**Compare + Contrast the evolution of 20thC Japanese + Chinese political ideology**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1839 | Lin`s appointment in Canton | 1853 | Reaction to Commodore Perry arrival |
| 1839 | Letter sent to Queen Victoria | 1868 | Meiji Restoration |
| 1839-42 | 1st Opium War | 1868 | Japanese Imperial Army founded |
| 1853-64 | Taiping Rebellion | 1871 | Feudalism abolished |
| 1911 | Collapse of Qing | 1870s on | Westernisation |
| 1920s | Rise of Sun-Yat Sen’s GMD | 1890 | New Constitution adopted |
| 1927 | White Terror + Jiangxi Soviet est | 1894 | 1st Sino Japanese War |
| 1932-4 | CCP on Long March to Yenan Soviet | 1905 | Russo-Japanese War |
| 1949 | Mao + CCP defeat GMD | 1908 | Annexation of Korea |
| 1950-1 | Reform of gender equality + land | 1928 | Guandong army assassinate Zhang |
| 1956 | 100 Flowers campaign | 1930s | Revival of Shinto |
| 1958-61 | Great Leap Forward | 1931 | Manchuria incident |
| 1968 | Cultural Revolution | 1932 | 3 month attack on Shanghai |

**Reactionary -** A political viewpoint which seeks to return to a previous state of society (the [status quo ante](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Status_quo_ante_bellum) – the state before), though reactionary ideologies may be themselves radical or revolutionary.

**Revolutionary -** A political term that refers to something that has a major, sudden impact on society or on some aspect of human endeavour – desire for change driving events or decisions forward

**Reactionary modernism** - A political term coined by [Jeffrey Herf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Herf) in 1984 to describe the 20th century political mixture of "great enthusiasm for modern technology with a rejection of the [Enlightenment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment) and the values and institutions of [liberal democracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberal_democracy)"