

## A- Chinese Revolution.

- China is one of the largest country in the world.
- Several dynasties in succession had ruled over China before 1644.
- Between 1644-1911 the Manchu (Ching) dynasty consolidated its feudal system in China.
- The gradual development of trade, crafts and capitalist economic activities attracted Western merchants.
- Under the rule of the Manchu rulers, China became weak and the European nations used force to impose their will upon the country.
- The Manchu rulers could not defend the interest of China which came under foreign domination.
- In 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the newly emerged social forces started to resist the exploitative feudal system.
- The emerging new forces sought to bring about democratic reforms.
- Based on this, the Kuomintang (KMT) or National party was founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen.
- By 1911, the revolution led by National party overthrew the Manchu dynasty and established a republic government.
- The 1911 revolution was anti-imperialist revolution.
- The new republican government soon faced opposition from Chinese landlords.
- The Chinese communist party was formed in 1921.
- The Chinese communist party and Kuomintang became the major forces of the Chinese political scene in the 1920<sup>s</sup> and 1930<sup>s</sup>.

## B - The Korean War.

- Korea was annexed by Japan in 1910 and continued up to Second World War.
- In Second World War, Japan was the member of Axis power.
- After the surrender of Japan in Second World War in August 1945, the northern part of Korea became under the influence of USSR and the southern part became under the USA.
- Russia facilitated the establishment of Communist Korean People's Republic in the northern part and
- America also set up the Republic of Korea in the southern part.
- In 1948, the UN tried to organize national election for the entire country which was not successful.

## C - The Vietnam War.

- Indo-China which was made up of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam was under French colonial rule since 1880.
- After the end of World War II, France wanted to regain her ex-colonial rule over Indo-China.
- The people of Vietnam determined to fight for their freedom against the colonizers.
- A Vietnamese nationalist Ho Chi Minh, started a peasant base resistance movement in 1941.
- Ho Chi Minh declared the formation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in North Vietnam.
- The Vietnamese fought against the French colonizers from 1946-1954 and finally the French were defeated at the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954.
- In the same year, the Geneva Agreement was signed which ended the French involvement in the region.



General points.

- Cold War
- post second World War, Europe divided in -
  - Western - Cap
  - Eastern - Com
- Truman doctrine
  - \* to contained communism.
- Two military bloc after II WW
  - Warsaw
  - NATO
- The head quarter of UNO -
- The end of II WW caused the foundation of cold war
- Members of Veto powers

The agreement also point out the division of Vietnam in to north and South.

- This open way for America to intervene in Vietnam causes.
- In 1955 a capitalist Republic was Set up in South Vietnam with Ngo Dinh Diem as president.
- The opposing communist force formed the National liberation front in 1960.
- The NLF aimed at the unification of Vietnam and the evacuation of foreign troops.
- The military wing of the National liberation front (NLF) was called Viet Cong.
- The USA fought on the side of the South Vietnamese government were deeply involved in the war.
- Towards the end of 1969, president Nixon of the USA introduced the policy of Vietnamization.
- This was a plan intended to enable the South Vietnamese to defend their state without much external help.
- The Vietnamese continued their struggle. The Viet congs used Cambodia as their base for their guerrilla warfare.
- Finally, the Vietnam war came to a close in 1974. The Vietnamese emerged victorious. The two Vietnams were united under a communist state in 1976.