

17.2

Communists Take Power in China

Main Idea

After WWII, Chinese Communists defeated Nationalists forces and 2 separate Chinas emerged.

Why it Matters Now

China remains a Communist country and a major power in the world.

2 Chinese Govs after WWII

Copy
Chart

NATIONALISTS

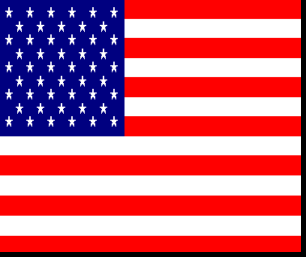
Leader: Chiang Kai Shek (aka Jiang Jieshi)
Ruled: Southern & Central China
Aid from U.S.
Struggled from inflation & failing economy
Weak & corrupt military leadership

COMMUNISTS

Leader: Mao Zedong
Ruled: North China
Aid from USSR
Public support from promised land reform
Experienced & motivated guerrilla army

Led to Civil War!!!

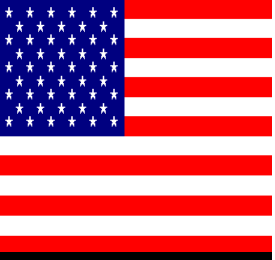




- Oct. 1, 1949: Communists win
- People's Republic of China established
- USSR main ally
- Feb. 1950: sign Sino-Soviet Pact



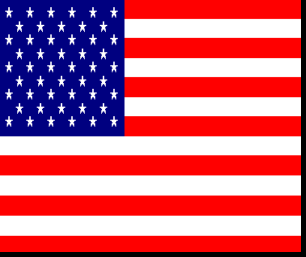
**MAO ZEDONG,
COMMUNIST LEADER
OF CHINA**



TAIWAN



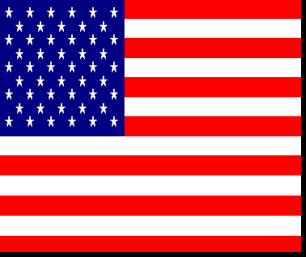
CHIANG KAI SHEK & 2
MILLION FOLLOWERS
FLED TO TAIWAN TO
ESCAPE THE
COMMUNISTS.



U.S. Containment Fails

- U.S. public stunned that China became communist
 - Step in the Communist Campaign to “conquer the world”
- Truman administration attacked by for supplying limited aid
- U.S. refuses to recognize Communist China under Mao
- Fear of communism out of control



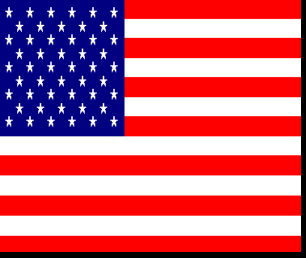


Communist China

Mao's Marxist Socialism:

- Reshape China's economy
- Set up two organizations to work together, Communist party & National Gov't
- Peasants receive lands taken from wealthy landlords
- Economy begins to grow
- Darker side:
 - millions of landlords and rich farmers lose their lands and lives
 - Peasants forced to work on farms





Cont...

Transform industry & business

Private companies under gov't ownership

5 year plan:

1953

High production goals for industry

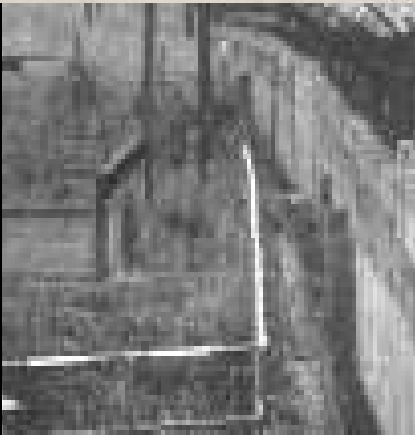
China's output of coal, cement, steel, & electricity increased dramatically

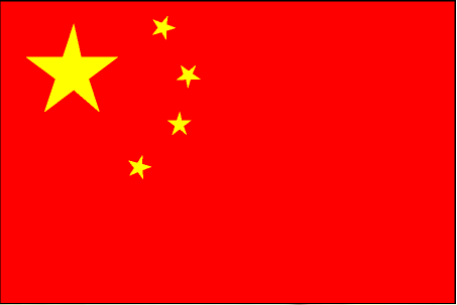


Great Leap Forward

1958: Mao's Great Leap Forward

- Purpose:
 1. speed up economic growth
 2. reach a classless society
- Farms combine into communes
 - more than 30,000 people
- Results:
 - Bad weather and hatred for system = low food production
 - 15 million starve to death
- 1960: communes abandoned, returned to collective farms





Cultural Revolution

- 1966: Cultural Revolution
 - Goal: establish equal society
 - Intellectual & artistic activity deemed useless & dangerous
 - Had to purify themselves with hard labor
 - Schools closed for 6 months to prepare for new system based on Mao's ideas
 - Lasted 10 years (1966 – 1976)
- Led by Red Guards
 - Unhappy party members & discontented young people
 - ages 15-20





“Learn revolution by making revolution”

~Mao



Cultural Revolution

- Red Guards Cleanse
 - Set out to purge Chinese society of capitalism
 - Eliminate “4 olds” ideas, culture, customs & habits
 - Destroyed temples, books, jazz records & anything pro western
 - Replace street sign names with revolutionary names

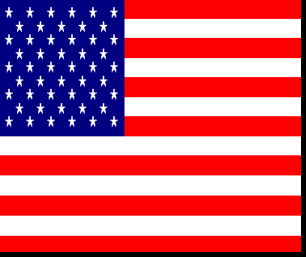
<http://www.biography.com/people/mao-tse-tung-9398142/videos/mao-tse-tung-revolution-of-culture-2080069396>

Mao's Little Red Book



- Collection of his thoughts
- Hailed as most important source of knowledge in all areas
- Studying the book was required in school & work

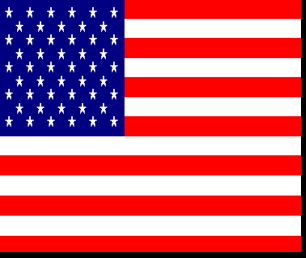




Chaos in China

- Revolution threatened farm production closed down factories.
- On verge of civil war
- Cultural Revolution had to stop
- Mao orders army to put down the Red Guards
- Zhou Enlai (Premier since 1949) begins to restore order.





Assignment

- Pg. 541 #3-8

