



## 1 | **overview**

### 1.1 | **fall of Qing**

1.1.1 | **Manchu 12-yo boy emperor Puyi abducted in 1912**

1.1.2 | **power vacuum competed for by 'regional warlords, loose alliance of students, politicians, secret societies, Japanese, communist movement'**

1.1.3 | **internal divisions and foreign influences paved the way for the ultimate victory of Mao Zedong claim**

### 1.2 | **warlord cliques**

1.2.1 | **dominated Chinese politics for next 3 decades**

1.2.2 | **most powerful clique was in North China headed by Yuan Shikai**

1.2.3 | **Shanghai and Canton made second power center, favored politicians like Sun Yat-sen**

### 1.3 | **university students, teachers, and intellectuals**

1.3.1 | **played critical roles in civilization but were defenseless in force**

### 1.4 | **secret societies**

1.4.1 | **envisioned restoration of monarchical rule under a Chinese dynasty**

### 1.5 | **western power intervention and Japan**

1.5.1 | **wanted to capitalize on power vacuum**

1.5.2 | **Japan from mid-1890s to 1945 (end of WWI)**

## 2 | **May Fourth Movement**

2.1 | **Sun Yat-sen headed Revolutionary Alliance—loose combo of anti-Qing political groups that started the 1911 revolt**

2.2 | **claimed mandate of heaven but warlords had true power**

2.3 | **set up a Parliament and elected cabinets but had minimal actual effect**

2.4 | **Sun Yat-sen resigned in favor of Yuan Shikai in 1912 (northern warlord)**

2.4.1 | **Yuan Shikai pretended to be democratic but built up military**

2.4.2 | **few years later, used military and assassinations to remove opposition**

### 2.5 | **Japan and WWI**

2.5.1 | **Japan took German concessions in China after WWI**

2.5.2 | **gave Yuan the 21 demands in early 1915, which would reduce China to a 'dependent protectorate'**