

CHRONOLOGY

THE CHINESE EMPIRE

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| 1848–1865 | Great Taiping Peasant Rebellion |
| 1890–1898 | Peaceful reform movements |
| 1895 | Sun Yat-sen's first revolutionary attempt |
| 1901 | Boxer Rebellion |
| 1905 | Sun Yat-sen exiled (to Japan)
Sun Yat-sen's first statement of the <i>Three Principles of the People</i> (San Min Chu I) and foundation of the T'ung Meng Hui revolutionary society |
| 1905–1908 | Anti-foreign boycotts |
| 1906 | Manchu recognition of "constitutional principle" |
| 1911 | Collapse of Manchu regime |

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

- | | <i>Kuomintang</i>
(KMT) | <i>Chinese Communist Party</i>
(CCP) |
|------|---|---|
| 1912 | February 12. Chinese Republic proclaimed: Sun Yat-sen proclaimed President, but yields position to Yuan Shih-kai. KMT party succeeds T'ung Meng Hui. | |
| 1916 | 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.) | |

- 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 Sun Yat-sen is offered the cooperation of the Comintern.
(A period of indecision while Sun Yat-sen considers and negotiates Communist support.)
- 1921 July. Chinese Communist Party founded at its First Congress in Shanghai, and decides on unofficial cooperation with KMT.
- 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.
- 1923 CCP officially joins with Kuomintang.
(A period during which the Communists really constitute left wing of the Kuomintang.)
- 1925 March 12. Sun Yat-sen dies. Chiang Kai-shek becomes nominal Kuomintang leader.
- 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.
- 1926 CCP fails to capture leadership of industrial strikes in Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, etc.
- 1927 March 24. KMT enters Nanking.
March 26. KMT enters Shanghai.
Northern Expedition peters out, with negotiated unification of China under Chiang Kai-shek.

April 12. Chiang Kai-shek crushes the Communist-led unions in Shanghai, decisively terminating any semblance of CCP participation in his regime. "Nationalist Government" set up in Nanking.

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.)

1931 November 7. Chinese Soviet Republic proclaimed at Jui-Chin (Kiangsi). It controls 6 districts. It declares war on Japan.

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 kidnaped at Sian when his troops demand to fight Japanese instead of Communists.

1936 December. Communists, Chou En-lai as spokesman, and Chiang Kai-shek negotiate United Front against Japanese.

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.)
- 1945 Confirmation of Yalta provisions by Sino-Soviet Treaty.
- 1946– Marshall Mission: its failure marks official end of KMT-CCP collaboration (or truce), and the resumption of civil war.
- 1949 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)

- | <i>Internal</i> | <i>External</i> |
|--|---|
| 1950 April 30. The Marriage Law. Basic attack on old family system.
June 29. Trade Union Law.
June 30. Agrarian Reform Law. Major instrument for land redistribution which continued until the spring of 1953. | 1950 February 14. Sino-Soviet Treaty of Alliance.

November 26. Chinese enter the Korean War. |
| 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 | |

- 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 December. Chou En-lai announces First Five Year Plan for 1953-1957 (extended to 1959). Major move toward industrializing China.
- 1952 February. Chou En-lai makes germ warfare charges.
- 1953 March. Sino-Soviet Trade Agreement.
- July 27. Korean War Armistice signed.
- 1953 October 1. New "General Line" of Transition to Socialism announced. Major program for 1954: (a) November 23. "Order of Government Administrative Council for Enforcement of Planned Purchase and Planned Supply of Grain." (b) December 16. Decision on the Development of Agrarian Production Cooperatives.

December. New Bond Drive.

1954 June. Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China issued. (Includes abolition of 6 administrative regions.)

1954 April-July. Geneva Conference on Korea and Indo-China. First entry of Communist China into a great power conference.