

**“A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained & magnanimous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another.”**

**~ Mao Zedong 1927**

**What does this mean?**



# Class Struggle

- Rich
- Land/factory owners
- “Bourgeoisie”

**VS**

- Poor
- Working class
- Peasants
- “Proletariat”

**Market /  
Capitalist  
Economy**

**Command  
Economy /  
Socialism**



# **Communist Revolution**



# THE BACK STORY



# The End of Emperors

- In 1911, the last of China's royal family **lost power**.
- Over the next 15-20 years, China was in **civil war**.
- Two groups fought to control the country.



# 2 Groups Fight for Control

## Nationalist Party (KMT)

- led by Chiang Kai-shek
- wanted **democratic** gov't



## Communist Party (CCP)

- led by Mao Zedong
- wanted **communist** gov't



# Communists Revolution

- After years of civil war, the **Communist Party wins the fight for control over China** (cause) 
- In **1949, China becomes a communist nation lead by Mao Zedong** (What is it?) 
- Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist party escape to the island of Taiwan



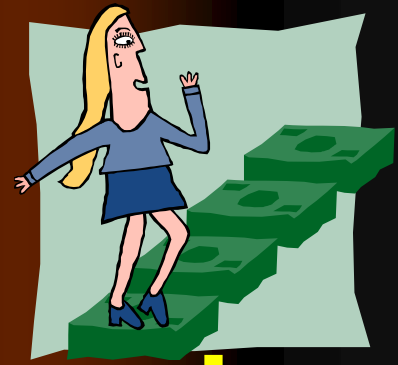



# Chairman Mao

- Mao Zedong = head of Chinese Communist party & government
- Communist party set all government rules, giving Mao Zedong complete power

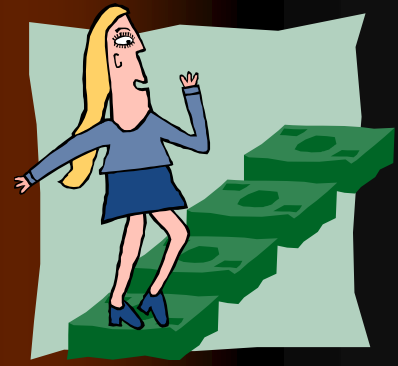



# Communism's Goal



- The goal of communism is **to make everyone as equal as possible**, to have a “classless” society (effect) 
- There is no private ownership of property (ex. land, businesses)

# Communism's Goal



- **Everything is run by the government**, like factories, schools, hospitals (effect) 
- The gov't provides jobs for everyone and pays everyone the same amount of money, no matter what their job or how well they do it

# The Chinese Communist Party . . .

- **took land** from the wealthy and gave it to the poor
- took control over China's **factories** and **businesses**, deciding what and how much should be made
- forced poor farmers to combine all their land together into group farms and work together to grow food





# Why does all this matter?

- **China is still a Communist nation today** (importance)





# **GREAT LEAP FORWARD**

**China tries to compete  
with the West**



# What is the COLD WAR?

**democratic U.S.**

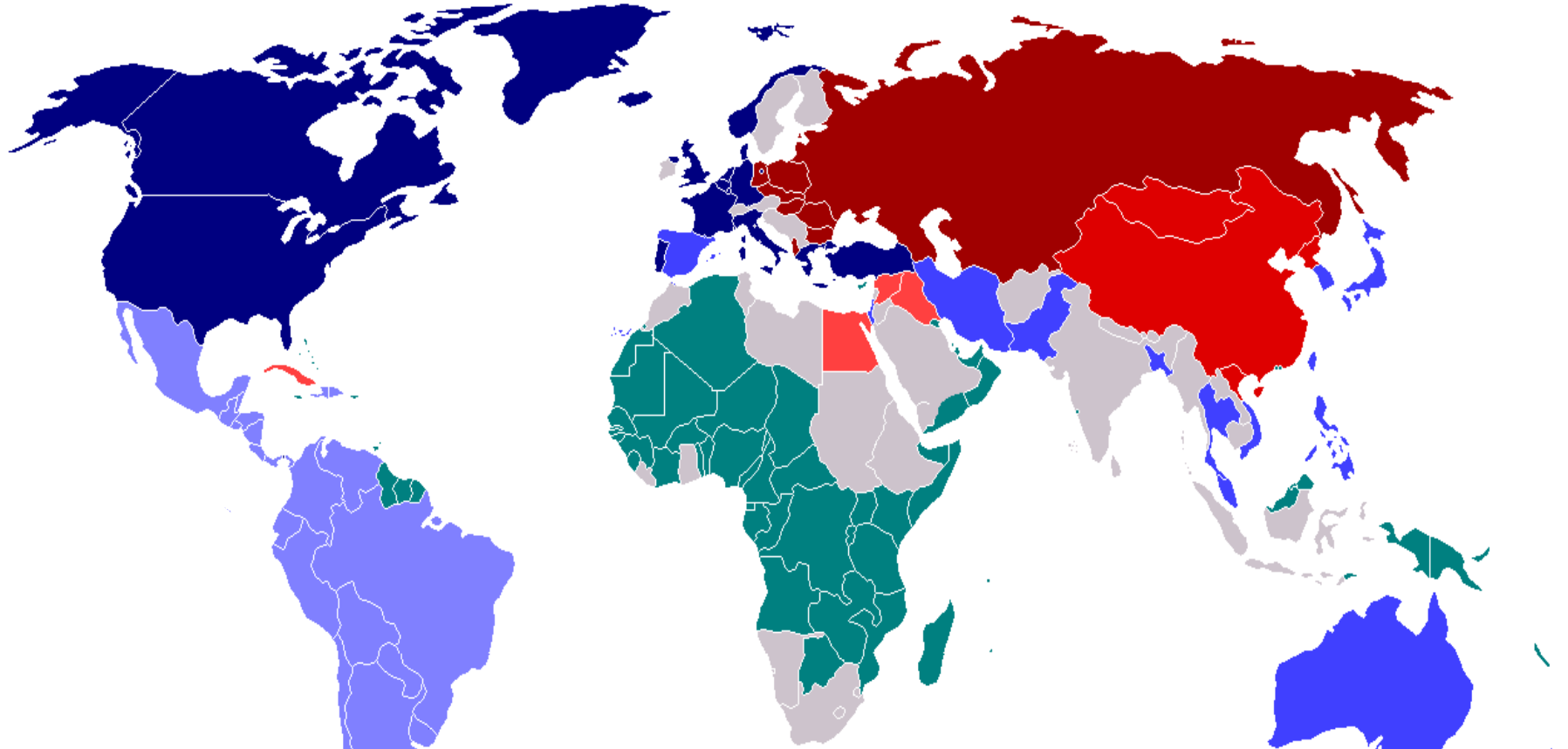
**VS.**

**communist Soviet Union**

competed with each other to  
get other countries around the  
world to support their type of

**government –  
democracy or  
communism.**

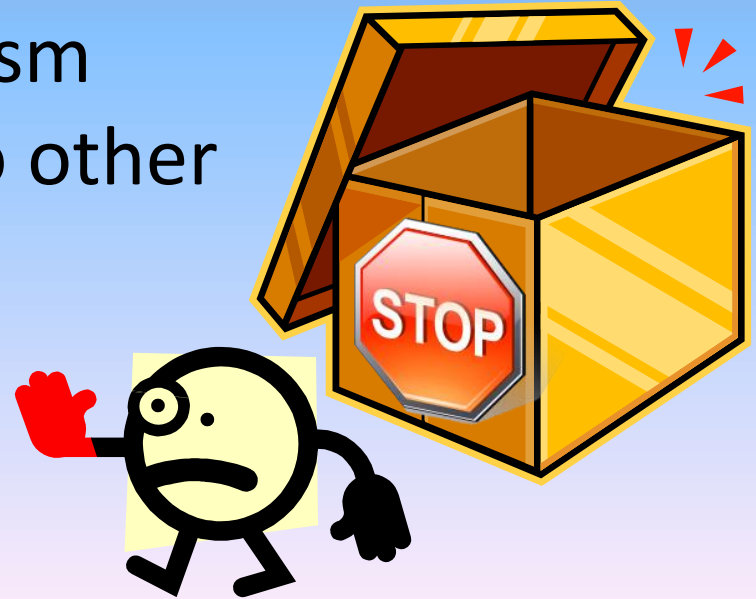
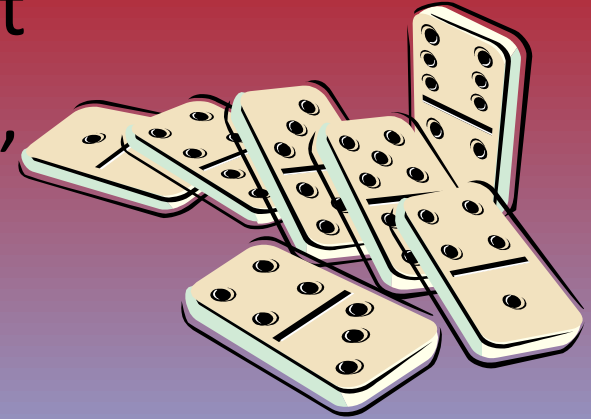




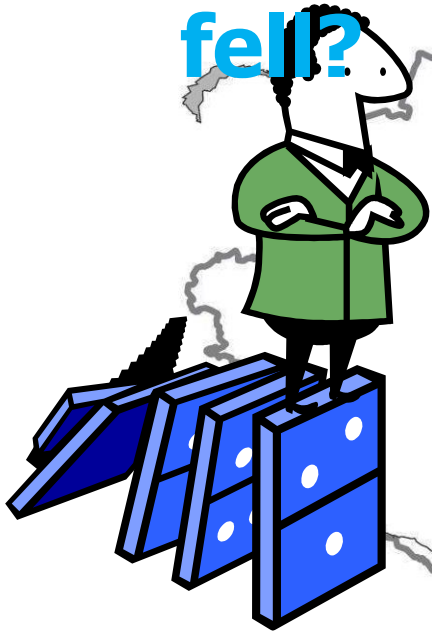
-  NATO
-  Other allies of the United States
-  Nations receiving aid from the U.S.
-  European colonies
-  Warsaw Pact
-  Socialist countries aligned with the USSR
-  Other allies of the USSR
-  Non-aligned nations

# Communism: The Cold War Threat

- **Domino Theory** - the belief that if one country fell to communism, other countries nearby would fall to communism as well, just like a row of dominos
- **Containment Policy** - U.S. plan to contain or keep communism (dominos) from spreading to other nations in Southeast Asia



How many dominos fell?



**Soviet Union (USSR)**

**CHINA**

**N. KOREA**

**S. KOREA**

**JAPAN**

**VIETNAM**

Did the U.S. contain communism?





# Great Leap Forward cont.

- **Mao thought it would help China become equal to the richer, more powerful countries in the world**

(cause)



# Great Leap Forward (1958-1961)

- A program meant **to make more farms and factories in China** (what is it?)
- The government owned and ran all farms & factories
- **Farms and factories had to make as many items as the government told them to** (what is it?)

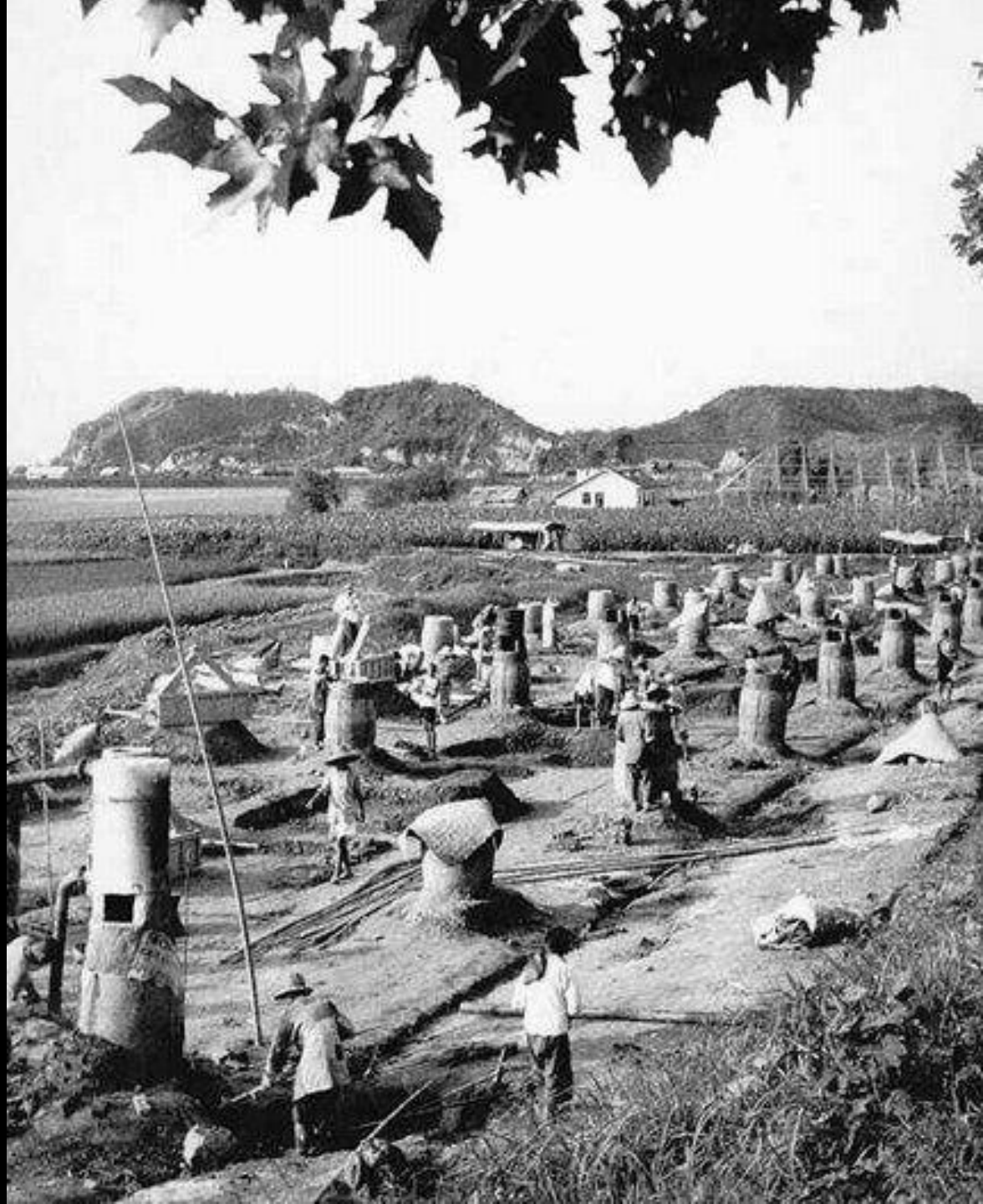


**At the beginning, commune member were able to eat for free at the commune dining hall.**





**Backyard  
furnaces in  
China  
countryside  
during the  
Great Leap  
Forward era**



# “Backyard Factories” for making metals





In the countryside, people working in the night trying to produce metal to make tools.



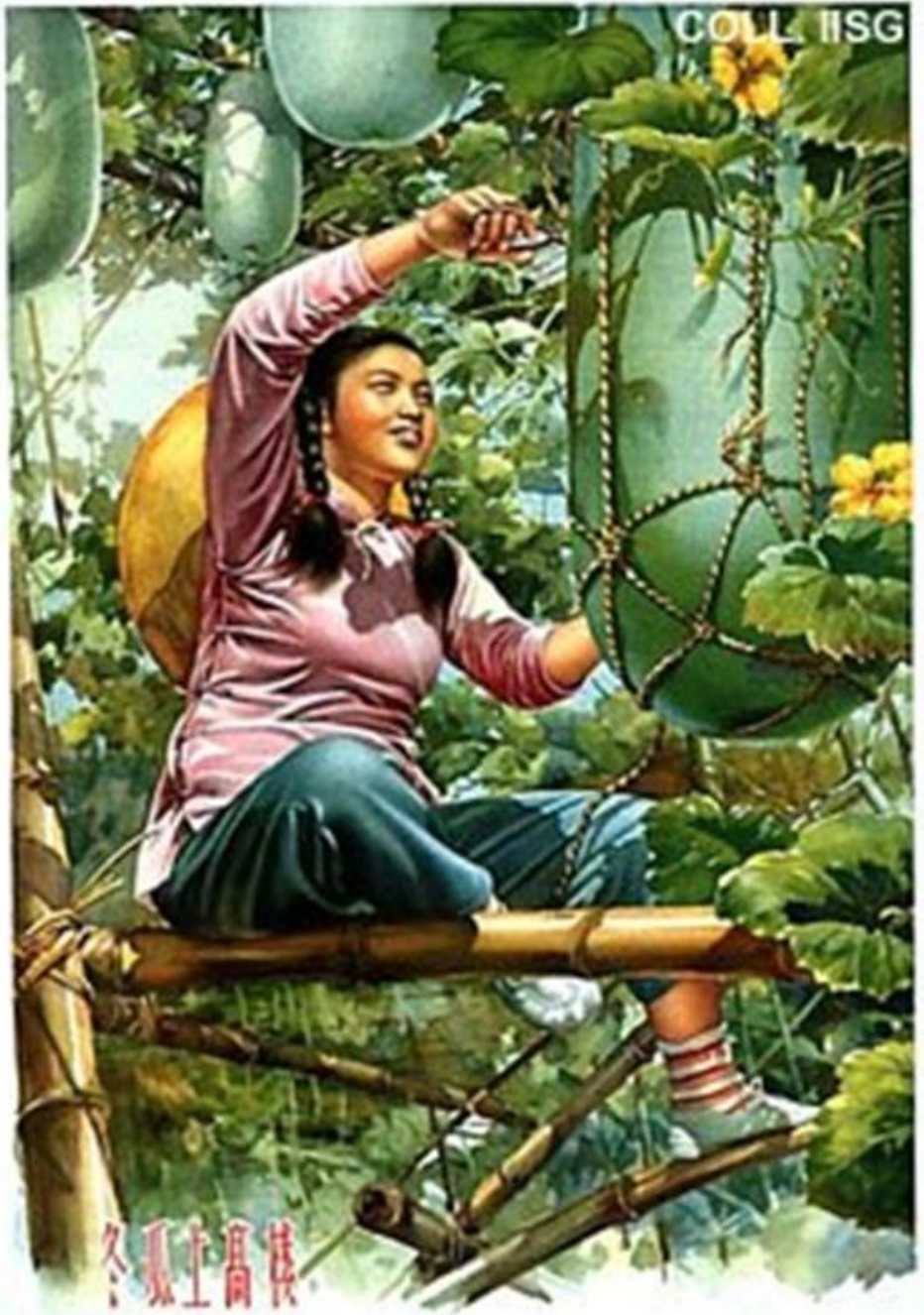
大跃进中的土炼钢铁运动

Propaganda poster of the steel production objective.  
*"Take steel as the key link, leap forward in all fields"*





**Chinese  
propaganda  
poster  
showing  
larger-than-  
human melon**





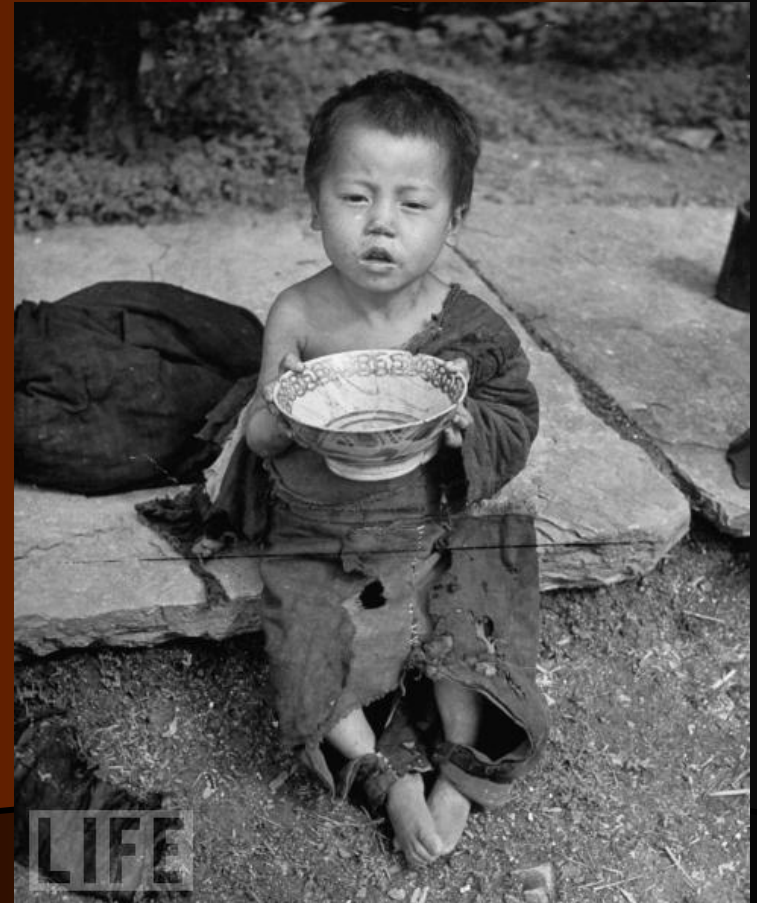


# Great Leap Forward (cont.)

- Workers used new ways to make products and these new ways didn't work
- **Farms and factories could not make enough food or tools** (effect)
- Some workers lied about how much they made so they didn't upset their bosses

# Great Leap Forward (cont.)

- **Famine** - widespread hunger because there is not enough food (effect)
- **Millions died** (effect)





# Great Leap Forward (cont.)

- **Mao looks like a bad leader** because his plan hurt China (importance)
- **Many wanted to change the government** so they would stop running farms and factories (importance)



# Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)

- A program to increase support for Communism and remove enemies (what is it?)



One of many propaganda posters issued by the Chinese government during the Cultural Revolution. It depicts both **Chairman Mao**, who began the Revolution, and a group of **Red Guards**, who largely implemented the revolutionary ideas across the country.

# Cultural Revolution cont.

- All parts of life suppose to be about communism
- **Red Guards** (*groups of students*) watched for "uncommunist" people (what is it?)





Chinese poster showing Jiang Qing, saying:  
**"Let new communist culture conquer every stage."**



# Cultural Revolution (cont.)

- Mao thought dream of “classless society” was disappearing
- **Increase support for the communist party** (cause)



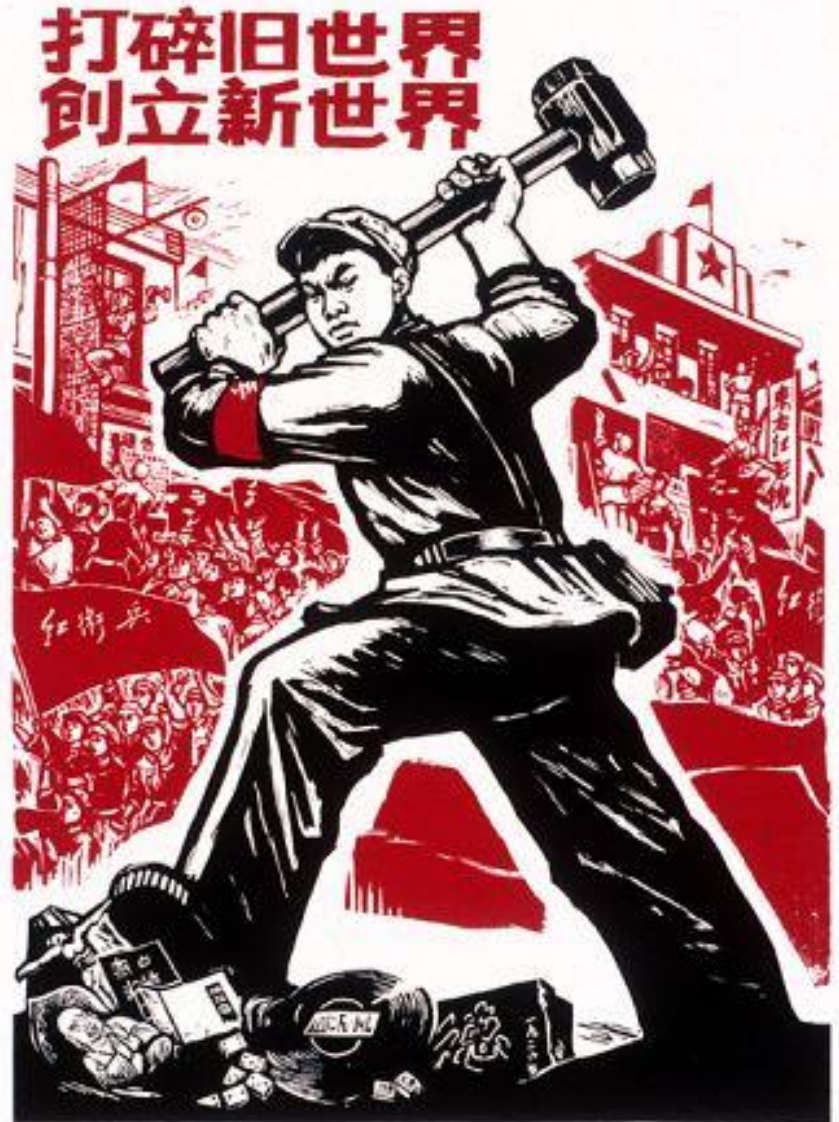


# Cultural Revolution cont.

**Anything connected to foreign ideas & old Chinese ideas destroyed (effect)**

Chinese poster saying:  
"We'll destroy the old world and build new."

Worker crushes the crucifix, Buddha and classical Chinese texts with his hammer.





Red Guards denounce a group of Franciscan nuns in front of their desecrated church in late August 1966. The nuns were expelled from China with great fanfare a few days later. These nuns had remained in China after the Communist victory in 1949. They ran an English school, which many children from Western embassies attended. During the Cultural Revolution their presence in China became evidence to the Red Guards that the revolution was not thorough enough.



# Bring down the “Four Olds”

1. Old Customs
2. Old Culture
3. Old Habits
4. Old Ideas



*The Red Guards  
Pulling Down the  
Memorial Archway,  
Qufu, Shandong  
Province, 1966.*



*The 'Four Olds' being set on fire, Zhengzhou, 1966.*



*Opera Azalea Mountain (Dujuan shan), Beijing, 1974.*



# Cultural Revolution cont.

- **People told on each other for “crimes” against communism** (effect)
- People sent out to the countryside to do hard work or “re-education camps” to become better communists
- **Red Guards harmed many people** (effect)





# Cultural Revolution (cont.)

- Time of confusion
- Many killed or committed suicide
- After Mao died, **Chinese leaders lessened some of its control of the people** (importance)





The Chinese people have  
had enough!

# Tiananmen Sqaure (**1989**)

- **student protests in Tianamen Square against the dishonesty & repression of the Communist party**

(what is it?)



# Tiananmen Square

- **People wanted democracy and freedom** (cause)

**“Goddess of Democracy”**







大屠殺

# Tiananmen Square

- **thousands of soldiers with tanks and guns fired on unarmed students** (effect)
- destroyed Goddess of Democracy
- **thousands of people arrested** (effect)









The protester, known to history only as "Tank Man," stepped in front of tanks during the Tiananmen Square protest.

1) What do you think he hoped to accomplish?

2) What words does the photo bring to mind?

3) Why do you think so little is known about the man's identity or his fate following the Tiananmen protest?

# Tiananmen Square

- one of the most famous **examples of communist cruelty and repression** (importance)
- Although there is more freedom in China today, **the communist government still controls people's lives** (importance)



# Guide

- **Cause** = Why did it happen?
- **What was it?** = What happened during this event? What did the people or leaders do?
- **Effect** = What was the result or outcome of the event?
- **Importance** = Why does the event matter? What impact did it have on China?