**THE CIVIL WAR, 1946-49**

1. Why did the second United Front come to an end by 1946?
2. Complete the table by identifying and explaining the CCP’s popularity. This can be done by showing how the CCP delivered Sun’s promise of the Three People’s Principles and how the GMD had betrayed this. Then show how this was translated into military success. (You can use the chart on the next page to help.)

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|  | “CCP strengths” | “GMD weaknesses”. |
| Political |  |  |
| Military |  |  |

1. How do you think Chiang would explain his defeat?

**Which group was stronger in 1945 – the GMD or the CCP?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chiang Kai Shek had successfully surrounded the Yanan Soviet using the blockade tactics which had been so successful in the 1930s. | The Communists were taking territory in northern and central China. |
| The Communists were better placed to take control of the territory the Japanese had occupied. | The USA were giving money and weapons to the GMD to try to stop the Communists taking control of China. |
| The Communists were stealing weapons from the GMD and the retreating Japanese army. The Soviet army gave arms to the CCP from the Japanese troops they had captured. | Mao accurately realised that the people of China were tired of war. He planned his campaign to win the support of these people from the GMD. |
| Inflation caused by the war was causing discontent amongst the people. They wanted the CCP and the GMD to come to a peaceful solution. | The USA airlifted GMD troops into the key cities of Nanjing, Shanghai and Beijing allowing them to take control of these areas. |
| The GMD gained control of most of the coastal cities and the ports. This made it easier for supplies to reach their forces. | Chiang Kai Shek signed an agreement with the USSR. The Soviets were given the naval base at Port Arthur and in return Stalin recognised Chiang as the ruler of China. |
| The GMD were allowed to take control of Soviet territory in Machuria as the Russian army retreated. | At peace negotiations Mao portrayed himself as a reasonable leader whilst Chiang Kai Shek appeared unwilling to compromise. |
| The GMD army outnumbered the Communists 5 to 1. | Chiang Kai Shek was recognised as the leader of China by all major powers in the world. |
| US troops were sent to China to help train the GMD. | The CCP had no experience of running the country, most of their time had been spent in isolated areas in the countryside. |

**THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

1. When, how and by whom was the PRC declared?
2. What happened to Chiang and the GMD?
3. What is the legacy of this history today?

**Exam Question**

**Which of these reasons for the victory of the Communists refer to the CCP and which refer to the GMD. Write CCP or GMD in the column on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Large amounts of supplies and equipment were lost. |  |
| Inflation rose quickly and made it unpopular. |  |
| Its army grew in size from 1945 to 1949 |  |
| Soviet troops allowed it to take over Manchuria. |  |
| The government was corrupt. |  |
| Garrisons in the north became isolated and changed sides. |  |
| Guerrilla tactics had been developed against the Japanese. |  |
| Landlords were re-imposed on peasants. |  |
| It controlled the countryside, where most of the population lived. |  |
| It only controlled the cities were a small proportion of the population lived. |  |
| It continued with land reform and won the support of the peasants. |  |
| Opponents were treated brutally. |  |

**Now use the information in the table above to plan an answer to this question.**

**Why did the CCP win the civil war from 1945 to 1949? (15 marks)**

**Remember what you have to do to reach Levels 2, 3 and 4**

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| **Introduction** |
| **Strengths of the CCP** |
| **Tactics of the CCP** |
| **Weaknesses of the GMD** |
| **Tactics of the GMD** |
| **Peasants** |
| **Conclusion** |