



A white rectangular area containing a postage stamp illustration of a ship on the ocean, wavy cancellation lines, and three horizontal lines for an address. A vertical line is on the left side.



OTICON: BUILDING A FLEXIBLE WORLD-CLASS ORGANIZATION (A)



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DESIGNED BY PÉTER PUKLUS FOR PREZI

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

A world map showing various countries in different colors. A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the map, containing text. The word 'INDIA' is visible at the bottom of the map.

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

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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 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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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 adopt a **Marxist-Leninist Ideology**.
- As a result, Mao targeted people who lived in the countrysides.



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 found himself among Communists' farm as ideal life. Since the Chinese economy had greatly improved, he found that to fully common sense to focus on the countryside. He was the **Communist Party**.
- **Mao redefined** **idea of equality**, which made up a great number of the army.
- He was the **Communist Party**.
- **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 Communist Party's competition towards the areas neglected by the traditional government even many of the old and was continuously in propaganda.

The background of the slide is a world map. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered on the map, containing the title and the list of points. The map shows various countries in different colors, with the word 'INDIA' visible in the lower right quadrant.

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 background of the slide is a world map with various countries in different colors. A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the map, containing the title and the main content. The title 'THE LONG MARCH' is in bold black text. Below it, the website 'Thecasesolutions.com' is in a larger bold black font. The main content is a list of five bullet points in black text, describing the events of the Long March.

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, ran 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.

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.