



The Impact of
Communism
in China

Mao Zedong, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, &
Tiananmen Square

Standards

SS7H3 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia leading to the 21st century.

d. Describe the impact of Communism in China in terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square.

Part 1: Mao's Rise to Power

Somebody:

Type here:

Wanted to:

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But:

Type here:

So:

Type here:

Part 2: Match the terms and their definitions (write the number that matches the term)

Terms:

- _____ Great Leap Forward
- _____ Cultural Revolution
- _____ Communism
- _____ Tiananmen Square Incident

Definitions:

1. A group of Chinese students protested for a more democratic government, but they were silenced by the Chinese government
2. Mao created a program that promised to help China become a modern country that he believed would help China
3. Mao used this program to force China to become a modern country and used the Red Guard
4. a political movement that started in 1966 and ended in 1976. It was a class war between the public and the

Organizer:



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Cultural

Nationalism

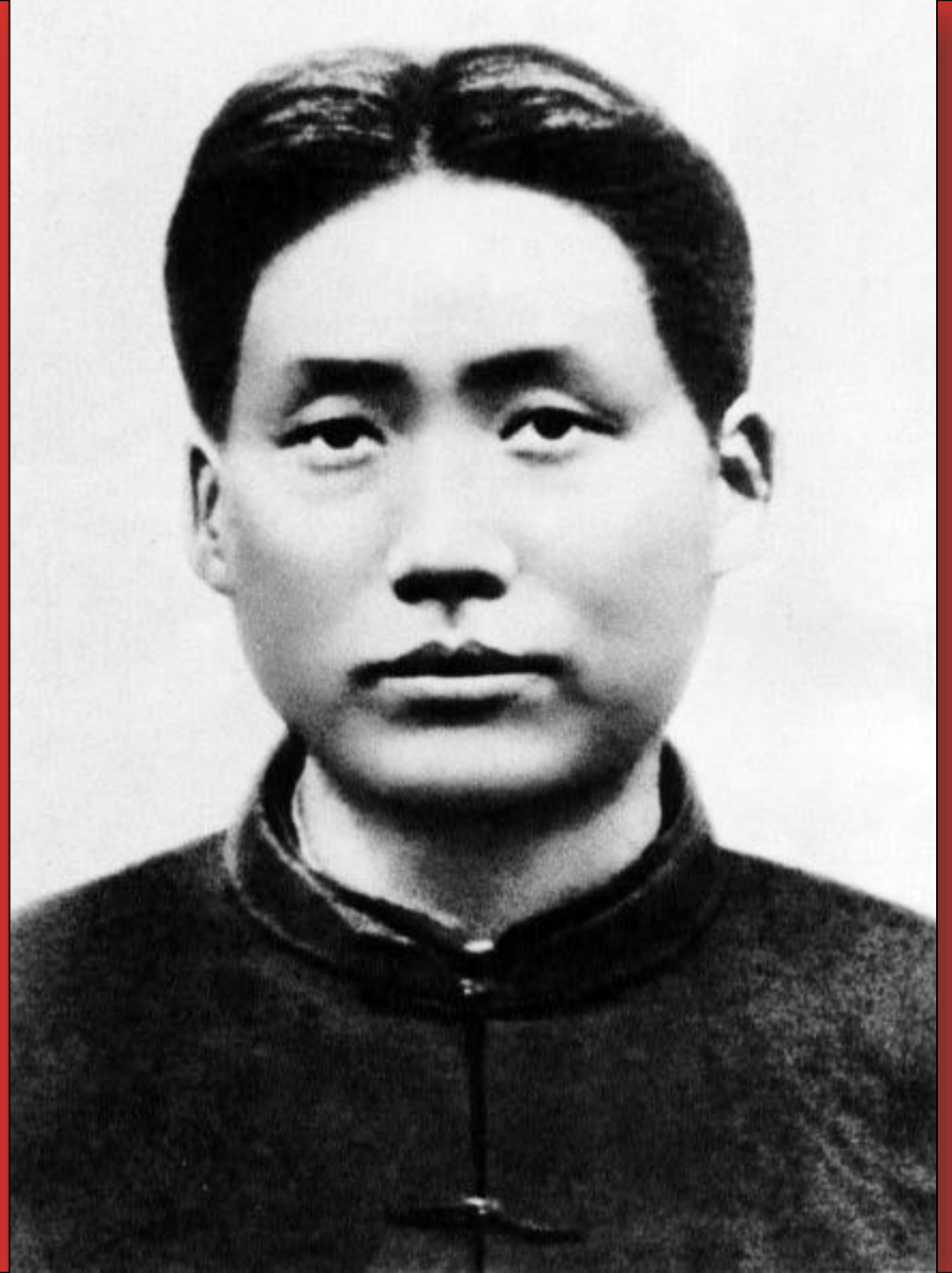
- In 1911, a group of nationalists had taken over China.
 - The Chinese Nationalist Party was able to overthrow the Qing Dynasty, which had been in power since the 1600s.
- Unfortunately, the new government was failing to provide for the Chinese people and many were living in poverty.
- Many Chinese were angry and became interested in the Communist Revolution in Russia.
- Communism is a political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs. This sounded good to all of the poor Chinese that were suffering.

Communist Party

- In 1921, a group of young men met in Shanghai to form the first Chinese Communist Party, headed by Mao Zedong.
 - The party promised to improve peasants' living conditions and won the support of many Chinese people.
- A civil war soon began between the Nationalists and Mao's communist followers.
- In 1933, Mao led over 600,000 people on the Long March through the mountains for over 6,000 miles to avoid being captured by the nationalist government.

"Revolution is not a dinner party, nor an essay, nor a painting, nor a piece of embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another."

~Mao Zedong 1927





The Long March



Mao Zedong 1935

People's Republic

- The Communists and Nationalists had to call a truce during WWII as both were fighting to keep the Japanese out of China.
- The civil war continued from 1946 to 1949, until the Communists, now called the Red Army, took control of China's government.
 - On October 1, 1949, Mao declared the creation of the People's Republic of China, a communist country.
- Mao was appointed head of China's government and had almost complete control over China.
 - He became popular with many Chinese people when he took land from wealthy citizens and gave it to peasants.
 - He wanted to improve living conditions for the poor.

Mao Zedong declares the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1st, 1949.



Great Leap Forward

- Mao implemented a program in 1958 to organize all farms into collectives where large communes of about 25,000 people farmed together under government supervision.
 - He believed this would speed China's economic development, so the program was called the Great Leap Forward.
- The Great Leap Forward was a disaster.
 - Chinese farmers did not like the government making all of the decisions and, because they no longer owned the land, they had little reason to work hard.
 - Droughts and floods damaged the food supply that year and made things even worse.
- As a result, about 20 million people died from 1958 to 1960 during one of the largest famines in history.

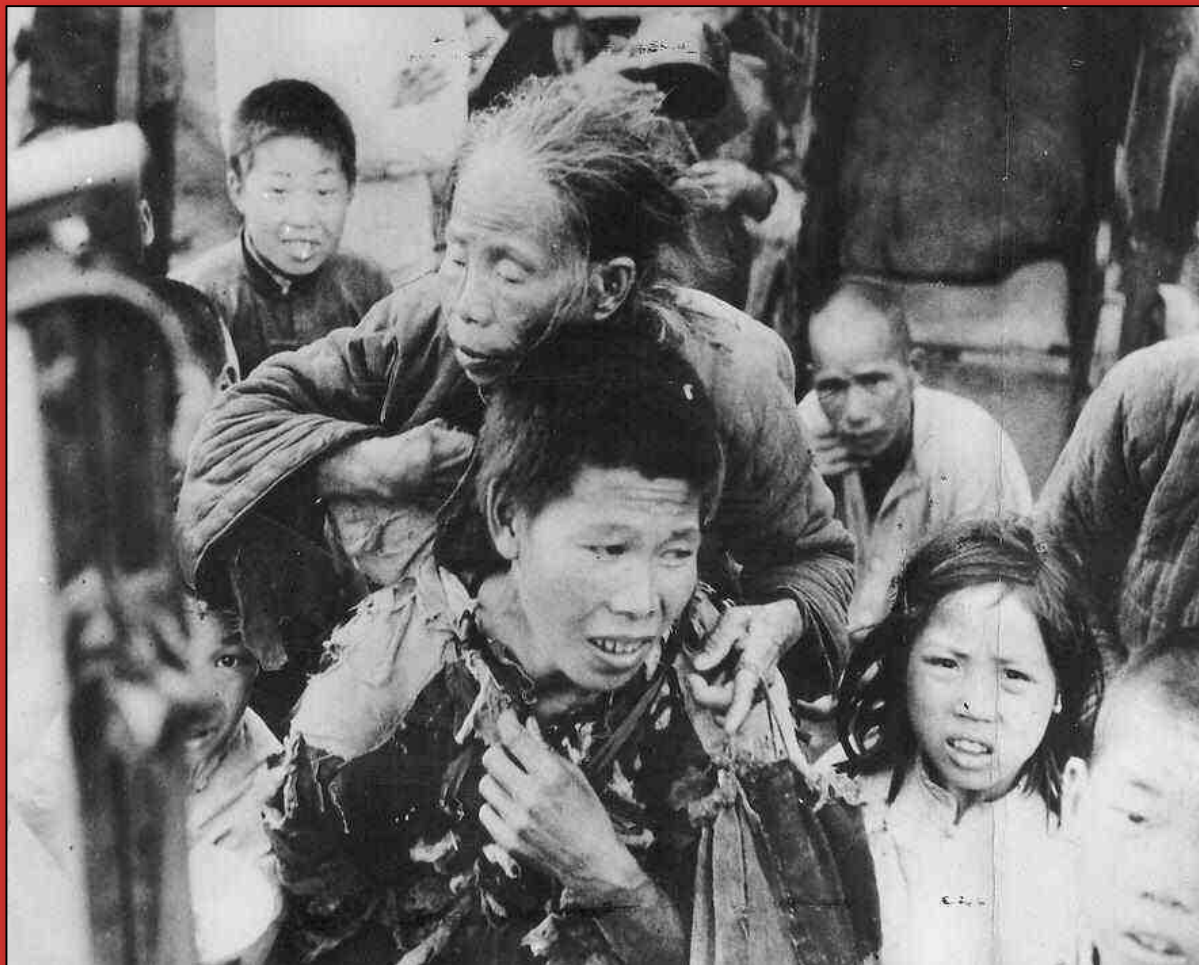
Women working together during the
Great Leap Forward.



Collective Farming 1959



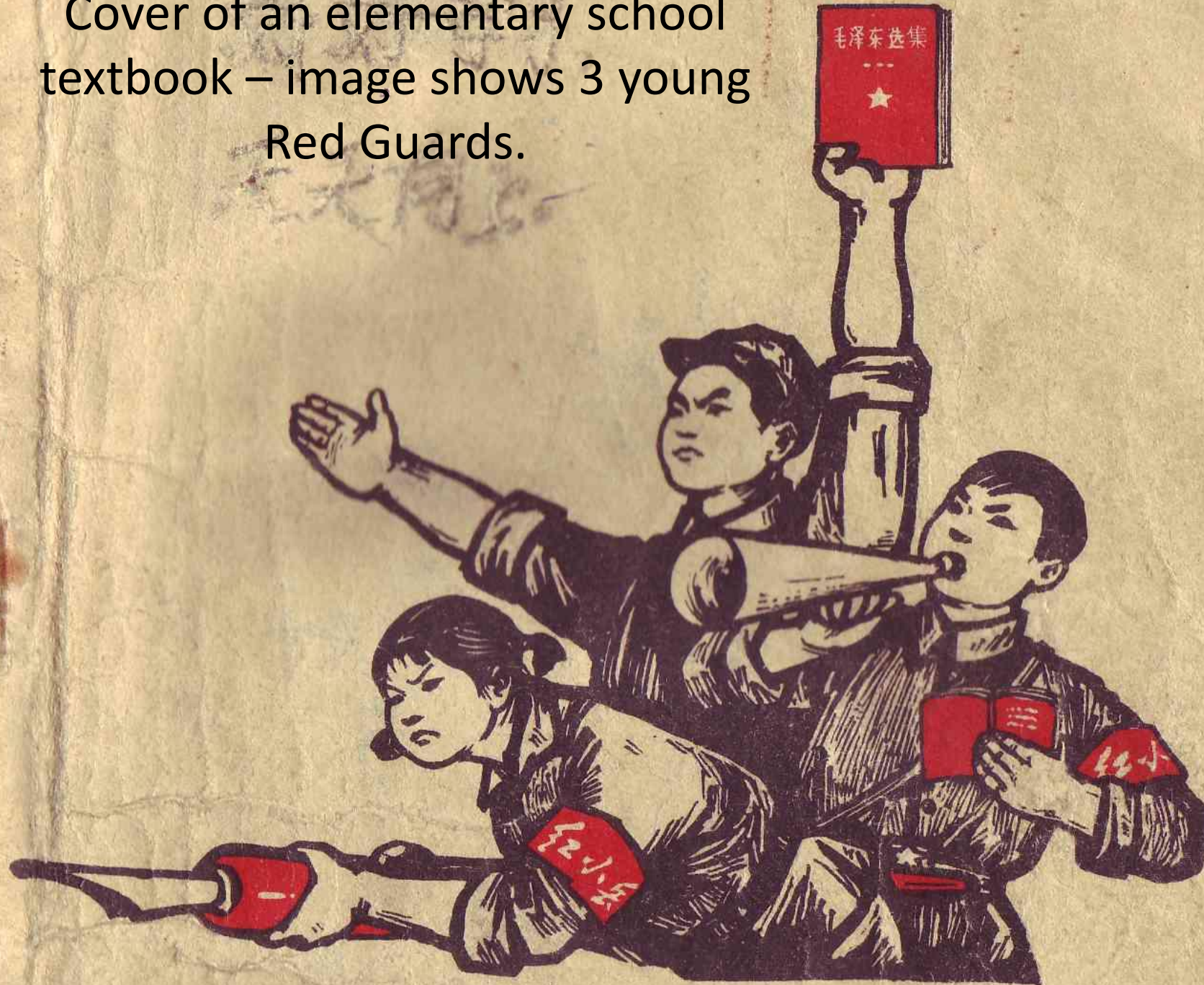
The Great Famine



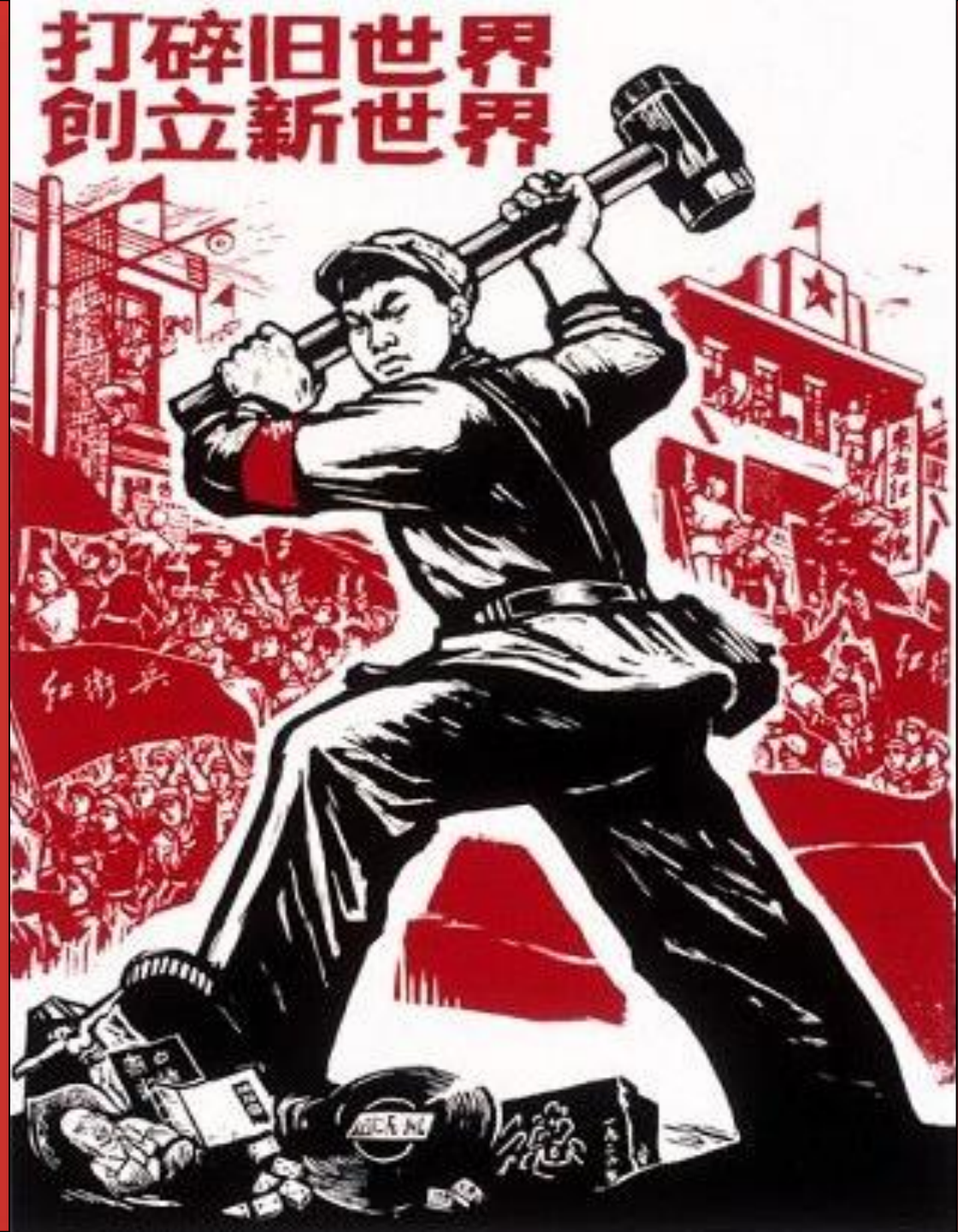
Cultural Revolution

- The failures of the Great Leap forward made many Chinese lose confidence in Mao's leadership.
- In response, Mao created the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to stop all opposition to the Chinese Communist Party.
 - He urged students to quit school and wage war on anyone who opposed communism.
- The students were organized into an army known as the Red Guards.
 - They attacked, imprisoned, and even killed those suspected of not agreeing with Mao.
- The Cultural Revolution created mass chaos in China for almost 10 years.
 - Many schools and factories were closed, and people were denied healthcare and transportation by the government.

Cover of an elementary school textbook – image shows 3 young Red Guards.



“Destroy the Old World”
Cultural Revolution Propaganda
Poster 1967

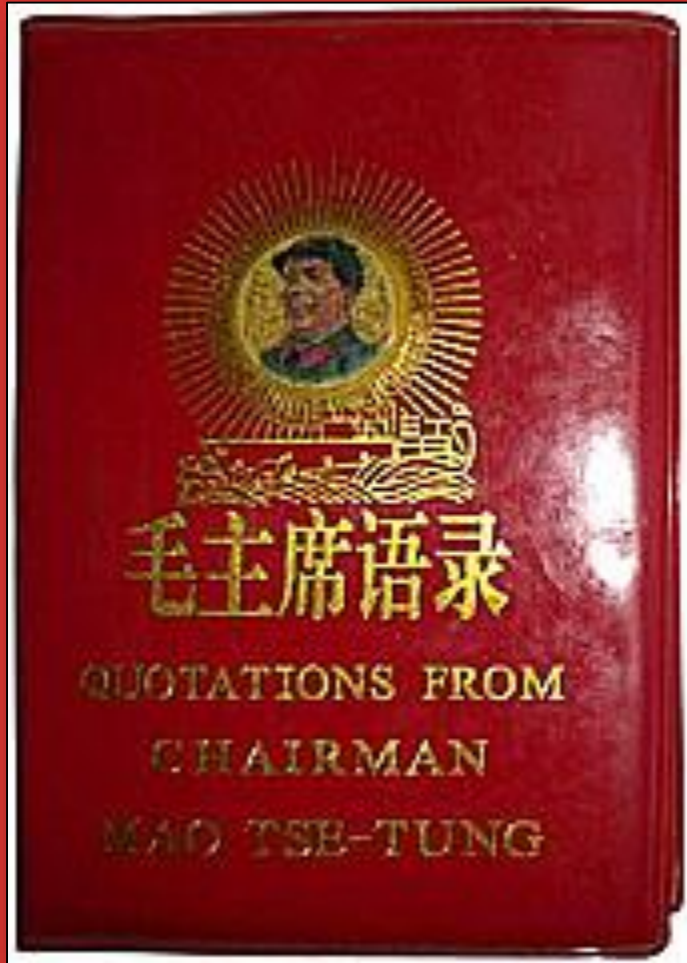


Cultural Revolution
Propaganda Poster



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Mao's The Little Red Book



This was a collection of excerpts from past speeches and publications. It was required for citizens to read, memorize, and carry this with them at all times.

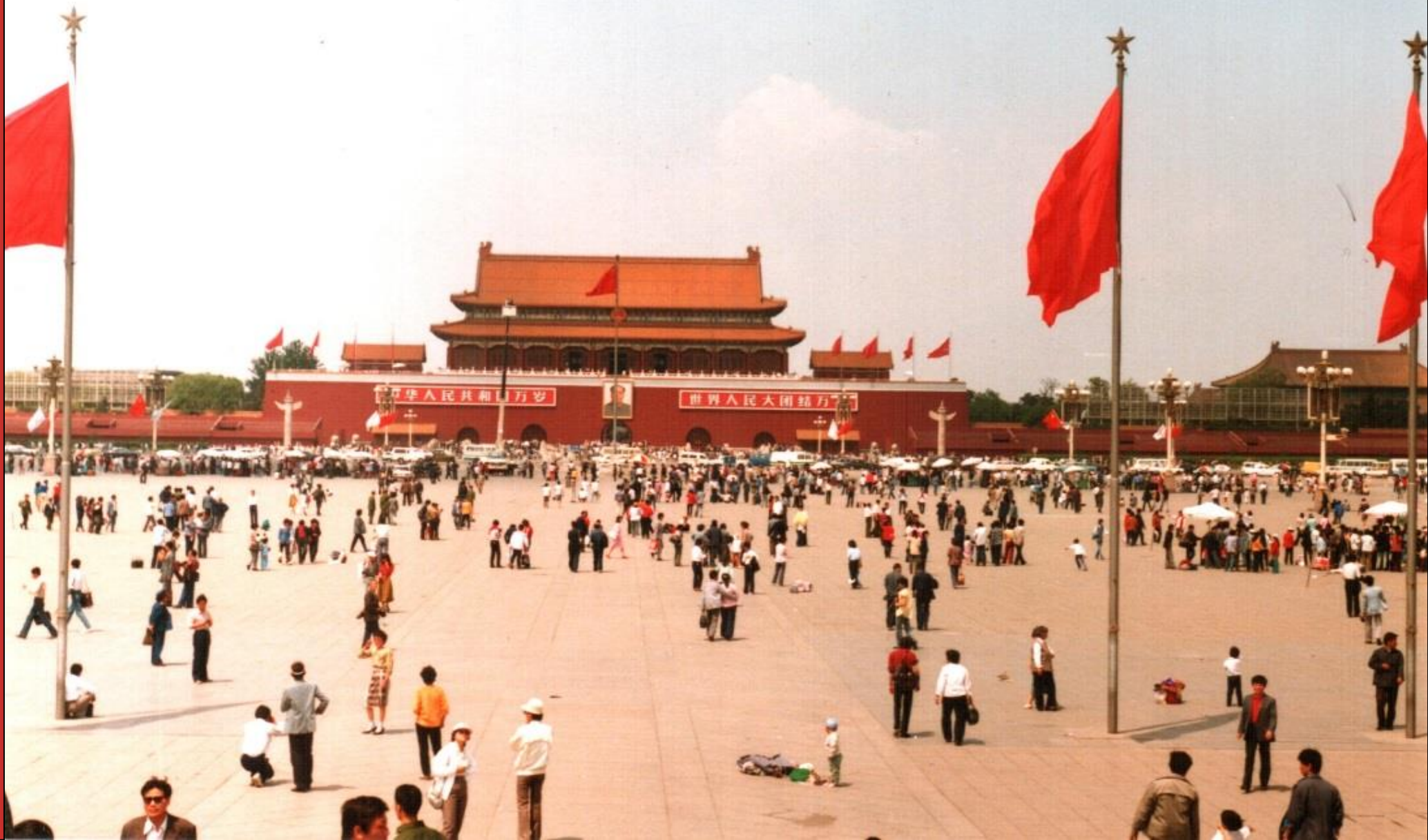
New Leader

- Mao Zedong died in 1976 and the Cultural Revolution finally ended.
- China's new leader, Deng Xiaoping, made many reforms to Mao's rules, but the government still stuck to its communist roots.
 - He began to allow farmers to own their own land and to make decisions about what they should grow.
 - He allowed some private businesses to open.
 - He opened China to foreign investments.
- Unfortunately, the Chinese people were still not given basic human rights like freedom of speech and religion or the right to a fair trial.

Tiananmen Square

- In 1989, communist governments were under siege in numerous places around the world.
- Over 10,000 Chinese students gathered to protest China's corrupt communist government in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.
 - They filled the square for seven weeks, peacefully speaking against communism and calling for a move toward democracy in China.
- On June 4, 1989, the Chinese government sent soldiers and tanks into the square, killing hundreds of innocent people.
 - Countries around the world condemned this violence and began urging China to improve the human rights of its citizens.

Tiananmen Square, Beijing 1988



1989



Tanks Rolling In...







中国人民解放军是毛泽东思想大学校



在广阔天地里茁壮成长



野营训练炼红心 永远紧跟毛主席



战无不胜的毛泽东思想照亮了革命艺术舞台!



把叛徒、内奸、工贼刘少奇永远开除出党!

Communism in China: Comprehension Check

1. Who was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party?
2. Why did peasants support Mao Zedong's Communist Party?
3. What was Mao's attempt to organize small farms into large collectives where everything was shared?
4. What was the biggest consequence of the Great Leap forward?
5. What program was designed to stop opposition to the Chinese Communist Party?
6. What was the name of the army of young people Mao used to enforce his policies in the 1960s?
7. After Mao's death in 1976, who became the leader of China?
8. Where were many peaceful protestors killed by the Chinese government in 1989?