

The Social and Historical Conditions of the Early Spread of Marxism in China and Its Relationship

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Abstract

1919-1921 was the early stage of the spread of Marxism in China. This stage laid the foundation for the future development of Marxism in China. The spread of this period can be divided into three stages: first, in the late 19th century, a small range of spread in the way of missionary work, books and so on; Second, the victory of the October Revolution prompted a group of advanced intellectuals in modern China to pay attention to and study Marxism. Third, after the May 4th Movement, Marxism spread widely in Chinese society. From the perspective of epistemology, the early dissemination of Marxism in China remained in the dimension of cognition, which could not be separated from the specific historical conditions and functions of modern China. From the perspective of social movements, the close relationship between the four movements provided an objective basis for the early dissemination of Marxism in China, and affected the ideological content and development process of the early dissemination of Marxism in China.

Keywords

Localization of Marxism in China; Spare; The Revolution of 1911; The October Revolution; May Fourth Movement; Modern Chinese society.

1. Introduction

The social practice in modern China developed with the constant change of social cognition. Since the signing of The Treaty of Nanjing between China and Britain, the social nature of modern China began to change, the change of social existence determines the change of social consciousness. The old road gradually backward, then need to find a new road. The reason why the "old road" is blocked is the conclusion that the modern Chinese society tested in the social practice of poverty and backwardness becoming more and more intense. Marx pointed out: "people should prove the truth of their thinking in practice, that is, the reality and power of their thinking." Practice has proved that westernization movement, the reformists and the taiping heavenly kingdom movement and the revolutionary even failure, proved by the feudal landlord class, capitalism improved class, pure farmers class and the guiding ideology of the capitalist revolution class class does not accept the practice of inspection in modern Chinese society, and cannot be attributed to obtain the class thinking. More at present it is difficult to develop the reality and power of its class thinking.

From the perspective of social movements, the close relationship between the four movements provided an objective basis for the early spread of Marxism in China, and influenced the early 20th century, Marxism attracted people's attention in many new trends of thought introduced to China, and a great deal of attention. In addition to its important influence on the intellectual community, Marxist thought was closely integrated with social movements and ultimately guided the CPC to great victory. The success of the spread of Marxism in China is no accident. The revolution of 1911, the New Culture Movement, the victory of Bolshevik and the May 4th

Movement also provided profound social conditions for the early spread of Marxism in China, and further promoted the early spread of Marxism in China.

2. The Revolution of 1911 Brought An Important Opportunity for the Spread of Marxism

The success and failure of the Revolution of 1911 had a great impact on the spread of Marxism in China. The two major tasks facing the Chinese nation in modern times are national independence and people's liberation. In terms of its success, the 1911 Revolution ended more than two thousand years of feudal monarchy in China and successfully overthrew the Qing Dynasty. MAO Zedong once spoke positively of Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the 1911 Revolution: "China's anti-imperialist and anti-feudal bourgeoisie democratic revolution formally began with Sun Yat-sen." [1] Since then, it has greatly awakened the struggle consciousness of the Chinese people to consciously establish an independent democratic country, and made the concept of democracy and republic deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. From the point of view of its failure, the two great historical tasks are not completed. The fruits of the Revolution of 1911 fell into the hands of feudal warlords, who oppressed the people at home and sold their national interests in exchange for imperialist support to their warlords. As a result, The Chinese society was still in deep trouble.

(1) The two sides of xinhai Revolution have played a positive role in the spread of Marxism in China. His success in "starting from the republic and ending the monarchy" greatly developed The Chinese social consciousness, and the democratic republican concept was deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Even though the farce of "Yuan Shikai declared himself emperor" and "Zhang Xun restored" appeared later, it proved in the social practice that the Chinese people had not allowed the emperor to appear again. Chinese people no longer accept the rule of "family world", but constantly struggle for the "republic", which makes Marxist communist thought greatly match the expectation of "republic" in modern China. The fundamental reason for the failure of the 1911 revolution is the weakness and compromise of the Chinese bourgeoisie.

Practice has fully proved that in modern China, under double oppression, the "Three People's Principles" and the bourgeois road guided by bourgeois theory are unworkable, the capitalist system is unworkable, and it is impossible for bourgeois leadership to lead the Chinese people to achieve the two historic tasks of national independence and liberation. This forces the people with lofty ideals to save the nation and save the nation to choose a new theory and find a new way. In his review, Lin Boqu said: "Before the Revolution of 1911, he thought that the world would be at peace if the monarchy was overthrown. After the revolution, he experienced many setbacks, but the democracy he pursued was still far away. So he gradually found out the difference from painful experience and finally embarked on the road of communism." [2] The failure of practice requires a new understanding. The understanding under the guidance of bourgeois theory cannot solve the practical problems that need to be solved in modern China, which actually provides an important opportunity for the spread of Marxism in China.

(2) Among the bourgeois revolutionaries, Sun Yat-sen, Song Jiaoren, Liao Zhongkai and others played a positive role in the early spread of Marxism in China. They successively in "up" (brothers mouthpiece) published some articles about marxism, such as the German social revolutionaries biographies, the theory of social revolution and political revolution in parallel, etc., especially in the newspaper, the people in 1905 the second issue of the journal of the German social revolutionaries biographies of Marx and Engels's life experience is introduced and the main theories, It provides some enlightenment for the early dissemination of Marxism in China. In addition, a group of anarchist representatives also played a positive role in the early dissemination. For example, Liu Shipai translated and published excerpts from The Communist

Manifesto, Family, Private Ownership and the Origin of the State in Tianyi Daily, and Engels wrote the preface to the English version of the Communist Manifesto. In addition, Jiang Kanghu also introduced socialist ideology in Tianduo Newspaper, Society Daily and other newspapers. During this period, the full text or excerpted translation of Marx and Engels' works, such as Das Kapital and Socialism from Fantasy to Scientific Development, also appeared in Chinese newspapers and periodicals.

However, they are not true Marxism. They only introduce Marxist theory as a new trend of thought, without understanding the essence of Marxist thought. Even under certain historical conditions, there are many deviations and wrong interpretations from the cognitive level. The bourgeoisie criticizes Marxist class struggle, and anarchism even confuses Marxism with its ideology, distorting Marxist theory to gloss over its own position and seek theoretical basis. Similarly, because they did not represent the proletariat, most of them were representatives of the bourgeoisie, it was impossible to take Marxist thought as a scientific guiding ideology to guide the Chinese revolution.

3. The New Culture Movement Provided A Favorable Ideological Foundation for the Dissemination of Marxism

The New Culture Movement arose from the reflection and summary of the Revolution of 1911. People usually divide the New Culture Movement into two stages, among which the period from May 1919 to 1923 belongs to the New Democratic Cultural Movement. After the failure of the Revolution of 1911, many advanced intellectuals thought bitterly that the fundamental reason for the existence of democracy and republic in name was the lack of consciousness of the people's thoughts, and that the people had a distant attitude towards the revolution. Chen Duxiu thought: "the republic constitution is not out of the majority of the people's consciousness and automatic, is false republic, false constitution is also political decoration." [3] Therefore, a fundamental reason is that the people lack ideological enlightenment, so they are so indifferent to the revolution. In order to solve this problem, Chen Duxiu founded Youth magazine in September 1915, and then moved the editorial department to Peiping due to Cai Yuanpei's employment. The foundation of "youth" magazine, so that Li Dazhao, Hu Shi, Lu Xun and other advanced intellectuals further promoted the emancipation of China's modern thought, with democracy and science as the theme, greatly shook the current Chinese feudal orthodox thought. Although the New Culture Movement did not go beyond the scope of the old democracy in nature, it was still a confrontation between the two armies of the new bourgeois culture and the old feudal tradition, but it greatly shook the feudal ideological system of Chinese society for two thousand years. The concept of democracy and science that he advocated greatly further liberated the ideological bondage of the current Chinese society, promoted the development of social consciousness, cleared the way for the spread of Marxism in China, and provided a favorable ideological basis.

4. The Victory of the October Revolution Had A Profound Influence on the Spread of Marxism

The spread of Marxism in China began after the October Revolution in 1917. Although there were scattered views of Marx in the ideological and academic field of Chinese society before, it did not really mean to stand in the position of the proletariat to look at Marxism scientifically. "Sporadic introductions at that time can only be regarded as the pre-history of the spread of Marxism in China." [4] The victory of the October Revolution in Russia kick-started the spread of Marxism in China, which greatly touched the ideological world of a group of advanced Chinese intellectuals. "Why does Master always invade his students? The Chinese

learn a lot from the West, but it doesn't work. Many struggles, including a nationwide movement like the 1911 revolution, failed. The situation of the country is getting worse day by day, and the environment is forcing people to live. Doubts arise, grow, and develop." [5] Since the Westernization Movement, the self-help group, the Reformist group and the revolutionary group have been on the stage after you sang and we came on the stage. The constitutional system and the republic system have all gone to a dead end, and the two historical tasks have not been solved. This has forced the domestic intellectuals to change their vision and look for a new way to save the nation and survive.

Before the October Revolution, Russia's national conditions had many things in common with modern China, which made the Chinese advanced elements see the new hope of saving the nation and striving for survival. From the point of view of economic foundation and superstructure, both countries are backward countries with backward economic development and severe oppression by feudal forces. "In the Eyes of the Chinese at that time, Russia was backward and few people wanted to learn from it." [6] The victory of the October Revolution provided a new path for Chinese society: socialist society could surpass the complete development stage of capitalism and take the lead in establishing itself in backward countries. Russia combined Marxist revolutionary theory with Russian reality, broke through the theory of "simultaneous victory" of Marx and Engels, and made breakthroughs in the weak links of imperialist rule, establishing the world's first socialist country. Although the anthropological notes written by Marx in his later years were made public, the victory of the October Revolution in Russia proved the rationality of Marx's idea of "crossing the Kaftin Gorge" in eastern society.

"The October socialist Revolution opened a new epoch not only in Russian history, but in world history, affecting changes within the countries of the world, and equally and particularly profoundly within China." [7] The victory of the October Revolution was undoubtedly a beacon for the Chinese society, which had failed several times in social reform. This enabled the advanced Chinese people to find that Russia, which had similar national conditions with China, had changed the face of the country with the path of socialism. The same path and experience were worth exploring for China. "Sir Can not solve the problem of students", "Sir Even total aggression students", it is better to change a "Sir". Want to know about Russian road, we must understand the scientific guiding ideology of the October revolution, it greatly promoted the Chinese advanced molecular learning enthusiasm and initiative of Marxism, gradually from the Democrats to preliminary communist ideology of intellectuals, but also expanded the influence of Marxism in China, to the spread of Marxism in China.

5. The Great Impetus of the May 4th Movement

After the end of the First World War, at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, the imperialists refused to cancel China's "21 Articles" and transferred Germany's privileges in Shandong to Japan, which greatly aroused the righteous indignation of the Chinese nation. Because the Beiyang government's military and police suppressed the students who were demonstrating in Beijing, the nationwide protest movement was inspired, and the struggle wave quickly spread to more than 20 provinces and more than 150 cities across the country, forming a huge patriotic movement. The Paris Peace Conference, the ugly face of the imperialist powers at a glance, so that the May 4th Movement further inspired the ideological consciousness of China's advanced intellectuals -- the capitalist system is not feasible. Later, more Chinese people began to turn their eyes to the research and propaganda of socialist ideas, which promoted the widespread spread of Marxism in China.

From the end of 1921 to the beginning of 1922, the Washington Conference -- through the Nine Nations Convention affirmed the principles of "equal opportunities for all countries in China"

and "China's open door" proposed by the United States, in order to curb the momentum of Japan's monopolization of China and determine the situation of the imperialist powers ruling China together. This leads to imperialist agent in China - "the warlords" produce intense infighting, the outbreak of large-scale war (straight anhui war Straight in the war, etc.) of the communist party of China began to recognize that the Chinese people suffered the biggest pain, is not a general capitalism exploitation, but the oppression of imperialism and the feudal warlords rule (oppression of imperialism and feudalism. At the same time, the development of the workers' movement in this period directly involved the fundamental issue of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism, which objectively required the CPC to further prove the direction of the revolutionary struggle.

Marx said, "Let the proletarians of the world unite." The outbreak of the May 4th Movement, so that the Chinese working class boarded the historical stage, greatly inspired the Ideological consciousness of the Chinese working class. From then on, the Chinese working class began to transform from "comfortable class" to "self class", which is undoubtedly beneficial to the spread of Marxism in China. Marxism is the ideological system of the proletariat and the theoretical weapon of the working class. The depth and breadth of its spread in China depends on the proletariat. With the development of Chinese national industry in modern times, on the eve of the May 4th Movement, the total number of Chinese working class exceeded two million, which made the spread of Marxism in China have a profound class basis. In addition, the May 4th Movement not only enabled the Chinese working class to struggle for the improvement of economic conditions, but also stimulated the patriotic enthusiasm of the majority of workers. The Chinese working class urgently needs scientific theory as its guidance, and Marxism promotes the depth and breadth of its dissemination under this social reality, and plays an irreplaceable huge role.

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