April 13, 1919, British soldiers fired on a peaceful crowd of Indians. They fought to end the harsh treatment of untouchables, members of the lowest class.

Mao’s forces used guerrilla tactics and gained the support of the peasants. Mao would impose revolutionary change on China.

During World War I, Japan expanded its influence throughout East Asia. Extreme nationalist, or ultranationalist, demanded renewed expansion, arguing that Japan had been weakened by World War I.

Believed in civil disobedience, the refusal to obey unjust laws. Gandhi’s campaigns of civil disobedience attracted wide support.

In the early 1930s the Japanese people began to support the ultranationalists. They were convinced that they needed independence from Britain. Prior to and during World War I, Japan became an industrial power.

After Amritsar, Mohandas Gandhi emerged as a united Indians across class lines. After World War II India gained its independence.

Japan expanded into China. China had “twin evils” of warlord uprisings and foreign imperialism. After India gained its independence, there was tension between the Hindu majority and the Muslims.

Gandhi’s campaign forced Britain to hand over some power to Indians. Slowly, Gandhi’s campaign forced Britain to hand over some power to Indians.

At first Jiang worked with Chinese Communists to defeat the warlords, and unite China. In 1936 Japan allied with Germany and Italy, becoming the Axis Powers in World War II. The Soviet Union and the United States continued the war against Japan.

Gandhi advocated the use of nonviolent resistance. Gandhi believed in nonviolent, civil disobedience, to win independence.

To mobilize mass support, Gandhi decided to protest the British salt monopoly, which he saw as a symbol of British oppression. British law required Indians to buy salt sold by a British monopoly. March 12, 1930, Gandhi marched 240 miles to the sea.

Gandhi was arrested and jailed, but thousands of Indians followed his lead. Newspapers around the world criticized Britain’s harsh reaction to the protests. Slowly, Gandhi’s campaign forced Britain to hand over some power to Indians.

During the Salt March, Gandhi boycotted British Salt.
15 [Gandhi collecting salt]

16 [Looking Ahead]

- In 1939, the British outraged Indian leaders by postponing independence & bringing India into World War II
- After World War II India gained its independence
- After India gained it's independence, there was tension between the Hindu majority & the Muslims

17 [India gains its independence from Britain in 1947]

18 [Upheaval in China]

19 [The Chinese Republic In Trouble]

- Sun Yixian hoped to rebuild China on the Three Principles of the People, nationalism, democracy, & economic security
- China had "twin evils" of warlord uprisings and foreign imperialism
- Warlords seized power in the provinces, causing economic collapse & misery for the peasants, such as famine

20 [Sun Yixian]

21 [After World War I, Japan gained control of some former German possessions in China, which infuriated Chinese Nationalist

- Angered at China's inability to halt foreign imperialism & the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles for China, student protest erupted in Beijing on May 4, 1919, known as the May Fourth Movement
- The May Fourth Movement’s goal was to strengthen China
- Some Chinese turned to the ideas of Marx & Lenin

22 [China’s May Fourth Movement]

23 [Students protest the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles for China]

24 [Struggle for a new China]

- The Guomindang or the Chinese Nationalist party was led by Jiang Jieshi after Sun’s death in 1925
- At first Jiang worked with Chinese Communists to defeat the warlords, and unite China
- Eventually Jiang saw the Communists as a threat & tried to slaughter them, leading to a civil war between the Communists & Nationalists

25 [Mao Zedong became leader of the Chinese Communists & tried to gain support from the urban working class & the large peasant masses

- The Guomindag forced Mao & the Communists to retreat, which was known as the Long March (1934-1935)
April 13, 1919, British soldiers fired on a peaceful crowd of Indians. Eventually Jiang saw the Communists as a threat & tried to slaughter them, leading to many Indians being frustrated after World War I, because during the war, the British Warlords seized power in the provinces, causing economic collapse & misery for the population. After World War II India gained its independence, & the Communists united against Japan because the Japanese controlled China's central government, & Communist continued, with Mao imposed revolutionary change in China. After World War II China became communist, & Mao imposed revolutionary change in China.

Looking Ahead

By the end of World War II the Guomindang controlled China's central government, Mao's Communist Party controlled much of northern & central China, with support from peasants. After World War II, fighting between the Guomindang & Communist continued, with Mao's Communists eventually winning. Mao would impose revolutionary change on China.

After World War II China became communist

Mao imposed revolutionary change in China

Conflicting Forces In Japan

Japan was on the Rise in the 1920s

Prior to & during World War I, Japan became an industrial power. During World War I, Japan expanded its influence throughout East Asia. During the 1920s, Japan moved toward more widespread democracy. Japan's aggressive expansion began to affect its economic relations with Western Powers.

Japan began to modernize in the 1920s

Japan develops an auto industry in the early 1930s (Datsun)

Cartoon depicts Japanese expansion in Asia

The Nationalist Reaction

In 1929 the Great Depression hit Japan hard, causing trade to suffer & unemployment to rise. Extreme nationalist, or ultranationalist, demanded renewed expansion, arguing that expansion would provide much needed raw materials & land for Japan's growing imperialist aspirations.
population
- In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria, which was rich in natural resources

- 42 Japanese Invasion of Manchuria
- 43 Cartoon depicts Japan’s invasion of Manchuria
- 44 Militarists Gain Power in Japan

- In the early 1930s the Japanese people began to support the ultranationalists because they were expanding Japan’s power & taking a tough stand against the Western Powers
- When militarists came to power they restricted freedoms & imposed traditional culture on the Japanese people
- Japan expanded into China
- In 1936 Japan allied with Germany & Italy, becoming the Axis Powers in World War II

- 45 Map of the Japanese Empire from 1931-1945