

The image is a pixelated, low-resolution illustration of a school building. The building is white with a central tower and a red roof. There are two large, dark green trees in the foreground. The sky is blue. The text is written in a yellow, cursive font at the bottom of the image.

*The Lives and Times  
of the  
American School Kikungshan*







*American School Kikungshan  
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# American School Kikungshan

## 1890–1899 Pioneer Beginnings

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
<b>World Events</b>	Japan builds industries, joins global trade	Famine in Russia	First automatic telephone switchboard	Henry Ford builds his first automobile	Swede Sven Hedin explores Tibet	Marconi invents radio telegraphy	First modern Olympic Games (Athens)	R. Ross discovers malaria bacillus	Count von Zeppelin builds his airship	First manufacture of aspirin
	Japan becomes constitutional monarchy	Beginnings of wireless telegraphy	Prince Ito becomes Premier of Japan	World Exhibition in Chicago	Japanese troops in Korea	Cuban Revolution. Spanish - American War (1895-1898)	Beginning of Klondike gold rush	Spanish-American War ends Spanish empire	Paris metro opens	First magnetic recording of sound
<b>China Events</b>		Two Swedish missionaries killed near Hankow		Foreign powers patrol Chinese waters	Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) China loses Formosa & Port Arthur (present day Vladivostok) to Japan		China forced to cede Treaty Ports to Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. Foreign military and business presence grows.	Russia occupies Port Arthur in north China	Young Emperor Kuang Hsu decrees reforms to modernize education, government, post office. Empress Dowager rescinds reforms	Extra-territoriality.  Foreign citizens living in Treaty Ports in China not subject to Chinese law
		Qing Dynasty rules through Empress Dowager Cixi. Emperor Kuang Hsu in seclusion. (2000 years of dynastic rule end 1911). Protestant missionary work in China 1807-1890 British (Morrison, Taylor) and American (Bridgeman)			Sun Yat-sen forms movement to reform feudalism Flees to Japan			Germany occupies Tsingtao (known later for German style beer)		
<b>ASK Events</b>	Lutheran mission pioneer Daniel Nelson and family arrive in China from Iowa	Most Protestant mission work restricted to large cities and ports	Norwegian, Swedish, German, British, and American missionaries expand efforts to inland China	Protestant presence dramatically increases. Protestant missionaries in China numbered 200 in 1864 and 1300 in 1890.	Foreign protection is provided not only to missionaries but often times to Chinese converts as well	Christian missions pioneer new social services for Chinese like orphanages, hospitals, co-ed schools	Early Christian message usually presented in Western context with Western music, dress, and architecture	Christian literature now widely available in Chinese language (Bibles, stories, tracts, public health)	New roads, railroads, ports, and steamboats offer easier access to formerly inaccessible inland mission fields	Anti-Christian, anti-foreign sentiments grow with increased foreign presence. Imperial policies hostile.













# American School Kikungshan

## 1900–1909 Building at Kikungshan

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	
World Events	First flight of Zeppelin	U.S. President McKinley assassinated	Teddy Roosevelt succeeds McKinley as President 	Wright Brothers first powered flight at Kitty Hawk 	New York City Subway opens	Norway separates from Sweden 	Kellogg's starts selling Corn Flakes	Kodak sells Brownie cameras for \$1.00	Ford introduces Model T mass produced 	Japan's Prince Ito is assassinated	
	Boer War in South Africa 1899- 1902	Queen Victoria of England dies			Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) Japan defeats Russia in Manchuria		Earthquake and fire devastates San Francisco	First electric washing machine		Robert Peary Reaches North Pole	
China Events	Boxer Rebellion 200 missionaries or family members die	Chinese government pays reparations to foreign powers for Boxer damage. Anti-foreign feelings grow	U.S. passes Chinese Exclusion Act reflecting growing anti-Chinese sentiment in America	British troops invade Tibet. Occupy Lhasa Force trade and political concessions despite Chinese opposition	Foreign business interests grow in China with military protection. British, American, French, German, biggest	Traditional Chinese Civil Service ends Is replaced with more merit based system testing modern skills	Chinese boycott American trade to protest anti-Chinese domestic policy in US	Chinese population estimated at 400 million in 1900 will grow to 1.3 billion by end of century	3 year old Pu Yi becomes Emperor of China. Empress Dowager maintains power as regent through 1911	 Pu Yi	
	Foreign troops seize Peking to quell rebellion										
ASK Events	Hauge Synod forms school for missionary children Fancheng, Hupeh 1901-1906							No classes 1907-1910			
	No missionary presence in Honan Province due to Boxer Rebellion	Heat and disease on China's plains and coast prompt search for healthy retreat	Kikungshan land bought by Nelson and Daehlin for summer retreat for mission families	 Kikungtoa (The Rooster's comb)	Houses built, trees planted. Stone church built by Nelson, Martinson, Stokke	 Early mission family homes Kikungshan (Rooster Mtn.)	 Church built beside spring on Kikungshan in 1903				







# American School Kikungshan

1910-1919 At Home on Rooster Mountain

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
World Events	Mexican Revolution	Roald Amundsen reaches South Pole	 <p>WHITE STAR LINE TITANIC The Queen of the Ocean</p>	Woodrow Wilson becomes 28th U.S. President	<p>World War I (1914-1918)</p> <p>65 million men mobilized, 9 million dead, 22 million wounded</p> <p>Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey) vs. Allies (England, France, Russia joined by Japan, Italy, and U.S.A)</p>					U.S. Prohibition begins and lasts until 1923
	Japan annexes Korea	Standard Oil Company is forced to break up	Arizona, New Mexico become U.S. states		Panama Canal opens	 <p>The trenches</p>		<p>Russian Revolution and Civil War (1917-1920)</p> <p>Bolsheviks establish communist state. Czarist Russian comes to an end.</p>		
China Events	China officially abolishes slavery	Republican Revolution breaks out. Qing dynasty (1644-1911) overthrown. Sun Yat-sen returns to China to lead reform.	<p>Six-year-old Emperor Pu Yi resigns.</p> <p>Chinese Republic proclaimed</p> 	<p>Japan grows as world economic and military power. Negotiates with Western powers for special rights in Asia</p> 	<p>Twenty-one Demands presented to China by Japan</p> 	<p>University intellectuals gain influence. Anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist feelings run high</p>	<p>Republic President Yuan Shikai tries to reestablish monarchy. Rebellion ensues. Republic disintegrates</p>	<p>British trade in opium officially ended in China</p>	<p>Worldwide influenza epidemic. 22 million perish worldwide.</p>	<p>Warlord Chin controls Honan. (Kikung palace below)</p> 
	Infanticide of newborn Chinese girls still common							<p>Regional warlords control much of China (1917-1927)</p> 		
ASK Events	<p>American Lutheran Mission holds school in Netland home in Kioshan, Honan. Hauge Synod school in Oscar Wold home in Fancheng.</p>		<p>American Lutheran Mission leaves Kikungshan for Hankow, then Sinyang, then Kikungshan. Hauge to Shanghai then to Fancheng</p>		<p>ASK on Kikungshan with Agnes Kittlesby first principal</p>	<p>First ASK high school graduation. Nora Nelson &amp; Amanda Netland</p>	<p>First ASK building dedicated on Kikungshan</p>	<p>ASK enrollment 33 students in 1917</p>	<p>No electricity or central furnace yet at ASK</p>	<p>ASK enrollment 53 students in 1919</p>
		<p>Warlord violence forces evacuation of inland missions to port cities</p>	<p>Most missionaries return to inland stations</p>	<p>ALM and Hauge form Unity School on Kikungshan</p>	<p>Unity School moves to Sinyang teacher is Mina (Nold) Hellestad</p>	<p>Daniel Nelson plans and oversees ASK school construction</p> 				

# American School Kikungshan












## 1920 -1929 Tumultuous Years

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
World Events	League of Nations established in Geneva to provide forum to avoid another "War to end all wars"		Insulin first given to diabetic patients	Tokyo earthquake kills 120,000	German Airship Z-R-3 crosses Atlantic	F. Scott Fitzgerald "The Great Gatsby" published	Airship "Norge" flies over North Pole	Charles Lindbergh flies across Atlantic	First scheduled TV broadcast (New York)	"Black Friday" Worldwide depression begins
		Lenin introduces New Economic Policy in Russia	Mussolini forms Fascist regime in Italy	French army occupies Ruhr area in Germany	Adolf Hitler writes "Mein Kampf"	Hindenburg becomes Chancellor of Germany	Hirohito succeeds to throne as Emperor of Japan		Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin	Max Theiler develops yellow fever vaccine
China Events	Earthquake in China kills 200,000	Formation of Chinese Communist Party by Mao Tse-tung	Sun Yat-sen named President of Republic of China in Canton	Chiang Kai-shek studies military tactics in Moscow	Rival warlords fight for local power throughout China. General Chin ("Big Man Chin") controls Honan	Sun Yat-sen dies of cancer in Peking	Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang joins forces with Mao Tse-tung's Communists to fight warlords and to unify China	Kuomintang breaks with Communists	Chiang becomes President of Western allied Republic of China	Famine in North China
	Mao Tse-tung and international Marxists meet in Shanghai			Chinese Communist Party has only 432 members	Chinese strikers fired on by British and Japanese troops	Chiang marries Mei Ling Soong	Foreigners flee war and anti-foreign uprisings		Foreigners return	Communist Red Army active throughout China
ASK Events	 ASK has 70 students in 1921		Kikungshan relatively peaceful until Jan. of 1927. Students include Lutheran, Covenant, Baptist, Free Methodist, Presbyterian, Mennonite, and Christian & Missionary Alliance students as well. Swedish School opens on Kikungshan in 1920.			Clemens Granskou named new ASK Principal	ASK enrollment 90 students in 1925 and 103 in 1926	Jan-March of '27 ASK evacuated to Hankow, then to Shanghai, then closed. Most families return to America	ASK classes held for a few students at Erik Sovik home at Luther Seminary in Shekow	ASK home again at Kikungshan
	Roy Thelander new ASK Principal	More homes are added along with tennis courts and pool	Classroom building constructed on Kikungshan			Agnes Kittlesby dies in Hankow, is buried on Kikungshan	Missionary Daniel Nelson killed by stray bullet in Sinyang			Palmer Anderson named new ASK Principal



# American School Kikungshan








## 1940-1949 The War Years

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>World Events</b>	Ernest Hemingway "For Whom the Bells Toll"						Nuremberg Tribunal convicts 13 Nazis for war crimes	Transistor invented. Miniature electronics soon follow.	Ghandi assassinated in newly independent India.	N.A.T.O. Treaty signed
	World War II (1939-1945) Germany invades Poland (1939). France and Britain declare war. Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, and France invaded by Germany (1940). Germany invades Russia and lands in N. Africa (1941). Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and US enters war (1941). Japan invades Burma. U.S. wins Pacific battles. Germany crushed in Russia. Allies invade Italy (1942-43). D-Day landings in Normandy. Bombing of Germany. German surrender (1944). Americans invade Okinawa and drop A-bomb. Japan surrender (1945)						Foreign nationals released from Japanese camps 1945	Kon-Tiki voyage to Polynesia by Norwegian Thor Hyerdahl		Marshall Plan in place in war torn Europe
<b>China Events</b>	Japan invades Indo-China to expand their "Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere"	U.S. gives massive financial aid and military equipment to Nationalist government to counter Japanese power in region	Nationalists, Communists unite against Japanese (1937-1945)	U.S. repeals Chinese Exclusion Act	Communists most active in north and northeast China	Fighting between Nationalists and Communists North China	U.S. tries to settle Nationalist, Communist dispute	U.S. military stationed in China leaves		People's Republic of China proclaimed in Peking
			Japan takes Hong Kong and The Philippines	China agrees to stationing U.S. troops in China to fight Japan	Nationalist stronghold in western China. Capital is Chung King		Chinese Civil War (1945-1949) Immediately after defeat of Japan, war resumes between Mao's Communists (backed by Russia) and Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists (backed by U.S.) Kuomintang is defeated and retreats to Taiwan.			
<b>ASK Events</b>	ASK on Cheung Chau Island, Hong Kong with 35 students and five teachers 	ASK evacuated by Selma Lindell and Gertrude Sovik. Classes Luther Academy, Wahoo, Nebraska				ASK held at Boys Middle School in compound outside west gate of Sinyang, Honan	ASK evacuates to Hankow at Lutheran Missions Home and Agency	ASK in Pokfulam, Hong Kong at Ebenezer Home for Blind Girls 	Orvis Hanson ASK Principal ('48-'49). Only tutors Esther Anderson & Lillian Lindahl ('49-'50)	



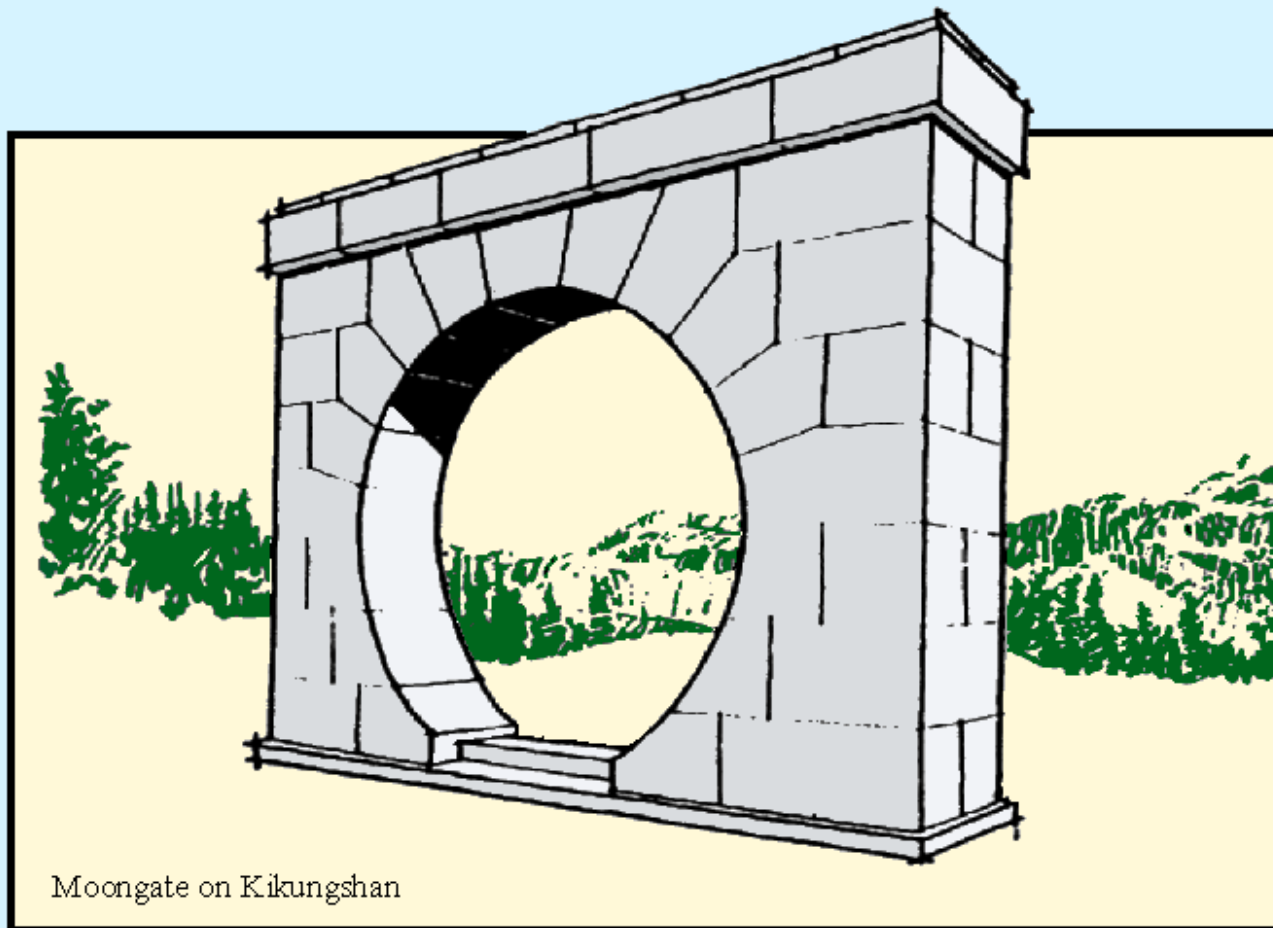
# American School Kikungshan

## 1950-1959 The Hong Kong Years

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
<b>World Events</b>		Color television first introduced (U.S.)	Queen Elizabeth II becomes Queen of England	Hillary and Tenzing climb Mt. Everest	Race segregation in U.S. struck down by Supreme Court	Boycott by Blacks of buses in Montgomery, Alabama	Cold War Domino Theory dominate world politics	USSR launches Sputnik satellite	Civil rights tensions in Little Rock, Arkansas	Hawaii becomes 50 <sup>th</sup> U.S. state
	Korean War (1949-1953) Korean communist forces from north invade south. U.S. intervenes for south. China intervenes for north. War ends in stalemate and partition of Korean Peninsula.				Report says cigarettes cause cancer	Disneyland and first McDonald's restaurant open	Egypt seizes Suez Canal			Fidel Castro overthrows Batista in Cuba
<b>China Events</b>	Agrarian Law (land reform) period of terror	Thought Reform campaigns 	Korean War kills 1.8 million Koreans. Intervention costs China 1 million lives.	First Chinese cooperatives set up. The beginning of agrarian and industrial communes. Initial Western Christian and international reaction to Chinese Communists is positive due to land reform, literacy programs, medical services ("barefoot doctors"), equality of women and suppression of government corruption, opium, and prostitution. Land redistribution costs the lives of millions of Chinese landlords.			Results of China's first Five Year Plan (1953-57) do not meet goals.	In Mao's Great Leap Forward, thirty million die in famines and natural disasters	Economy divided into village based economic units producing all basic goods including iron in backyard smelters	
	China invades Tibet	Red China receives aid from USSR	Millions of landlords, intellectuals, and Chinese Christians killed	All government planning centralized in Beijing	Sino-Indian treaty of non-aggression	Communist Party members dominate society	Private industry abolished in China	Communist Party purged. 		
<b>ASK Events</b>	Tutorship School opened in "ASK House" in Tao Fong Shan, Hong Kong (1950-1953)	Last official ASK high school graduation.  Charlotte Gronseth & Estelle Lee the only graduates	Lillian Landahl tutors former ASK students half-time, then goes on furlough. No replacement teacher found. 	Six missionary mothers teach classes to ASK students in their homes in the Hong Kong area.  Many missionary families from China return to U.S. or are reassigned to Japan, Taiwan, or Philippines	Home board authorizes purchase of station wagon to transport students to Kowloon schools, Hong Kong. 					







Moongate on Kikungshan

*Inscription*

THROUGH THIS GATE AND IN DISTANT PARTS OF CHINA, FAR FROM HOME AND COUNTRY, ARE THE DEEP FOOTPRINTS AND WONDERFUL MEMORIES OF "ASK" (AMERICAN SCHOOL KIKUNGSHAN). ALSO ASLEEP HERE LIE SOME OF THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS. THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED PROFOUND FRIENDSHIPS WITH THE PEOPLE OF XINYANG AND JIGONG.

*THIS MOONGATE WAS BUILT THROUGH THE COOPERATIVE EFFORTS OF XINYANG AND JIGONG PEOPLE AND ASK ALUMNI IN HONOR OF THE FRIENDSHIPS BETWEEN CHINESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLE.*

*MOONGATE GROUNDBREAKING ---- 1992      DEDICATION ---- 1998*