The Military History Of The Chinese Civil War

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Because the Chinese Civil War had military, political, and social dimensions, and because it unfolded in the context of the Cold War and with the involvement of both the Soviet Union and the United States, there is a vast array of literature that at least touches on the subject. The aim of this bibliography is to focus on the scholarly literature on the civil war itself, while touching on at least some of the major works dealing with the political, social, and particularly the diplomatic context in which the war took place. General Overviews. Those new to the study of this particular period of Chinese Civil War. Previous (Chinese Art). Next (Chinese Philosophy). Nationalist-Communist Civil War. Part of the Cold War. Soldiers of the victorious People’s Liberation Army enter Beijing in June 1949. Date. The Huaihai Campaign of late 1948 and early 1949 secured east-central China for the CPC. These encounters decided the military outcome of the civil war. The Beijing-Tianjin Campaign, which lasted 64 days from November 21, 1948 to January 31, 1949, resulted in the Communist conquest of northern China. The CPC brought 890,000 troops from Manchuria to oppose. History of the Chinese Civil War (1945–49), the conflict which led to the establishment of the People’s Republic of China. Each was essentially pitted against the other two, although Chinese military forces were ostensibly allied under the banner of the United Front. By the time Japan accepted the surrender terms of the Potsdam Declaration on August 14, 1945, China had endured decades of Japanese occupation and eight years of brutal warfare. Millions had perished in combat, and many millions more had died as a result of starvation or disease. The end of World War II did not mark the end of conflict in China, however. Japan’s defeat set off a race between the Nationalists and Communists to control vital resources a