

FIRST BELL -2

SOCIAL SCIENCE -I

CHAPTER -1 CLASS-5

Chapter

01



REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD



THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

In the twentieth century China witnessed revolutions against the foreign rule and monarchy. The colonial powers of Europe and America adopted policies in China, different from the ones they had implemented in the colonies of other parts of the world. They were opium trade and open door policy. Let's discuss them.

OPIUM TRADE

Chinese silk, tea, and earthenware were in great demand all over Europe. China gained huge profit through the export of these items. There was nothing to import to China from Europe. As a result the European traders suffered a great loss. As a remedy for this loss, the British traders imported opium, an intoxicant to China. This affected the Chinese trade and its consumption made the Chinese people mentally imbalanced. It resulted in economic and mental subjugation of the Chinese.

Open Door Policy

By the end of the nineteenth century several European countries acquired trade privileges in China. America could not acquire the privilege as it was not concerned about China at that time. To acquire the privilege, John Hey, the then State Secretary of the USA proclaimed 'the open door policy'. As per this policy, America argued for equal rights and opportunities for all countries in Chinese market. China was divided into different regions to be controlled by various countries. The aim of this policy was to create an opportunity for the USA to interfere in China.

What are the tactics or strategies adopted by foreigners to dominate China?

OPIUM TRADE: -The Europeans exported opium to China and traded it there, enslaving its people economically and mentally.

Open Door Policy: -The open-door policy is a strategy adopted by the United State to gain trade rights in China.

-Accordingly, the United States argued that all countries have equal rights and opportunities in Chinese markers.

Causes of the Chinese Revolution?

- The Manchu Dynasty, which ruled China, was in favoured foreign intervention and domination, which led to the Chinese Revolution.**
- The earliest revolts against the Manchu Dynasty were known as the Boxer Rebellion.**
- It was called because the rebels accepted the boxer's fist as their emblem.**



Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

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The First Chinese Revolution, led by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

- In 1911, another revolution took place under the leadership of Dr.Sun Yat-Sen against the Manchu Dynasty.**
- This ended monarchy in China.**
- After the revolution, Kuomintang party established a republican government in Southern China under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen.**
- He gave importance to ideologies like nationalism, democracy, and socialism.**

- He decided to nullify the unjust treaties signed with the foreign Countries.**
- The Kuomintang republic adopted measures for the progress of agriculture and industry.**
- China received assistance from Russia in various fields and the Chinese Communist Party was formed.**
- Following the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the Kuomintang party is headed by Chiang Kai-Shek.**



Chiang Kai-Shek



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Explain the role played by Mao Zedong to make China a peoples republic

- Chiang Kai-Shek ascertained military autocracy in China.**
- He gave opportunity for foreign powers including America to freely interfere in China.**
- Co-operation with communists was terminated.**
- Coal and iron industries, banking, and foreign trade were all controlled by foreign countries.**

-The Communist who opposed Chiang Kai-shakes policies were brutally suppressed.

-At this time Mao Zedong, who had emerged as the leader of the Communist Party, began a journey from Kiangsi in South China In 1934.

-This journey, which covers a distance of about 12000 km, is known as the Long March.

-The adventurous trip ended at Yanan in North Western China.

- Throughout the journey they seized out agricultural land and villages from lords and distributed them among the farmers.**
- The Red Army led by Mao Tse Dong, captured the centre of Kuomintang rule.**
- Mao Tse Dong and the Communist Party became the symbol of struggle of the Chinese against foreign power.**
- Chiang Kai-Shek had to seek political asylum in Taiwan.**
- China became the People's Republic of China on 1st October 1949 under the leadership of Mao Tse Dong.**

ALL THE BEST

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