



# 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.

10 - JAPANESE 17-1945)



RESULTS OF THE INVASION

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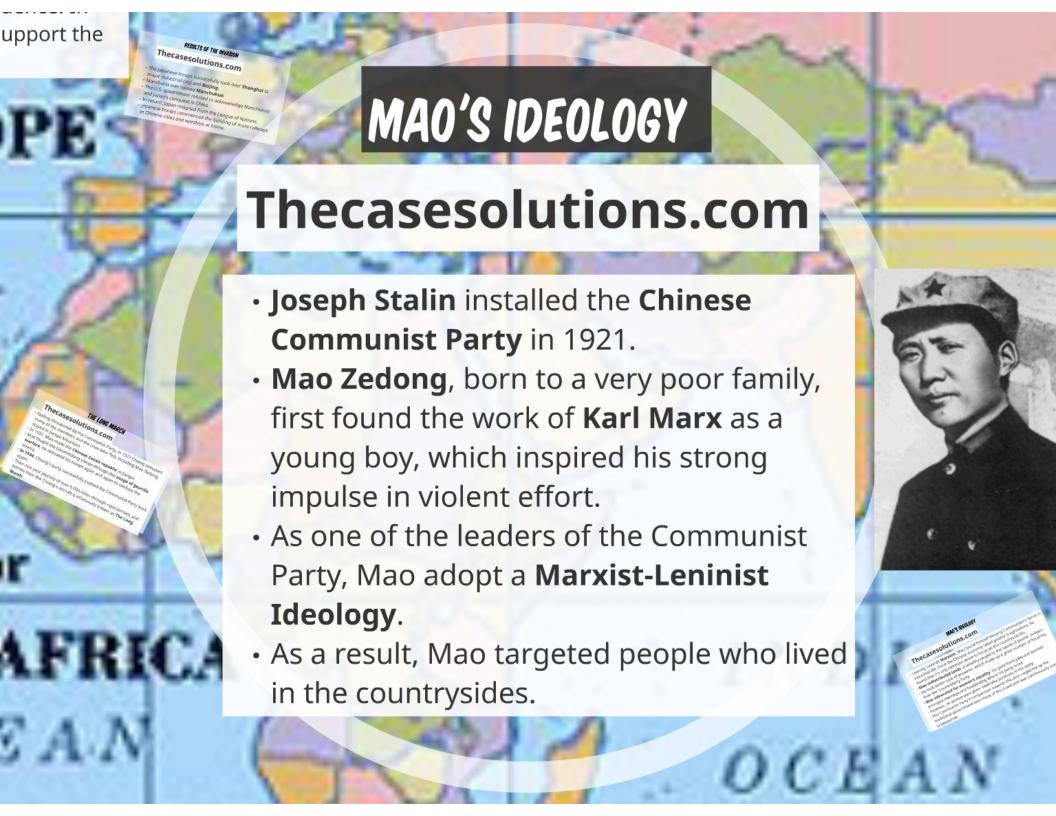
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#### RESULTS OF THE INVASION

- 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.



#### MAO'S IDEOLOGY

- 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

- 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.



#### RESULTS OF SINO - 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 navy blockaded the entire coast of China.
- Within a year of bombing and burning villages, the Japanese troops controlled the lower Yangzi 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 in Japan.
- 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.