# CHRONOLOGY

## THE CHINESE EMPIRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848–1865</td>
<td>Great Taiping Peasant Rebellion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1890–1898</td>
<td>Peaceful reform movements</td>
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<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Sun Yat-sen’s first revolutionary attempt</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Boxer Rebellion</td>
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<td>1905</td>
<td>Sun Yat-sen exiled (to Japan)</td>
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<td>Sun Yat-sen’s first statement of the <em>Three Principles of the People</em> (San Min Chu I) and foundation of the T’ung Meng Hui revolutionary society</td>
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<td>1905–1908</td>
<td>Anti-foreign boycotts</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Manchu recognition of “constitutional principle”</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Collapse of Manchu regime</td>
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## THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Sun Yat-sen succeeds to presidency on death of Yuan Shih-kai. (A period of ineffectual attempts to unify China, during which Sun Yat-sen unsuccessfully sought substantial assistance from Britain and the United States.)</td>
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*Kuomintang (KMT)*

*Chinese Communist Party (CCP)*
1919 Marxist study groups appear, their most prominent leader Ch'en Tu-hsiu, at Peking University.

1920 P'eng Pai emerges as Communist peasant leader. Comintern sends two agents to China to contact Chinese Communists.

1921 July. Chinese Communist Party founded at its First Congress in Shanghai, and decides on unofficial cooperation with KMT.

1922 CCP officially joins with Kuomintang.

(A period during which the Communists really constitute left wing of the Kuomintang.)

1921 Sun Yat-sen is offered the cooperation of the Comintern.

(A period of indecision while Sun Yat-sen considers and negotiates Communist support.)

1923 Sun Yat-sen concludes agreement with Soviet Ambassador Joffe for Comintern assistance; and Borodin arrives as adviser to Sun to reorganize KMT.

Sun sends Chiang Kai-shek to Moscow to observe Soviet methods.


1926 March 20. Chiang Kai-shek consolidates his effectual control of KMT by arresting political workers in army, seizing pro-Communist leaders and Soviet advisers in Canton, thus foreshadowing the end of KMT-CCP cooperation.

1926 The Northern Expedition to the Yangtze begins in July. KMT armies have great success.

December. KMT government moves from Canton to Hankow. A time of peasant movements and strikes.

1927 March 24. KMT enters Nanjing.

March 26. KMT enters Shanghai.

Northern Expedition peters out, with negotiated unification of China under Chiang Kai-shek.

July 15. Peasant revolt crushed.
Chiang firmly in power.

1927 December 11–13. After failure to seize and hold Canton, Communists gather in the south.

1928 First Chinese Communist army formed under Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung.

1931 (Japanese invade Manchuria)
(The period of Chiang's war to consolidate the rest of China and defeat the Communists while Japan consolidates occupation of Manchuria.)


1932–1933 Chu-Mao combination achieves leadership of Communist movement.

1934 November 10. Chinese Soviet Republic dies, its control over the 6 districts broken by Chiang's victories; the Long March begins.

1935 Long March ends in Shensi; Communists build army and consolidate peasant support.

1936 December. Chiang kidnapped at Sian when his troops demand to fight Japanese instead of Communists.

1937 (July. Beginning of war with Japan)
(The period of ostensible collaboration of the CCP and KMT in the United Front against the Japanese)

1938 Nationalist government moves to Chungking in 1938.

1941 January. Communist Fourth Army incident, in effect, terminates United Front.

1941 Communists begin reconsolidating their hold in North China.
1942 Cheng Feng party reform movement launched by Mao Tse-tung. Initiation of various party reform movements which continued through 1950.

(Period of Communist extension of control over some 300,000 square miles and 95,000,000 people.)


1946– Marshall Mission: its failure marks official end of KMT-CCP collaboration (or truce), and the resumption of civil war.

1947 October 1. Promulgation of the People’s Republic (Communist) of China with capital at Peking.

1949 September 29. Promulgation of the Common Program (the basic policies for Communist China).

December 7. Chiang Kai-shek goes to Formosa.

THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(Communist)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 30. Agrarian Reform Law. Major instrument for land redistribution which continued until the spring of 1953.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951 February 21. Regulations of the People’s Republic of China for Punishment of counter-revolutionaries which went on until superseded by “Provisional Methods for Control of</td>
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</table>
Counter-Revolutionaries” of June 1952. (These control methods still continue to be publicized and employed.)

March 14. Proclamation concerning the Popularization and Intensification of the Resist America Aid Korea Propaganda throughout the country. (Campaign, with many smaller subsidiaries, continued through the spring of 1954.)

May. Production Increase and Economy Drive initiated by Kao Kang in Manchuria, gradually spread from there to South.

October. The 3-Anti, 5-Anti Movements. The 3-Anti part of party reform and reorganization; 5-Anti major urban movement against business class. (Continued to June 1952.)

1951 May. Tibet occupied by Chinese troops.

July 10. Truce negotiations begin at Kaesong, Korea (following Malik speech of June 23 in U.N.).


1952 February. Chou En-lai makes germ warfare charges.

1953 March. Sino-Soviet Trade Agreement.


December. New Bond Drive.
