The May 30th massacre in the English concession of Shanghai and the May 30th movement that followed not only altered China for the few months in nineteen twenty-five when tensions were highest; but Chinese social, political, and economy policy was also guided by it. This highly controversial experience set into effect a significant battle between England and Japan, imperialist powers, and many of the Chinese who had experienced the imperialist policies that preceded the massacre, the violence of the massacre, and the tumultuous repercussions. Through the accounts of several Chinese students, scholars, and politicians, the murder of many of it's youth confirmed the dangers of imperialism and Chinese government disinterested and passivity toward the pleas for equality among all Chinese, especially along class lines. The imperialist powers, on the other hand, viewed the murders as a necessary measure to maintain control of their primarily commercial interests. Their accounts of the massacre, much less intense than Chinese narratives, were remorseful. However, they entirely disagreed with the political action behind the demonstration that provoked the massacre and the rebellion that followed among many of the underground Chinese political groups and among the general populace. Rooted in the divisive nature of the situation, the accounts from English media and scholarly sources greatly differed from the stories told by Chinese media and scholars. Undeniably, the level of turmoil that evolved from this incident proved to not only predict the future political giants of China but it also determined foreign relations and accordingly, the path of Modern China.