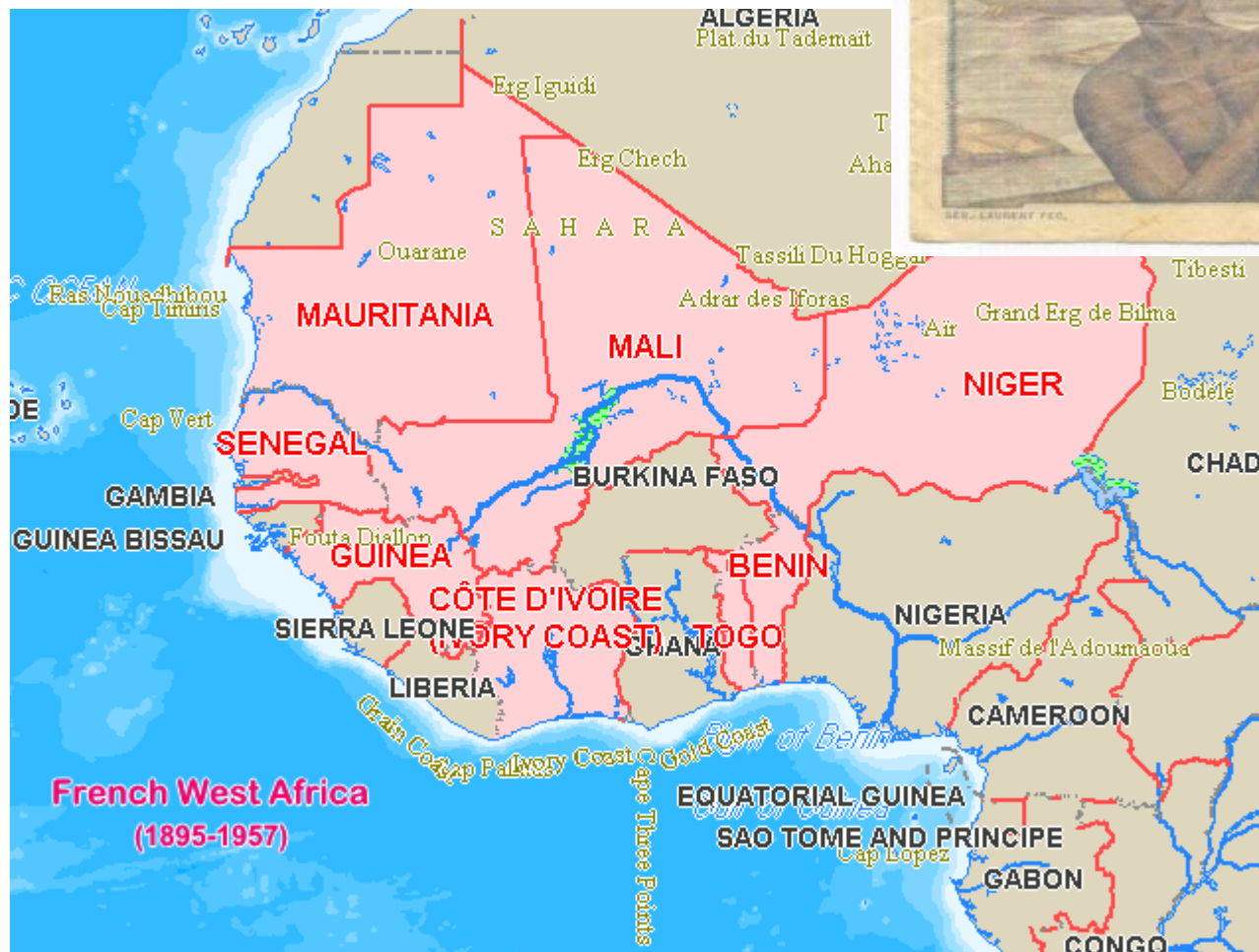


# WEEK 3

---

The Chinese Revolution

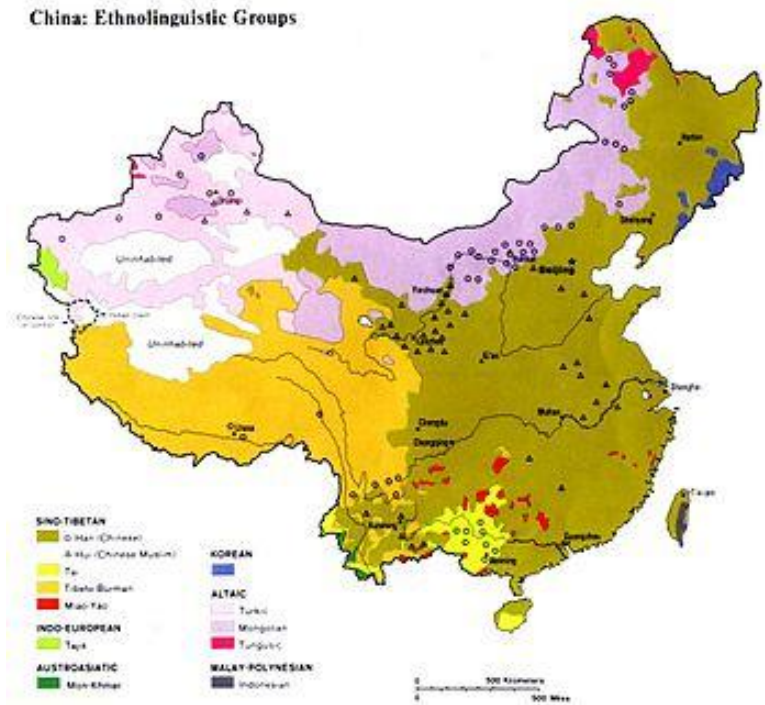


French West Africa  
currency, circa  
1952

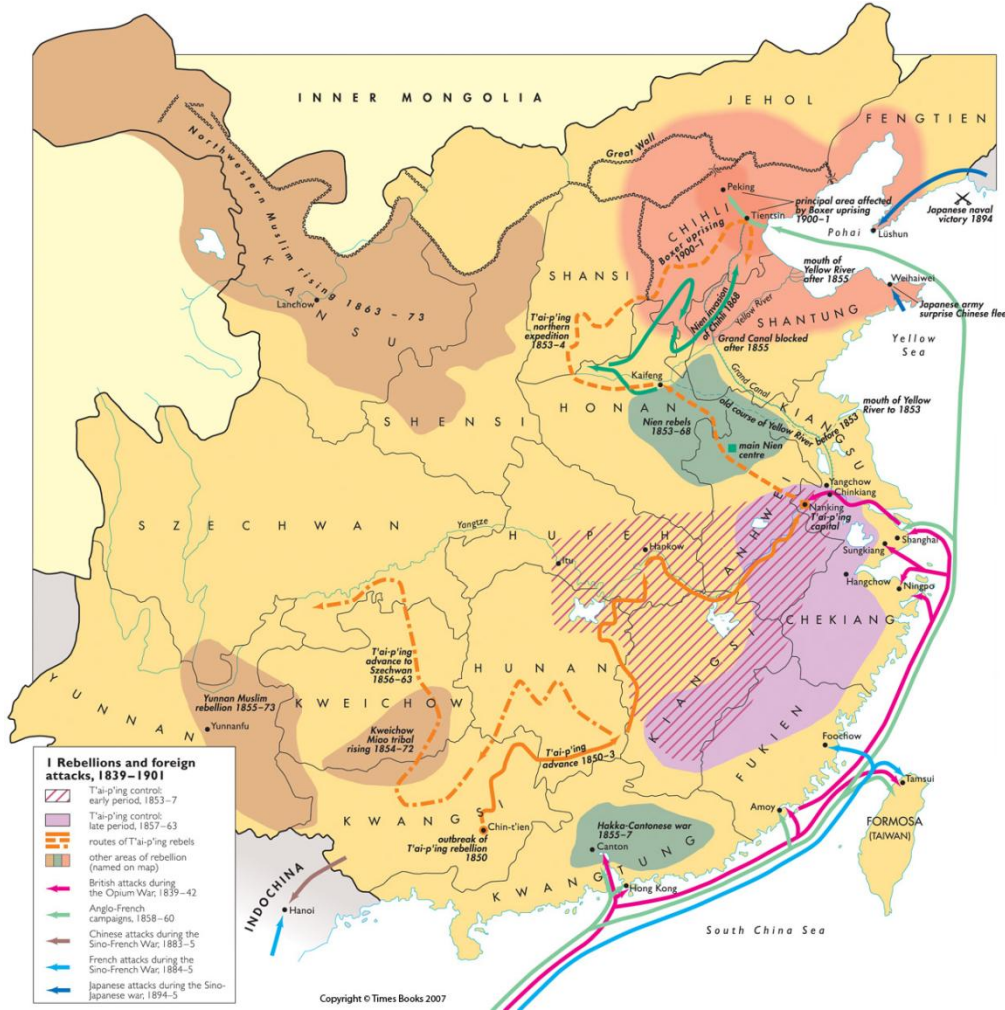


# Three things they never tell you *before* you invade and conquer China

- China is really, *really* big
  - pop 1850: 450 million people
- Lots of different “Chinese” people
  - who speak lots of different languages
- Chinese not big fans of starvation
  - will not support you if they don't get enough to eat



# Opium war, 1839-1842



- 1839: China seizes imported Opium from India/Britain
- British bombard Chinese ports to reopen trade
- War leads to long period of internal instability in China

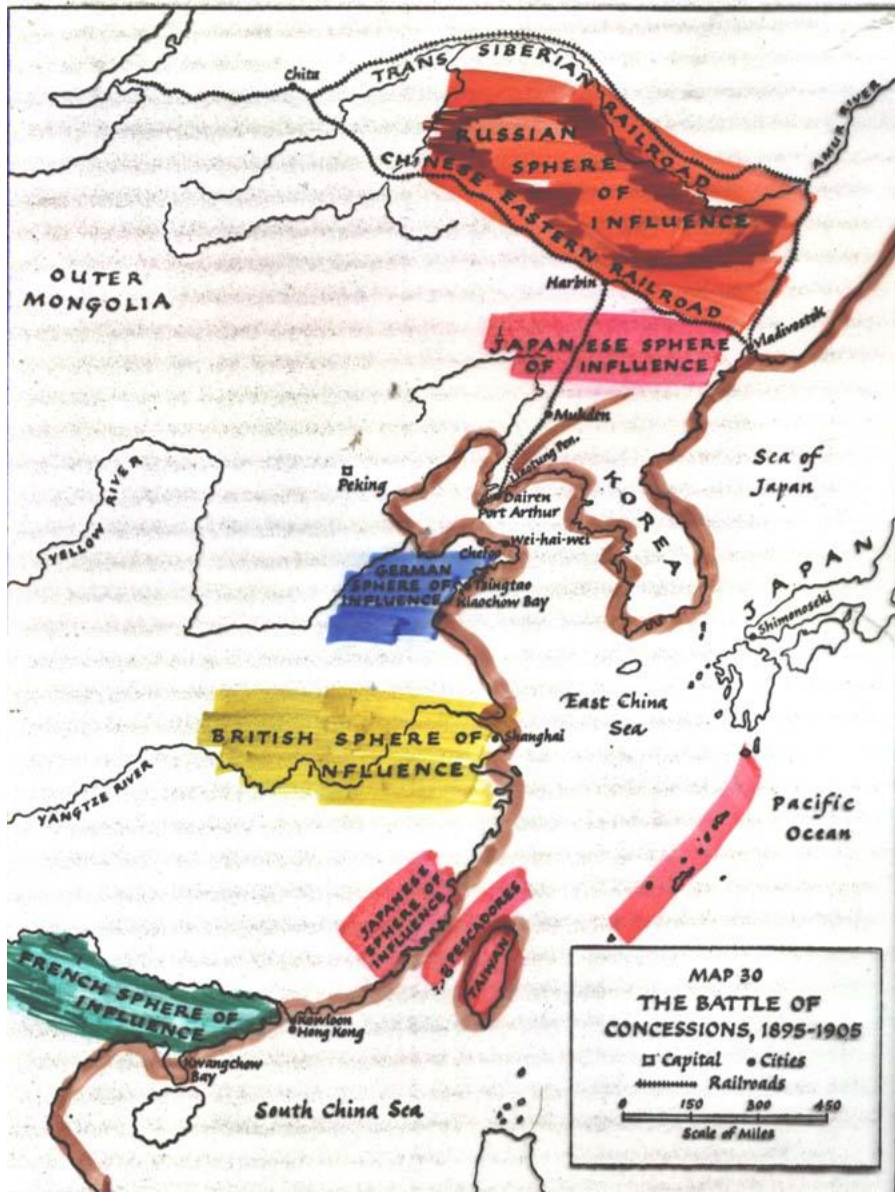


# Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, 1814-1864, leader of the Taiping Rebellion



Leads revolt in pursuit of the Kingdom of "Heavenly Peace," or Taiping



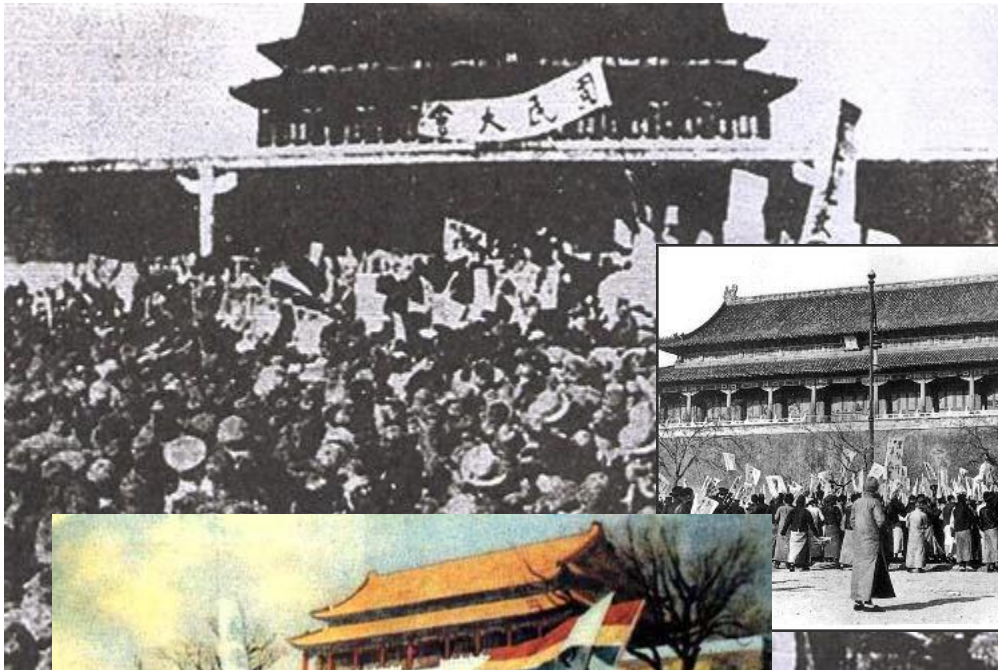


- China is broken down into imperial spheres of influence
- 1912: Sun Yat-Sen declares China a Republic, with support of former Manchu military figures
- 1915: Japan issues its 21 demands, which include surrender of Manchuria and Shandong province
- 1919: Paris Peace conference accepts Japan's imperial demands



# May 4, 1919: Beijing demonstrates against Versailles' blessing of Japanese imperialism

Chinese communist party founded in 1921



中華民國八年五月四日北京學界大被拘之北京高師





# China: Nationalists versus Communists



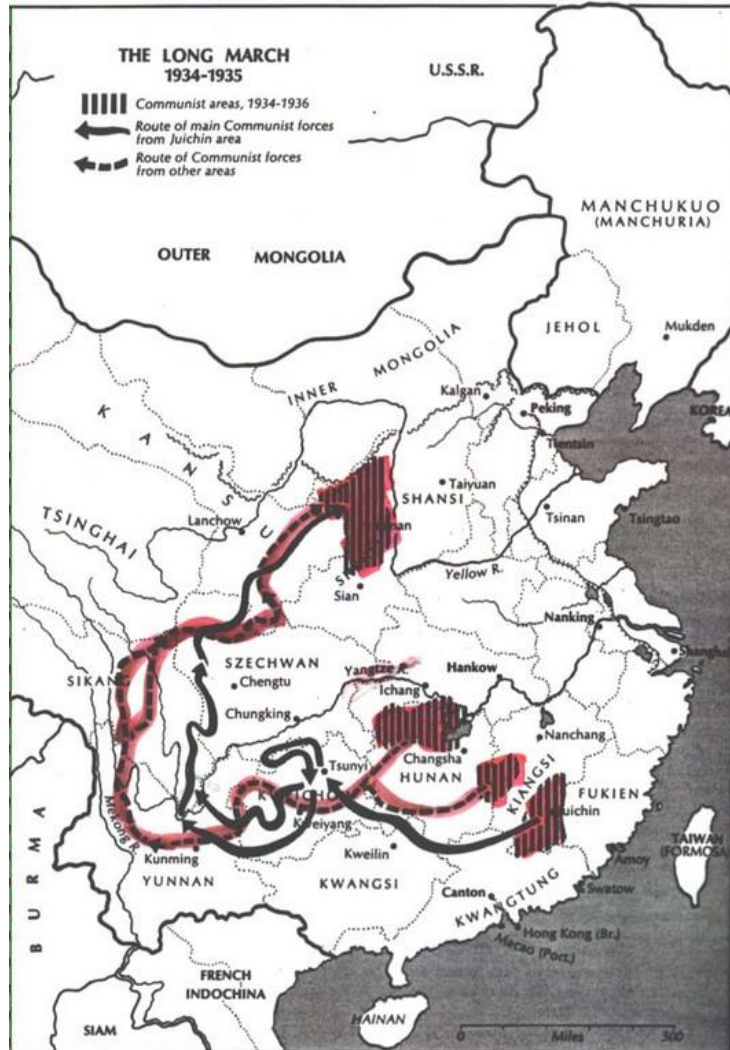
May 30, 1925 Shanghai general strike

- 1925: Nationalist Party launches huge strike in Shanghai against foreign capital
- Communists turn it into strike against exploitation, winning 2 million members
- Chiang launches purge against Communists, killing thousands
- Communists flee and take Jiangxi province



Young Mao Zedong

# Communists take Jiangxi province



- Nationalist Chiang responds with huge assault, forcing Mao's communists to take the "long march" into north central China
- Communists offer united front compromise against Japan



The closest of enemies; Mao and Chiang toast to unity in 1945

# October 1, 1949: Peoples Republic of China is born

- Chiang and nationalists flee to Taiwan
- US recognizes Taiwan, but not PRC, until January 1, 1979



General Chiang Kai-Shek rules Taiwan from 1950 through 1975



# Korean Civil War, 1950-1954



Approximately 3 million  
North and South  
Koreans killed or  
wounded  
Perhaps 400,000  
Chinese soldiers killed  
33,000 US troops killed

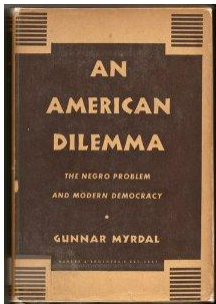




The "other America" –  
circa 1950







# The liberal anti-communist moment



“The big majority of Americans, who are comparatively well off, have developed an ability to have enclaves of people living in the greatest misery without noticing them” – Gunnar Myrdal, author of *An American Dilemma* (1944)

1948: President Truman signs executive order telling military to desegregate

But Truman also signs an executive order establishing a Federal Loyalty Program



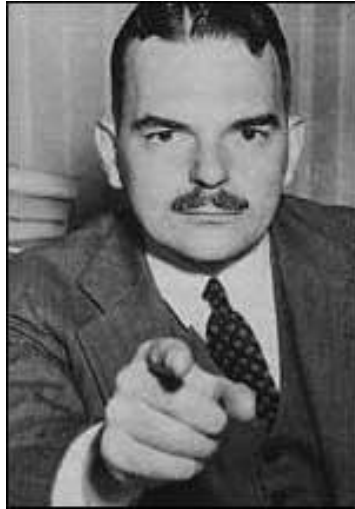


# Truman's challengers, 1948



Dixiecrat Senator Strom Thurmond (left) offered a third party challenge to Democratic party in 1948 after Hubert Humphrey (middle) called for a Civil Rights plank; former Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace ran as a Progressive, questioning the need to “get tough” on the Soviet Union.

# Presidential election of 1948



Tom Dewey



Truman: 57.1 percent  
Dewey: 35.6 percent  
Thurmond: 7.6 percent  
Wallace: statistically insignificant

# The Age of McCarthy



McCarthy victims: China scholar Owen Lattimore (above) and Senator Millard Tydings (left)



# June 24, 1950: North Korea invades South Korea



North Korean troops preparing to advance; Dictators of the East and West: North Korea's Kim Il Sung top left; South Korea's Syngman Rhee in Time Magazine photo; below left: Harry Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson

# Dean Acheson's "defense perimeter"



Acheson with Truman: the Secy of State's perimeter didn't include S. Korea, a signal that Kim Il Sung (left) noticed



“The attack on Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that Communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war.”  
 Harry Truman



Douglas MacArthur and Syngman Rhee



# The winner of the Korean War: Japan



Ginza district of Tokyo, 1952

- Exports to US and Korean conflict soar 50 percent in first two years of the war
- US spends \$3 billion in Japan
- Governor of Bank of Japan calls orders “divine aid”
- Toyota President: “salvation”
- Japan signs new security pact with US accepting continued exclusive presence of US troops

# NSC-68 (National Security Council document # 68), 1950



- U.S. and the Soviet Union locked in struggle for world power
- Soviets want world domination
- Conflict between the superpowers “endemic” . . . like a disease, inherent
- Soviets can only be stopped by military buildup
- Soviet people only support the communists out of fear; once the U.S. shows strength, the Russian people will overthrow communism