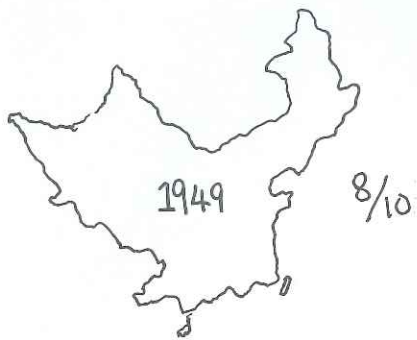
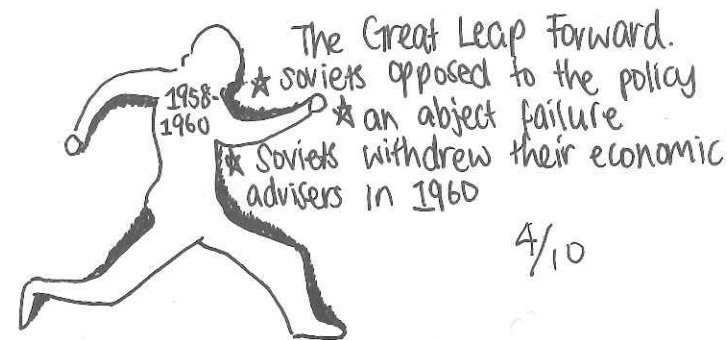


Sino-Soviet Relations [1949-1976]



Creation of the People's Republic of China by Mao ZD.

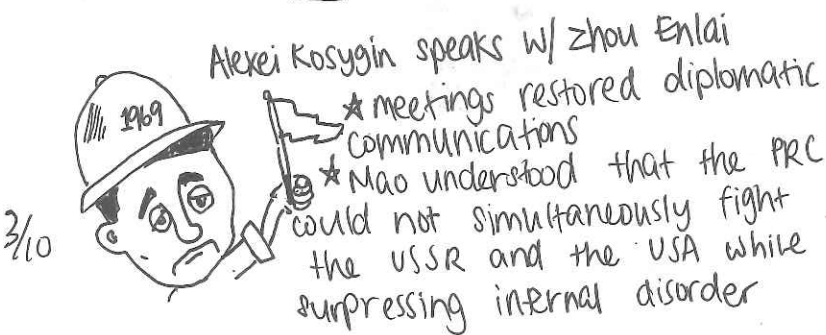
* USSR had rights to China Far East Railway, South Manchurian Railway, Port Arthur & Dalian.



The Great Leap Forward.

* Soviets opposed to the policy
* an object failure
* Soviets withdrew their economic advisers in 1960

4/10



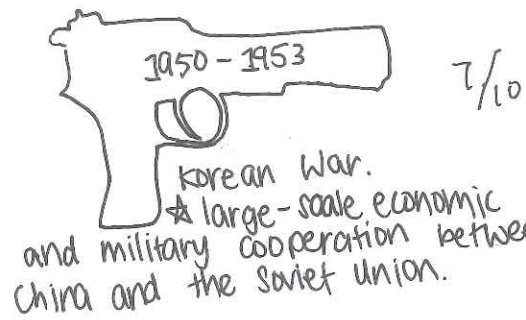
Alexei Kosygin speaks w/ Zhou Enlai

* meetings restored diplomatic communications
* Mao understood that the PRC could not simultaneously fight the USSR and the USA while suppressing internal disorder

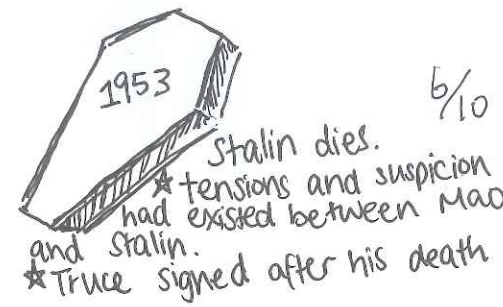
3/10



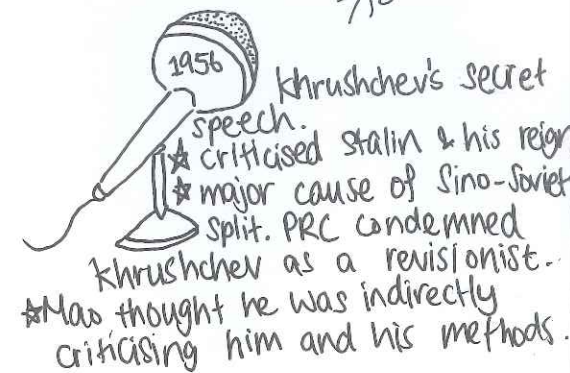
Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship.
* China acquired its state sovereignty
* USSR lost its naval bases.



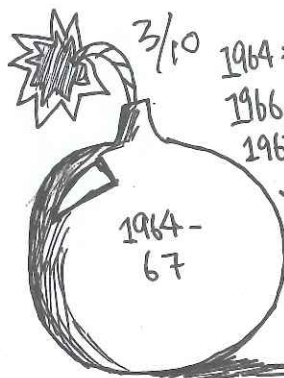
Korean War.
* large-scale economic and military cooperation between China and the Soviet Union.



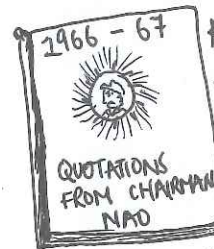
Stalin dies.
* tensions and suspicion had existed between Mao and Stalin.
* Truce signed after his death.



Khrushchev's secret speech.
* criticised Stalin & his reign
* major cause of Sino-Soviet split. PRC condemned Khrushchev as a revisionist.
* Mao thought he was indirectly criticising him and his methods.



1964: China exploded its first atomic bomb
1966: first nuclear missile launched
1967: first hydrogen bomb exploded
* Soviets faced w/ a nuclear rival
* Chinese were now ideologically, militarily, strategically independent from USSR.



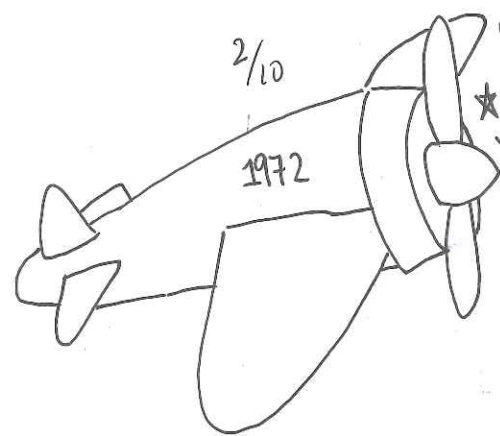
The Cultural Revolution.
* purge of intellectuals & internal enemies
* broke China's political relations w/ USSR and the West.
* re-building of the Chinese Communist Party

3/10



Sino-Soviet Border Conflict
* 7-month military conflict
* skirmishes
* revived the matter of the Russo-Chinese border demarcated in the 19th century

2/10



Nixon meets Mao
* Soviet Union diplomatically offended
* establishment of Washington-Beijing-Moscow diplomatic relationship

2/10

Why did the

* personality clashes (Mao & Khrushchev)
* unforeseen actions
* border disputes
catalysts

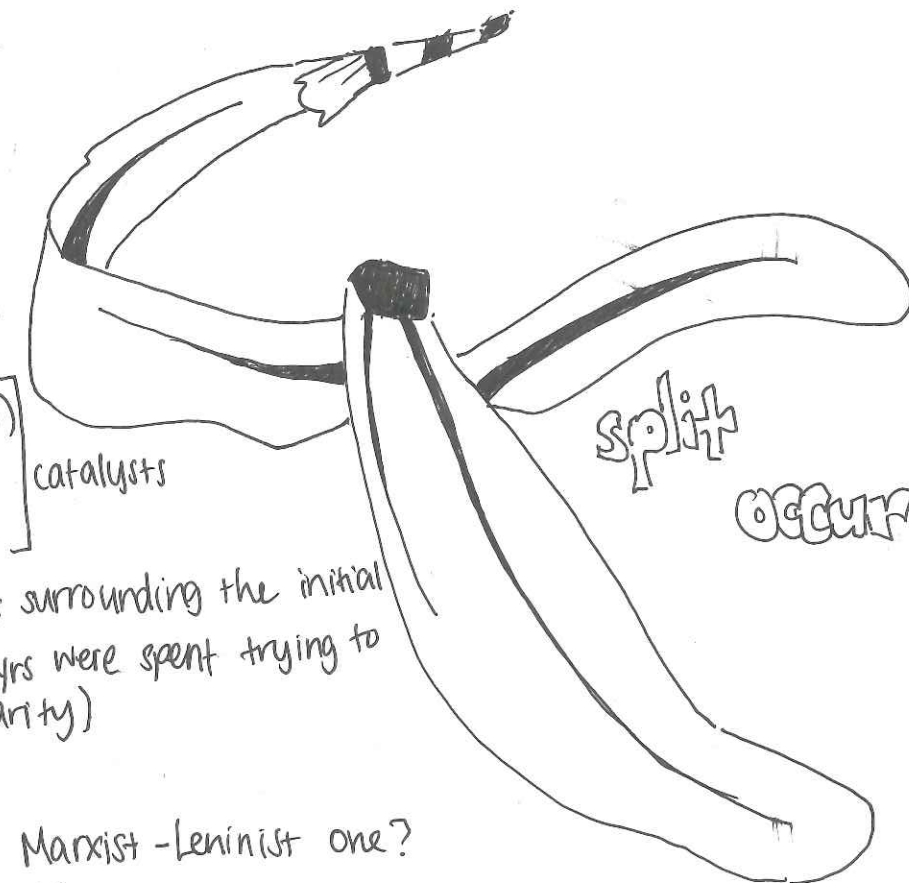
1. Contrasting expectations & attitudes surrounding the initial treaty in 1949/50 (the next 20yrs were spent trying to restore parity)

2. Contrasting ideologies
↳ which state was the true Marxist-Leninist one?
↳ created an unbridgeable gulf
↳ produced disunity, division & conflict.

MAO DIES

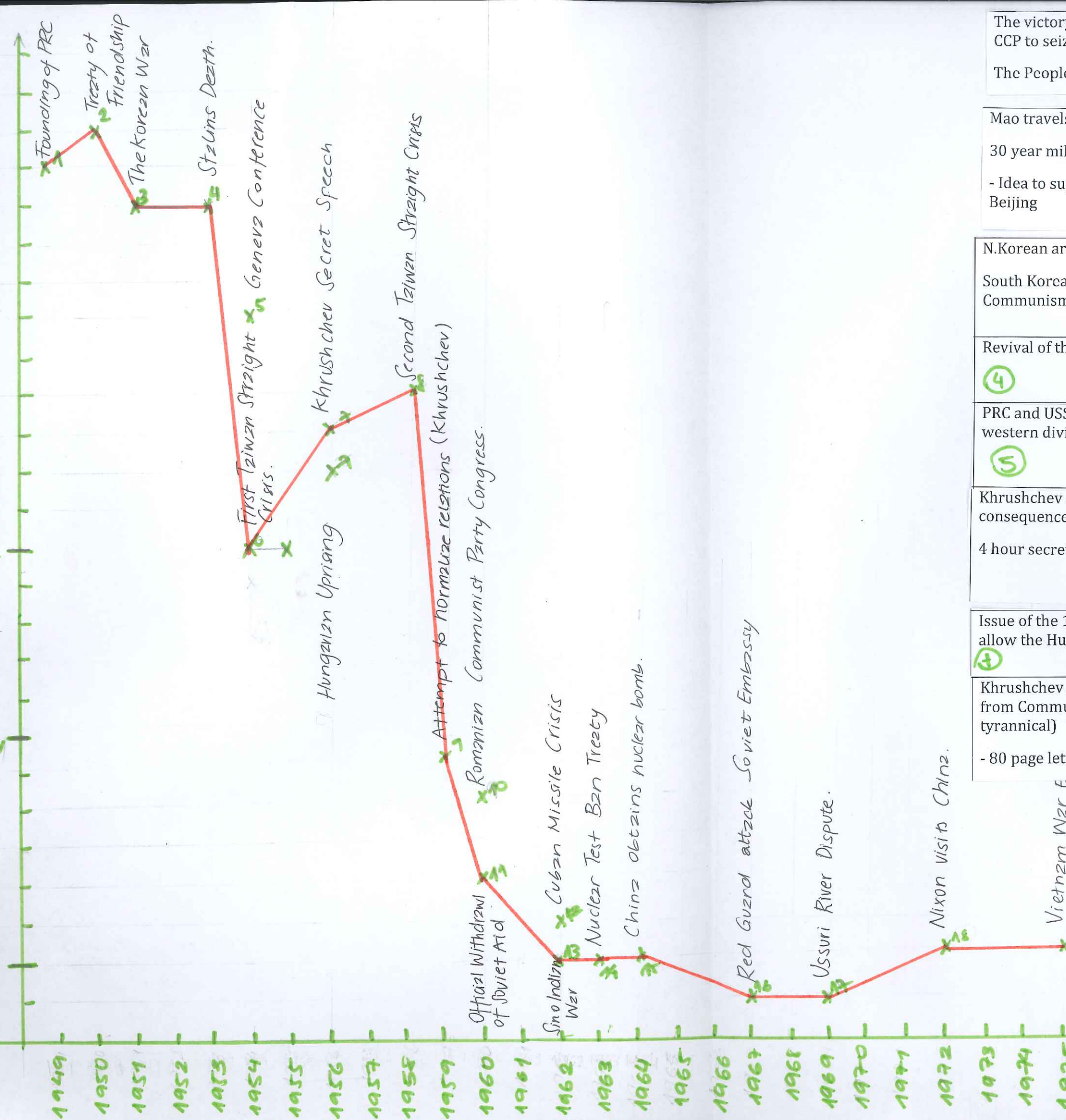
* emergence of politically radical Gang of Four
* re-establishment of Chinese domestic tranquility ended armed confrontation with the USSR.

3/10



split

occur?



The victory in the Chinese revolution and civil war allow Mao and the CCP to seize control of power (1)
 The Peoples Republic of China is founded as the legitimate government

Mao travels to Moscow - 300 mil low-interest loan + 30 year military alliance (2)
 - Idea to supplant Moscow as the leader ideal of Communism begins in Beijing

N.Korean army (USSR) march over the 38th division
 South Korea reluctantly backed by the West (combating the spread of Communism) (3)

Revival of the Sino-Soviet relationship with Khrushchev (4)

PRC and USSR persuade Democratic Republic of Vietnam to accept western division of its territory (5)

Khrushchev denounces Stalin with the Personality cult and its consequences - destalinization
 4 hour secret speech (7)

Issue of the 16 points after the death of Stalin in hopes that this would allow the Hungarian population to be free of extreme socialist control (8)

Khrushchev and Peng Zhen openly quarrel - label each other as deviating from Communism, Nationalists (Mao characterized as patriarchal and tyrannical) (10)
 - 80 page letter to the conference denouncing China

Conflict between ROC and PRC over control of islands in the Taiwan Strait - Retreat of the ROC limited its sovereignty to Taiwan - ROC backed by US for fear of a launchpad into Korea being dominated by the PRC (6)

The ROC and PRC continue the dispute over the islands in the straight
 US threatens to use nuclear weapons to stemm conflict in favour of ROC (8)

Withdrawal of all technical experts, blueprints and specifications also withdrawn - Braindrain (11)
 13 day confrontation (12)

Soviet missiles deployed in Cuba against US
 - closest Cold War got to nuclear war
 - in response to missiles placed within range of Moscow (Italy and Turkey)

Founding of the PRC <1949>

After the founding of the PRC, the Chinese leadership was concerned above all with ensuring national security, consolidating power, and developing the economy. The foreign policy course China chose was to form an international united front with the USSR & other socialist nations against the US & Japan.

"Lean to one side policy" 1949

The Korean War <1950>

It had been suggested that Stalin colluded with Kim Il Sung in organizing the invasion, and that he only called on China to give support after the fighting had started. Mao was at first hesitant to commit China formally to the Korean struggle, but Korea was too close geographically for China to remain detached, so he felt obliged to enter. Historian Jonathan Spence remarked that the PRC's involvement in the Korean War was a "study in ambiguity" — Mao was unaware of Stalin's true motives. (The USSR walked out of a Security Council meeting to deliberately entice the US into the conflict.)

Geneva Conference <1954>

USSR & PRC mutually persuaded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (led by Ho Chi Minh) to temporarily accept the West's division of Vietnam at the 17th parallel north. → USSR & PRC made a final effort for a peaceful resolution of the Korean question against the US, which opposed such proposals.

Romanian Communist Party Congress <1960>

Khrushchev and Peng Zhen (a leading member of the CCP) openly quarreled and directly criticized each other. Khrushchev insulted Mao as "a nationalist, an adventurist, and a deviationist!" Mao criticized Khrushchev as a "Marxist revisionist" and condemned him as "patriarchal, arbitrary and tyrannical!"

The unexpectedly forceful American response surprised Chinese and Soviet leaders. Ultimately, the Chinese realized it could not remain dependent upon the USSR ('the Soviet nuclear umbrella'), and from 1959 onwards continued its strategic weapons programme without USSR assistance.

Second Taiwan Strait Crisis <1958-59>

The PRC Communist gov. resumed a massive artillery bombardment of Quemoy & Matsu, and threatened invasion. This was accompanied by an aggressive propaganda assault on the US, and a declaration of intent to 'liberate' Taiwan. It is clear from recently published Chinese documents that Mao launched the attack on purpose to show his independence of the USSR. Interestingly, the attacks took place shortly after Khrushchev's visit to Beijing, where he recommended caution against potential American attack. Once the shelling began, the US made it clear that it would defend Taiwan and would not retreat in the face of armed aggression. 1961

Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance <1950>

The Soviets promised economic, trade, technological and military support and advisors to the Chinese. Meanwhile, the Chinese acknowledged Soviet leadership of the global Communist-movement and committed to adopting the Soviet model of economic & political development. HOWEVER the treaty can be seen also as unequal, considering that the Soviets demanded territorial concessions in Xinjiang & Manchuria → Brought mistrust into the relationship.

"The cracks in the sino-soviet Alliance were there right from the start!" - Mark Sandle

Stalin's death <1953>

Mao was determined to be the ideological leader of international communism and make Peking the new center in the Socialist bloc, and the failure of the Soviet communists to produce a charismatic leader facilitated his scheme. However, Khrushchev's attack on Stalin's cult of personality (or *destalinisation*) made Mao deeply concerned that he could also be criticised of his leadership. → Not only did the ferocity in this attack disturb Mao, he was also worried about the political developments that occurred in the Communist Eastern bloc in the wake of the de-stalinisation programme.

Khrushchev's Secret Speech <1956>

Delivered a report in which he denounced Stalin's crimes and the cult of personality surrounding him to a closed session of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR. Mao was shook by this campaign which aimed to destroy the image of the USSR's late dictator as an infallible leader and to revert official policy to an idealized Leninist model.

Mao and the Soviet leadership carefully pursued a limited aims strategy to boost morale and had no intention to escalate the conflict with the US

First Taiwan Strait Crisis <1954-1955>

It was a short armed conflict that took place between the PRC and ROC. The PRC seized the Yijiangshan Islands, forcing the ROC to abandon the Tachen Islands. The US assisted the ROC in evacuating to Taiwan after passing the 'Formosa Resolution' and announcing its determination to defend Taiwan against Communist attack. The Eisenhower Administration considered convincing Chiang to give up the islands and even employing weapons against the PRC. However, before any of these options became necessary, Zhou announced a desire to negotiate with the US. This sudden shift in the PRC's stance could have stemmed from pressure from the USSR to ease tensions, fearing that there was a very real possibility of war with the US. Some scholars assert that

Official Withdrawal of Soviet Aid <1960>

(1400) Khrushchev withdrew nearly all Soviet technical experts from China, leading to the cancellation of more than 200 scientific projects intended to foster cooperation between the two nations. This act was an insult to Mao, although the withdrawal did little damage to the agricultural crisis (famine), diplomatically, the damage had been done.

The PRC backed down in light of the lack of willingness by the USSR to threaten nuclear retaliation for an attack on the PRC.

Mao's view: genuine coexistence could exist only between equal nations.

In Marxist theory, all pre-revolutionary states were in subjection to the exploiting capitalist power.

Soviet Union's view: "We too want socialism, but we want to win it through the class struggle, not by unleashing a world thermonuclear war."

"Much remained to divide the two nations. But the machinery for diplomatic contact and trade agreement to further consideration had been put in place."

- Lynch

dismissed treaty as another betrayal by the USSR of its revolutionary role.

- ★ During the war, China permitted Soviet aid materials to travel through its nation to North-Vietnam.
- ★ After Communist victory, Pro-Soviet regimes were left in Vietnam & Laos, while a pro-Chinese regime was left in Cambodia.

Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, both Kennedy & Khrushchev were praised for their statesmanship in drawing back from the brink of war. Mao however, saw Khrushchev's 'policy of coexistence' as a betrayal of the revolution.

The USSR was formally neutral, but it still provided India with fighter-planes and moral support. The Chinese were further incensed when the USSR foreign minister offered to act as mediator between the PRC and India.

The visit overall was a major diplomatic success. For the US leader, "the number one enemy nation" to be invited to China would have been unimaginable only a few years earlier.

hope for continued contacts

Mao: "Soviet revisionists are uniting with the running dogs of capitalism"

However, in the late 1970s, increased Soviet buildup in East Asia & treaties with Vietnam & Afghanistan

Both the PRC & USSR supported the Communist forces during the war. United against a common enemy. heightened China's awareness of the threat of Soviet encirclement.

Khrushchev attempts to normalize relations with the West (1962)

Sino-Indian War (1962)

Nixon visit to China (1972)

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)

Vietnam War Ends (1975)

1962

1976

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

The USSR exploited its influence over Communist Cuba to install rockets & nuclear warheads on the island. When President Kennedy demanded the withdrawal of the weapons since Cuba stood near the coast of the US, Khrushchev eventually complied.

China used this opportunity to ridicule the USSR's claim to the leadership of world revolution.

Bowing to the US threat to retaliate

Ussuri River Dispute (1969)

The dispute occurred over Zhenbao Island, also known as the Damanski Island. Although border tensions had always existed since the 1950s, the number of troops on both sides of the Sino-Soviet border increased dramatically after 1964. Battles broke out on both Eastern and Western borders and both sides suffered losses. Heightened tensions raised the prospect of an all-out nuclear exchange, before Moscow & Beijing took steps to lower the danger of a large-scale conflict.

Was this the way to inspire the world's struggling masses in their fight against American imperialism?

China obtains Nuclear Bomb (1964)

Achieved brilliant success after Soviet technicians and scientists withdrew and announced that it developed weapons only for the purpose of self-defense. This year witnessed unsuccessful border consultations between the USSR and the PRC.

China's relations with the USSR, however, remained sour after the conflict despite the border talks. Meanwhile, China-US ties were strengthened during this peak of Sino-Soviet confrontation. Following this event, the USSR further increased its forces along the border and Mongolia.

Red Guard Attack Soviet Embassy (1967)

During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), Red Guards were allowed to besiege foreign embassies and terrorise the people who worked in them.

The Soviet Embassy was surrounded by Red Guards who kept up a 24-hour barrage of insults.

Mao's Death (1976)

Mao's death was soon followed by the overthrow of the fanatically anti-Soviet Gang of Four, which effectively removed the immediate danger of Sino-Soviet nuclear confrontation.

★ Deng adopted a much more tolerant line towards the USSR and deliberately toned down the aggressive anti-Soviet approach.

He adopted Zhou's accommodating style as an international statesman.

★ The ideological rivalry between the USSR and PRC diminished as domestic politics, but conflict in hegemonic interests continued.

- Lynch

Much Peace

Founding of the PRC

- USA refuses to recognize the new China formed under the CCP leadership
- China regards USA as the primary enemy and the principle imperialist power
- Alliance with USSR was the cornerstone of Mao's foreign policies in 1949. Mao believed that it was only through the assistance of USSR that Communist China could receive the protection it needed against the attacks from the USA and anti-communist force in China. Mao also wanted help from the soviet experts to ensure a socialist society was developing in China

Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance

- USSR gave China financial aid around \$300 millions for spending on defense industries. Technical assistance given for large aluminum plant at Henan, a rare metals plant at Hunan and a cable factory at Jiantan.
- Soviet promise to restore China's sovereignty over Manchuria, transferring railway control back to China. However, Mongolia remained a soviet Sphere of influence.

Geneva Conference of 1954

- PRC and the USSR mutually persuaded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, led by Ho Chi Minh, to temporarily accept the West's division of Vietnam at the 17th parallel north.

The Korean War

- Cemented relationship between USSR and China engendering a feeling of comradeship between the communist powers. There was collaboration over all the major decisions, e.g. whether to cross the 38th parallel in January 1951, or whether to start negotiation in May-June 1951
- However, the nature of the relationship was one of inequality. China provided the troops and bore the brunt of the casualties, while the USSR provided division of MiG-15 fighters and also military advisers. Mao came to the view that Stalin's actions and behavior were driven by self-interest rather than proletarian internationalism. He resented the soviet demand that China should pay for the military support it received from the USSR. Hence planting a seed for the future Sino-soviet split

Stalin's Death

- Temporary revival of Sino-Soviet friendship

Khrushchev's Secret Speech

- Khrushchev denounced Stalin with The Personality Cult and its Consequences.

Romanian Communist Party Congress (1960)

- They directly criticized each other in the Romanian Communist Party congress, when Khrushchev and Peng Zhen openly quarreled. Premier Khrushchev insulted Chairman Mao Zedong as "a nationalist, an adventurist, and a deviationist". In turn, Mao insulted Khrushchev as a Marxist revisionist, criticizing him as "patriarchal, arbitrary and tyrannical". In follow-up, Khrushchev denounced China with an eighty-page letter to the conference.

First Taiwan Strait Crisis

- Following the end of the Korean War, Mao returned his attention to Taiwan believing the liberation of China will not be complete without it
- However, afraid from conflict with US and the united nation, USSR refused to provide China any military support, not even moral support

Ussuri River Dispute

- Observers predicted inter-communist war. Soviet sources implied a possible first strike against China and military documents indicate that the USSR has more nuclear attack plans against China than against the US. China built large-scale underground shelters.
- They did not resort to full-scale war. In October, the PRC and USSR began border-demarcation talks, restoring minimal diplomatic communication.

Sino-Indian War

- USSR does not support China. Maintains moderate relation with India, greatly offending Mao Zedong.
- The PRC and the USSR broke relations because of their international actions. Mao criticized Khrushchev for withdrawing from fighting the US in the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). "Khrushchev has moved from adventurism to capitulationism". Khrushchev replied that Mao's confrontational policies would provoke a nuclear war.

Red Guard Attack Soviet Embassy (1967)

- Despite unbroken formal diplomatic ties, relations froze in place. The PRC then raised the matter of the Sino-Soviet territorial frontier - Although demanding no territory, the Chinese insisted upon Soviet acknowledgement of that historic Russian injustice against China committed with the Treaty of Aigun (1858) and the Convention of Peking (1860); the Soviets ignored the matter.

Vietnam War Ends

- Mao understood that the PRC could not simultaneously confront the USSR and the USA, and suppress internal disorder. During that year, when the Vietnam War was at its worst, and Chinese anti-American rhetoric at its zenith, Mao perceived that China's geographic neighbors, the Soviets, were the greater threat, and thus Mao sought a pragmatic rapprochement with the US, in confronting the USSR.

Second Taiwan Strait Crisis

- The 1958 crisis brought China and the USSR closer together after previous divisions during the post 1954. Mao had secured the inclusion of China under the protection of Moscow's nuclear umbrella
- By Oct 1958, China had come to the conclusion that there were advantages in leaving Quemoy and Matsu islands in the hands of the KMT. It gave China a useful tool through which pressure could be applied to the US and the KMT.

China Obtains Nuclear Bomb

- Mao said that a counter-revolution in the USSR had re-established capitalism; consequently, the Chinese and Russian Communist parties broke relations, and the Warsaw Pact Communist parties followed Soviet suit.

Official Withdrawal of Soviet Aid

- Khrushchev withdrew all its Soviet technical experts from China, leaving some major projects in an unfinished state. Many blueprints and specifications were also withdrawn.

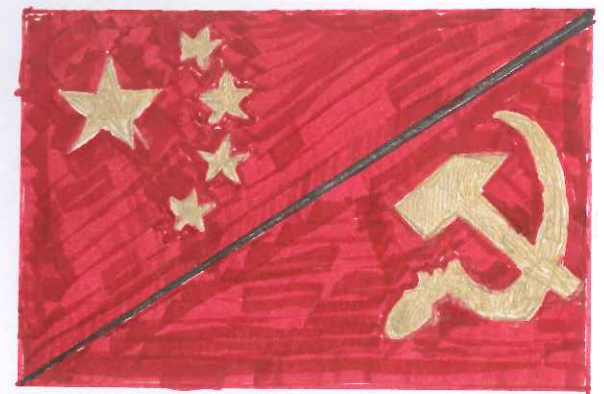
Mao's Death

- After Mao, the ideological rivalry between the USSR and the PRC diminished as domestic politics, but increased as geopolitics - the realm where Russian and Chinese hegemonic interests conflicted.

Much Hate

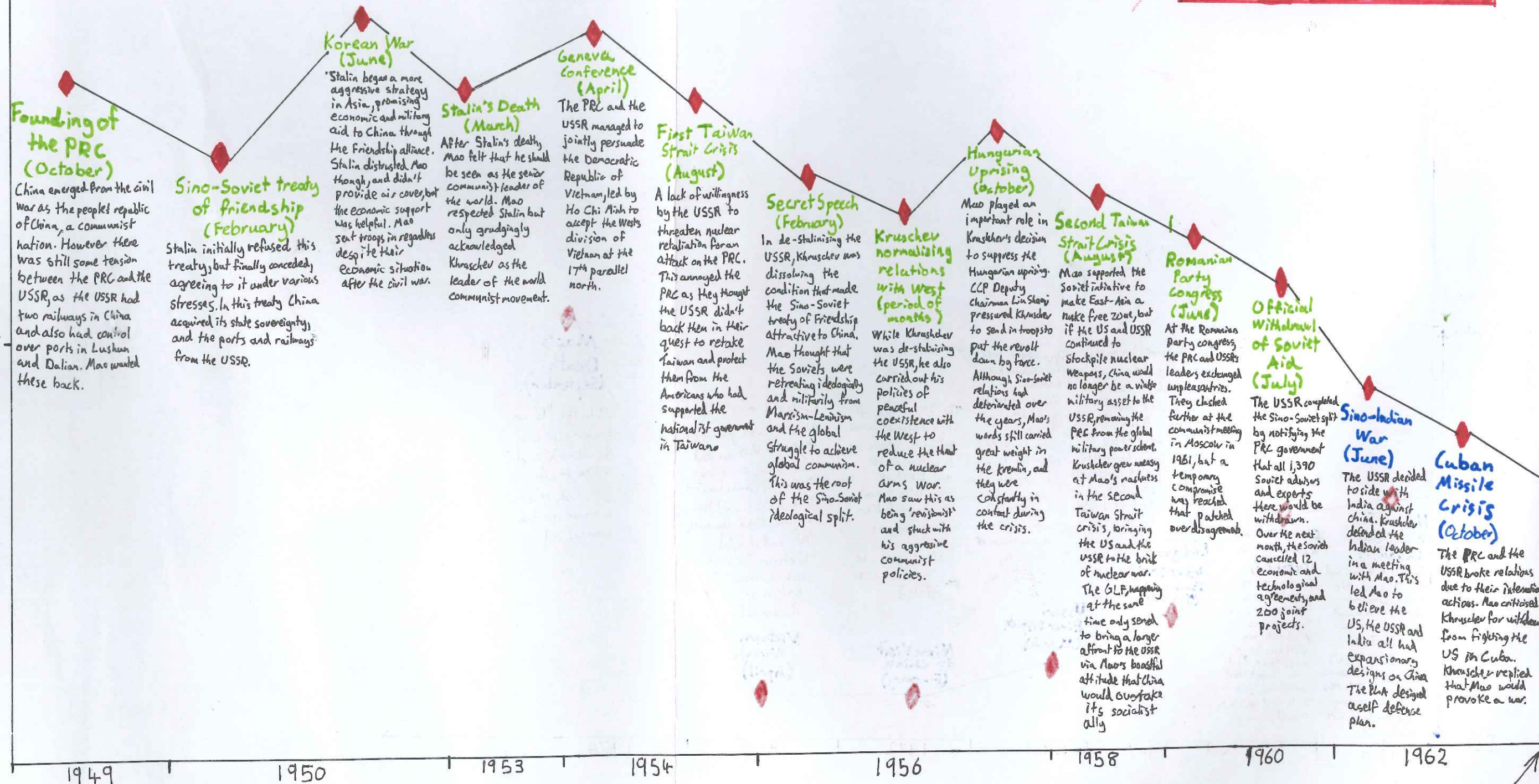
Time Period

Sino-Soviet Relations (1949-1976)



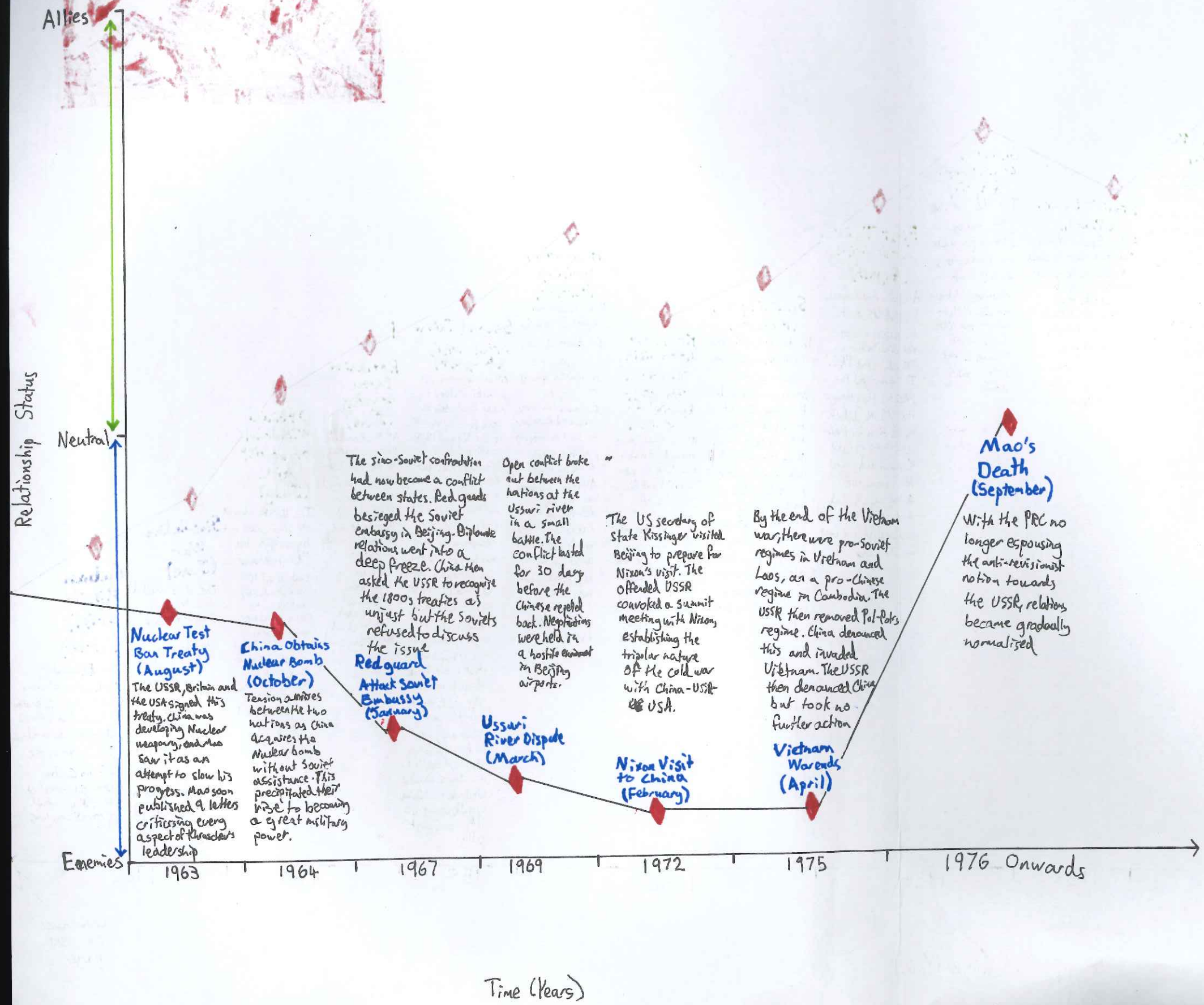
Relationship Status

Allies
Neutral
Enemies



Continues on next page

Part 2



Graph of USSR and PRC Relations

POSITIVE - towards USSR and PRC relations

1949 Founding of the PRC

- 1950 Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation. Soviet Union recognised the PRC and offered a provision of \$300 million loan towards China's economic and logistical problems.
- 1950-1953 Korean War - Large Scale economic and military cooperation between China and the Soviet Union.
- Geneva Conference 1954: Both PRC and USSR were in accord for the establishment of a Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Their opponents together sided against the war sense of alliance.
- Sino-Soviet relations were at an all time high. In 1945, Soviet invasion upon Manchuria won a decisive victory against Japanese Kwantung Army. Who then distributed the weapons to CCP. Also Soviet involvement in supporting Ili Rebellion.

1949 Founding of PRC

1976 Mao's death

NEUTRAL

1950 1953 1956

(Grey area)

- 1953 Stalin's Death
- Short term bent-tied relations due to increased Soviet aid to China
- Long term without Stalin and with Khrushchev, Mao and PRC's relations worsened.

1954 First Taiwan Strait Crisis

Lack of willingness of USSR to help China retaliate through nuclear means. Mao feeling betrayed and distrustful.

1955 Khrushchev attempts to normalize relations with the west

Khrushchev coined out a policy of normalising relations to reduce threat of nuclear war. Mao thought this as revisionist and USSR's betrayal of Communism.

Seeds of split

Destalinization - Mao thought USSR was directly ideologically and militarily from Marxism-Leninism. No longer called global communism.

Khrushchev's secret speech

1956 Hungarian Uprising

Mao played a role in pressuring the Kremlin. Also showed China and USSR remained in contact during crisis.

1958 Second Taiwan Strait

Mao's boastful attitude and Khrushchev and USSR's increasing arms race against the USA tired Khrushchev hugely. Relations deteriorate.

1960 Official withdrawal of Soviet Aid

Soviet completed the Sino-Soviet split. All experts and advisors were withdrawn. All economic and technological projects were cancelled.

Romanian Communist Party Congress June 1960

China's and USSR's leaders exchange unpleasantness. Ideological clash over Stalin remains.

1962 Cuban Missile Crisis

PRC and USSR broke relations. Ziffs between Mao and Khrushchev.

1962 Sino-Indian War

China declares war on India. Khrushchev and USSR sides with India. PLA prepares self-defence counter attack.

1963 Nuclear test ban treaty

Khrushchev and USA signing of peace and ban of nuclear weapons. Enraging Mao's distrust and distrust of Khrushchev. 9 letters written by Mao criticizing every aspect of Khrushchev.

1967 Red Guard attacks Soviet embassy. China demands territorial changes caused by Border Protocol. Soviet Russia refuses to discuss.

1969 USSR dispute

Open conflict, tank warfare 30 days until China was repelled. Peace talks occur through aggressive relation revealed.

PRC no longer contain in anti revisionist attitudes. Relations normalized

1976 Mao's death

Line of Neutrality

Negative - Toxic towards USSR and PRC relation

SINO-SOVIET SPLIT TIMELINE 1949-1976

DEGREE OF TENSION

Brush, you should come to my wedding

You can stay over (if you want)

Want a beer?

We cool? We cool.

Fistbump

Neutral

LoL, whatever you do you.

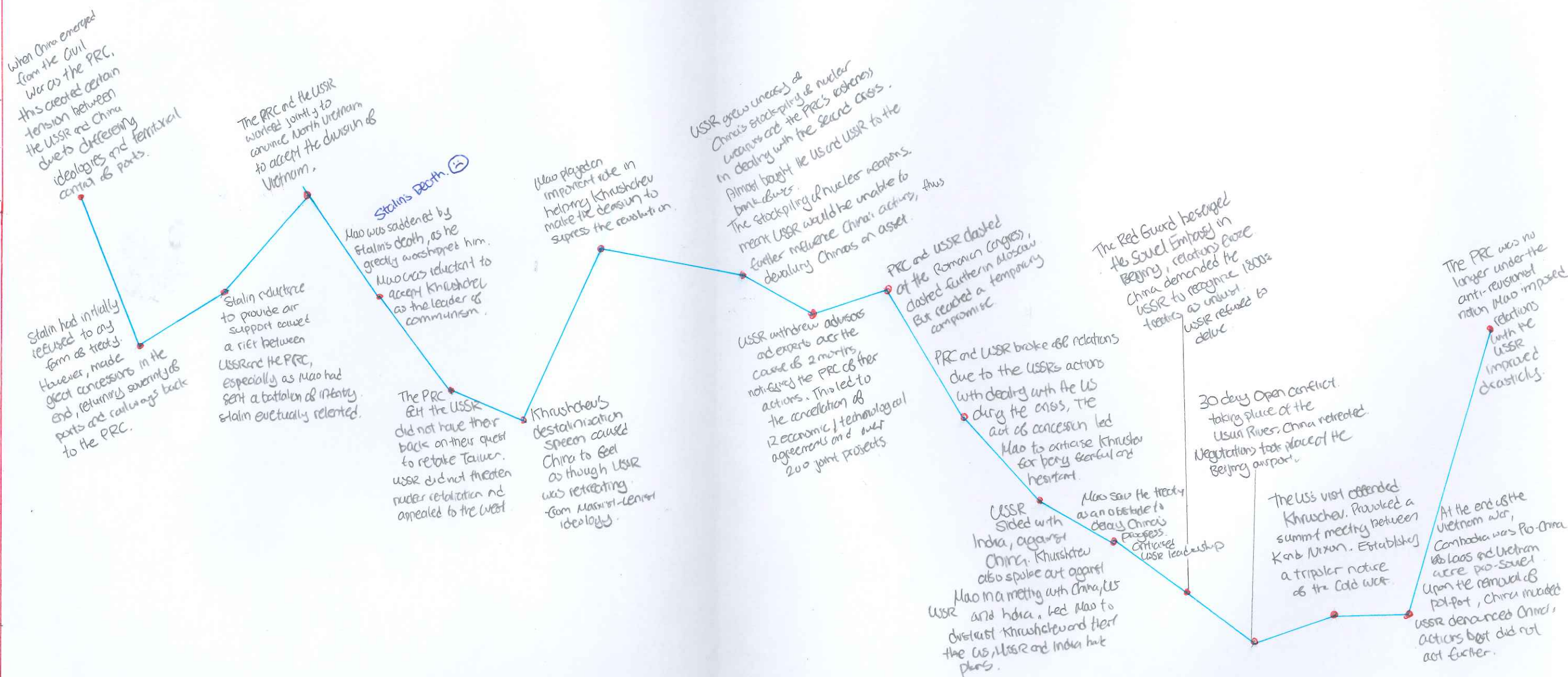
Hey... what you up to?

Nawww... Mate you better stop right there

I'm warning you!

Troops Mobilized and stuff

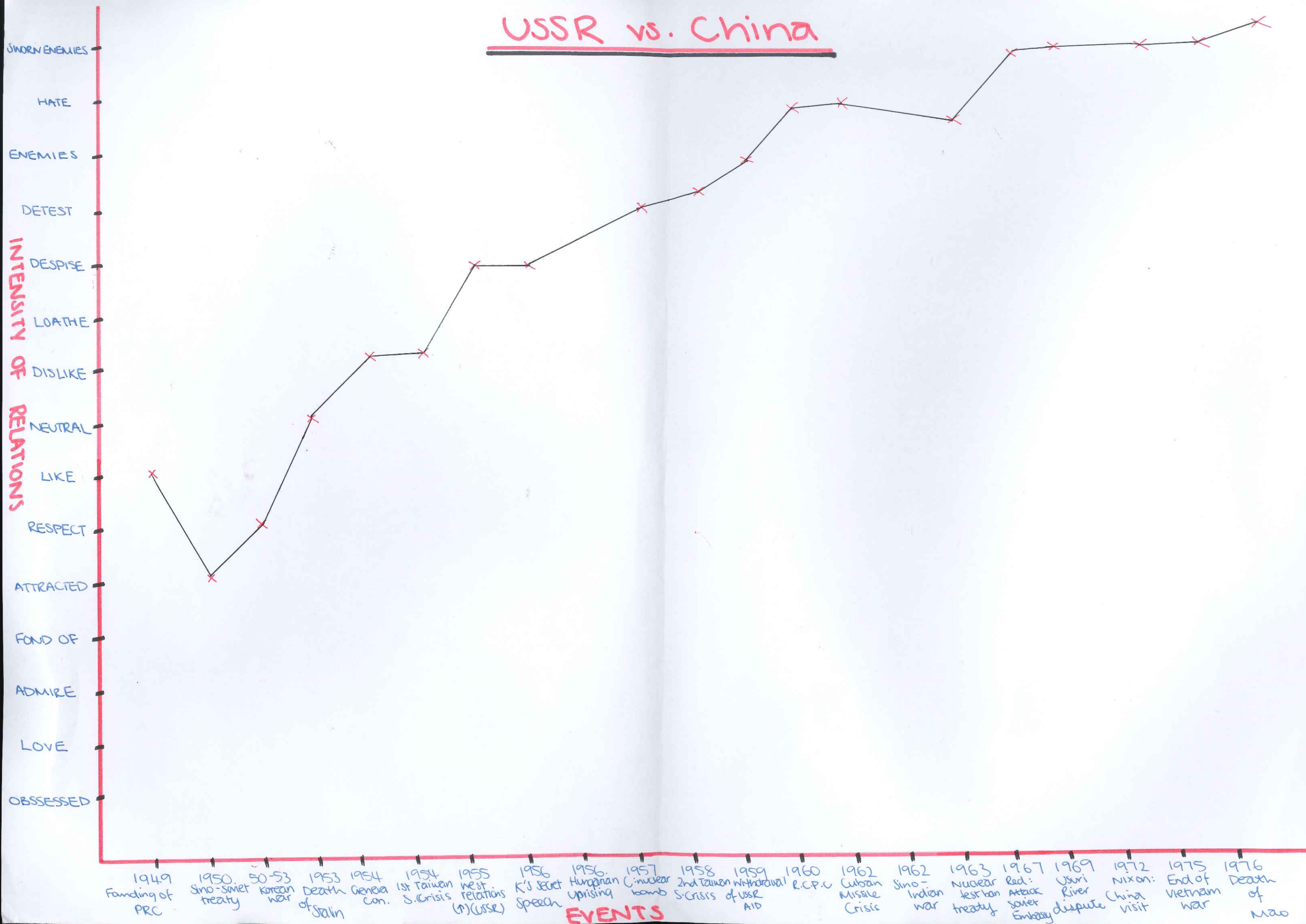
Nuclear War Imminent.



- Founding of the PRC 1949
- Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance 1950
- Korea War 1950-53
- Geneva Conference 1954
- First Taiwan Strait Crisis 1954
- Khrushchev attempt to normalize relations with the West 1955
- Khrushchev Secret Speech 1956
- Hungarian Uprising 1956
- China Obtains Nuclear Bomb 1957
- Second Taiwan Strait Crisis 1958
- Official withdrawal of Soviet aid 1959
- Romanian Communist Party Congress 1960
- Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
- Sino-Indian War 1962
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963
- Red Guard Attack Soviet Embassy 1967
- Ussuri River Dispute 1969
- Nixon visits China 1972
- Vietnam War Ends 1975
- Mao Dies 1976

EVENTS

USSR vs. China



Friendship/ Some way of counting

Best friends

Friends

Indifferent/Acquaintance

Friends outwardly
Enemies inwardly

Hand on the
button

Mortal
Foe

X Sino-Soviet
Treaty

X Korean War

X Founding of
PRC

X Stalin's death

X Geneva
Conference

X Khrushchev's
Secret
Speech

X First
Taiwan
Strait
Crisis

X Hungarian
Uprising

X Second
Taiwan
Strait
Crisis

X Official
Withdrawal
of
Soviet Aid

X Romanian
Communist
Party
Congress

X CMC
+
Sino-Indian
War

X Nuclear
Test
Ban
Treaty

X Khrushchev attempts
to normalize
relations with
the West

X Red guard
attacks
Soviet
Embassy

X China
obtains
Nuclear
Bomb

X Ussuri
River
Dispute

X Nixon
visits
China

X Vietnam
War
ends

X Mao's
death

1949

1950

1953

1954

1955 1956

1958

1960

1962

1963

1967

1969

1970

1972

1975

1976

Time
/year

Founding of PRC:

Supported by USSR
However, Mao ignored much of advice and direction from USSR during WWII.
USSR only agreed to help after Chiang condemned their actions.

Sino-Soviet Treaty

Signs of alliance and friendship between the 2 countries
Soviet guidance in economic development.

Korean War

Arising tensions between the 2 countries.
USSR did not assist North Korea or China during the war.

Stalin's Death

Stalin's Death slightly improved relations until Khrushchev's post-Stalin policies irritated Mao.

General Conference

Slight improvements as both managed to support one another on issues of conflicts such as the Vietnam division.

First Taiwan Strait Crisis

Light shown on USSR unwillingness to assist China in her conflicts

Khrushchev's Speech

~~the~~ Damaged peer relations further when Mao chose to disagree with Khrushchev.

Hungarian Uprising

China acting as a mediator hurt relations.
China appeared to try to take USSR's seat as Big Brother of Communism

Second Taiwan Strait Crisis

Showed USSR's unwillingness even more. Mao sees weakness in Khrushchev and the USSR due to nuclear scare.

Official Withdrawal of Soviet Aid

Damaged relations further.
Mao can no longer trust USSR
Mao blamed USSR for GLP's failure

Romanian Communist Party Congress

China and USSR takes turns to insult one another.
Khrushchev denounces China with an 80 page letter

CMC + Sino-Indian War

Both took turns to criticize their international conflicts.

Both break off relations

Mao criticized Khrushchev on his actions in CMC
USSR sided with India during the Sino-India war.

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Mao saw that Khrushchev failed to attack USA during the conference.

Direct attempts to monopolize nuclear weaponry angered Mao.

Mao publish 9 letters criticizing Khrushchev's leadership.

Red Guard attacks Soviet Embassy

Beginning of rising tensions that turn to conflict.

Due to the ideological split, the Red Guard attacked the Soviet Embassy as part of their movement.

China gains Nuclear Bomb

Puts China on equal terms with USSR.
Both sides now tread on thin ice.

Ussuri River Dispute

In a series of border conflicts, USSR wiped off Chinese names on the Eastern map and replaced them with Russian names.

Both sides prepare themselves for nuclear war.
USSR only gives in after USSR is given advice by West.

Khrushchev attempts with West

Seen as a betrayal from within USSR and China.
Tensions still arise

Nixon ~~visit~~ visits China

China now saw USSR as the ultimate enemy and not the West.
China sought ~~re~~ rapprochement with USA to confront USSR.

Vietnam War Ends

Ends all form of collaboration USSR had with China.
China accused USSR as the enemy of world revolution.
Vietnam becomes pro-Soviet.

Mao's Death

Gang of Four defeated
Cultural Revolution comes to end
Deng comes to power.
Ends all form of ideological roots from USSR.