

jiang jieshi definition

jiang jieshi definition is essential for anyone interested in 20th-century Chinese history, political leadership, and the complex transformation of modern China. This article provides an authoritative overview of Jiang Jieshi, also known as Chiang Kai-shek, delving into his background, political career, leadership style, and the lasting influence he had on both mainland China and Taiwan. Readers will explore the origins of Jiang Jieshi, his major contributions and controversies, the evolution of his leadership during tumultuous periods such as the Chinese Civil War, and the legacy he left behind. Whether you are a student, researcher, or history enthusiast, understanding the definition and significance of Jiang Jieshi is crucial for grasping the broader narratives of Chinese and world history. The following comprehensive guide unpacks these aspects in detail, ensuring a complete understanding of the jiang jieshi definition and its relevance today.

- Understanding the Definition of Jiang Jieshi
- Early Life and Background of Jiang Jieshi
- Political Rise and Leadership
- Role in Chinese History
- Ideology and Policies
- Legacy and Influence
- Frequently Asked Questions about Jiang Jieshi

Understanding the Definition of Jiang Jieshi

To accurately grasp the jiang jieshi definition, one must recognize Jiang Jieshi as a pivotal Chinese political and military leader in the first half of the 20th century. Known internationally as Chiang Kai-shek, Jiang Jieshi was the leader of the Republic of China and head of the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang). His tenure spanned crucial moments in Chinese history, including the Northern Expedition, the Second Sino-Japanese War, and the Chinese Civil War. The term "jiang jieshi definition" encapsulates both the man and his role as a symbol of Chinese nationalism, anti-communism, and the struggle for China's modernization.

Jiang Jieshi's definition in historical and political contexts often refers to his leadership style, his policies, and his profound impact on the

political landscape of China and Taiwan. His name is synonymous with the Nationalist movement, the fight against Japanese aggression, and the eventual relocation of the Republic of China government to Taiwan in 1949. Understanding the jiang jieshi definition involves examining his multifaceted identity as a soldier, statesman, and controversial figure in modern Chinese history.

Early Life and Background of Jiang Jieshi

Jiang Jieshi was born on October 31, 1887, in Xikou, Zhejiang Province. His early years were shaped by a traditional Chinese upbringing, but he soon sought a modern military education, which would define his future career. Jiang attended military academies in Japan, where he was exposed to new political ideas and strategies. This period was pivotal for his development, as it fostered a commitment to national revival and a strong sense of patriotism.

His early experiences in Japan and later involvement with revolutionary groups positioned him at the forefront of China's transformation from a dynastic society to a modern nation-state. These formative years helped shape the jiang jieshi definition as a dynamic leader with both traditional values and modern ambitions.

Political Rise and Leadership

Involvement with the Kuomintang (KMT)

Jiang Jieshi's definition as a political leader began with his association with Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Kuomintang (KMT). Jiang quickly rose through the ranks, gaining the trust of Sun and assuming leadership positions within the party. His organizational skills and commitment to the nationalist cause made him a key figure after Sun Yat-sen's death.

The Northern Expedition

The Northern Expedition, launched in 1926, was a major military campaign led by Jiang Jieshi to unify China under the Nationalist government. This campaign marked his rise as the primary leader of China and solidified his reputation as a determined and strategic military commander. The success of this campaign is a crucial part of the jiang jieshi definition, highlighting his role in consolidating power and attempting to end the era of warlordism.

Consolidation of Power

Following the Northern Expedition, Jiang Jieshi became the de facto leader of China. He established a centralized government in Nanjing and sought to modernize the country through a mix of reform and authoritarian control. His leadership was characterized by efforts to strengthen the KMT, suppress opposition, and promote national unity, often through controversial means.

Role in Chinese History

The Second Sino-Japanese War

Jiang Jieshi played a central role during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945), leading Chinese resistance against Japanese aggression. His leadership during this period was marked by both determination and hardship, as China endured immense suffering and loss. The war strengthened his position as the symbol of Chinese resistance and the international face of Chinese nationalism.

The Chinese Civil War

The Jiang Jieshi definition is closely tied to the Chinese Civil War, fought between the Nationalists and the Communists, led by Mao Zedong. Despite early successes, Jiang's government eventually lost control of mainland China, leading to the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Jiang and the KMT retreated to Taiwan, where they continued to claim legitimacy as the Republic of China.

- Leadership in anti-Japanese resistance
- Strategic alliances with Western powers, including the United States
- Faced internal divisions and external threats
- Oversaw economic and political reforms, with mixed results

Ideology and Policies

Nationalism and Modernization

Jiang Jieshi's ideology was rooted in Chinese nationalism and the drive to modernize the country. He sought to restore national pride and unity after decades of internal strife and foreign encroachment. His policies emphasized industrialization, infrastructure development, and educational reform, though these efforts often faced challenges due to war and instability.

Anti-Communism

A defining feature of the jiang jieshi definition is his staunch anti-communism. Jiang viewed the Chinese Communist Party as a threat to national unity and social order. His government implemented strict measures to suppress communist activities, leading to prolonged conflict and eventual defeat on the mainland.

Authoritarian Governance

Jiang Jieshi's leadership was marked by authoritarian rule, with limited political freedoms and frequent use of martial law. His government prioritized stability and security, often at the expense of civil liberties. This approach has been both criticized and praised, depending on perspectives regarding order versus freedom.

Legacy and Influence

The legacy of Jiang Jieshi is complex and multifaceted. On one hand, he is remembered as a dedicated nationalist who fought for the unification and modernization of China. On the other, his authoritarian methods, failures in the Chinese Civil War, and controversial policies have attracted significant criticism. The jiang jieshi definition today reflects these dualities, as historians and political analysts continue to debate his role and significance.

In Taiwan, Jiang Jieshi established an authoritarian regime that later transitioned into a vibrant democracy. His leadership laid the foundation for Taiwan's economic development and political evolution, making his influence felt even decades after his death in 1975. The definition of Jiang Jieshi remains relevant in contemporary discussions about Chinese identity, cross-strait relations, and the future of Taiwan.

Frequently Asked Questions about Jiang Jieshi

Q: What is the jiang jieshi definition in simple terms?

A: Jiang Jieshi, also known as Chiang Kai-shek, was a Chinese political and military leader who led the Republic of China and the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) during the early-to-mid 20th century.

Q: Why is Jiang Jieshi significant in Chinese history?

A: Jiang Jieshi is significant for his leadership in unifying China, resisting Japanese invasion, leading the Nationalist government, and shaping the political landscape of both mainland China and Taiwan.

Q: What were Jiang Jieshi's main political beliefs?

A: Jiang Jieshi's political beliefs centered on Chinese nationalism, anti-communism, modernization, and strong centralized authority.

Q: How did Jiang Jieshi impact Taiwan?

A: After retreating to Taiwan, Jiang Jieshi established the Republic of China government there, laying the groundwork for Taiwan's future economic development and eventual democratization.

Q: What was the relationship between Jiang Jieshi and Mao Zedong?

A: Jiang Jieshi and Mao Zedong were rivals, leading the Nationalists and Communists respectively during the Chinese Civil War. Their conflict ultimately resulted in the Communist victory and the Nationalist retreat to Taiwan.

Q: When did Jiang Jieshi rule China and Taiwan?

A: Jiang Jieshi led the Republic of China from the late 1920s until 1949 on the mainland, and continued as the leader of the Republic of China in Taiwan until his death in 1975.

Q: What were some controversies surrounding Jiang Jieshi's leadership?

A: Controversies included allegations of corruption, authoritarian rule, and human rights abuses during his tenure, as well as his handling of the Chinese Civil War.

Q: How is Jiang Jieshi viewed in modern China and Taiwan?

A: Jiang Jieshi's legacy is debated. In mainland China, he is often portrayed negatively due to his opposition to the Communist Party, while in Taiwan, opinions are mixed, recognizing both his contributions and shortcomings.

Q: What is the difference between Jiang Jieshi and Chiang Kai-shek?

A: Jiang Jieshi is the Mandarin Chinese pronunciation of his name, while Chiang Kai-shek is the Cantonese-derived romanization commonly used in Western contexts. Both refer to the same historical figure.

Q: What were Jiang Jieshi's most important achievements?

A: His most important achievements include leading the Northern Expedition, resisting Japanese invasion, maintaining China's sovereignty during turbulent times, and establishing the Republic of China government in Taiwan.

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Jiang Jieshi Definition: Unpacking the Legacy of Chiang Kai-shek

Introduction:

The name "Jiang Jieshi," or Chiang Kai-shek as he's known in the West, evokes strong reactions even today. This enigmatic figure dominated 20th-century Chinese history, leaving behind a complex and often controversial legacy. This comprehensive guide provides a thorough definition of Jiang Jieshi, exploring his life, his role in the Chinese Civil War, his impact on Taiwan, and his enduring significance in shaping modern China. We'll delve beyond simple biographical details to analyze his ideological leanings, political strategies, and the lasting consequences of his actions.

Who Was Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)?

Jiang Jieshi (蔣介石), born in 1887, was a prominent Chinese military and political leader. His life spanned a turbulent period marked by revolution, warlordism, and the rise of communism. He rose through the ranks of the Kuomintang (KMT), the Nationalist Party, eventually becoming its leader and the de facto ruler of China for decades. His career was defined by his fierce opposition to communism, his attempts to unify China under Nationalist rule, and ultimately, his retreat to Taiwan following the Chinese Civil War.

Early Life and Rise to Power:

Jiang Jieshi's early life was marked by a relatively privileged upbringing, but it was his military training and subsequent involvement in revolutionary activities that propelled him into prominence. His association with Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of modern China, was instrumental in his rise within the KMT. He skillfully navigated the complex power dynamics of the era, consolidating his control over the party and its military forces.

The Northern Expedition and the Unification (or Lack Thereof) of China:

The Northern Expedition (1926-1928) was a pivotal moment in Jiang Jieshi's career. This military campaign aimed to unify China under KMT rule by conquering the warlords who controlled various regions of the country. While largely successful in consolidating power, the Northern Expedition also highlighted the inherent tensions between the KMT's nationalist faction and the communists within its ranks, setting the stage for the devastating Chinese Civil War.

The Chinese Civil War and the Retreat to Taiwan:

The Chinese Civil War (1927-1949) was a brutal and protracted conflict between the KMT and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), led by Mao Zedong. Despite initial successes, the KMT gradually lost ground to the CCP, which gained significant popular support through land reforms and promises of social equality. This ultimately led to the KMT's defeat and Jiang Jieshi's retreat to Taiwan in 1949, where he established the Republic of China (ROC).

Jiang Jieshi's Rule in Taiwan:

In Taiwan, Jiang Jieshi ruled with an authoritarian hand, implementing a one-party system and suppressing political dissent. While his administration oversaw significant economic development and modernization, it was also characterized by human rights abuses and political repression. He maintained a staunch anti-communist stance, constantly hoping for a counter-revolution on the mainland.

Ideology and Political Strategies:

Jiang Jieshi's ideology was a complex blend of nationalism, anti-communism, and a somewhat selective interpretation of Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People. While initially collaborating with communists, he eventually launched a brutal crackdown, viewing them as a fundamental threat to his vision of a unified and modern China. His political strategies often involved ruthless suppression of opposition, both communist and non-communist.

Legacy and Lasting Impact:

Jiang Jieshi's legacy remains deeply contested. Some view him as a staunch anti-communist hero who saved China from falling completely under communist rule (at least temporarily), while others criticize his authoritarianism, military defeats, and human rights abuses. His impact on Taiwan's development is undeniable, but his role in the suffering endured during the Chinese Civil War remains a significant point of contention. Understanding Jiang Jieshi requires acknowledging the complexities of his character and the multifaceted nature of his actions. His story is not merely one of political maneuvering but also one of ideological struggle, personal ambition, and the tragic consequences of war.

Conclusion:

Jiang Jieshi's life and career are intrinsically linked to the tumultuous history of 20th-century China. His legacy is a complex tapestry woven from both triumphs and failures, shaping the political landscape of both mainland China and Taiwan in profound ways. Understanding his role requires a

nuanced perspective that acknowledges both his contributions and his shortcomings.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between Jiang Jieshi and Chiang Kai-shek? They are the same person; Chiang Kai-shek is the Wade-Giles romanization of his name, while Jiang Jieshi is the Pinyin romanization, the currently preferred system.
2. What was Jiang Jieshi's relationship with the United States? It was complex and evolved over time. Initially, the US supported the KMT against Japan, but the relationship soured after the Chinese Civil War and the rise of the CCP.
3. Did Jiang Jieshi ever apologize for the White Terror? No, he never publicly apologized for the human rights abuses and political repression that occurred during the White Terror period in Taiwan.
4. What was the significance of the "Double Tenth" in relation to Jiang Jieshi? October 10th, or Double Tenth Day, commemorates the Xinhai Revolution, which overthrew the Qing Dynasty. It's a significant national holiday in Taiwan, largely associated with Jiang Jieshi's legacy and the ROC.
5. How is Jiang Jieshi viewed in Taiwan today? His legacy is still debated, but he is generally remembered as the founder of modern Taiwan, albeit with acknowledgment of the authoritarian aspects of his rule. His image and legacy remain significant aspects of Taiwanese identity and politics.

jiang jieshi definition: [Oxford Bibliographies](#) ,

jiang jieshi definition: The China Mission: George Marshall's Unfinished War, 1945-1947 Daniel Kurtz-Phelan, 2018-04-10 An Economist Best Book of 2018 New York Times Book Review Editor's Pick "Gripping [and] splendid.... An enormous contribution to our understanding of Marshall."—Washington Post At the end of World War II, General George Marshall took on what he thought was a final mission—this time not to win a war, but to stop one. In China, conflict between Communists and Nationalists threatened to suck in the United States and escalate into revolution. Marshall's charge was to cross the Pacific, broker a peace, and prevent a Communist takeover, all while staving off World War III. At first, the results seemed miraculous. But as they started to come apart, Marshall was faced with a wrenching choice—one that would alter the course of the Cold War, define the US-China relationship, and spark one of the darkest-ever turns in American political life. The China Mission offers a gripping, close-up view of the central figures of the time—from Marshall, Mao, and Chiang Kai-shek to Eisenhower, Truman, and MacArthur—as they stood face-to-face and struggled to make history, with consequences and lessons that echo today.

jiang jieshi definition: China's Destiny and Chinese Economic Theory Kai Shew Chiang Kai Shew, 2007-03 This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1917 edition. Excerpt: ... (6) Columns for Discount on Purchases and Discount on Notes on the same side of the Cash Book; (c) Columns for Discount on Sales and Cash Sales on the debit side of the Cash Book; (d) Departmental columns in the Sales Book and in the Purchase Book. Controlling Accounts.--The addition of special columns in books of original entry makes possible the keeping of Controlling Accounts. The most common examples of such accounts are Accounts Receivable account and Accounts Payable account. These summary accounts, respectively, displace individual customers' and creditors' accounts in the Ledger. The customers'

accounts are then segregated in another book called the Sales Ledger or Customers' Ledger, while the creditors' accounts are kept in the Purchase or Creditors' Ledger. The original Ledger, now much reduced in size, is called the General Ledger. The Trial Balance now refers to the accounts in the General Ledger. It is evident that the task of taking a Trial Balance is greatly simplified because so many fewer accounts are involved. A Schedule of Accounts Receivable is then prepared, consisting of the balances found in the Sales Ledger, and its total must agree with the balance of the Accounts Receivable account shown in the Trial Balance. A similar Schedule of Accounts Payable, made up of all the balances in the Purchase Ledger, is prepared, and it must agree with the balance of the Accounts Payable account of the General Ledger. The Balance Sheet.--In the more elementary part of the text, the student learned how to prepare a Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the purpose of disclosing the net capital of an enterprise. In the present chapter he was shown how to prepare a similar statement, the Balance Sheet. For all practical...

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jiang jieshi definition: *An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of China* James S. Olson, 1998-02-24 Since Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms began in the early 1980s, the People's Republic of China has rejoined global politics as a world power. The country is likely to become more open and its internal politics will no doubt affect the rest of the world. With more than 1.2 billion people divided into hundreds of ethnic groups, all dominated by the Han people, China's politics and its foreign policy are bound to be affected by ethnicity and ethnic rivalry. This book is designed to give librarians, students, scholars, and educated readers a ready reference for background information of interpreting ethnic events in China. Generally defining ethnicity in terms of language, this book provides individual essays on hundreds of Chinese ethnic groups, including ethnic groups living in the Republic of China on Taiwan. The book also includes a chronology, bibliography, and a breakdown of the People's Republic of China's ethnic political subdivisions.

jiang jieshi definition: *World War II [5 volumes]* Spencer C. Tucker, 2016-09-06 With more than 1,700 cross-referenced entries covering every aspect of World War II, the events and developments of the era, and myriad related subjects as well as a documents volume, this is the most comprehensive reference work available on the war. This encyclopedia represents a single source of authoritative information on World War II that provides accessible coverage of the causes, course, and consequences of the war. Its introductory overview essays and cross-referenced A-Z entries explain how various sources of friction culminated in a second worldwide conflict, document the events of the war and why individual battles were won and lost, and identify numerous ways the war has permanently changed the world. The coverage addresses the individuals, campaigns, battles, key weapons systems, strategic decisions, and technological developments of the conflict, as well as the diplomatic, economic, and cultural aspects of World War II. The five-volume set provides comprehensive information that gives readers insight into the reasons for the war's direction and outcome. Readers will understand the motivations behind Japan's decision to attack the United States, appreciate how the concentration of German military resources on the Eastern Front affected the war's outcome, understand the major strategic decisions of the war and the factors behind them, grasp how the Second Sino-Japanese War contributed to the start of World War II, and

see the direct impact of new military technology on the outcomes of the battles during the conflict. The lengthy documents volume represents a valuable repository of additional information for student research.

jiang jieshi definition: *Generalissimo* Jonathan Fenby, 2003 Following his acclaimed studies of the state of modern France and how Hong Kong has changed since the 1997 handover, Jonathan Fenby now turns his attention to one of the most interesting yet under-reported figures of twentieth-century history. Chiang Kai-shek was the man who lost China to the Communists. As leader of the nationalist movement, the Kuomintang, Chiang established himself as head of the government in Nanking in 1928. Yet although he laid claim to power throughout the 1930s and was the only Chinese figure of sufficient stature to attend a conference with Churchill and Roosevelt during the Second World War, his desire for unity was always thwarted by threats on two fronts. Between them, the Japanese and the Communists succeeded in undermining Chiang's power-plays, and after Hiroshima it was Mao Zedong who ended up victorious. Brilliantly re-creating pre-Communist China in all its colour, danger and complexity, Jonathan Fenby's magisterial survey of this brave but unfulfilled life is destined to become the definitive account in the English language.

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jiang jieshi definition: China/Taiwan Shirley A. Kan, 2011 Despite apparently consistent statements in 4 decades, the U.S. 'one China' policy concerning Taiwan remains somewhat ambiguous and subject to different interpretations. Apart from questions about what the 'one China' policy entails, issues have arisen about whether U.S. Presidents have stated clear positions and have changed or should change policy, affecting U.S. interests in security and democracy. Contents of this report: (1) U.S. Policy on 'One China': Has U.S. Policy Changed?; Overview of Policy Issues; (2) Highlights of Key Statements by Washington, Beijing, and Taipei: Statements During the Admin. of Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Clinton, George W. Bush, Clinton, and Obama. A print on demand report.

jiang jieshi definition: War and Popular Culture Chang-tai Hung, 2023-12-22 This is the first comprehensive study of popular culture in twentieth-century China, and of its political impact during the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-1945 (known in China as The War of Resistance against Japan). Chang-tai Hung shows in compelling detail how Chinese resisters used a variety of popular cultural forms—especially dramas, cartoons, and newspapers—to reach out to the rural audience and galvanize support for the war cause. While the Nationalists used popular culture as a patriotic tool, the Communists refashioned it into a socialist propaganda instrument, creating lively symbols of peasant heroes and joyful images of village life under their rule. In the end, Hung argues, the Communists' use of popular culture contributed to their victory in revolution.

jiang jieshi definition: Policing Chinese Politics Michael Robert Dutton, 2005 Beginning with the bloody communist purges of the Jiangxi era of the late 1920s and early 1930s and moving forward to the wild excesses of the Cultural Revolution, *Policing Chinese Politics* explores the question of revolutionary violence and the political passion that propels it. Who are our enemies, who are our friends, that is a question germane to the revolution, wrote Mao Zedong in 1926. Michael Dutton shows just how powerful this one line was to become. It would establish the binary division of life in revolutionary China and lead to both passionate commitment and revolutionary excess. The political history of revolutionary China, he argues, is largely framed by the attempts of Mao and the Party to harness these passions. The economic reform period that followed Mao Zedong's rule contained a hint as to how the magic spell of political faith and commitment could be broken, but the cost of such disenchantment was considerable. This detailed, empirical tale of Chinese socialist policing is, therefore, more than simply a police story. It is a parable that offers a cogent analysis of Chinese politics generally while radically redrafting our understanding of what

politics is all about. Breaking away from the traditional elite modes of political analysis that focus on personalities, factions, and betrayals, and from rational accounts of politics and government, Dutton provides a highly original understanding of the far-reaching consequences of acts of faith and commitment in the realm of politics.

jiang jieshi definition: The Writing Revolution Judith C. Hochman, Natalie Wexler, 2017-08-07 Why you need a writing revolution in your classroom and how to lead it The Writing Revolution (TWR) provides a clear method of instruction that you can use no matter what subject or grade level you teach. The model, also known as The Hochman Method, has demonstrated, over and over, that it can turn weak writers into strong communicators by focusing on specific techniques that match their needs and by providing them with targeted feedback. Insurmountable as the challenges faced by many students may seem, The Writing Revolution can make a dramatic difference. And the method does more than improve writing skills. It also helps: Boost reading comprehension Improve organizational and study skills Enhance speaking abilities Develop analytical capabilities The Writing Revolution is as much a method of teaching content as it is a method of teaching writing. There's no separate writing block and no separate writing curriculum. Instead, teachers of all subjects adapt the TWR strategies and activities to their current curriculum and weave them into their content instruction. But perhaps what's most revolutionary about the TWR method is that it takes the mystery out of learning to write well. It breaks the writing process down into manageable chunks and then has students practice the chunks they need, repeatedly, while also learning content.

jiang jieshi definition: The May Fourth Movement Cezong Zhou, Tse-tsung Chow, 1960 There are few major events in modern Chinese history so controversial, so much discussed, yet so inadequately treated as the May Fourth Movement. For some Chinese it marks a national renaissance or liberation, for others a national catastrophe. Among those who discuss or celebrate it most, views vary greatly. Every May for the last forty years, numerous articles have analyzed and commented on the movement. Several books devoted entirely to the subject and hundreds touching on it have been published in Chinese. The literature on the subject is massive, yet most of it offers more polemic than factual accounts. Most Westerners possess but fragmentary and inaccurate information on the subject. For these reasons, preparation of this volume recounting the events of the movement and examining in detail its currents and effects has seemed to me worthwhile.

jiang jieshi definition: **Shifts of Power** Zhitian Luo, 2017-10-17 In *Shifts of Power: Modern Chinese Thought and Society*, Luo Zhitian brings together nine essays to explore the causes and consequences of various shifts of power in modern Chinese society, including the shift from scholars to intellectuals, from the traditional state to the modern state, and from the people to society. Adopting a microhistorical approach, Luo situates these shifts at the intersection of social change and intellectual evolution in the midst of modern China's culture wars with the West. Those culture wars produced new problems for China, but also provided some new intellectual resources as Chinese scholars and intellectuals grappled with the collisions and convergences of old and new in late Qing and early Republican China.

jiang jieshi definition: Inscribing Jingju/Peking Opera David Rolston, 2021-08-09 What was the most influential mass medium in China before the internet reaching both literate and illiterate audiences? The answer may surprise you...it's Jingju (Peking opera). This book traces the tradition's increasing textualization and the changes in authorship, copyright, performance rights, and textual fixation that accompanied those changes.

jiang jieshi definition: **The Sling and the Stone** Thomas X. Hammes, 2006-02-17 4GW (Fourth Generation Warfare) is the only kind of war America has ever lost. And we have done so three times - in Vietnam, Lebanon, and Somalia. This form of warfare has also defeated the French in Vietnam and Algeria, and the USSR in Afghanistan...As the only Goliath left in the world, we should be worried that the world's Davids have found a sling and stone that work. - Chapter 1, *The Sling and the Stone: On War in the 21st Century*. The War in Iraq. The War on Terror. These types of asymmetrical warfare are the conflicts of the 21st century - and show how difficult it is for the

world's remaining superpower to battle insurgents and terrorists who will fight unconventionally in the face of superior military power. This change in military conflict may seem sudden.

jiang jieshi definition: Liang Shuming and the Populist Alternative in China Catherine Lynch, 2018 Catherine Lynch offers an alternative understanding of Liang Shuming's work. While the current work on Liang suggests a connection to other Asian philosophical traditions (like Confucianism and Buddhism), this new work argues that Liang's work is an important part of the evolution of the modern Chinese thought and examines the role of populist ideas in the development of Liang's thinking. In addition to Liang's writings, this reading of Liang relies on lengthy interviews the author completed with Liang as well as with people associated with Liang. This book adds a new perspective based on access the author had to Liang while he was still alive.

jiang jieshi definition: A Dictionary of 20th-Century Communism Silvio Pons, Robert Service, 2022-04-12 An encyclopedic guide to 20th-century communism around the world The first book of its kind to appear since the end of the Cold War, this indispensable reference provides encyclopedic coverage of communism and its impact throughout the world in the 20th century. With the opening of archives in former communist states, scholars have found new material that has expanded and sometimes altered the understanding of communism as an ideological and political force. A Dictionary of 20th-Century Communism brings this scholarship to students, teachers, and scholars in related fields. In more than 400 concise entries, the book explains what communism was, the forms it took, and the enormous role it played in world history from the Russian Revolution through the collapse of the Soviet Union and beyond. Examines the political, intellectual, and social influences of communism around the globe Features contributions from an international team of 160 scholars Includes more than 400 entries on major topics, such as: Figures: Lenin, Mao, Stalin, Ho Chi Minh, Pol Pot, Castro, Gorbachev Events: Cold War, Prague Spring, Cultural Revolution, Sandinista Revolution Ideas and concepts: Marxism-Leninism, cult of personality, labor Organizations and movements: KGB, Comintern, Gulag, Khmer Rouge Related topics: totalitarianism, nationalism, antifascism, anticommunism, McCarthyism Guides readers to further research through bibliographies, cross-references, and an index

jiang jieshi definition: Chinese Religiosities Mayfair Mei-hui Yang, 2008-11-04 Extraordinarily timely and useful. As China emerges as an economic and political world power that seems to have done away with religion, in fact it is witnessing a religious revival. The thoughtful essays in this book show both the historical conflicts between state authorities and religious movements and the contemporary encounters that are shaping China's future. I am aware of no other book that covers so much ground and can be used so well as an introduction to this important field. —Peter van der Veer, University of Utrecht

jiang jieshi definition: Historical Dictionary of the Chinese Civil War Christopher R. Lew, Edwin Pak-wah Leung, 2013-07-29 This second edition of the Historical Dictionary of the Chinese Civil War studies the longer, broader war and its chronology carefully tracks the major events. The introduction then provides a broad overview, describing the contending forces, and showing how the Communists come out on top. The details, and these are crucial, are laid out in over 200 cross-referenced dictionary entries dealing with the opposing forces and parties, the major campaigns and battles, the Long March, and of course the leadership on both sides. This book, one of few such in English, provides a very solid basis for study, but that can be accomplished more effectively by consulting the titles listed in an extensive bibliography.

jiang jieshi definition: Reins of Liberation Xiaoyuan Liu, 2006 The author's purpose in writing this book is to use the Mongolian question to illuminate much larger issues of twentieth-century Asian history: how war, revolution, and great-power rivalries induced or restrained the formation of nationhood and territoriality. He thus continues the argument he made in *Frontier Passages* that on its way to building a communist state, the CCP was confronted by a series of fundamental issues pertinent to China's transition to nation-statehood. The book's focus is on the Mongolian question, which ran through Chinese politics in the first half of the twentieth century. Between the Revolution of 1911 and the Communists' triumph in 1949, the course of the

Mongolian question best illustrates the genesis, clashes, and convergence of Chinese and Mongolian national identities and geopolitical visions.

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One of the most momentous stories of the last century is China's rise from a self-satisfied, anti-modern, decaying society into a global power that promises to one day rival the United States. Chiang Kai-shek, an autocratic, larger-than-life figure, dominates this story. A modernist as well as a neo-Confucianist, Chiang was a man of war who led the most ancient and populous country in the world through a quarter century of bloody revolutions, civil conflict, and wars of resistance against Japanese aggression. In 1949, when he was defeated by Mao Zedong—his archrival for leadership of China—he fled to Taiwan, where he ruled for another twenty-five years. Playing a key role in the cold war with China, Chiang suppressed opposition with his "white terror," controlled inflation and corruption, carried out land reform, and raised personal income, health, and educational levels on the island. Consciously or not, he set the stage for Taiwan's evolution of a Chinese model of democratic modernization. Drawing heavily on Chinese sources including Chiang's diaries, *The Generalissimo* provides the most lively, sweeping, and objective biography yet of a man whose length of uninterrupted, active engagement at the highest levels in the march of history is excelled by few, if any, in modern history. Jay Taylor shows a man who was exceedingly ruthless and temperamental but who was also courageous and conscientious in matters of state. Revealing fascinating aspects of Chiang's life, Taylor provides penetrating insight into the dynamics of the past that lie behind the struggle for modernity of mainland China and its relationship with Taiwan.

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2000 A compelling historiographic study of the Rape of Nanjing during the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-1945, one of the worst atrocities of all times, and of the event's repercussions.

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Feng, 2007-06-11 Examining the major academic and policy debates over China's rise and related policy issues, this book looks into the motivations and intentions of a rising China. Most of the scholarly works on China's rise approach the question at a structural level by looking at the international system and the systemic impact on China's foreign policy. Traditional Realist theorists define China as a revisionist power eager to address wrongs done to them in history, whilst some cultural and historical analyses attest that China's strategic culture has been offensive despite its weak material capability. Huiyun Feng's path-breaking contribution to the debate tests these rival hypotheses by examining systematically the beliefs of contemporary Chinese leaders and their strategic interactions with other states since 1949 when the communist regime came to power. The focus is on tracing the historical roots of Chinese strategic culture and its links to the decision-making of six key Chinese leaders via their belief systems. *Chinese Strategic Culture* will be of interest to students of Chinese politics, foreign policy, strategic theory and international relations in general.

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Morris L. BIAN, 2009-06-30 When, how, and why did the state enterprise system of modern China take shape? The conventional argument is that China borrowed its economic system and development strategy wholesale from the Soviet Union in the 1950s. In an important new interpretation, Bian shows instead that the basic institutional arrangement of state-owned enterprise--bureaucratic governance, management and incentive mechanisms, and the provision of social services and welfare--developed in China during the war years 1937-1945.

jiang jieshi definition: Reshaping China Xingtao Huang, 2024-10-31

This book is the first and only English-language edition of Huang Xingtao's *Reshaping China*, translated by Lane J. Harris and Mei Chun. In this landmark text, Huang Xingtao uses a cultural approach to the history of ideas. He traces the complex contours in the discursive debates around the concept of the Chinese nation

(Zhonghua minzu) from its origins in the late Qing; through the pivotal moment of the 1911 Revolution; into the contentious revolutionary upheavals of the 1920s, amidst the national crisis brought on by Japanese invasions in the 1930s; and culminating in the widespread acceptance of the concept during the Civil War. By the late 1940s, the Chinese nation came to represent the idea that all peoples within the country, whatever their ethnicity, were equal citizens who shared common goals and aspirations.

jiang jieshi definition: Sino-Christian Studies in China YANG Huilin, Daniel H. N. YEUNG, 2009-05-27 In the 1980s there was a wave of introducing western thoughts in the academia of Mainland China. The significance of this movement is regarded by some Chinese scholars as another Enlightenment since the May 4th movement, 1919. In this movement there was a small group of Chinese scholars who thought that subtle interaction between Christian thought and western culture and academic should be noticed. The aim of this book is at reporting this academic movement, which is still active and dynamic today. This book includes 22 essays written by authors from Mainland China and overseas, who may be intra or extra ecclesia. But all of them are prominent in their respective geographical and academic area. This is the first book introducing to the English-speaking world the origin and development of Sino-Christian Studies and Sino-Christian Theology systematically.

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jiang jieshi definition: *Choosing Revolution* Helen Praeger Young, 2010-10-01 Some two thousand women participated in the Long March, but their experience of this seminal event in the history of Communist China is rarely represented. In *Choosing Revolution*, Helen Praeger Young

presents her interviews with twenty-two veterans of the Red Army's legendary 6,000-mile retreat to victory before the advancing Nationalist Army. Enormously rich in detail, Young's *Choosing Revolution* reveals the complex interplay between women's experiences and the official, almost mythic version of the Long March. In addition to their riveting stories of the march itself, Young's subjects reveal much about what it meant in China to grow up female and, in many cases, poor during the first decades of the twentieth century. In speaking about the work they did and how they adapted to the demands of being a soldier, these women--both educated individuals who were well-known leaders and illiterate peasants--reveal the Long March as only one of many segments of the revolutionary paths they chose. Against a background of diverse perspectives on the Long March, Young presents the experiences of four women in detail: one who brought her infant daughter with her on the Long March, one who gave birth during the march, one who was a child participant, and one who attended medical school during the march. Young also includes the stories of three women who did not finish the Long March. Her unique record of ordinary women in revolutionary circumstances reveals the tenacity and resilience that led these individuals far beyond the limits of most Chinese women's lives.

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