SINO-JAPANESE WAR TIMELINE

Marco Polo Bridge Incident (7 July 1937)
—marked the start of the Japanese invasion of China

The Second United Front (22 September 1937)
—GMD and CCP united once more to subdue the Japanese threat

Bombing of Pearl Harbour (December 1941)
—Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour. This caused the USA to enter the war.

Japan invades Manchuria (1 September 1931)
—GMD and CCP united once more to subdue the Japanese threat

Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 1945)
—America dropped atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan

Peace Talk Conference (28 August 1945)
—in order to address and settle the growing tensions between the CCP and the GMD, Mao Zedong and Jiang Jieshi met in Chonqing to negotiate peace.

Japan Surrender (14 August 1945)
—Japan surrendered which ended the Second World War in the Pacific

(December 1945)
—George Marshall, US General, went to China to ensure there was peace between the GMD and CCP

(April 1946)
—CCP took over the countryside in Manchuria after Soviet troops were withdrawn

(July 1946)
—Marshall ordered a stop to all aid from the US to China following Jiang’s persistent attacks against the CCP

(June 1946)
—Ceasefire was imposed by George Marshall after the GMD began to push their forces towards the borders of Manchuria

(September 1946)
—US imposed an arms embargo against the GMD. Their international relations were breaking down at this point.
**New Life Movement**: Jiang Jieshi developed an ideology that would help unify China against the Communists and the threat of the Japanese. The ideology entailed re-establishing conservative/traditional views and practices to help maintain control of all aspects of Chinese life. The New Life Movement was a dictatorial movement that was heavily resented by the Chinese people.

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<tr>
<th>Political Differences: ideologies</th>
<th>GMD — Differences</th>
<th>CCP — Differences</th>
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<td>- Jiang Jieshi believed in nationalism and formally managed to set up his Nanjing Nationalist government on the 18th of April 1927.</td>
<td>-Held fascist beliefs as he agreed with both Hitler and Mussolini’s theories and ideas — believed that fascism was needed in China</td>
<td>-Mao Zedong’s personal ideology, Maoism was based on Marxism-Leninism theories</td>
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<td>- Jiang held beliefs that stemmed from Confucianist thought which were deemed outdated at the time</td>
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**Political Differences: the treatment of the masses**

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<td>- Jiang only had the support of the conservatives and working class.</td>
<td>-Mao had the support of the peasantry masses which accounted for almost 80% of China’s population</td>
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<td>- Jiang Jieshi suffered an economic crisis caused by inflation and taxes which saw Jieshi losing followers from the working class and conservatives. Many people branded him as corrupt. He ignored those allegations.</td>
<td>-The land reforms which saw land being redistributed from landlords to peasants caused Mao to strengthen ties with his people, winning their favour.</td>
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**Military differences: Army**

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<td>- The GMD had forced conscription which made people unhappy, causing them to lose support.</td>
<td>-Mao’s army was comprised by volunteers.</td>
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WEEK SEVEN

PENG DEHUAI (1898–1974)
—Peng came from a disadvantaged background but despite lacking education, he had natural talents and abilities that saw him rise through the ranks in the CCP.
• Commanded the Third Army during the Long March
• Deputy Commander of the Eighth Route Army during the Sino-Japanese War
• Commanded the Chinese army in the Korean War
• Appointed minister of defence in 1954
Peng also spoke out during the Lushan conference in 1959 against the cultural revolution. This then lead to his eventual dismissal, arrest, and imprisonment during the Cultural revolution.

ZHOU ENLAI (1898—1976)
• First prime-minister of PPRC
• Helped consolidate the Communist Party’s rise to power
• Helped form foreign policy and helped developed Chinese economy
• Served as foreign minister and helped broker peace with the West after the Korean war
• Closely supported Mao Zedong

DENG XIAOPIING (1904—1997)
• Participated in the Long March
• Military leader in the Civil War
• Helped with the economic reconstruction of China after 1949
• Became general secretary of the CCP’s Central Committee (1956)
• Became the leader of the People’s Republic of China from 1978-1992

ZHU DE (1886—1976)
• Proficient military leader in the CCP
• Founded the Chinese Communist Party’s Army, the Red Army

Audience: The target audience for this piece of propaganda is the entirety of China.

Context: This piece was created in 1950, following the establishment of the People’s Republic of China which saw the end of the Chinese Civil War.

Purpose: The purpose of this poster is to celebrate the Communist’s victory in establishing the people’s Republic of China. This piece also celebrates the start of Chairman Mao Zedong’s rule of China following his victories in the Civil War.

Usefulness: This source is useful as it allows the audience insight on how the Communists celebrated Mao Zedong’s rise to leadership.