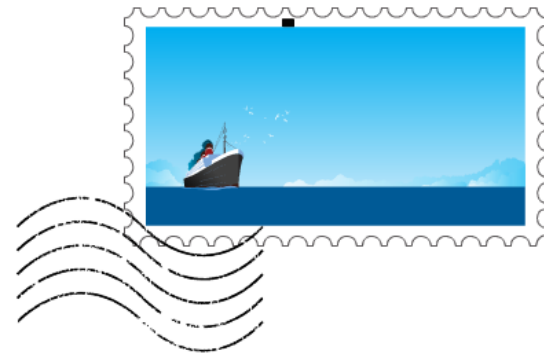




Moving the World Forward: The Quest for a New Equilibrium



MOVING THE WORLD FORWARD: THE QUEST FOR A NEW EQUILIBRIUM

THE PACIFIC THEATRE
 Took time to reach for Germany to take Iceland
 Britain and France declared war on Germany and took no further action until the 1940 invasion
 Canada, India and Australia, Cuba, Greece, and New Zealand
 Starting in March 1941, Germany attacked Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, quickly conquering them all.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR
DIFFERENCE IN THE WERMACHT STRATEGY

Wermacht: German armed forces
 - Germans used blitzkrieg (lightning war) as a combination of fighter planes, tanks, and infantry all in one attack
 - Battles were fought on a much more massive scale than ever before, countries were conquered in days or weeks



THE CHARACTER OF WARFARE
ATTACKS ON CIVILIAN POPULATIONS

During WWII, a common theme was targeting civilians, especially in the Pacific theatre. The Japanese used kamikaze attacks and firebombing to terrorize the enemy. The Allies also targeted civilian infrastructure, such as the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



QUIZ!

1. Why did Japan resign from the League of Nations?
2. What two injustices did Mao Zedong face in favor of women's rights?
3. What was the Wermacht?
4. What two Japanese cities did the US bomb?
5. Name 2 of the groups that Hitler targeted.
6. In what country did Japan leave their chemical weapons behind?

THE JAPANESE INVASION IN MANCHURIA

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- The Japanese tried to steal all their resources in Manchuria from the Chinese.
- Overriding, the main political party of China, the Nationalist Government, fled to the interior.
- A kind of civil war broke out as a result, one of the Japanese officers to take over the whole province.
- This Japanese government was not recognized at the time and was not fully supported.
- It was a kind of civil war and it happened in the north of China and it lasted for 14 years.

RESULTS OF QING - JAPANESE WAR (1937-1945)

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- On July 7, 1937, Japanese troops attacked Chinese forces near Beijing.
- They seized Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai. The rest of China was under Japanese control.
- Within a year of bombing and burning villages, the Japanese troops controlled the lower Yangtze and Yellow River Valleys.
- China's resistance forced Japan to exhaust more supplies for their troops, and as a result, taxes rose and life became harder for people.
- The Nanjing Massacre (Rape of Nanjing) between 1937-1938, involved Japanese troops sexually abusing 20,000 women, killing 20,000 civilians and looting and burning the city.

MAO'S IDEOLOGY

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- Joseph Stalin installed the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.
- Mao Zedong, born to a very poor family, first found the work of Karl Marx as a young boy, which inspired his strong impulse in violent effort.
- As one of the leaders of the Communist Party, Mao adopted a Marxist-Leninist Ideology.
- As a result, Mao targeted people who lived in the countryside.



ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

What was the impact of the Japanese invasion on China?
 How did Mao Zedong's ideology influence the Chinese Communist Party?
 What were the consequences of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

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THE JAPANESE INVASION IN MANCHURIA

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- The Japanese tried to resolve their economic problems by conquering China.
- Guomindang, the main political party of China, tried to protect Manchuria from the Japanese Troops.
- A (not so accidental) explosion on a railway enraged the Japanese officers to take over the whole province.
- The Japanese government was not informed of the troops movement until it happened, showing their lack of power and influence. In the end, they had no choice but to support the conquest.

Guomindang (Kuomintang) was China's Traditional Political Party led by Chiang Kai-shek.
Manchuria was targeted because of the province's abundance of oil and iron ore.


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RESULTS OF THE INVASION

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- The Japanese troops successfully took over Shanghai (a major industrial city) and Beijing.
- Manchuria was named Manchukuo.
- The U.S. government refused to recognize the Japanese government.

1937-1945) - JAPANESE



Guomindang (Kuomintang) was China's Traditional Political Party led by **Chiang Kai-shek**.

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A world map with a semi-transparent white box containing text. The map shows continents in various colors: Africa in purple, Asia in yellow, and Australia in green. The text is centered in the white box.

RESULTS OF THE INVASION

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- The Japanese troops successfully took over **Shanghai** (a major industrial city) and **Beijing**.
- Manchuria was named **Manchukuo**.
- The U.S. government refused to acknowledge Manchukuo and Japan's conquest in China.
- In return, Japan resigned from the League of Nations.
- Japanese troops commenced the building of more railways in Chinese cities and warships at home.

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- As a result, Mao targeted people who lived in the countryside.



THE LONG MARCH
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- Feeling threatened by the Communist Party, in 1927 Chiang occupied major cities and the cities who fled, including Mao Zedong, stayed in Jiangxi
- In 1931, Mao made the **Chinese Soviet republic** in Jiangxi
- Mao fought the surrounding troops through the **teage of pousils**
- **wartare**, he retreated his troops again and again to dislodge the enemy.
- In 1934, Chiang's party successfully pushed the Communist Party back again.
- Their one year journey of over 6,000 miles through rigid terrain and bombs from the Chiang's aircraft is an event known as **The Long March**.

MAO'S IDEOLOGY
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- Learning about **Marxism**, Mao tried to help Chinese Communists form an ideal life. Since the Chinese economy had greatly improved, he found that to help common people to live better, he should focus on the **wealth of people's children**.
- **Mao redefined** the idea of **equality**, which made him a great leader of the army.
- He took better care of **poor people**.
- He set the **Communist Party** in 1921.
- **Mao advocated for women's equality**. He got them jobs and banned arranged marriage and footbinding, where the feet were wrapped by the women, so women were given freedom towards the areas neglected by the traditional government.
- The Communist Party's competition towards the areas neglected by the traditional government was one of the reasons why Mao was continuously in propaganda.

A world map with a semi-transparent white box containing text. The map shows various countries in different colors, with the word 'INDIA' visible in the bottom right corner. The white box is centered and contains the title 'MAO'S IDEOLOGY', the website 'Thecasesolutions.com', and a list of bullet points.

MAO'S IDEOLOGY

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- Leaning towards **Marxism**, Mao found himself denying Communism's focus in industrial life. Since the Chinese economy relied greatly in agriculture, he found that it's only common sense to focus on the countryside life.
- **Mao redistributed lands** of wealthy people to the hands of poorer civilians.
- He took better care of peasants, which made up a great number of his army, than the Goumindang Party.
- **Mao advocated for women's equality**. He gave them jobs and banned arranged marriage and footbinding where his party ruled.
- However, *no women were given leadership* positions in the party.
- The Communist Party's compassion towards the ones neglected by the traditional government won many of the crowd and was continuously used as propaganda.

THE LONG MARCH

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- Feeling threatened by the Communist Party, in 1927 Chiang executed many of the members and the ones who fled, including Mao Zedong, stayed in Jiangxi Mountain.
- In 1931, Mao made the **Chinese Soviet republic** in Jiangxi.
- Mao fought the Goumindang troops through the **usage of geurilla warfare**; he retreated his troops again and again to confuse the enemy.
- **In 1934**, Chiang's party successfully pushed the Communist Party back again.
- Their one year journey of over 6,000 miles through rigid terrains and bombs from the Chiang's aircraft is infamously known as **The Long March**.

THE ROAD WITHIN

- Chiang and the government of China escaped to the mountain of Sichuan.
- He built an army, but to fight the Japanese, but to defend against the Communists Party.
- Failed to attract to raise money for the army resulted in the millions of money. This caused inflation and corruption within the government.
- Mao built his army with little help from the Soviet Union in Yan'an.
- Shantai province.
- Mao continued to use propaganda as he showed that the Communist party was the only ones truly fighting the Japanese.

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