

Results of Civil Wars		
Basis of comparison	Spanish Civil War	Chinese Civil War
Timeframe	1936-1939	1946-1949
Political	<p>Topic sentence: The Nationalists' victory during the war saw the restoration of conservative values through the dissolution of the democratic parliament under the dictatorship of Francisco Franco.</p> <p>Establishment of a conservative dictatorship under Franco</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franco established a right-wing conservative dictatorship in Spain, and ruled by decree as supreme leader or Caudillo until his death in 1975 • His power rested on the power of the army, support from the church and not his political party • Franco's government promoted him as the saviour of the nation through the creation of a cult of personality • Wages were cut and industrial political activism was outlawed through the destruction of the CNT and UGT parties • There was a façade of constitutional government • The Law of the Cortes in 1942 established a parliament, however it was powerless and consisted largely of people appointed by Franco himself • A law of 1945 introduced referenda, or direct voting on key issues, but this remained at Franco's discretion <p>Purges and persecution of political opponents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franco sought to persecute political opponents through the use of force, creating an atmosphere of fear and compliance • Imposed the Law of Political Responsibility in 1939 which made supporters of the Republicans before or during the war liable to punishment • Up to 200,000 political executions – known as the White Terror • In 1942, up to 2 million were jailed or forced into labour units 	<p>Topic sentence: The CCP's victory during the war brought about profound political change with the establishment of communist rule over the entirety of China under the authoritarian leadership of Mao.</p> <p>Establishment of a communist regime under Mao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A left-wing single-party communist state was established with Mao as leader • All GMD political institutions were dissolved, while the CCP remained at the heart of the government structure in the new People's Republic of China • Mao ensured a party-state overlap with leading members of the party holding all the key positions in the National People's Congress • Under the new constitution in 1954, Mao also dominated the Standing Committee of the Politburo, which was responsible for making key decisions for the CCP and PRC • A massive cult of personality was developed around Mao in the 1960s such that he was considered a "Red Emperor" <p>Purges and persecution of political opponents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mao sought to persecute political opponents through the use of force, creating an atmosphere of fear and compliance • The Campaign against Counter-revolutionaries in 1950 targeted Chinese with links to the GMD and its armies, resulting the denunciation and execution of almost 1 million victims • Further terror campaigns were launched through the Three-Antis Campaign in 1951 and the Five-Antis Campaign in January 1952 • Targeted those perceived guilty of financial corruption; essentially aimed at private businessmen of property who the CCP regarded as class enemies
Compare and Contrast	<p>Similarities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purges and persecution of political opponents in society were a common aftermath of both wars 	<p>Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both civil wars differed in terms of the ideology of the regime that emerged victorious in the war • The Spanish Civil War led to a right-wing regime while the Chinese Civil War led to left-wing regime

Socio-economic	<p>Topic sentence: The war devastated the Spanish economy and led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Spaniards, while the conservative order was restored under the rule of the traditional elite.</p> <p>Economic devastation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes, businesses, agricultural land and industries were severely damaged in the war zones In 1939 agricultural production was down 21%, industrial production 31% and national income 26% compared to 1935 The regeneration of Spanish industry and agriculture were slow as the labour force lost over half a million men and women; experienced a lack of skilled workers The government overprinted money, which led to high inflation In addition, the economy was burdened by the large war debt owed to Germany and Italy for their support during the war, while gold reserves were depleted by the USSR After WWII, Spain was isolated and suffered a famine in 1946 <p>Social casualties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The social cost of the war was at least 500,000 deaths, a vast majority of which were non-combatants Died due to bombing, executions, reprisals and illness Several hundred thousand were permanently wounded <p>Structure of society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social divisions persisted from the pre-war years There was little change in the structure of society as political power continued to remain in the hands of the traditional elite, such as the military and landlords The autonomous aspirations of the Basques and Catalans were undermined and all power was centralised in Madrid The civil guard exercised immense power and ensured that inequalities between the peasants and landlords were maintained in the rural areas According to Preston, every effort was made to maintain the division between the victors and the vanquished <p>Status of landlords</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land reforms issued under the Second Republic were reversed, and Spain's economy continued to remain largely agricultural Land was returned to the landlords and their position of power increased 	<p>Topic sentence: The war devastated the Chinese economy and led to the deaths of millions of Chinese, while the victory of the Communists led to sweeping socio-economic reforms in China.</p> <p>Economic devastation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The destruction of urban centres and the siphoning of Manchuria's industrial resources by the USSR, compounded by the impact of WWII, left the Chinese economy in disarray Years of civil war had a detrimental impact on the currency with inflation rising rapidly Mao was able to bring hyperinflation under control, and sought to revive agriculture and industrial output through the transition to a socialist economy Launched the 1st Five-Year Plan in 1953 and the Great Leap Forward in 1958 based on the Soviet model for rapid industrial development Agriculture was collectivised into co-operatives and aimed to increase steel production to absurdly high levels through traditional heavy industry and backyard steel furnaces Was a massive failure, and led to famine on a gigantic scale and the deaths of 40 million people <p>Social casualties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The war also left 6 million dead between 1946-1949 including deaths from famine and destruction that accompanied the war <p>Structure of society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The move towards a socialist economy also saw a profound change in the structure of society, as Maoism advocated a classless and egalitarian system For example, during the Cultural Revolution from 1966-76, Mao sought to reduce the distinction between urban and rural culture by bringing urban elites into countryside under the <i>Laogai</i> system <p>Status of landlords</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords were removed from positions of power under Mao The Agrarian Reform Law in 1950 redistributed land from the landlords to the peasants, and saw the denouncement and execution of many landlords Resulted in the destruction of the gentry as a social class <p>Role of religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maoism considered religion to be superstitious and had been deliberately
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law of Political Responsibility in 1939 imposed punishment on supporters of the Republicans including the confiscation of land, large fines or execution; allowed the transfer of vast amounts of land from the Republicans to the state <p>Role of religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish society also became increasingly traditional through the revival of the Catholic Church and its values All the Second Republic's reforms concerning the church were repealed eg. state support for the clergy and inclusion of religion in education <p>Role of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the Nationalist's victory, Franco's government promoted conservative attitudes and policies towards women and family structures Civil marriages and divorce were not permitted, and abortion was made illegal in Catalonia Women were expected to conform to traditional roles as housewives and mothers; there were strict expectations about their dress and appearance Overall, apart from the devastating immediate socio-economic costs of the war, there was little improvement in the lives of the Spaniards from before the civil war 	<p>cultivated by the ruling classes to suppress the exploited people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mao expressed his strong personal antipathy towards religion by declaring it was a poison and comparing the Christian missionaries in China to the Nazis Churches were forcibly closed, their property seized or destroyed; Confucianism and Buddhism were denounced <p>Role of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the CCP's victory, new laws enshrined greater legal rights for women The 1950 Marriage Law granted both men and women the right to seek divorce on equal terms Abolished arranged marriages and dowries; guaranteed equality in the management and inheritance of family property Further laws in the 1950s granted women the right to own and sell land and property; resultantly women began to enter the workforce and worked full-time in the fields by 1958 Thus, the consequence for China's economy was a drastic shift towards a socialist one from the GMD's capitalist one, which greatly transformed the lives of peasants and the gentry
Compare and Contrast	<p>Similarities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economies of both Spain and China were destroyed in the aftermath of civil war Both civil wars resulted in a tremendous number of social casualties 	<p>Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social divisions were promoted in Spain while social equality was promoted in China The status of landlords were different as a result of both wars The status of religion were different; in Spain, the church's status increased while in China, the role of religion decreased The status of women in society was different; in Spain, conservative attitudes prevailed while greater equality was promoted in China
International	<p>Topic sentence: The war had important effects abroad due to the contribution of foreign intervention, which has led historians such as E.H. Carr to describe the Spanish struggle as a "European Civil War fought on Spanish territory."</p> <p>Impact on the world communist movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondly, the defeat of the Communists, along with Stalin's meagre support for the Republicans undermined the USSR's credibility as the leader of the world communist bloc 	<p>Topic sentence: Due to the onset of the Cold War in the aftermath of WWII, which saw the struggle between the conflicting ideologies of Communism and Capitalism, the victory of the CCP during the civil war had profound effects on the international politics.</p> <p>Impact on the world communist movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mao's success was seen as a victory for the ordinary people of Asia and this increased the credibility of the world communist movement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many former supporters of the USSR became disillusioned and the Soviets lost much intellectual sympathy from the west <p>Impact on the European balance of power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firstly, the war brought Germany and Italy together in an alliance, preventing Italy's reconciliation with Britain and France through the Stresa Front Britain and France's policy of non-intervention and appeasement strengthened Hitler's desire for conquests and led to the invasion of Poland in 1939, which triggered WWII Hitler also gained valuable military lessons from the war as he was able to experiment with Blitzkrieg tactics and military equipment, which allowed for the success of his early campaigns in WWII The failure of Britain and France to stand up to Germany convinced Stalin to appease Hitler, culminating in the Nazi-Soviet Pact in August 1939 Thus, despite the limited scale of the civil war, its impact on the balance of power in Europe was significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The civil war inspired Vietnamese communists under Ho Chi Minh, as well as communist movements in Laos and Cambodia China also supported North Korea during the Korean War from 1950-53, which halted the anti-communist coalition under the USA Led to the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Alliance in 1950, which aligned relations between the two largest communist powers in the world <p>Impact on the global balance of power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most significant effect was the intensification of the Cold War and its spread to Asia The Sino-Soviet alliance seemed to tip the balance of power during the Cold War in favour of communism However, Sino-Soviet relations declined during the 1950s and eventually led to the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries For the USA, the CCP's victory was a cause for anxiety, as it seemed to shift the balance of power in the Cold War in the USSR's favour Was committed to a policy of containment, and was determined to check the spread of communism in Asia Led to its involvement in the Korean War, and the military backing of Taiwan under Jiang Jieshi The USA's interventionist foreign policy in Asia served to further escalate Cold War tensions Thus, it is clear that the Chinese Civil War not only transformed China domestically, but also shaped the Cold War conflict by enabling its globalisation
Compare and Contrast	<p>Similarities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both wars had a significant impact on the regional/global balance of power 	<p>Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both wars different in terms of their impact on the international communist movement
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both wars largely differed with regards to the type of change brought about by the victorious regime The Nationalists sought to restore the traditional order and values in Spain, while the CCP enacted radical change to abolish capitalist influences and cement communist rule Hence, the results of both civil wars were strongly contingent on the ideology of the victorious factions, which were translated into national policies 	