

CLASS:-11TH, HISTORY NOTES, CHAPTER:- 11

History of China

- The beginning of modern China can be traced to its first encounter with the West in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- During 1839-42, British won the first opium war in China and snatched power from the Qing dynasty. The second opium war was fought in 1856-60.
- It revolves around three questions – a) How to regain Sovereignty b) End the humiliation of Foreign Occupation c) Bring out equality and development.
- There were three views:
 - i) Liang Qichao used traditional ideas in new and different way to meet Western challenges. He popularised Chinese nationalism.
 - ii) Republican revolutionaries Sun Yat Sen inspired by the ideas from the Japan and the West. He was the founder of the modern China and established a republic in 1911 AD.
 - iii) The Communist Party of China (CCP) wanted to end age-old inequalities and dispel foreigners.
- Later, the Guomintang (the National People's Party) along with the CCP strived to unite Chinese.
- Chiang Kai Shek, leader of the Guomintang, militarised China.
- Mao Zedong, CCP leader, organised a Soviets or peasant councils and fought Japanese colonisation.
- When Guomintang (the National People's Party) intensified attacks, the Soviets shifted the base to Yanan, after a 'Long March'. The Communist Party captured power and established the People's Republic in 1949.