**Timeline – Chinese Revolution**

In the early 1900s, China was ripe for revolution. China had faced years of humiliation at the hands of outsiders. Foreign countries controlled China’s trade and economic resources. Many Chinese believed that modernization and nationalism held the country’s key for survival. They wanted to build up the army and navy, construct modern factories, and to reform education.

**1912 –** Sun Yixian (soon yee-shyah) overthrows last emperor of Qing dynasty, becomes president of new Republic of China, based on nationalism, people’s rights, economic prosperity

**1916-** Sun’s Nationalist Party (Kuomintang kwoh-mihn-tang) in decline

**1917-** China sides with Allies WWI, hope to regain control of China

**1918-** Treaty of Versailles strengthen Japan, university students protest

**May 1919-** University students organize and protest, “Down with imperialists!”, “Boycott Japan”, young schoolteacher Mao Zedong in attendance, demonstrations spread

**1921-** Mao Zedong & students create Chinese Communist Party

 Sun Yixian merge Nationalist party with Chinese Communist Party

**1923-** Lenin sends military advisors and equipment to Nationalists

**1925-** Sun Yixian dies, Jiang Jieshi (Jee-ahng jeeshee) new leader

**1927 –** Nationalists troops nearly wipe out Chinese Communist Party, Mao Zedong escapes

**1928-** Jiang Jieshi president of Nationalist Republic of China, recognized by G. Britain and U.S**.**

**1930 –** Nationalists and Communists in civil war, Mao creates Red Army, headquarters among peasants in south-central China, trains peasants

**1931**- Japan invades Manchuria

**1933-** Jiang creates arm of 700,000 to destroy Communist strongholds

**1934-** Mao’s Red Army flees, begin 6,000 miles journey to northwestern China

**1937-** Japan invades China