory of the rebels. Therefore after the peace had been made with the rebel leader Ching in 1869, they started helping the imperial forces until the failure of the rebellion. The foreign military assistance brought about the downfall of the T'ai P'ing rebellion.
- Lack of able leadership: The rebellion suffered from lack of able leadership. The original leaders acted according to their own will only. They were failed to convince different sections of the society to convert them into the new social order. In fact they did not try to recruit the young leaders to perpetuate the new order.

In addition to all these, weakness of military also contributed much to the failure of the rebellion. Learners, though the T'ai P'ing rebellion is considered as a failure, but no one can deny the effects of this rebellion on China. It worked as a inspiring source in changing the trend of Chinese history.

- Encouraged Subsequent Revolts in China: It encouraged the Chinese masses to organise future revolts in China. Confucian

theory of China acknowledged the duty of the subjects to revolts against the authority at its inefficiency to govern. Manchu authority was proved to be inefficient to the contemporary period of China and T'ai Ping rebellion showed the path of overthrowing the Manchus from China.

- Loss of Revenue: Due to the rebellion China lost a huge amount of revenue. Twelve rich provinces of China were devastated and people there suffered from poverty. Collection of taxes from these provinces was virtually stopped. Thus the rebellion affected Chinese treasury a lot.
- Checked Chinese Population: The rebellion proved to be one of the most destructive rebellions of the world because it cost the lives of more than twenty million lives. In this way it checked the problem of over population in China.
- Decentralisation of Army: Military was decentralised by establishing regional armies by the local gentry for the defence of their home communities against the T'ai Ping. Due to the failure of imperial army, such decentralisation was encouraged by the authority also.
- Emergence of Warlords: Due to decentralisation of army and encouragement of local army indirectly encouraged the enhancement of power and prestige of the provincial lords as well as local gentry who were now entitled to maintain armies privately.

T'ai P'ing Rebellion was basically an anti-Manchu rebellion. The Manchu government became highly unpopular in the contemporary China because of its inefficient administration. It was against the traditional social order, based mainly upon the old Confucian philosophy. It initiated the way towards a modern China.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: What was the nature of the T'ai P'ing Rebellion?

.....

Q. 2: In which part of China the anti-Manchu attitude was more visible?

.....

Q. 3: Mention the traditional theory that conducted the socio-political orders of Chinese life.

.....

Q. 4: Mention the leader of the T'ai P'ing Rebellion?

.....

Q. 5: Mention two effects of the T'ai P'ing Rebellion.

.....

10.4 SELF STRENGTHENING MOVEMENT

It has been observed in the previous discussions of this chapter and also in the previous units of this course that there developed an anti-Manchu response as well as an anti-foreigner attitude among the Chinese people. At the same time they wanted to get rid of medieval out dated socio-political and cultural orders of the Manchu government and again they were afraid of opening up of China to the West. It was because the years following the treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895 saw humiliation of China due to different European powers aiming at spheres of influence in the mainland of China according to their own interests. China failed to resist the demands made upon her by different foreign powers. As a result acts of aggression became the order of the day. Chinese began to realise the importance of Chinese integrity.

There were differences of opinion among the Chinese regarding the question of saving China from the clutches of foreign exploitation. One group believed in reformation of China by accepting freely some of the features of the western civilization. On the contrary another group believed that China should maintain her age-old imperial policy of isolation by expelling the foreigners from her soil at any cost.

A number of societies sprang up in China just after the Sino-Japanese War and tried to introduce reforms in the Empire. The reform programmes in China were initiated first by the lower strata of the society. It was K'ang Yu-wei who took the main initiation in these societies. He was considered

as a modern revolutionary thinker, although his thoughts were deeply rooted in Chinese tradition. He firmly believed that the work of reformation movement must be done in China in order to trace back the true doctrines of Confucius. He started a Reform Society at Peking in 1893 with a view to training his followers and instituted a school aiming at to spread the real massage of reformation among the Chinese masses. In his book 'Grand Union' he elaborately explained his concepts.

Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi virtually held the reigns of administration placing minor ruler Kuang Hsu on the throne of China after the death of Emperor Hsien Feng. Frightened by disaster and encouraged by the uprisings of the reformers the Emperor of China Kuang Hsu realised the importance of a reform programme and announced an Imperial Decree of June 11, 1898. K' ang Yu-wei and other important followers of him were appointed to advise the matter of reforms. Thus the Emperor issued a number of Reform Edicts in 1898 known as "Hundred Days of Reform". China was to have a new order with these reform programmes.

There were some common areas of reform. First of all reformers wanted to change the pattern of existing education system of China by introducing the advanced methods of Europe. Modern schools and colleges were to be established in big cities. The Imperial Decree proposed the establishment of a Central University at Peking in the model of the Western Universities. For the advancement of science and technology, technical schools and colleges after the model of western technical institutes, were to be opened. The old education system was to be replaced by more practical system of education. It also encouraged translation of Western books into local languages to impart the western ideas among the Chinese people.



ACTIVITY 10.2

Prepare a note on the contribution of K' ang Yu-wei towards the modernisation in China.....

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There was to be a complete reorganisation of the government administrative system. Different Boards were to be established to facilitate efficient administrative machinery. Useless government posts were to be abolished. Official Gazette was to be published and distributed all over the country to enlighten the ignorant mass. Attempts were to be made to minimise the gap between the Centre and the Provinces. The Army was to be reorganised in the western model. To increase the production, new agricultural techniques were to be introduced. It was believed that with these reforms in the western line, only could ensure the progress of China.

In the political sphere K'ang advocated Constitutional monarchy. He was a constitutional monarchist; he opposed the anti-monarchical movements including the anti-Manchu movement. He believed that reform of the Chinese administration was possible only by adopting the western laws and reforms.

The new developments in the administrative sphere as a result of this reform movement created an opposition camp formed especially by those Manchu officials who had been dropped out from the administration. They repeatedly appealed to Madam Dowager Tzu Hsi who had been in retirement for the past decade. The abolition of six profitable posts of the Manchu idlers infuriated the administrative officials who considered it to be a direct blow against the Manchus. Empress was also observing the new developments of the reformer and was waiting for an opportunity to revoke the Reform Edicts issued by the young Emperor. Thus by 1898, the Empress Dowager again seized control of the government turning Kuang Hsu into a cipher by annulling his Reform Edicts. Many of the reform leaders including Tan Tzu-tung were captured and executed in Peking. K' ang and Liang Chicho, the central figures of the movement, escaped to British Hongkong and thence to Japan. Thus China once again missed an opportunity towards modernisation.

Significant of the Movement: The movement was significant in the history of China as it inaugurated an era of reforms. It was the first attempt of counter the Western Powers by reforming China in the western model. It was indirectly directed against the corrupt and inefficient Manchu rulers. Liang, one of the leaders of the movement became one of the founders of the modern Chinese liberal tradition through his contributions in print media.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q. 6: Name the minor ruler who ascended the throne of China after the death of Emperor Hsien Feng.

.....

Q. 7: When did the 'Reform Edicts' announce in China?

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Q. 8: Who was the leader of the Hundred Days Reform Movement?

.....

Q. 9: Which section of the Chinese society did take initiation in the Self-Strengthening Movement?

.....

Q. 10: In which form of government reform leader K'ang believed in?

.....

10.5 REFORM OF 1901-1908 OR SECOND REFORM MOVEMENT IN CHINA

10.5.1 Background of the Movement

Dear learners you must have developed an idea of situation of China in the second half of the 19th century from the previous discussions. Beginning from the First Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 to the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 China had a long experience of national humiliation. The Treaty of Shimonoseki was a turning point in the political history of China. Till then the interest of the foreign powers were confined only to the commercial purposes, but the years following the treaty of Shimonoseki witnessed a remarkable change in the attitude of the foreign countries who no longer preferred to remain with commercial benefits. They started investigating their capital in China for lager profits. Thus the scramble among the western powers for exclusive economic concessions and spheres of political interest in China started, about which you have already learned in your previous semester. The Russo-Japanese War was more humiliation for China

as these two countries fought on her soil to control the territory which had once been in her control. The progressive Chinese could realise that in order to cope with the aggressive policies of foreign powers China must have to adopt western methods and techniques of administration by replacing her age-old medieval orthodoxy. For this purpose a reform movement was organised under the leadership of Kang which we have already discussed in the last section. But this movement was a premature one. Empress Dowager could easily suppress it with the help of her supporters. Another movement was started against foreign encroachment and exploitation from within popularly known as 'Bower Uprising'. (We will discuss about Boxer Uprising in detail in the next unit). But this movement was also could not achieve their goal.

Following the days of the ***Boxer Movement***, the Chinese scholars continued to criticise the inabilities of the Manchu rulers, on the other hand they began to appreciate the foreign methods of administration. It moulded the public opinion of China in favour of the introduction of reforming programme in China. There were two kinds of reformers-radicals and the moderates. The radical reformers believed in radical change in the administration by completely overthrowing the Manchu. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was the leader of the radical reformers. The moderates opined that the power of the Manchus should by curtailed by introducing a constitutional monarchy. Their leader was Kang Yu-wei, the leader of the Hundred Days Reform Movement.



Boxer Movement was named so as its members practiced regularly gymnastic exercises.

Response of the Manchu administration was delayed to the movement as most of the higher officials of the administration opposed any kind of reform in the administration because it might hamper their privileges. Again the foreign powers also did not want any change in the administration as they felt political comfortable with the Manchu rulers and it might take more time to adjust with the new system.

Empress Dowager, who so long was a stern opponent of any reform programme in China, now came to her senses. She could understand the importance of the situation and found no other alternative in front of her to save her dynasty. Therefore in 1901 she issued a Reform Edict. In the next sub-section we are going to discuss it in detail.

10.5.2 Empress Dowager's Reform Programme of 1902

Though it was late, Empress at last gave a positive signal towards a reform programme in China. But her ambition of reform was quite different from that of 1898. Her aim was only to preserve the dynasty. She assured the Manchu officials that she was not going to make any revolution in the system, but she wanted to remove the evils from the age old system. In 1902 she announced a reform programme under the direction of Yuan Shih-kai. The core areas of reform were in the sectors like central administration, army reorganisation and education, along with them many minor reforms were incorporated in the reform programme. Let us discuss her reform programme in detail-

- **Educational Reforms:** The reform programme aimed at to create a new Ministry of Education. Thus in 1903 Education Ministry was established in China. Government schools of different standard were established in China to provide education of both Chinese as well as western subjects. Provisions were made to send Chinese students aboard, mainly to Japan. A system of elementary education in the Japanese model was also introduced. For the purpose of higher education colleges were established in different parts of China. An Imperial University at Peking was also established. Thus China could produce the young generation on modern line. The students who went to the western nations brought with them western culture of liberalism.
- **Reform of Imperial Army:** Reorganisation of Chinese Army on the western lines was one of the basic concert interests of the new Reform Programme. China did not have any national army till 1901. General Yuan Shih-Kai was an ardent exponent of modern methods of warfare and that's why he was entrusted to reorganisation the Imperial Army. Under active and able leadership Chinese Army soon established its importance in the history of China. It was with the help of Army Yuan dreamt of Emperor of China.

- **Reform of Marriage Law:** To minimise the gap between the Chinese and the Manchus an edict was issued in 1902 to remove the ban on the intermarriage of the Manchus and the Chinese. The Chinese always considered Manchus as inferior to them and therefore there was restriction of intermarriage between these two groups of people. Thus the law attempted to aspire matrimonial Alliances among them.

Along all these there were also some minor reforms like to put a ban upon the importation of intoxicating drug called opium. Some effective measures were also adopted for reorganisation of various important departments of the Chinese Court. To make the administrative machinery more effective many sinecure offices were abolished. For the development of economic condition of the nation, provisions for the construction of railway lines were taken. The most important part of this Reform Programme was to introduce a constitutional form of government. So we will discuss the movement towards a constitutional form of government in a separate section as it had immense significance in the later political development of China.

10.5.3 Constitutional Movement

The idea of a constitutional government in China was originated in the years followed by the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. It was because that after the adoption of new form of constitutional government in western line she proved to be a powerful nation in the Far East. Thus a general glamour for introduction of a constitutional government in China was felt after her victory in 1905.The constitutional movement in China got immense inspiration from Chinese reformer like Liang Chi-chao. He was a follower of Kang Yu-wei and himself was a leader of the 'Hundred Days of Reform Movement'. He developed the knowledge of political ideas of western philosophers like Rousseau and Montesquieu. He believed that the prestige and glory of the country only be saved by reorganisation of political institution of China.

In 1905 a 'Constitutional Reference Bureau' was established to prepare necessary draft on western model. In 1906 an edict was issued by Empress Dowager promising a constitution and reorganisation of the ministers of the government to a cabinet system.

Accordingly number of ministers and name of the ministries were changed but their powers remained the same. In 1907 Provincial governments were also recognised.

In 1908, a Provincial Constitution was adopted and it protected the power of the Emperor greatly. By it Emperor gained the power to make peace as well as to declare war, to formulate laws, to summon and prorogue parliament etc. The new constitution provided for a parliament of two houses with limited powers. The constitution granted every citizen of China freedom of speech and association, the right of trial and right to property without any discrimination. Dear learners, while learning these developments, you might have a question in your mind that was Empress Whole heartedly believed in reform? As she was the same person who vehemently opposed the earlier reform programmes in China. Actually she herself was not prepared for a sudden change as it would affect the Manchu Officers. So she took a period of nine years to introduce the constitutional reforms gradually.

The constitutional proposal of the Empress was highly criticized by ultra reformists and liberal republicans of China mainly for two reasons- the delaying of the process and concentration of power with the Emperor. They argued that according to the terms of the proposed constitution, the sovereignty would lie with the Emperor rather than people. As the legislative, executive and judicial powers were vested in the Emperor, liberal republicans suspected that it would only strengthen the position of the Manchu autocracy.

In the meantime in 1908, Empress Dowager died and this further aggravated the situation. Her death was a significant event for the Manchu dynasty as it was she who gave real protection to the dynasty. The ultra reformist and liberal reformist gained better position in the reform movement with the death of the Empress. They demanded for shortening the reform period from nine years to five years. With no option left with them the government to give up the popular demand. The revolutionary anti-Manchu forces gradually gained their ground in China and they tried to bring changes in political institution by overthrowing the Manchu Emperor. It led to the widespread outbreak of civil war in China in 1912. Thus the establishment of constitutional system in China in the immediate years was not possible. It was

because by that time China was not in real sense not prepared for such change and Peking was still a centre of contending international jealousy.

Though the reform programme of Empress Dowager could not succeed in its aim of establishing a constitutional system, even then it created a superstructure for such development in future and encouraged the development of nationalism in the consequent period.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q. 11: Who was the leader of the radical reformers in China?

.....

Q. 12: Who was the main director of the reform programme of 1902?

.....

Q. 13: When did National Army in China form?

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Q. 14: When did a 'Constitutional Reference Bureau' establish in China?

.....

Q. 15: In which year was Empress Dowager died?

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10.6 LET US SUM UP

After going through this unit you have learnt,

- Gradual development of anti-Manchu and anti-foreigner attitude among the Chinese welcomed a series of reform movements in China in the last part of the 19th century.
- Due to the gradual decline of the Manchu rulers, economic maladjustment, poor condition of the general mass etc. resulted in the outbreak of T'ai P'ing rebellion aiming at considerable reformation of the age old system of China. Though the rebellion was failure but it had a great significance in the history of China.

- A number of societies sprang up in China just after the Sino-Japanese War and tried to introduce reforms in the Empire. The reform programmes in China were initiated first by the lower strata of the society. It was K'ang Yu-wei who took the main initiation in these societies. He was considered as a modern revolutionary thinker, although his thoughts were deeply rooted in Chinese tradition. He firmly believed that the work of reformation movement must be done in China in order to trace back the true doctrines of Confucius. It was under his influence Emperor K' ang Yu-wei issued Emperor issued a number of Reform Edicts in 1898 known as "Hundred Days of Reform". China was to have a new order with these reform programmes. But Empress Dowager suppressed it with a strong hand.
- It was followed by a Reform Programme issued by the Empress Dowager under the direction of Yuan Shih-Kai. It aimed at establishing a constitutional form of government in China and for this purpose she issued many changes in the existing system. But the real motive of this reform programme under Empress was to protect the Manchu dynasty. With her death the liberal as well as ultra reformist gained the ground of the movement and there developed clash of opinions among different sections in China which led to the civil war of 1912.
- The reform movements prepared the ground of a modern China.



10.7 FURTHER READING

1) Singh, A. K., (1984), *History Of Far East In Modern Times*, Delhi - 110007, Surjeet Publications.

2) Vinacke, H.M., (1982), *A History Of The Far East In Modern Times*, New Delhi, Kalyani Publications.



10.8 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer to the question no 1: Anti-Manchu

Answer to the question no 2: South China

Answer to the question no 3: Confucius Theory

Answer to the question no 4: Hang Hsiu-Chuan

Answer to the question no 5: (i) Emergence of Warlords (ii) Decentralisation of Army

Answer to the question no 6: Kuang Hsu

Answer to the question no 7: 1898

Answer to the question no 8: K'ang Yu-wei

Answer to the question no 9: Lower section

Answer to the question no 10: Constitutional monarchy

Answer to the question no 11: Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

Answer to the question no 12: Yuan Shih-kai

Answer to the question no 13: 1901

Answer to the question no 14: 1905

Answer to the question no 15: 1908

10.9 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 50 words)

Q.No.1: Mention two causes of the T'ai P'ing Rebellion.

Q.No.2: Mention two educational reforms of the Reform Programme of 1901-08.

Q.No.3: Who was Dr. Sun Yat-Sen?

Q.No.4: Who was the author of the book 'Grand Union'?

Q.No.5: Mention two factors for the failure of the T'ai P'ing Rebellion.

B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q.No.1: Write a short note on the constitutional movement in China.

Q.No.2: Write a short note on 'Hundred Days Reform' in China.

Q.No.3: Who was Yuan Shih-Kai?

C) LONG QUESTIONS (Answer each question in between 300-500 words)

Q.No.1: Discuss the T'ai P'ing Rebellion of China.

Q.No.2: Why did Chinese want reformation in its age old system? Briefly discuss the Self-Strengthening Movement of China.

Q.No.3: Analyse the Reform Programme of China under Empress Dowager. How did it effect the consequent history of China?

* * * * *

UNIT 11 : POPULAR REFORM MOVEMENT - II

UNIT STRUCTURE

11.1 Learning Objectives

11.2 Introduction

11.3 Boxer Rebellion

- 11.3.1 Aims of the Rebellion
- 11.3.2 Role of the Manchu Administration
- 11.3.3 The Rebellion
- 11.3.4 Boxer Protocol
- 11.3.5 Results of the Rebellion

11.4 Let Us Sum Up

11.5 Further Reading

11.6 Answers to Check your questions

11.7 Model Questions

11.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to-

- Discuss the aims and objectives of the Boxer movement,
- Analyse the role of Manchu Administration,
- Discuss the results of the movement.

11.2 INTRODUCTION

The western scramble for concession in China led to new developments which in the long run saved the 'Celestial Empire' from impending dissolution. Significant protests came from within the land or from outside of it. The Boxer Uprising was one such protest against the foreign encroachment and exploitation within China. In this unit we shall discuss about this anti-foreign movement in detail.

11.3 BOXER REBELLION

The Boxer Rebellion occupied a very important place in the Chinese history. It may call as the first anti- foreign rebellion of China. It is already mentioned that after the Opium wars the western powers got many commercial concessions in China. The growing commercial activities of

the foreigners in China was not at all welcomed by the patriotic Chinese people because they considered the foreigners as "Barbarians" and tried to maintain the policy of isolation to maintain the political and cultural independence of China. Therefore in order to expel the foreigners from China a violent anti-foreign rebellion broke out in China in 1899 AD. This rebellion is popularly known as the Boxer rebellion. This rebellion was led by a secret society called the "I Ho Ch'uan" in north China. The members of "I Ho Ch'uan" society were known as boxers because they regularly practiced gymnastic exercises.

11.3.1 Aims of the Rebellion

The Boxer Rebellion was an anti-foreign rebellion. The main aim of the Rebellion was to expel the foreigners from China and to save their country from the exploitation of the western powers. At the same time the Boxers tried to put a check on the growing activities of the Christians missionaries in China. The Boxers also tried to stop the process of conversion of the Chinese people to Christianity. Thus the Boxers started the rebellion with a view to expel the foreigners from China and to save the political and cultural integrity of their country.

11.3.2 Role of the Manchu Administration

The Manchu Government of China played a very important role in the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion. Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi and some anti-foreign Manchu officials had secretly supported and instigated the Boxers against the foreigners. On face the Empress always maintained a friendly relationship with the foreign powers because she did not want to incur the displeasure of the foreign powers. But at the same time she secretly stood firmly behind the Boxers and indirectly helped them against the foreigners by providing arms, weapons, money etc. This Imperial support greatly encouraged the rebels. Within a very short time the rebels organized a huge armed force and they openly raised the slogan "Protect the Ching and destroy the foreigners". Thus the Manchu Government was partially responsible for the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion.

11.3.3 The Rebellion

➢ BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION

In 1899 the Boxers started their anti-foreign campaign by burning and looting the houses of the native Christians in the Shantung province. Soon such anti-foreign activities of the rebels spread to other places like Tientsin, Peking etc. This highly offended the western powers and therefore they sent an international armed force to Peking on 10th June, 1899 to safeguard the foreigners there. The Boxer rebels attacked the armed force on the way and after a small encounter compelled the later to return back. But the international force attacked and occupied the famous Taku Fort of China.

This measure of the foreign powers was not at all welcomed by the Manchu Government because they considered the attack on the Taku Fort as an act of war. So the Manchu Government roused to open hostility with the foreign powers by sending an ultimatum through the Tsungli Yamen to the foreign countries. Through this ultimatum the foreigners were ordered to quit Peking within twenty-four hours. On 20th June 1899, the Empress issued a secret edict by which she ordered for the extermination of all foreigners. Taking benefit of the situation some ultra conservative officials of the Manchu court instigated the Empress to declare an open war against the foreigners of China. Finally on 21st June 1899, the formal declaration of war against the foreigners was made by the Empress. On that very day the Boxer Rebels killed Baron Von Kettler, the German Minister to China. On the other hand at the same day, both the foreign and Chinese Christians were captured and killed in large numbers by the rebels. On June 30 and July 9, almost forty five missionaries were ruthlessly killed by the Boxers at Shanshi.



Tsungli Yamen means the Ministry of External Affairs of China



LET US KNOW

The military operations of the foreign forces were chiefly confined to the northern Chinese territories because almost all the southern Chinese provinces made secret alliance with the foreign consuls to confine the arena of the war to the north China.

provience. These types of anti-foreign activities were repeated by the rebels in Manchuria where they demolished the Christian Churches. By the end of 1899 Peking was completely captured by the rebels and a large number of Christian missionaries were looted and killed there. Towards the beginning of 1900 some Chinese Christians were killed at Chili province.

➢ SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION

The growing power of the rebels highly alarmed the foreign powers. Therefore in order to suppress the rebels and to protect the foreigners, a combined force of Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany and America was sent to Peking towards the first week of August, 1900 AD. The foreign powers made it very clear to the Manchu Government that the allied army was sent against the rebels only but not against the Manchu Government. Instead of that the allied army was sent to help the Manchu Government in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion. Very soon Peking was occupied by the allied army. To take revenge of the murder of the Christian missionaries and the foreigners, the foreign troops looted the houses of the Boxer rebels and this created a chaotic condition in China. Taking advantage of the situation Russia sent her troops to Manchuria and tried to establish her control in that area. Other western powers also tried to exploit the situation of China to fulfill their aims. Thus the foreign troops very successfully suppress the Boxer Rebellion. In such a situation, Empress Dowager realized her mistake of declaring an open war against the foreign nations and therefore she along with Emperor Kuang Hsu and some officials of the Manchu court managed to flee from Peking. Therefore no Chinese officials were there with whom the foreigners could discuss the terms of peace after the final suppression of the Boxer Rebellion. Finally the Viceroy of Canton, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching were appointed to negotiate the terms of peace with the foreign powers. Soon Li and Prince Ching came to Peking and after a brief discussion a peace treaty was signed between the Chinese Government and the foreign powers on 7th September, 1901. This treaty is popularly known as the Boxer Protocol. Thus the foreign powers were successful in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Choose the correct answer:

Q. 1: Boxer movement was an anti-nationalist/ anti-foreign/ anti-Muslim movement.

.....

Q. 2: The Boxers start campaign against the foreigners in 1899/ 1867/ 1776.

.....

Q. 3: The Boxer Protocol was signed in 1906/1899/1901.

.....

11.3.4 Boxer Protocol

We have already studied that after the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion a peace treaty was signed between the Manchu Government of China on one hand and the foreign powers on the other hand in 1901 AD, 7th September. This treaty is popularly known as the Boxer Protocol. By some of the important terms of the Protocol are -

- China was to make a formal apology to Germany for the murder of the German Minister Baron Von Kettler in China. Apart from that China was to erect a memorial monument bearing an inscription in Latin, German and Chinese languages which would express the regards of the Chinese Emperor for the murder.
- China was to inflict the death penalty upon the eleven princes and officials of China who were mainly responsible for the attacks on the foreigners. It is very important that the name of these eleven Chinese princes and officials were selected by the foreign negotiators.
- In the Chinese provinces where the foreigners were either killed or mistreated, the Provincial Competitive Examinations were to be suspended for Five years.
- For two or more years China was prohibited from importing arms and ammunitions from other countries.
- In future the Chinese officials who failed to prevent the anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction were to be punished or dismissed.

- The Chinese Government was to pay a very huge war indemnity to the governments, corporations and individuals who suffered a lot from the Boxer Rebellion.
- One of the important terms of the Boxer Protocol was the destruction of the Taku Fort to facilitate free communication between Peking and the sea. Apart from that China was to allow the foreign powers to appoint their army in some of the important points of China including Tientsin, for keeping open communication between Peking and the sea.
- The Central Government of China was to issue orders in all the districts to stop anti-foreign activities. At the same time Imperial proclamations were to be posted throughout the Empire by the Emperor for two years ordering the suppression of Boxers.

In this way the Boxer Protocol reduced China to the status of a tributary nation before the foreign powers. At the same time the foreign powers got a very good opportunity to establish their control over China and grabbing more concessions from her.

11.3.5 Results of the Rebelloin

The Boxer Rebellion was anti-foreign in nature and the Manchu Government of China helped the rebels against the foreigners. Therefore the Manchu Government had to pay the price of its defeat. The main results of the Rebellion were as follows-

- The Boxer Rebellion was not successful. The allied foreign troops ruthlessly suppressed the Rebellion.
- The Rebellion exposed the weakness of the Chinese Imperial Army in front of the foreign troops.
- After the suppression of the Rebellion, by the Boxer Protocol the Chinese Government was forced to pay a huge war indemnity to the foreign powers which enhanced her economic burden to a great extend.
- The terms of the Boxer Protocol were very humiliating for China. It reduced China to the status of a tributary nation before the foreign powers.

- The failure of the Rebellion gave the foreign powers a very good opportunity to grab concessions from China. Taking advantage of the situation Russia sent her troops to Manchuria to establish her control over that area.



LET US KNOW

The aggressive policy of Russia towards Manchuria was exposed from the verdict of Kuropatki, the Russian Minister of War. He said that the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion gave Russia an excuse for seizing Manchuria.

- The failure of the Rebellion decided the future course of China's political history. As we have already studied that the failure of the rebellion gave Russia a very chance for the further exploitation in Manchuria. But this development was not at all liked by the other countries. Therefore to offer an effective resistance to the progress of Russia in Manchuria and other parts of China, Britain and Japan joined hands together. This Anglo-Japanese alliance later on played a very important role in the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 in which Japan inflicted a crushing defeat upon Russia. The Boxer Rebellion indirectly paved the way for these developments which determined the future course of the Far Eastern History.
- Though the Rebellion was not successful, but it alarmed the western nations. So after the Rebellion some western nations came forward to safeguard the integrity of China.
- The Boxer Rebellion inspired the future rebellions in China which indirectly paved the way for the abolition of the Manchu dynasty and the creation of a Republic in China.

Thus the Boxer Rebellion was suppressed by the allied foreign powers. The Rebellion was not successful because there was no creative reform planning among the rebels. It is very important that the rebels had no complain against the Manchu Government of China. The Rebellion was anti-foreign. They did not like the Christian Missionaries and the Chinese Christians. So without any proper planning the rebels started killing the foreigners and the missionaries in China. Thus lack

of proper planning, specific aim etc resulted in the failure of the Boxer Rebellion. But the Rebellion had far reaching impacts in the future course of Chinese history in particular and International history in general.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q. 4: Mention any one of the provisions of the Boxer Protocol.

.....

Q.5: Did the Manchu Government of China help the rebels against the foreigners?

.....

Q.6: Mention one result of the Rebellion.

.....



11.4 LET US SUM UP

After going through this unit, you have learnt-

- the causes, nature and result of the Boxer Rebellion. The rebellion was organized by a secret Chinese society called I Ho Ch'uan in 1899. It was an anti- foreign, anti- Christian and anti- missionary movement. The main aim of the rebellion was to expel the foreigners from China to maintain the cultural and political integrity of China. The Boxers also tried to stop the process of conversion of the Chinese people to Christianity.
- the Manchu Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi and some anti-foreign Manchu officials had secretly supported and instigated the Boxers against the foreigners by providing arms, weapons, money etc.
- in 1899 the Boxers started their anti-foreign campaign by burning and looting the houses of the native Christians in the Shantung province and soon such anti-foreign activities spread to other places like Tientsin, Peking etc. This highly offended the western powers and therefore they sent an international armed force to Peking on 10th

June, 1899 to safeguard the foreigners there and that force soon attacked and occupied the famous Taku Fort of China.

- both the foreign and Chinese Christians were captured and killed in large numbers by the rebels. Almost forty five missionaries were ruthlessly killed by the Boxers at Shanshi province, Chili and Manchuria etc. By the end of 1899 the rebels completely captured Peking.
- in order to suppress the rebels and to protect the foreigners, a combined force of Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany and America was sent to Peking towards the first week of August, 1900 AD. The foreign powers made it very clear to the Manchu Government that the allied army was sent against the rebels only but not against the Manchu Government and they just want to help the Manchu Government in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion. Very soon the allied army occupied Peking.
- by the various provisions of the Boxer Protocol China was reduced to the status of a tributary nation of the foreign powers. The Boxer Protocol also gave the foreign powers got a very good opportunity to establish their control over China and to grab more concessions from her. According to the Boxer Protocol the Chinese Government was forced to pay a huge war indemnity to the foreign powers which enhanced her economic burden to a great extend. Taking advantage of the situation Russia sent her troops to Manchuria to establish her control over that area.
- the failure of the rebellion decided the future course of China's political history. After the rebellion some western nations came forward to safeguard the integrity of China. The Rebellion inspired the future rebellions in China which indirectly paved the way for the abolition of the Manchu dynasty and the creation of a Republic in China.



10.7 FURTHER READING

1) Singh, A. K., (1984), *History Of Far East In Modern Times*, Delhi - 110007, Surjeet Publications.

2) Vinacke, H.M., (1982), *A History Of The Far East In Modern Times*, New Delhi, Kalyani Publications.



11.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer to the question no 1: Anti-foreigner

Answer to the question no 2: 1899

Answer to the question no 3: 1901

Answer to the question no 4: In the Chinese provinces where the foreigners were either killed or mistreated, the Provincial Competitive Examinations were to be suspended for Five years.

Answer to the question no 5: Yes

Answer to the question no 6: The Rebellion exposed the weakness of the Chinese Imperial Army in front of the foreign troops.



11.7 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 50 words)

Q. 1: Which secret Chinese society organized the Boxer Rebellion?

Q. 2: In which year the Boxer Rebellion broke out in China?

Q. 3: What do you mean by "Tsungli Yamen"?

Q. 4: Who was Baron- Von- Kettler?

B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q. 1: Write two characteristics of the Boxer Rebellion.

Q. 2: Write a short note on the provisions of the Boxer Protocol

C) LONG QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 300-500 words)

Q. 1: Discuss the nature and characteristic features of the Boxer Movement?

Q. 2: Analyse the results of the Boxer Movement.

* * * * *

UNIT 12 : EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISM IN CHINA

UNIT STRUCTURE

12.1 Learning Objectives
12.2 Introduction
12.3 Chinese Revolution of 1911
  12.3.1 Causes of the Revolution
  12.3.2 Results of the Revolution
12.4 Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen
  12.4.1 Emergence of Republic in China
  12.4.2 Yuan- Shih-Kai
  12.4.3 Principles of Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen
12.5 May Fourth Movement
12.6 Let Us Sum Up
12.7 Further Reading
12.8 Answers to Check Your Progress
12.9 Model Questions

12.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit you will be able to:

- know about the causes and results of the Chinese Revolution of 1911
- discuss about Sun- Yat- Sen and his principles
- describe about the emergence of Republic in China
- know about Yuan- Shih- Kai
- explain the May Forth Movement

12.2 INTRODUCTION

The Chinese used to call their country as "Chung Kuo" or the Middle Kingdom. For a long time China adopted a policy of isolation and remained completely isolated from the western culture till the end of the 18th century. But from the very beginning the western powers tried to establish direct commercial relations with China. Towards the middle of the 19th century traders from various western countries came to China. After the Opium wars, the Chinese Government was forced to grant various commercial concessions to the western powers in China. Among them Britain, France, Russia and the United States of America deserved special mention. And

very soon there was a scramble for concessions in China among the western powers. This highly offended the patriotic Chinese people which finally paved the way for the establishment of a republic in China by replacing the Manchu Empire. Today China is one of the most advanced nations of the world. In this unit we will discuss about the transformation of China from a conservative monarchical government to a powerful republic.

12.3 CHINESE REVOLUTION OF 1911

The Chinese Revolution of 1911 is a path-breaking event in the history of China. This revolution finally resulted in the abolition of the Manchu dynasty and the creation of a Republic in China. Though the revolution was broke out in 1911, but the grounds of it had been prepared much earlier. The failure of the Manchu dynasty in protecting the political and cultural integrity of China from the exploitation of the western powers clearly exposed the growing weakness of the Imperial authority of China. It is very important that after the defeat of China in the Opium wars and the failure of the Tai' Ping and Boxer Rebellion, the Imperial authority of China had to provide many concessions to the western powers in China. This was not at all welcomed by the patriotic Chinese people and in order to save China from this situation they were thinking of replacing the Manchu dynasty with a more effective constitutional form of government. And this drastic change was possible only through a revolution. The Chinese Revolution of 1911 was organized under the leadership of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, about whom we will discuss in details in the next section. This revolution was not only anti-Manchu, but anti-monarchial and anti-foreign in nature.

12.3.1 Causes of the Revolution

The Chinese Revolution of 1911 was not the result of a single cause. Various causes together prepared the ground for the outbreak of this revolution. Some of the important causes of this revolution are mentioned below-

- The death of Emperor Kuang Hsu and Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi in 1908 provided a wonderful opportunity to the revolutionaries to strike at the root of the Manchu dynasty. It is very important that the Empress was a very good diplomat and through her diplomacy she was successful in saving the Manchu

dynasty for total dissolution. Their death left China under the care of an infant Emperor. In such a situation people put demands for the establishment of a republic in China by overthrowing the Manchu dynasty.

- One of the important cause for the outbreak of the Revolution of 1911 was the rapid growth of population in China, which was accompanied by natural calamities like flood, drought etc. This greatly affected the people. But the Imperial Government of China failed to solve these problems which compelled the people of the country to choose the path of revolution to bring about a drastic change in China.
- The Manchu Government imposed heavy taxes on the people to meet the growing expenses of the government. It is very important that the Manchu Government had to pay a huge war indemnity to Japan after her defeat in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and to the foreign powers after the failure of the Boxer Rebellion. At the same time the Chinese Government spent a huge amount of money for the various internal reform programs. So in order to improve the financial condition of the state the Government introduced heavy taxes on the people. This is partially responsible for the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution of 1911.
- Another cause of the Revolution was the disappointment of the local bodies. Empress Dowager centralized the powers of the government which was not at all liked by the local bodies. So they had supported the revolutionaries to overthrow the Manchu rule.
- A large number of Chinese people from different parts of China went to abroad in search of livelihood, where they came in contact with the liberal ideas of west. These Chinese emigrants liked the political institutions of the west which were mainly based upon liberal thoughts. They wanted to introduce the similar political institutions in China to save China from the ineffective Manchu rule. So they encouraged the Chinese revolutionaries and provided them material help. This is one of the most important causes of the Chinese revolution of 1911.

- One of the important causes of the Chinese Revolution of 1911 was the impact of western education. It is important to note that Empress Dowager sent the brilliant Chinese students to abroad at government expenses to obtain modern education. And very soon these Chinese students came in contact with the liberal ideas of west and after returning back to their homeland these students wanted to introduce radical changes in the traditional Chinese society. They were successful in infusing the idea of a rebellion in the minds of the common people of China to bring about a radical change in their society. Thus these foreign trained Chinese students took an active part in creating the ground of the revolution.
- The Chinese students also played a very important role in the Revolution. After 1905 a large number of Chinese students went to abroad for higher education. Most of these students went to Japan and the Japanese Government assured these students to provide them training in western learning within a very short period of time. Very soon a large number of Chinese students went to Japan to obtain a certificate in western education so that after returning back to China they would get a very handsome job under their own government. As these large numbers of students could not be accommodated in the regular Japanese institutions, therefore several private institutions were established to provide seats to these Chinese students. There these students came in contact with the exile Chinese leaders. In the meantime after returning back to their own country, the Manchu Government could not provide jobs to these students. This paved the way for the emergence of local leaders along with the exile leaders for the revolutions.
- The Missionary schools of China also contributed a lot for the outbreak of the Revolution of 1911. The Chinese students of these schools were in contact with the western liberal ideas from the very beginning. The pass out students of these schools failed to get any job under the Manchu Government and therefore they joined these schools as teachers and they infused the idea

of a revolution in the minds of the young Chinese students for a radical change in the society.

- Development of the transport and communication system in China also contributed a lot for the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution of 1911. Before the outbreak of the revolution in China there were extensive postal, telegraph and railway systems throughout the empire which helped the revolutionaries of the different parts of China to keep in contact with each other. Apart from this the growth of vernacular press helped them to publish and distribute several revolutionary articles among the people residing in the different corners of China. This wide circulation of the papers and pamphlets was possible only because of the developed transport and communication system of China.
- The weakness of the Imperial Chinese army was also responsible for the outbreak of the Revolution. It is important that during the Opium wars a large number of people were temporarily appointed in the Imperial army. But after the wars most of them were disbanded with their arms and weapons. So these people lost their means of livelihood and therefore they formed various organizations and helped the revolutionaries with their arms and weapons.
- Emergence of secret Chinese societies also contributed for the Revolution of 1911. The most important among them was Tung Meng Hui which was organized by Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen in 1905. In the next session we will discuss in details about this society.
- The immediate cause for the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution of 1911 was the problem of railroad nationalization. The Chinese people put demands for the construction of railroad in China on a provincial basis which should be financed by the Chinese capitalists rather than foreign financiers. But the Chinese Government was not in a position to fulfill these demands because it required a huge amount for the construction of railroads which could not be raised in the provinces. Therefore the Imperial Government had decided to adopt the policy of railroad centralization. Hitherto in Central, South and South-

Western China railroad constructions were financed by the private companies and corporations. But by the very beginning of 1911, the Chinese Government nationalized the railroad constructions in these areas and the right for the constructions was given to the bankers of America, Britain, France and Germany against a loan of six million pounds. It annoyed the Chinese people because nationalization and foreign financing of railroad construction threatened the interest of the provincial authorities. Therefore to oppose this Imperial Government's decision, an open rebellion was organized at Szechuan province of China in 1911.

To suppress the rebellion at Szechuan province the Manchu Government adopted various strict means. Most of the revolutionaries were bitten, arrested and mercilessly fired upon by the viceroy of Szechuan province. As an answer to this the revolutionaries murdered the Viceroy at Chengtu. After this the revolutionaries had planned to stage a rebellion at Wuchang in October 1911. But unfortunately a bomb, manufactured by the revolutionaries exploded accidently on 9th October which exposed much secret information about the revolutionaries. Immediately the Manchu administration raided the place of explosion and after that some revolutionaries were arrested and executed. On the next day under the leadership of their commander, Colonel Li Yuan-Hung, the revolutionaries made an attack on Wuchang. They also got the support of the soldiers and the common people of China. Very soon the revolutionaries seized the house of the Viceroy and they occupied the cities of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. This uprising of 10th October, 1911 is considered as the actual beginning of the Chinese Revolution of 1911. Very soon the provinces of South and Central China declared independence from the Manchu Empire. In the meantime except Chili and Honan, all the other provinces of North China went to the side of the revolution. Nanking was also captured by Li Yuan-Hung, the leader of the Chinese revolutionary army and they were determined to replace the Manchu government by establishing a republic in China with Nanking as its capital. Immediately Li invited the delegates from the provinces to Nanking to discuss about the future of the new form of government. These delegates unanimously elected Dr. Sun-Yat -Sen as the President of the New Republic at Nanking on 1st January, 1912. On 11th January, 1912 Nanking was declared as the capital of the New Republic of China.

In such a situation, the Manchu Government made a last attempt to save their Empire with the help of Yuan Shi Kai, but soon he made an agreement with Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen about which we will discuss in details in the next session. After losing the support of Yuan, who was the last savior of the Manchu Dynasty, the later had no option left in front of them. Accordingly the six year old Manchu Emperor abdicated the throne on 12th February, 1912. This finally brings to a successful end the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

One of the important causes of the success of the revolution was that though the revolutionaries were anti-foreign but they always tried to eliminate the anti-foreign elements from their movement because they did not want to incur the displeasure of the foreign countries. At the same time they did not want to provide the foreigners any excuse to intervene in support of the Manchu Government. Apart from that due to limited fund, the revolutionaries tried their level best to achieve their goal with a sharp but short campaign.

12.3.2 Results of the Revolution

The Revolution of 1911 had far reaching impacts in the history of China. It inaugurated a new era in the Chinese history by putting an end to the Manchu dynasty. At the same time the revolution resulted in the emergence of a republic in China which indirectly save the political integrity of China and helped her to get rid from the foreign control. It is very important that the Chinese Revolution of 1911 was anti-Manchu, anti-foreign and anti- traditional in character. It was organized by the nationalists with a view to remove the Manchu Government because the later had failed to protect China from national humiliation and economic exploitation by the foreign powers. At the same time they realized that the weakness of China was mainly due to her backwardness which was because of her too much adherence to her old and traditional ways of life. Therefore the revolutionaries wanted to replace the old traditional order by introducing progressive western ideas in the Chinese society. Thus the Chinese Revolution of 1911 not only replaced the Manchu Empire with a Republic, but also brings China towards a modern era.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: Who was the leader of the Chinese revolution of 1911?

.....

Q.2: Mention one cause of the Chinese revolution of 1911.

.....

Q.3: Mention one result of the Chinese revolution of 1911.

.....

12.4 DR. SUN- YAT- SEN

Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen is known as the "Founder of Modern China" and "Founder Father of Chinese Republic". We have already studied that he played a leading role in organizing the Chinese Revolution of 1911 which replaced the Manchu Empire by establishing a Republic in China.

Sun-Yat- Sen was born in a poor peasant family near Macao in the Kwantung province on 12th November, 1866. His father Sun Tao Chuan was a peasant and he had embraced Christianity before the birth of Sun-Yat- Sen. Sun-Yat- Sen was interested in the Chinese political developments from a very young age. He gathered a lot of inspirations from the T'ai-P'ing survivors of his province and was determined to fight against the oppressors just like the heroes of the T'ai- P'ing rebellion. He did his schooling at Hawaii, where he learnt English for the first time and came in close contact with liberalism and republican ideas. After that in 1882, he returned back to his native village, but in 1884 he went to British Hongkong to join the Queen's College. During that time France seized Indo- China from the Chinese. In such a situation to safe the prestige of his motherland Sun-Yat- Sen came in contact with the Chinese secret society called Triad Society. He had decided to study medicine after his graduation from the Queen's College, Hongkong. Accordingly from 1887 to 1892, he studied medicine under a British Missionary Doctor called Sir James Contlie. There Sun-Yat- Sen not only studied medicine and surgery but also helped his teacher wholeheartedly in his missionary activities. In 1892, Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen had decided to start his career as a medical practitioner in Portuguese Macao. But his career took a twist in 1893, when he was barred from practicing medicine in Macao by the Portuguese authority of Macao because he had no

formal diploma in Portuguese language. After that he left his medical practice forever and decided to become a revolutionary politician. After that he travelled to North China to mobilize public opinion in favour of reforms. In 1894 he organized a secret society called "Hsing Chung Hui" or the "Revive China Society" with the aim of saving China by improving the livelihood of the people through education and modern methods of agriculture and technology.

The first revolutionary effort of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was made in 1895. It is important that the defeat of China in the First Sino- Japanese War of 1894-95 exposed the growing weakness of the Manchu dynasty. In such a situation to save the integrity of China Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen thought that it was very necessary to introduce a revolutionary change in the government of China. Therefore taking Hongkong as the base of operation, his supporters tried to seize the provincial government offices of Canton. But their attempt was unsuccessful and seven of his supporters were executed. In such a situation assuming a Japanese name, Nakayama, Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen fled to Japan to save his life and thereafter he went to London in 1896 in disguise of a Japanese. But unfortunately he was recognized and captured there by the Chinese authorities and they wanted to send him back to China. But James Contlie, the former teacher of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen saved him from that situation. This incident made Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen popular overnight. He lived at London for another two years to study political and social theories.

When Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was at London, the Boxer Rebellion broke out at China. Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen had decided to take the benefit of the situation to strike at the very root of the Manchu dynasty. He made an extensive tour of the Far Eastern Countries from 1900 to 1905 to get their support for his cause. To make the revolutionary activities more effective he amalgamated his own revolutionary society Hsing Chung Hui with the other revolutionary societies and organized a single party called "Tung Meng Hui" or "Alliance Society" in 1905.



LET US KNOW

The aims of Tung Meng Hui party were -

- to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a republic in China,
- to maintain world peace,
- to nationalize the lands,
- to co-operate with the Japanese
- to ask the other nations to support the Chinese Revolution

Through Tung Meng Hui, Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen took his revolutionary ideas to every nook and corner of China.

The Chinese Revolution of 1911 gave Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen a very good opportunity to come to the power. We have already studied that this revolution brought to an end the traditional rule of the Manchu dynasty and after that a Provisional Republican Government was established at China with Nanking as its capital. During the last part of the revolution Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was in the United States, still organizing the overseas Chinese. In the meantime the revolutionaries had unanimously elected Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen as the first President of the Chinese Republic on December29, 1911. However he had to abdicate his post in favour of general Yuan Shi Kai and we will discuss about this in the next session.

General Yuan Shih Kai proved to be the wrong choice of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen because Yuan had no respect for the republican form of government; rather he tried to rule China like an Emperor. So Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen staged a rebellion against Yuan, but was defeated and therefore he fled to Japan as an exile.

Already after the conclusion of the Chinese Revolution of 1911, Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen had brought together all the members of Tung Meng Hui and other revolutionary groups and formed a stronger organization called "Kuomintang". This party had won a huge majority in both the houses of the Chinese parliament. This party contributed a lot towards bringing unity to China.

After the death of Yuan Shih Kai in 1916, Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen tried to establish an independent military government in the South China with Canton as its headquarters. Therefore he assumed the title of "Generalissimo". But his colleagues had highly opposed to his idea because it was completely against the Kuomintang idealism. So he was forced to leave Canton in 1920. But one of the supports of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen, called Chen Chiun Ming subdued his opponents. After that in 1921, once again Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was declared as the President of the Canton Government. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen requested the western nations to recognize the Canton Government as the real government of China. But he was disappointed when the western nations said that monarchy was the best form of government for China. In between there was a clash between Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen and his supporter

Chen Chiun Ming, as a result of which Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen had to retire to Shanghai from Canton to save his life. Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen defeated and expelled Chen from Canton with the help of Russia and others and once again established a central government at Canton.

The Sino-Russian relations became more cordial after the First World War. When the western nations refused to help the Canton Government of Dr. Sun-Yat- Se, then Russia came forward for its help. By a declaration on July 25, 1919, the Bolshevik Government of Russia renounced all her special rights in China enjoy previously by Czarist Russia. Abrab Adolf Joffe was sent as a Russian representative to China to negotiate a treaty with the Peking Government. On 25th January, 1923, Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen signed an agreement with Joffe at Shanghai which is known as the Sun- Joffe Declaration. By this agreement it was declared that neither communism nor the Soviet system was suitable for China. Russia agreed to provide full support to the Kuomintang party in achieving the national unification and full independence of China. It was also agreed that Russia would send advisors to China to help in the smooth running of the new government of China. Accordingly under the leadership of Michael Borodin a Russian advisory body was sent to China. On 6th October, 1923, Borodin arrived at Canton. Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen appointed Borodin as the political advisor of the Kuomintang party. The chief aim of Borodin was to remodel the Kuomintang party in the pattern of the Russian Communist Party. An institution was set up for the training of the members of the Kuomintang Party. On Russian model many local cells of the Kuomintang Party were set up at China. A Military Academy was also established at Whampoa with the help of Borodin and V. K. Blucher in 1924. Chiang Kai Sek was appointed as the superintendent of this academy and Chou En Lai was appointed as the chief of the Political Department. It is important to note that one of the main aim of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen to unify North and South China. He got the support of three important military leaders of North China. But majority leaders of North China were not interested in a nationalist government. They were only interested in their personal benefits. It greatly heart Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen. Another incident shocked him when one military leader of North China fired upon several students who had protested against him. So with a quite broken heart Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen died on 12th March, 1925 at Peking. Thus the founder of the Chinese Republic lost his life.

12.4.1 Emergence of Republic in China

The emergence of Republic in China inaugurated a new chapter in the Chinese history. We have already studied that after the Chinese Revolution of 1911, the rule of the Manchu dynasty in China came to an end. After that a Republic was established in China. Various causes contributed to the emergence of the Republic in China. The growing power of the western nations in China and the growing weakness of the Manchu dynasty necessitated the outbreak of a revolution in China to bring about a revolutionary change in the traditional Chinese society. That revolutionary change was the emergence of the Chinese Republic in 1912 under the leadership of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen. Some of the important causes for the emergence of the Chinese Republic is as follows-

- the advent and exploitation of the western nations in China
- the growing weakness of the Manchu Government
- the corruption in the Manchu Court
- the failure of the Boxer Rebellion
- role of the secret Chinese societies
- the reform programs of China
- the weakness of the Imperial Army
- influence of the western education and culture
- growing demands for a democratic form of government in China
- strong leadership of leaders like Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen
- contribution of the Christian Missionaries

These causes apart from others prepared the ground for the emergence of the Republic in China. Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was elected as the first President of the Chinese Republic on December29, 1911. However he had to abdicate his post in favour of general Yuan Shih Kai. Thus after the abdication of the Manchu Emperor on 12th February, 1912, Yuan Shih Kai assumed the post of the President of the Chinese Republic. Later on under the Kuomintang party of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen played a very significant role in the establishment of a nationalist government in China. This Republic continued in China till 1949, 1st October. Thus the emergence of the Chinese Republic occupied a very important place in the Chinese history.

12.4.2 Yuan Shih Kai

We have already studied that during the last phase of the Chinese Revolution of 1911, the Manchu Government felt helpless before the growing power of the revolutionaries. Therefore they appealed General Yuan Shih Kai to take the command of the Imperial Army against the revolutionaries. Yuan was one of the closest confident of late Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi and had been in command of the China's best army. After the death of the Empress, Yuan had been dismissed from the Manchu Court. Therefore, in the beginning Yuan heisted to accept the Manchu Government's request to command the Imperial Army and he took some time to take the decision. So the revolutionaries had got enough time to gain momentum. In such a situation in order to save themselves from the impending danger, the Manchu court looked at Yuan as their saviour. Yuan was a very opportunist and power loving person. So he had exploited the benefit of the situation and put forward many demands in front of the Manchu Court and the later accepted them unconditionally. Soon he was put in the supreme command of the Imperil Army and Navy. Yuan was also given the post of Prime Minister. Thus very soon Yuan succeeded in recovering Hongkong and Hanyang from the revolutionaries. But the real intension of Yuan was to allow the revolution to continue so that he could grab more concessions from the Manchu Court. Already Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was elected as the president of the New Republic of China on 1st January, 1912. Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen knew that the army of Yuan was far superior to the revolutionary army. At the same time Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen knew the power loving character of Yuan. So in order to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen made a fruitful negotiation with Yuan on 15th January, 1912, according to which Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen would relinquish his office of President ship in Yuan's favour and in returned Yuan would compelled the Manchu Emperor to abdicate. Finally on 12th February, 1912 the Manchu Emperor abdicated and after that Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen resigned from his post on 13th February, 1912 and on 15th February, 1912 Yuan was elected as the President of the Chinese Republic.

After that Yuan introduced an era of militarism in China instead of republicanism. He tried to rule China like an Emperor and shifted the capital from Nanking to Peking. Much against the oppositions of the Kuomintang Party Yuan also started taking foreign loans from Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Japanese financers to enhance his financial condition. In such a situation Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen realized his mistake and therefore he staged a rebellion against Yuan on 1913 but was defeated and had to flee to Japan to save his life. After that Yuan introduced various changes in the socio- political life of China and on 1916 he gave a new name to his dynasty called "Hung Hsien" and ruled China like an Emperor. But this monarchy of Yuan was opposed by Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Russia and on Japanese influence a revolt was organized in China against Yuan's monarchy. Yuan was compelled to annul all his monarchical government on 22nd March, 1916 and thereafter he declared the continuation of the Republic in China. But due to anxiety and mental strain Yuan died on 6th June, 1916.

12.4.3 Principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was not just a political reformer, but also a person who brought about reorganization in the Chinese society. In 1924, he delivered six lectures to his followers at Canton which were later on published in the form of a book called "Sun Min Chu I" or "Three Principles of The People". His ideas were reflected in this book. These three principles of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen were 'Nationalism' or "Min- tsu- Chu- I"; 'Democracy' or "Min- Chuan- Chu-I" and 'People's Livelihood' or "Min- Shing- Chu- I".

The first principle of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was nationalism. The main aspect of this principle was to expel the foreigners including the Manchus from China whom the Chinese always considered as outsiders. Another aspect of the principle was to bring about national integrity and unity to the country. China was inhabited by many races and clans like the Manchus, Mongols, Chinese and Tibetans etc. Through this principle Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen wanted to bring all these different clans and races under the ambit of Chinese nationalism. He

did not support a federal type of government for China because that might hampered the growth of Chinese nationalism. Rather that would expose the weakness of China and would encourage future foreign expeditions. Therefore in the broader sense Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen's nationalism was not meant for fostering Chinese imperialism or colonial expansion, but the unification of all the races of China under the identity of Chinese nationalism. He also professed five virtues which would bring prosperity to China and would take forward his principle of nationalism. Those virtues were loyalty, dutifulness, benevolence, honesty and love for peace.

The second principle of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was democracy. From a very early stage he was opposing the idea of a constitutional monarchy in China which was advocated by the moderate reformists. He was always in favour of a democracy which would insure popular control through electoral processes. The democracy for him would also ensure certain political rights of the people which should be embodied in a written constitution. The constitution should clearly demarcate the division of power between the various organs of the administration. He opposed the practice of granting the franchise rights to only the wealthy class. For him, in a true democracy the franchise rights should be enjoyed by all sections of the society irrespective of their material differences. He invited only those people to take part in the democracy who were loyal to that. He opposed the parliamentary system of government. Instead of that he advocated for a Swiss pattern of government in which the direct popular rights of initiative, referendum and recall rested with the people. Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen also divided the people of China into three categories on the Confucian line. These were those leaders who would direct the state machinery, those who could interpret the leaders to the mass and finally those people who did not understand or know anything but followed the instructions. He however wanted democracy to be presided by a period of military rule and political tutelage.

The third principle of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was people's livelihood by which he aimed at equal distribution of land and control of capital. He believed

that China being predominantly an agricultural country, should aim at equal distribution of land to put an end to monopoly of a few. By this principle Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen wanted to levy taxes on the peasants on the basis of the value of the land. He wanted the state to control the capital and industry to forbid the growth of private enterprises. However he was not a Marxist. He supported the existence of small private sectors in China and encouraged foreign investment for capital growth. He also encouraged the application of western technology to improve the agricultural production of China.

The three principles of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen's were criticized from various corners as illogical and impractical. Through the principle of nationalism, he had advocated for a centralized government in China, but the various clans of China demanded independence. Likewise his other principles were also criticized on various grounds.

In spite of these entire criticisms one can not overlook the fact that China witnessed a revolutionary change with the coming of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen. China was moved into an age of liberalism and democracy through him. He was instrumental for the establishment of the Chinese Republic. He always worked for the welfare of his people. For all these contributions he is known as the "Father of Modern China".

12.5 MAY FORTH MOVEMENT

The May Forth Movement occupied a very important place in the Chinese history. It was an anti- imperialist, cultural and political movement growing out of student demonstrations in Peking on May 4th, 1919. The genesis of this movement lay in the Treaty of Versailles which was signed after the First World War. It is very important to note China had entered the First World War on the side of the Allied Powers (Triple Entente) in 1917 with the condition that all German spheres of influence, such as Shantung would be returned to China. But at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 Japan was successful in acquiring Shantung apart from some other German islands. So as a mark of protest the Chinese delegates refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles and they separately signed a peace treaty with Germany in September, 1919 and the Treaty of St. German

with Austria. And thereby she became a member of the League of Nations against the wishes of Japan. The diplomatic failure of China in the Paris Peace Conference finally paved the way for the outbreak of the May Forth Movement in China in 1919. On 4th May, 1919 there was a student demonstration in Peking to protest the Allied betrayal of China and the Chinese Government's inability to secure Chinese interests in the Versailles Peace Conference. Simultaneously a boycott of Japanese products was advocated to affect the Japanese trade and commerce on one side and to boost the domestic Chinese industry on the other side. These students of the National Peking University were inspired by the Chancellor of their university and other notable leaders of the time. These leaders also advocated for the modern trends in science, technology and political theories in China. These intellectuals started a movement called "New Tide" with a view to bring about a radical change in the cultural and intellectual life of the Chinese people so that she could keep pace with the progress of the outside world. This movement is also popularly known as the "New Cultural Movement".

On 5th May, 1919, the students in Peking went on strike and very soon they were supported by the works and businessmen who also went on strike. The tide of the movement spread to the whole of China and the center of the movement moved from Peking to Shanghai. Very soon various sections of the Chinese society came out in support of the students.

Thus the May Forth Movement won the initial victory. The movement covered almost 20 provinces and 100 cities of China. The movement greatly contributed in arousing people's consciousness. It also mobilized the opinion of the peasants and merchant community who also joined the movement. The movement also contributed to the re- organization of the Kuomintang Party. It promoted the spread of Marxism in China and thus prepared the ideological foundation for the birth of the Chinese Communist Party.

Thus the May Forth Movement was not only a political movement to oppose the Allied betrayal of China and the failure of the Chinese Government's inability to secure Chinese interests in the Versailles Peace Conference; but also a cultural movement to modernized China to enable her to proceed neck to neck with the other modern nations of the world. The movement introduced a new era in the Chinese history.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q.4: Who is called as the "Founder Father of Chinese Republic"?

.....

Q.5: Under which British Missionary Doctor Sun- Yat- Sen studied medicine?

.....

Q.6: In which year the "Tung- Ming- Hui" was established?

.....

Q.7: In which year Yuan Shih Kai died?

.....

Q.8: Who organized the May Forth Movement"?

.....



12.6 LET US SUM UP

After going through this unit we have learnt about

- The Revolution of 1911 resulted in the abolition of the Manchu dynasty and the creation of a Republic in China. This revolution of 1911 was organized under the leadership of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen. This revolution was not only anti-Manchu, but anti-monarchial and anti-foreign in nature.
- The immediate cause of the revolution was the problem of railroad nationalization in China.
- Dr. Sun-Yat -Sen as the President of the New Republic at Nanking on 1st January, 1912. On 11th January, 1912 Nanking was declared as the capital of the New Republic of China.
- in such a situation, the Manchu Government made a last attempt to save their Empire with the help of Yuan Shih Kai, but soon he made an agreement with Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen. Therefore the six year old Manchu Emperor abdicated the throne on 12th February, 1912. This finally brings to a successful end the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

- Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen is known as the "Founder of Modern China" and "Founder Father of Chinese Republic". He played a leading role in organizing the Chinese Revolution of 1911.
- After the conclusion of the Chinese Revolution of 1911, he had brought together all the members of Tung Meng Hui and other revolutionary groups and formed a stronger organization called "Kuomintang". This party contributed a lot towards bringing unity to China.
- in 1921, Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen was declared as the President of the Canton Government and he requested the western nations to recognize the Canton Government as the real government of China. But the western nations said that monarchy was the best form of government for China. Only Russia came forward for the support of his government at that time.
- after the Chinese Revolution of 1911 a Republic was established in China. Some of the important causes for the emergence of the Chinese Republic were the growing weakness of the Manchu Government, the corruption in the Manchu Court, the failure of the Boxer Rebellion, role of the secret Chinese societies, the reform programs of China, the weakness of the Imperial Army, influence of the western education and culture, growing demands for a democratic form of government in China, strong leadership of leaders like Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen, contribution of the Christian Missionaries etc.
- the May Forth Movement was an anti- imperialist, cultural and political movement growing out of student demonstrations in Peking on May 4th, 1919, which was organized by the students of the Peking University.



12.7 FURTHER READING

1. Singh, A. K., (1984), *History Of Far East In Modern Times*, Delhi - 110007, Surjeet Publications.
2. Vinacke, H.M., (1982), *A History Of The Far East In Modern Times*, New Delhi, Kalyani Publications.

12.8 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer to the question no. 1: Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

Answer to the question no. 2: The disappointment of the local bodies

Answer to the question no. 3: The revolution inaugurated a new era in the Chinese history by putting an end to the Manchu dynasty

Answer to the question no. 4:Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen

Answer to the question no. 5: Sir James Contlie

Answer to the question no. 6:1905 AD

Answer to the question no. 7:1916 AD

Answer to the question no. 8: The students of the Peking University

12.9 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 50 words)

Q.1: What do you mean by fukoku kyohei?

Q.2: Who was Meckel?

Q.3: What do you mean by 'Anti-Commintern Pact'?

Q.4: What was the main cause behind the Second Sino-Japanese War?

B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q.1: Write short notes on-

a) Rise of Political parties in Japan

b) Origin of the Second Sino-Japanese War

Q.2: Mention the provisions of the treaty signed between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government in 1940.

C) LONG QUESTIONS (Answer the following questions in between 300-500 words)

Q.1: Discuss about the Second Sino-Japanese War.

Q.2: 'Militarism in Japan rests on the ideology that the strength of the military is equal to the strength of a nation'- Discuss.

* * * * *

UNIT 13 : POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN CHINA

UNIT STRUCTURE

13.1 Learning Objectives
13.2 Introduction
13.3 Political Crisis in the 1920's
13.4 Kuomintang and Chiang- Kai- Shek
13.5 Let Us Sum Up
13.6 Further Reading
13.7 Answers to Check Your Progress
13.8 Model Questions

13.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit you will be able to

- explain about the political crisis in the 1920's in China
- know about Chiang- Kai- Shek

13.2 INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit we have already studied that after the putting an end to the Manchu rule, a Republic was established at China with Nanking as its capital on 1912 AD. We have also studied that after the death of Yuan- Shih- Kai in 1916; Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen established an independent military government at Canton, which was declared as the real government of China. But except Russia, all the other foreign countries refused to recognize this Canton Government as the real government of China. This greatly disappointed him. One of the chief aims of Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen was to establish a nationalist government in China by uniting the northern and southern parts of China. He could not fulfill this aim because of the oppositions of the northern warlords. So he passed away with a broken heart in a hospital at Peking on March 12, 1925.

In this unit we will discuss about the political crisis that prevailed in China throughout the 1920's.

13.3 POLITICAL CRISIS IN THE 1920'S

The Chinese Republic which was established under the leadership of Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen by the Kuomintang Party or the Nationalist Party of

China, failed to provide political stability in the country. Rather from the time of its establishment the Chinese Republic had to face many challenges, as a result of which this Republic could not last long. Not only that, it also created a crisis in the political scenario of China which again paved the way for the establishment of a Communist Government in China.

Various factors contributed for the emergence and development of that political crisis in China in the 1920's. The chief among them was the ambitious nature of Yuan- Shih- Kai, opposition of northern warlords and the refusal of the foreign countries to recognize the Canton Government etc. We have already studied about these developments in the previous unit.

In the meantime some other political developments in China also had directly or indirectly contributed to this political crisis and the most important amongst them was the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party, the development of the Communist Movement in China and the growing Kuomintang- Communist conflict deserved special mention. This conflict greatly threatened the political stability of China and created a chaotic condition throughout the country which had far reaching impacts in the future history of China.

It is very important that the origin of the Communist Movement in China can be traced back to the year 1918 when the intellectuals of the Peking University formed the first Marxist study in China. Influenced by the Marxist ideology, the first Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was organized in 1921 with its headquarters at Shanghai. We have already studied that during the time of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen, after the First World War, cordial relations were established between China and Soviet Union. Thereafter regular flow of envoys and ideals from Russia to China resulted in strengthening the nascent communist ideology in China. The Chinese Communist Party drew its inspiration from the Russian Communist Party and was affiliated to the Communist International or Comintern. The first party congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held at Shanghai on July 1, 1921. This was attended by as many as fifty delegates among whom Mao-Tse-Tung, Tung Pi wu, Chen Tu hsin etc deserved special mention. In this congress the first constitution of the Chinese Communist Party was adopted and Chen Tu hsiu was elected as its Chairman. The aims first laid down by the Communist Party included the elimination of the war-lords,

resistance to foreign imperialism and Chinese unity. The formation of this Communist Party inaugurated a new chapter in the Chinese history.

In 1922, the members of the Chinese Communist Party joined the Kuomintang Party by an agreement. At the same time the Communist Party continued its separate existence also. The main objective behind this union was to aid the Nationalist revolution in China and developed the Chinese Communist Party within the Kuomintang. Very soon the Kuomintang Party was reorganized on the model of the Communist Party of Russia by Michael Borodin; a Russian envoy to China. However this was not at all welcomed by the right wing members of the Kuomintang Party and they wanted to put an end to the growing Russian influence on the Party. The simultaneous existence of two different ideologies in the same party was very dangerous and soon it resulted in the outbreak of open conflicts between the right wing and left wing members of the Chinese Nationalist or Kuomintang Party. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen was able to hold the two sections of the Kuomintang together despite their opposing views. But after the death of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, Chiang-Kai-Shek became the leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party and he adopted an anti-Communist stand. He began to discriminate the communist members of the Kuomintang Party and removed them from all key posts of the Party. Moreover the members of the Kuomintang were forbidden to join the Communist Party. Thus Chiang imposed some restrictions on the growth of the Communist power in China which greatly offended the Communists.

Another incident severed the Kuomintang-Communist relationship in China. In 1927 the Communists were expelled from the Kuomintang Party. This incident is popularly known as the Hankow Purge. This was followed by some unhappy incidents. Thus the second decade of the 20th century witnessed a continuous friction between the Kuomintang and Communist members of the Nationalist Party of China which in turn created a political crisis in China. This crisis came to an end with the defeat of the Kuomintang forces and the formation of the Communist Government in China in 1949.

13.4 KUOMINTANG AND CHIANG- KAI- SHEK

After the sudden death of Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen a chaotic condition prevailed in the political scenario of China. After his death, the leadership of the Kuomintang party and the newly established nationalist government was handed over to one of his greatest follower, Chiang-Kai- Shek.

Chiang- Kai- Shek was born in the province of Chekiang on 31st October, 1887. He received his military education firstly in China and then in Japan. During the critical days of the Chinese Revolution of 1911, he commanded a force of the revolutionary soldiers. After that he was appointed as the secretary of Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen and he hold the post till 1920. Next he went to Russia to study recent military developments. On his return he was appointed the Director of the Whampoa Military Academy in 1924.

Already after the death of Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen, the Canton Government was practically run by a committee with Wang Ching Wei as its chairman. This government was formally declared to be the nationalist government of China. Wang was a left wing reformer, so his government was opposed by the rightist leaders of the Kuomintang Party. Again after the coming of Chiang-Kai- Shek to power, the Kuomintang Party followed an anti- communist stand because the growing involvement of Russia in the internal politics of China was not at all welcomed by Chiang. Therefore, in November, 1925, the rightist leaders of the Kuomintang Party passed resolutions by which they denounced the leftists and expelled the communist members from the Kuomintang Party. But the communist members did not completely lay down their arms and in January, 1926, in the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang Party, the communists outnumbered the anti-communist members of the Kuomintang Party. Thus an internal conflict started in the Kuomintang Party between the Communist and Kuomintang members of the party.

During the same time Chiang concentrated his attention towards conquering the north China and thereby to unify China. It is very important that northern China including Manchuria was being ruled by some war-lords and it had been the dream of Sun- Yat- Sen to unify China by bringing the distracted north under the control of the Nationalists. Therefore it was one of the main objectives of Chiang was to fulfill this dream of Sun- Yat-Sen. Accordingly in 1926; Chiang led the Kuomintang army northward. Within a very short time, with a very well-organized propaganda, the Kuomintang army swept through southern China to Hankow and thereafter from Yantze Valley to Nanking and Shanghai. Shanghai was a centre of China's commerce and industries and this victory enhanced the position and prestige of Chiang- Kai-Shek.

For a short while the growing progress of the Kuomintang army was checked by the increasing conflict of the Communist and Kuomintang members of the Kuomintang Party. The split in the party became more apparent when in January 1st, 1927; the communist leaders like Madam Sun- Yat- Sen, Wang Ching Wei, and Michael Borodin etc formed the Wuhan Regime in the industrial town of Wuhan. The Wuhan Regime covered the cities like Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. The demonstrators of the Wuhan Regime consisting of Kuomintang leftists and Communists claimed for a socialist revolution in China. Very soon the conservative members of the Kuomintang Party headed by Chiang- Kai- Shek set up their separate Nationalist Government in Nanking in April, 1927 and from there they launched attacks on the Communists. In 1927 the Communists were expelled from the Kuomintang Party. This incident is popularly known as the Hankow Purge. The Wuhan Regime could not last long because of its inadequate military strength. Finally it expelled its Russian advisors, dissolved itself and re-united with the Nanking Government. Madam Sun- Yat- Sen fled away to Moscow, Michael Borodin returned back to Russia and Wang joined hands with the Nationalist Government. But later on, Wang also was forced to flee to France. With the Wuhan Regime dissolved, the Nationalist Government of Nanking became the most effective and the only recognized legitimate government of China. This Government was soon recognized by Japan, and the western countries like United States, Britain and France.



LET US KNOW

After the Hankow Purge, some Communist leaders and their militant working class followers staged a rebellion in December, 1927, against the Kuomintang forces and they declared a Soviet Government in China. These Communist leaders were known as the Canton Commune and they were easily defeated by the Nationalist Army under Chiang-Kai-Shek. After that the defeated communists and their followers retreated to the mountainous districts of the central provinces and established their capital at Juikin in south Kiangsi province in 1927.

After overcoming from the internal disputes of the Kuomintang Party, Chiang once again resumed the northern expedition in 1928. Already some warlords of northern China joined the Nationalists. In 1928, June, the

Nationalist forces captured Peking and it was renamed as Peiping. Chang Tso- lin, the ruler of Manchuria was killed by bomb explosion. He was succeeded by his son, Chang Hsuch-liang who within a very short time voluntarily accepted his allegiance to the Nationalist Regime of Nanking. Thus China was unified under the Nationalist Government and the capital of United China was transferred from Peking to Nanking. In this way within a very short time Chiang was successful in fulfilling the most cherished dream of Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen.



LET US KNOW

The name of Peking meant "Northern Capital" and Peiping meant "The North Pacified". The new name of Peiping was retained until 1949.

After bringing about the unification of China, Chiang- Kai- Shek diverted all his attention towards the consolidating the nascent Chinese Nationalist Government. It is very important that with the establishment of the Nationalist Government in China, the Military Government established by Dr. Sun- Yat- Sen in China came to an end. After that in 1928, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang promulgated an "Organic Law" for the Nationalist Government by which provided for the dictatorship of the Kuomintang Party in China till 1935. This period is known as the period of political tutelage. The highest administrative organ of the new government was to be a State Council whose Chairman was to be the head of the State. Chiang was elected as the first Chairman of the State Council. Other five organs of the government were introduced, which were executive, legislative, judiciary, examining and one for control. Each of these organs was represented by government officers called Yuan, who were again co- ordinate and controlled by the Council of State. Chang Hsueh- Liang was appointed as the Deputy Commander- in-Chief of its Army, Navy and Air Force. In the mean time the opponents of Chiang formed a coalition against him, but they were routed out by Chiang with the help of Chang Hsuch- Liang. Finally this Nationalist Government under Chiang- Kai- Shek got international recognition until its final fall in January, 1949.

After having brought all his enemies to the knees, Chiang introduced several internal and external reforms in China. The new Nationalist Government repaid the public debts of the earlier Peking Government; centralized the railroad system under the Ministry of Communication; constructed new railroads and high ways to improve communication network; established internal Air links; established training schools, colleges, universities for providing better education and improving the standard of higher education in the country and framed new law codes and established law courts to give proper justice to the people etc. In addition to these the government adopted appropriate measures to industrialize the lower and middle Yangtze region. The government had also decided that all children should have at least six years of schooling. The government had also decided to control and finance all communications. However Chiang's internal reforms did not meet the need for the livelihood of the impoverished masses and he was a conservative reformer who favoured a moderate government resting on the support of the capitalist class.

The greatest achievements of Chiang were in the field of foreign affairs. It is very important that the Chinese nationalists had many grievances against the "unequal treaties" which were imposed upon China by various foreign countries. Chiang tried his level best to overcome this problem and he was successful in this regard when in 1926 Britain agreed to grant tariff autonomy to China with some conditions. By 1929 all the foreign powers in China had granted complete tariff autonomy to the Nationalist Government of China. Again the extra- territorial rights enjoyed by Germany and Russia in China came to an end automatically with the entry of China in the First World War and the outbreak of the Proletarian Revolution in Russia respectively. In August, 1929 the Chinese Nationalist Government appealed to Britain, France and the United States for putting an end to their extra-territorial rights in China. These powers agreed to do that provided China would frame a modern code of law and establish modern courts and prisons. Therefore the Chinese Government wanted to solve this issued through a mandate which would terminate extra- territorial rights of all foreign countries in China from January 1, 1930. But this mandate could not be enforced due to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in September, 1931. However by that time as many as nine countries had surrendered their extra- territorial rights in China.

However in spite of the commendable achievements both at home and abroad, Chiang had to spend a large part of his life in Kuomintang-Communist conflict which had far reaching impacts in the Chinese history. In the next section we will discuss in details about this Kuomintang-Communist Conflict or we may say the civil war of China. This civil war indirectly resulted in the formation of the Communist Government in China under the leadership of Mao-Tse- Tung in 1949.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: Who succeeded Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in the Chinese Kaumintang party?

.....

Q.2: In which year the Chinese Communist Party was formed?

.....

Q.3: In which year did the Communist and Kaumintang members of the Kaumintang part split?

.....

Q.4: What was the new name of Peking?

.....

Q.5: The Chinese Communist Party took their inspiration from.....(fill in the blank)



12.5 LET US SUM UP

After going through this unit, you have learnt-

- the political crisis in China in the 1920's. The nascent Government established by Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen had to face many challenges which in turn created a political crisis in China. Among these problems, the ambitious nature of Yuan-Shih-Kai, the opposition of the northern warlords, the refusal of the foreign countries to recognize the Government established by Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen etc deserved special mention.

- establishment of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 and its union with the Kuomintang Party in 1922 further spoiled the situation. Very soon open conflict started between the Kuomintang and Communist members of the Party which was one of the major causes for the political crisis in China in the 1920's.
- after the death of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, Chiang-Kai-Shek became the leader of the Kuomintang Party which was the Nationalist Party of China. Chiang started the northern expedition and very soon he unified China in 1928. Thereafter Chiang inaugurated the Nationalist Government in China and also provided for the dictatorship of the Kuomintang Party.
- the Nationalist Government took some effective measures both in domestic and foreign front. Chiang achieved tariff autonomy for China in 1927 and by 1931 as many as nine foreign countries had surrendered their extra-territorial rights in China.
- Chiang adopted an anti-Communist stand and therefore an open conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communists became inevitable. The Communists were expelled from the Kuomintang Party and therefore the later established their separate Government at Wuhan, but this government could not last long.
- Thereafter the Communists established a new government in the mountainous districts of the central provinces with Juikin as its capital. The Nationalists too established their separate government at Nanking in April, 1927 under the leadership of Chiang-Kai-Shek. After that civil war started between the Kuomintang and the Communists and Chiang sent not less than six anti-Communist expeditions to defeat the Communists. Chiang also tried to demoralize the Communists by an effective economic blockade. In such a situation, the Communists undertook the historic "Long March" in 1934 and finally reached Shensi in 1935, 20th October. The head office of the Communist Party was established at Shensi.



10.7 FURTHER READING

1) Singh, A. K., (1984), *History Of Far East In Modern Times*, Delhi - 110007, Surjeet Publications.

2) Vinacke, H.M., (1982), *A History Of The Far East In Modern Times*, New Delhi, Kalyani Publications.



12.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer no 1: Chiang kai -Shek

Answer no 2: 1921

Answer no 3: 1927

Answer no 4: Peiping

Answer no 5: Russian Communism



12.8 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 50 words)

Q 1: In which year was Chiang-Kai Shek born?

Q 2: What is the meaning of "Peiping"?

Q 3: Who was the first Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party?

Q 4: In which year did Japan attack Manchuria?

B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q 1: Write two causes of the political instability of China in the 1920's.

Q 2: Name two important leaders of the Wuhan Regime.

Q.3: Write about the achievements of Chiang-Kai-Shek in the foreign affairs.

C) LONG QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 300-500 words)

Q 1: Discuss the political crisis in China in the 1920's?

Q 2: Make an estimate of Chiang-Kai-Shek.

* * * * *

UNIT 14 : COMMUNISM IN CHINA

UNIT STRUCTURE

14.1 Learning Objectives

14.2 Introduction

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14.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to-

- describe Mao- Tse- Tung and progress of the Chinese Communist Party
- discuss about the civil war in China
- know about the formation of the Communist Government in China

14.2 INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit we have already studied about the political crisis in China followed by the ruin of Manchu dynasty. In this unit we shall discuss about the rise of Communism in China under the guidance of Mao-Tse-Tung. We shall also focus the Chinese political development under the Communist party of China, which ultimately formed their government in 1949.

14.3 RISE OF MAO- TSE- TUNG

Mao-Tse-Tung was the founder of the Communist Government in China. He was born in 1893 in a peasant family. After completing his college education, Mao joined the Peking University for higher education. During that time, the May Forth Movement was organized in China by the students of

the Peking University about which we have already studied in the previous unit. As a student of the Peking University, Mao played a very important role in this movement. This movement marked the beginning of the active political career of Mao and very soon he emerged as a revolutionary leader of China.

14.3.1 Progress of the Chinese Communist Party

The Chinese Communist Party made tremendous progress under the strong leadership of Mao- Tse Tung. He was one of the founder members of the Chinese Communist Party and a great leader of the Communist Movement in China. He was one of the active leaders of the Communist party during the Kuomintang-Communist conflict. It was his able leadership that contributed greatly towards the establishment of the Communist Government in China.

We have already studied that by the Hankow Purge of 1927, the Communists were expelled from the Kuomintang. This was very humiliating for the Communists and it also threatened the very existence of the Communist Party in China for some time. In such a situation Mao-Tsu-Tung played the role of a saviour of the Communist Party when the Party was losing its ground before the rising power of the Kuomintang. Mao's ideas gave a new and effective turn to the Chinese Communist Party. Mao wanted to start the Communist movement from below and therefore he established closer relation with the Chinese peasantry. His ideas were based upon the theory that a Communist Party should function on a base of peasant and army support, better than on any urban base. Mao took the Communist ideology among the rural masses specially the peasantry and thus peasant support became the main strength of the Chinese Communist Party.

After the Hankow Purge, Mao was sent to the Hunan Province to encourage a peasant uprising. But unfortunately when he failed in this mission, he was dismissed from the Party Politbureau. But Mao did not give up. Very soon he organized an effective armed force with

a band of armed peasants and defectors from the Kuomintang armies. After that Mao went to the Chingkan Mountains. A well educated and well trained army man of China, Marshal Chu Teh joined hands with Mao-Tse-Tung and thus with his help Mao-Tse-Tung formed the famous Chinese Red Army. It was this Chinese Red Army that gave a strong resistance to the Nationalist Army of Chiang-Kai-Shek in the coming years.

14.3.2 Civil War

The civil war was an epoch making event in the Chinese history. It shaped the future political scenario of China. The increasing friction between the Kuomintang and the Communists prepared the ground for the outbreak of the civil war in China which continued up to 1936. The Hankow Purge embittered the Kuomintang-Communist relation in China to such an extent that a civil war between these two groups became inevitable. Since the Chinese Communists established a Central Soviet Government in Juikin of Kiangsi in 1927, Chiang Kai-Shek began an offensive against the Communist army. After that the Nationalist Government had sent no less than six anti-communist expeditions during the seven years of bloody civil war with a view to suppress the peasant revolts in the remote parts of the country. The Nationalists succeeded in suppressing the Communist influence in the towns and cities, but it could not control the Communists in the remote parts of the country especially in central and southern China because under the strong leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung, the Chinese Communist Party was getting ground among the peasant community in the rural areas of China. At the same time the Communists mobilized the peasant mass against the middle class nationalists. Therefore Chiang Kai- Shek tried his level best to suppress the regular peasant revolts in the remote parts of the country. But all his efforts ended in smoke because his troops could not penetrate the regions which were under the direct control of the Central Soviet Government. In this way the civil war threatened the political stability of China for few years.

14.3.3 CIVIL WAR

The communist long march was a very important event in the Chinese history. When the Nationalists failed to suppress the growing influence of the Communists in the remote parts of China, then Chiang Kai-Shek had decided to demoralize the Communists by an effective blockade. The troops of Chiang Kai-Shek gradually surrounded the Soviet districts which were controlled by the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communists felt suffocated in the close encirclement of the Nationalist Army and in August, 1934 they made a serious attempt to break through this Kuomintang encirclement. But they failed in their attempt. The economic crisis in the Communist areas became so acute that finally on October 2, 1934, the Communists formed a Military Council with reputed Communist leaders like Mao-Tse-Tung, Chou En -lai etc and they made a momentous decision to leave the Kiangsi Soviet within a week. The Red Army of about thirty-thousand started its long escaping march on 16th October, 1934. The Communists marched through Hunan, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunan, Sikang, Szechuan, and Kansu and reached their destination Shensi on 20th October, 1935. They marched a distance of six thousand miles in roughly three hundred and seventy days. The number of the Communists who participated in the march was nearly one lakh, including thirty-five women. A part of the Red Army was left behind to fight against the Nationalist Forces in the rear. Already on November, 1934, the Communist capital Juikin was captured by the Nationalists.

This escaping march of the Communists from Juikin to Shensi is popularly known as the "Long March". This "Long March" was a unique event in the Chinese history. Never before in the history of China such a difficult and long journey been undertaken by any Chinese. It was a classic example of human suffering and strong determination. On their way the Communists crossed eighteen mountain ranges and several deserts, forded twenty-four rivers, faced numerous wild tribes, fought nearly two hundred battles and occupied more than sixty cities and hundreds of towns. This march also exposed the strong courage, determination and energy of the Red Army which could carry the Communists through the heavy odds. The "Long March" was a blessing in disguise for the establishment of the Communist regime

in Chine in future because during their historic march, the Communist leaders inculcated their ideas into the minds of the millions whom they came across on the way. Thus the Communist Long March was a turning point in the political history of China.



LET US KNOW

After the Long March, the head office of the Chinese Communist Party was established at Shensi. From Shensi, the Chinese Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a "Declaration of Unity" in 1935 and put forward a ten-point proposed national programme which included among other things, the improvement of living conditions of the workers, peasants, soldiers etc.

It is very important that in between the Chinese civil war, Japan attacked Manchuria in 1931. This incident was a turning point in the relation between the Kuomintang and the Communists. But during that crisis situation instead of facing the external aggression of Japan, Chiang Kai-Shek was more inclined to suppress the Communists inside the country. On the other hand, in order to expel the Japanese from China the Communists sought for a national unity. In 1935, the Communists issued "Declaration of Unity" and appealed the Kuomintang leaders to forget their differences for the time being and offer a joint front to resist the Japanese aggression at Manchuria. But Chiang refused to accept this proposal of the Communists. Rather in order attack the Communists he reached Sian, the capital of Shensi Province on December 11, 1936. But at Sian, Chiang was captured by his enemies and he was detained there for thirteen days. During those thirteen days, General Chang Hsueh liang induced Chiang to join hands with the communists for meeting a common Japanese aggression. This incident is known as the "Sian Incident". In such a situation, Chiang was forced to accept the proposal for Kuomintang-Communist union to prevent Japanese aggression at Manchuria. Chiang was forced to agree to a document by which he was to be released from the Communist custody and the Nanking Government was to be organized along with more democratic lines. Again by this Kuomintang-Communist Compromise it was decided that the

Communist Party was to abolish the Soviet Government for instituting a system of democracy and Chiang-Kai-Shek was placed at the head of the combined forces of the Nationalist and the Red Army to face Japanese aggression at Manchuria. But the Red Army maintained its special position throughout the Japanese war. Thus for the time being the Japanese invasion temporarily unified the Kuomintang and the Communists to offer a joint front against the foreign aggressor.

14.3.4 FOrmation of People's Political Council

The full-scale Japanese attack on China started on July, 1937. The Japanese forces very soon occupied one-third of the northern part of China and therefore the government offices of China were shifted from Nanking to Chungking and a state of emergency was declared in China in 1938. In such a situation, to save China from this foreign aggression, a People's Political Council was set up o July 6, 1938. This Council was consisted of two hundred members belonging both to the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang Party. Chou En-lai was made the Deputy Director of the Political Department of the Military Council. This People's Political Council was like a wartime parliament which adopted a programme of resistance and national re-construction. The Communists gradually used this Council as an instrument to increase their power and to win over the neutrals to their side.

The Japanese invasion was a blessing in disguise for the growth of the Chinese Communist Party. During the war the while Nationalist forces failed to cope with the Japanese forces, the Communists conducted guerilla warfare against the Japanese forces. The Communists also concentrated in establishing rural guerilla bases in Japanese-occupied territories and organizing several guerilla forces by the rural peasantry. The Communists became very popular in the rural areas of China and gradually the membership of the Chinese Communist Party increased to almost eight lakhs.

The anti-Japanese war used by Mao-Tse-Tung to increase the power of the Communists in China and backed by the Communists several anti-Japanese Democratic Governments were established in Japanese-occupied territories in China. This aroused the suspicion of the

Kuomintang and therefore in between the Sino-Japanese war also, both the Kuomintang and the Communists clashed with each other very frequently. In the meantime the Soviet Union entered the war against Japan on August 8, 1945 and on August 6 and 9, 1945, the United States of America dropped two devastating bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan respectively. After that Japan surrendered in 1945. After the surrender of Japan, once again the Kuomintang and Communists fought with each other to occupy the areas surrendered by Japan. But this time the United States of America also intervened to put an end to this Kuomintang-Communist Conflict but was unsuccessful.

14.4 TRIUMPH OF COMMUNISM IN CHINA

After the surrender of Japan, gradually the bitterness between the Kuomintang and the Communists increased and it culminated in an armed conflict. The Nationalist Kuomintang forces achieved some success in the beginning. But with the support of the peasants of the remote areas of China, the Communists forces captured most of the northern and southern parts of China by 1949. After their initial failure, the Kuomintang tried to settle the matter with the Communists by negotiation and therefore the first Kuomintang delegation for negotiation was sent to the Communist camp on 1st April, 1949. But as the Communists were in a far better condition, therefore they wanted to dictate terms on the Kuomintang. On April 20, 1949, the Communist troops marched into the Kuomintang capital and occupied Nanking on April 22 and Taiyuan on April 24 respectively. Finally on September, 1949, the Communist forces occupied Sinkiang. Thereafter Chiang-Kai-Shek along with the other nationalist leaders was compelled to leave the mainland of China and to take refuge in Formosa where they were protected by the United States of America. Chiang took asylum in Formosa till his death. After that the victorious Communists declared the formation of the Communist Government in China on October 1, 1949, with Mao-Tse-Tung as its Chairman and Chou En-lai as Premier. This Communist Government of China was immediately recognized by the Soviet Union. This marked the victory of Communism in China and thus the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) founded by Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen came to end.

The Communist success in China may be attributed to the Japanese aggression, which weakened the power of the Kuomintang and provided a change to the Communists to increase their power. Apart from that the support

of the peasants of the remote areas of China, the strong leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung, the well disciplined Communist force etc also contributed to the success of the Communists in China. On the other hand to a great extend Chiang-Kai-Shek was responsible for the fall of the Kuomintang Government in China because he guided the destiny of the Kuomintang Party for a very long time. He failed to communicate to the peasants and the common mass. His Government was depended solely on few landlords and rich people of the urban areas. Apart from that he tried to solve all problems by military force and did put emphasis for the healthy organization of the Kuomintang Government. Thus all these factors together prepared the ground for the failure of the Kuomintang and success of the Communists in China. Thus a new chapter was inaugurated in the Chinese history.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: Who formed the Chinese Red Army?

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Q.2: In which year the "Communist Long March" was started?

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Q.3: In which year the "Declaration of Unity" was issued?

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Q.4: After the "Long March" where did the Communists established their capital?

.....

Q.5: In which year the Communist Government was established in China?

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14.5 LET US SUM UP

After going through this unit we have learnt about-

- under the strong leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung, the Communists soon recovered their lost strength and prestige. Mao formed the famous Red Army to fight with the Nationalist forces. Under his able leadership

very soon the Communists were successful in getting the support of the peasants of the remote areas of China.

- in between the Communist-Kuomintang conflict, Japan attacked Manchuria in 1931 and therefore both Communists and Kuomintang were forced to forget their mutual differences for the time being to offer a joint front to the foreign aggressor. When the full-scale Japanese attack on China started on July, 1937, the People's Political Council was established to save China from this crisis. This Council was consisted of both the Kuomintang and Communist members. This Council was used by the Communists to increase their power in China. During the war, the power of the Communists increased rapidly.
- after the surrender of Japan in 1945, once again the Kuomintang and the Communists fought with each other to occupy the areas surrendered by Japan. America tried to put an end to this conflict, but failed. Finally the Communist forces occupied most of the northern and southern parts of China and on 20th April, 1949 the Kuomintang capital Nanking was also captured by the Communists. Thereafter Chiang along with his nationalist members took asylum in Formosa till his death. After defeating the Kuomintang forces, the Communist declared the formation of the Communist Government in China on October 1, 1949 under the leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung. This Government was very soon recognized by the Soviet Union. This marked the end of the Kuomintang power and the victory of the Communists in China.
- the strong leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung, the well disciplined Communist forces, peasant support etc attributed to the success of the Communists in China. On the other hand Chiang's failure to get the support of the common mass of China, too much dependence on the military force and his failure to adopt a new economic and political system in China directly or indirectly paved the way for the fall of the Kuomintang Government in China.



14.6 FURTHER READING

1. Singh, A. K., (1984), *History Of Far East In Modern Times*, Delhi - 110007, Surjeet Publications.

2. Vinacke, H.M., (1982), *A History Of The Far East In Modern Times*, New Delhi, Kalyani Publications.

14.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Mao-Tse-Tung
2. 1934 AD
3. 1935 AD
4. Shensi
5. 1949 AD

14.8 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 50 words)

Q.1: Who was the first Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party?

Q.2: In which year Japan attacked Manchuria

Q.3: In which year the "Sian Incident" took place?

Q.4: In which year the People's Political Council was formed in China?

Q.5: In which year Japan surrendered?

Q.6: Where did Chiang-Kai-Shek take asylum?

B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q.1: What were the main aims of the Chinese Communist Party?

Q.2: Write two achievement of Chiang-Kai-Shek in the foreign affairs.

Q.3: What is "People's Political Council"?

Q.4: Mention two causes for the success of the Communists in China.

C) LONG QUESTIONS (Answer each question within 300-500 words)

Q.1: Discuss the progress of the Communists under the leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung.

Q.2: Discuss in brief about the Kuomintang-Communist Conflict in China.

Q.4: Discuss the "People's Political Council".

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