

Ch. 30 sec. 3: Imperial China Collapses

Year	Significance
1911	The _____ Alliance succeeds in overthrowing the last _____ of China.
1912	Sun Yixian (leader of the Kuomintang or _____ Party) becomes President of the _____ of China.
1916	Civil War breaks out. Much of China is ruled by territorial _____ or powerful _____ leaders.
1917	China's government in Beijing declares war on _____. They hope _____ territories in China will be returned. [but given to _____]
May 4, 1919	May Fourth Movement: Over 3,000 angry students protest the _____. ... Begin to look toward _____.
1921	_____ helps organize the Chinese _____ Party. 
1925	Sun Yixian dies. Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) heads the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party).
April 1927	The Nationalists nearly wipe out the Chinese Communist Party
1928	Jiang becomes president of the _____ of China.
1930	Nationalists and Communists begin fighting a bloody civil war.
1933	Jiang's army of 700,000 surround the Communists' mountain stronghold.
1934-1935	100,000 Communist forces begin a 6,000 mile journey called the _____ to flee the Nationalist forces.
1937	_____ invades China, causing destruction and starvation.
1938	_____ controls large parts of China, while Nationalists and Communists unite to resist.