

HIST 3970: Modern China

**From Urban to Rural Communism,
1921-36, v. 11/25/14**

Questions?

- What impacts did Marxism-Leninism have on China during the early 20th century and its early importation?
- What impacts did the First United Front have on the KMT and CCP?
- What Impacts did the Long March have on the KMT and CCP?

I. THE EMERGENCE OF THE CCP, 1921-27

A. Importation of Marxism-Leninism

- Western Marxism
- Appeals of Marxism-Leninism
- Contrast btw treaty powers and USSR in their relationships with China



1920 by Chen Duxiu

B. First Generations of CCP Leaders

- Chinese Marxist study groups
- Chen Duxiu



Mao Zedong

- Born into prosperous peasant family in Hunan Province (1893)
- Exposures to diverse teachings
- Mao as a school principal and bookseller



1925年在广州

Creation of the CCP

- Comintern sponsorships
- The First Congress of the CCP (July 1921)
- New Chinese workers



Worker Organizing

- Agitations for class struggles
- Beijing-Hankou Railway Strike of 1923



C. The First United Front (1923-27)

- The Comintern sponsorships
- Why alliance?
 - The USSR
 - The KMT
 - The CCP
- Wise decisions?



Uneasy Collaboration

- “Block within” System
- Whampoa Military Academy (Canton, 1924)



Peasant Organizing

- Farmers’ Movement Training Institute
- Peasant Associations



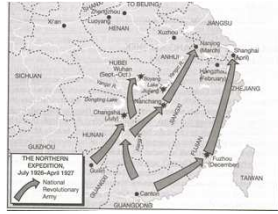
D. Northern Expedition (1926-28)

- Joint campaigns to defeat warlords and unify China
- Successful campaigns against warlords



Mass Mobilizations

- Prior political campaigns
 - Helped to win over the location population to the cause of national reunification
 - Farmers' association members served as scouts, guides, or porters for the NRA
 - They also secure food supplies.
 - Urban workers waged massive strikes and took over industrial and communication infrastructures such as telephone lines or railway stations
- Aggressive mobilizations during the Expedition
 - Farmers' association members grew from 50,000 to 1.5 million.
 - Union members also reached 400,000



The Red Purge

- The White Terror
- Why?



E. Rise of Chiang and Mao

- Chiang's takeover of the KMT
- Collapse of the CCP



II. REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, 1928-35

A. Pro-Comintern Factions in Shanghai

- Divided CCP leaderships
- Emergence of 28 "Bolsheviks"



B. Jiangxi Soviet

- Emergence of Soviets (rural bases)
- Peasants and soldiers as the vanguard of the revolution



C. The Red Workers' and Peasants' Army

- Regular military unit
- Political unit
- Role models for revolutionaries



CCP Control of the Army

- Recruitment of the soldiers into the Party or Communist Youth League
- The Red Army: the military force of the Party



Guerilla Warfare

- Adoption of guerilla warfare (1930-33)
- Effective utilization of local support



D. Class Struggles in the Countryside

- Classification of the peasants in Jinagxi
- By the “mass line”
- Confiscation

	Landlord	Rich Peasant	Middle Peasant	Poor Peasant
Basis	Rents	Extra grain and money	Sufficient grain and no loan	Insufficient grain and loans
%	3.5%	4%	18%	70%
Prior land ownership	Yes	Yes	Yes or rented	Little or no
Prior labor	Hired or collected rents	Yes, hired or collected rents	Yes	Yes

Impacts of Land Distribution

- Redistribution
- Reign of terror against class enemies
- Return to moderate land reforms

	Landlord	Rich Peasant	Middle Peasant	Poor Peasant
Changes in land	Lost	Lost and poor quality land	Received	Received

E. Women’s Liberation

- Radical changes in women’s roles in family, society, and revolution
- Supremacy of socialist revolution over gender revolution?



E. The Long March (1934-36)

- Creation of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1931)
- Military defeats
- 28 Bolsheviks' order to retreat



The Luding Bridge

- Retreat of the First Front from the Jiangxi base (10/34)
- Heavy casualties



Assessment of the March

- A great defeat or success for the CCP?
- The March introduced the CCP to new areas
- Demonstration of discipline and determination
- Rise of Mao