

Warm Up

(on the
back of
your blue
paper)

1. What caused the Berlin Airlift?
2. Explain the policy of containment.
3. What are 2 effects of the Cold War that impact us today?

11	Cold War Notes (pink)
12	Containment Mini Q (white)
13	Revolution in China (blue)
14	People's Century Questions (yellow)

CHINESE COMMUNISM



Revolution(s) in China

Learning Goal 2: Describe the factors that led to the spread of communism in China and describe how communism in China differed from communism in the USSR. (TEKS/SE 13B)

CRASH COURSE WORLD HISTORY #37: COMMUNISTS, NATIONALISTS, AND CHINA'S
REVOLUTIONS 12:10

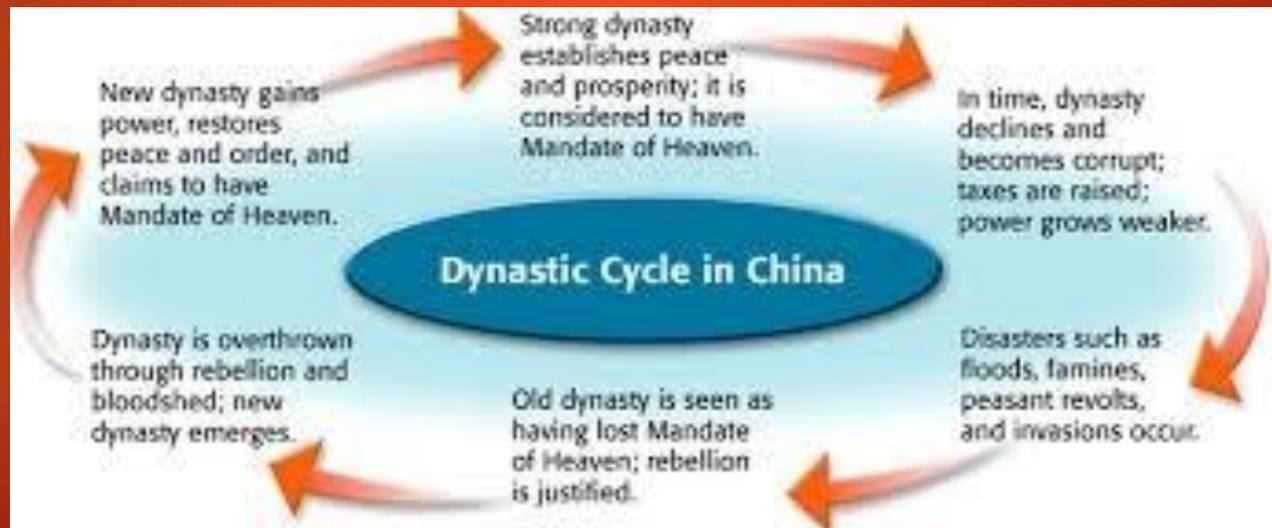
Dynastic Cycle: 2100 BCE- 1911



► China ruled by dynasties

► Mandate of Heaven, one family gets to rule, things eventually go badly, lose mandate of heaven, fight until a new dynasty begins

► Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han, and many more



1911: Republican Revolution: Kuomintang takes power

- Kuomintang = KMT = Nationalists
- Revolt against the Manchu/Qing Dynasty
 - End of Dynastic Cycle 🤪
- Led by Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian)
 - ▶ **Founder of the Kuomintang (KMT) – Nationalist party**
 - Established Republic of China



Kuomintang symbol

Life under the KMT



◎ The KMT found China difficult to control

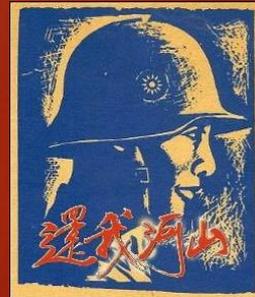
- ▶ Very divided regionally
- ▶ Local warlords fought KMT/Nationalists for control
- ▶ Regional Wars raged between 1912 and 1928

◎ Threat of foreign imperialism

- ▶ Americans, Europeans, and Japanese interested in China's many natural resources & goods

◎ Lack of Industrialization/Modernization

- ▶ Lagged behind other nations; no industrial revolution
- ▶ 1914 – only 6,000 miles of railroad track
 - 225,000 miles in the slightly smaller United States



Chinese flag, 1912-1928

1921: Chinese Communist Party (CCP) forms



Led by Mao Zedong

- ▶ Grew up a farmer's son, became educated, Marxist ideology appealed to him thus he joined the CCP

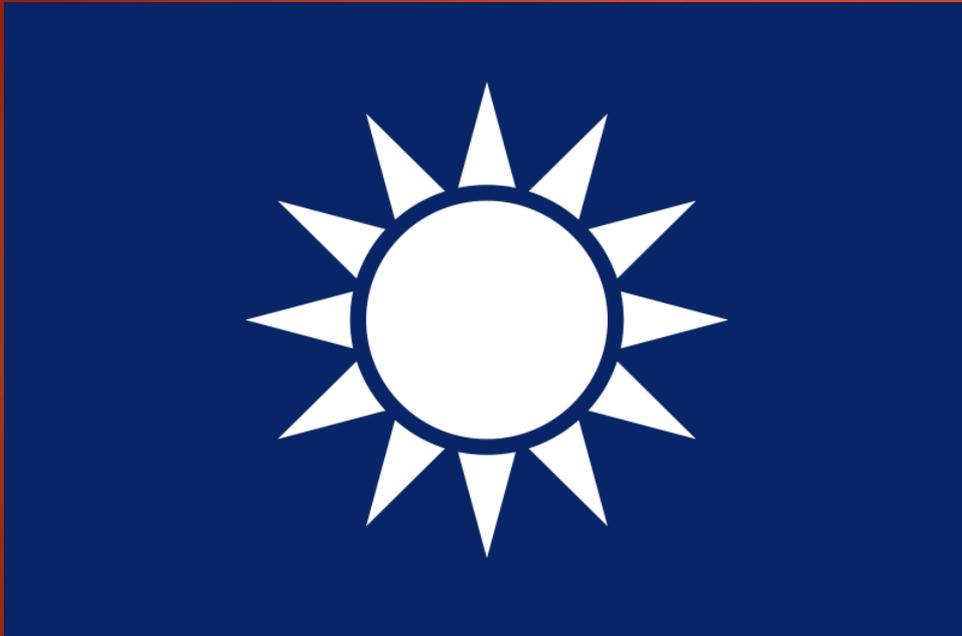
▶ CCP grew in popularity by:

- ▶ Reducing rents, taxes, and interest rates for peasants
- ▶ Taught literacy to adults
- ▶ Mobilized women for the struggle
- ▶ Encouraged peasants to fight back against their landlords

- Allied with Nationalists (KMT) at first, then became opponents



1925: Sun Yat-Sen dies, KMT
leadership taken over by Chiang
Kai-Shek



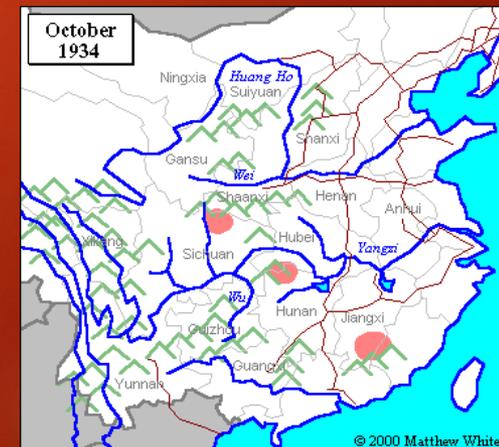
1927: Civil War Begins

- ▶ Chiang Kai-shek sets up an authoritarian government
 - ▶ Outlaws communism
- Communists (CCP) flee to other parts of the country as Chiang Kai-Shek kills thousands
- ▶ Civil war soon began between KMT & Communists



1934-1935: The Long March

- ▶ Mao Zedong, leader of the Communists, retreated with his forces to northwestern China
 - Over 6,000 miles
 - Over 80,000 started the march, fewer than 8,000 made it
- ▶ Mao Zedong gained peasant support throughout the march.
- ▶ After the Long March, the Communists established a military base and regional government
 - ▶ Their numbers grew
 - ▶ peasants & soldiers joined....



JAPAN OCCUPIES CHINESE MANCHURIA, 1932



1930-WWII

- ▶ Civil War paused
- ▶ Both sides fight the Japanese invasion of China
- ▶ After WWII – civil war resumes



1949: Communist Revolution of China



- ▶ Communists defeat the KMT & Chiang Kai-Shek
 - ▶ Had support of the peasants (majority of population)
 - ▶ Used guerrilla tactics
- ▶ Mao Zedong became leader of the (newly named) People's Republic of China
- ▶ KMT fled to Taiwan and sets up the Republic of China, taking China's gold with them
- ▶ US & West: alarmed by China's transition to communism



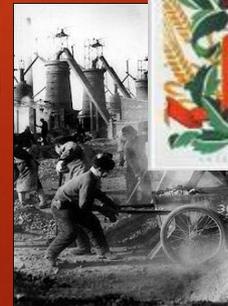
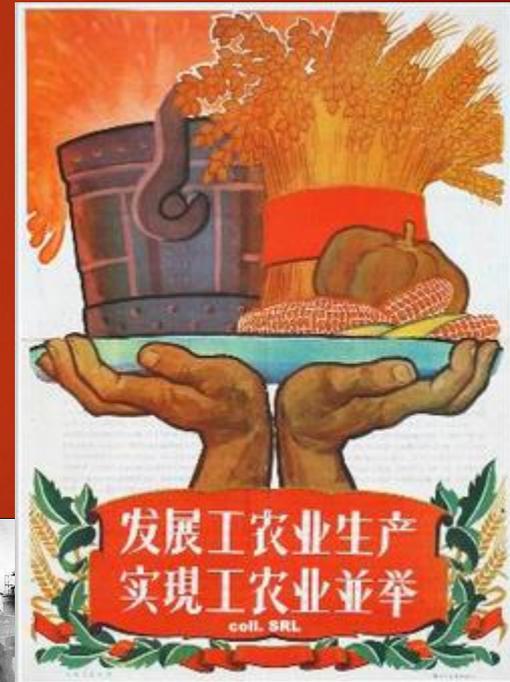
- Domino theory...



1958-1961 Great Leap Forward

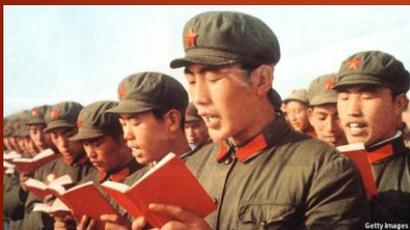
- Mao's Plan to RAPIDLY industrialize China

- Farmers forced to collectivize- No more private farms, families worked on communal farms; ate in a dining hall with other families
- Gov. set high crop quotas
- Crop production fell...
- Rural areas faced famine as the gov. took their crops to sell in the cities
 - Cities were fine, farmers were dying
- Mao blamed sparrows for the failure of this plan
- 20 million died from starvation in China



The Cultural Revolution: 1966

- ▶ In 1966, Mao urged Chinese youth to learn by creating revolution
- ▶ Students left school and formed militia units called the Red Guards
 - ▶ Targeted people who resisted Mao's Communist regime
 - ▶ Destroyed property & buildings, beat and killed Mao's enemies
 - ▶ Ideal person: peasant who worked with their hands
- ▶ Intellectual and artistic activity considered useless, dangerous
 - ▶ Schools shut down
- ▶ Thousands executed, imprisoned
- ▶ Cultural Revolution ended in 1976 when Mao died





On your IDs



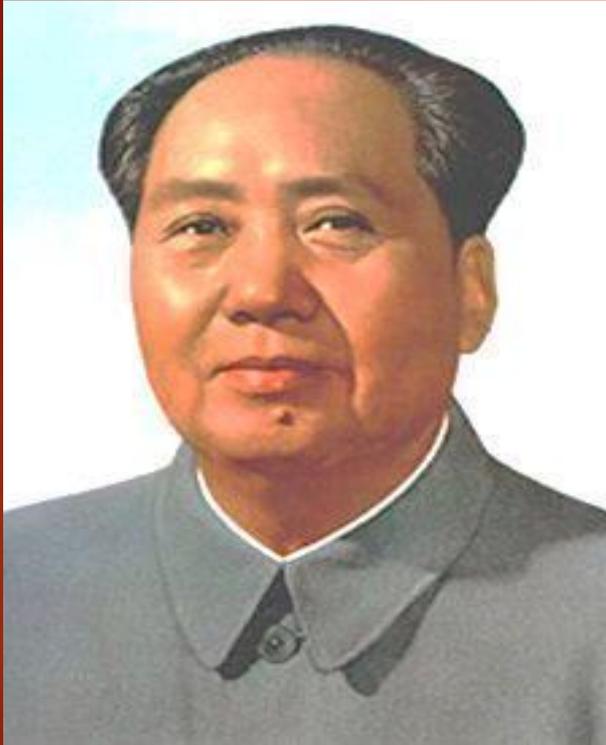
- ▶ **Who:** what is their role & where are they from?
- ▶ **Significance:** what are 2+ things of importance that they did?
 - ▶ Do not repeat who

Non-EXAMPLES

- ▶ Who? 32nd president
- ▶ Significance: Successor of Roosevelt

- ▶ Who? Journalist and statesman
- ▶ Significance: helped fascist Germany

Mao Zedong



Who?

- ▶ Chinese Communist leader

Significance?

- ▶ Led China's communist revolution, oversaw the Great Leap Forward & Cultural Revolution
- ▶ Chairman (chief of state) of the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1959

Mikhail Gorbachev



Who:

- ▶ General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985, President of the Soviet Union in 1990

Significance:

- ▶ Attempted to reform the USSR
- ▶ Worked for détente- a better relationships between USSR & the West
- ▶ Helped bring an end to the Cold War

