



History of Modern China (1911-1949)

The emergence of modern
revolutionary movements and
ideologies

By Yi Shen, Purdue University

Outline

- The Literary Revolution and the May Fourth movement : anti-traditionalism
- Development of Chinese Marxism-Leninism

The republican revolution of 1911



- The revolutionary leader was **Dr. Sun Yat-Sen / 孙中山**
- Three Principles of the People:
“nationalism, democracy, and people’s livelihood.”
- **Republican China (Nationalist Regime)**
1911-1949

The May 4th Movement

- Begins May 4th, 1919: Massive student demonstration in response to the provisions of the [Treaty of Versailles](#) (Japanese claim to Shandong and Beijing's sellout)
- New Culture Movement (1917-1923)
- Nationalism and communism
 - Revitalizing and unifying China
 - Combating warlords and foreign imperialism
 - Westernization, Socialism
 - Attacking traditional Confucian mindset

Rise of the Communists



- **Mao Zedong/ 毛泽东**, who had become a Marxist at the time of the emergence of the May Fourth Movement
- The revolutionary potential of the peasantry
- The epic **Long March of Red Army**, 1934-35
- **Anti-Japanese War**, 1937-45
- **The Chinese civil war** of 1945-49