

Conflict and Change in Southern and Eastern Asia in 20th Century

India

Vietnam

Japan

China

Mao Zedong & Impact of Communism on China

Mao Zedong

The Great Leap Forward

Cultural Revolution

Tiananmen Square

Pp 704-705, 708-709

Georgia Performance Standard

- SS7H3 The student will analyze the role of conflict and change in Southern and Eastern Asia during the 20th century.
 - c. Describe the impact of Communism in China in terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, and the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square.

Who is Mao Zedong?

- Mao was a Chinese Communist leader and theorist.



Background information

- Born in Hunan Province



Mao Zedong

- Forced to leave school to work on farm, continued to learn and study on his own
- Left home at 16 to finish his elementary school, where he learned about powerful revolutionary waves taking over Chinese society
- Developed respect for strong emperors

Mao Zedong

- Founded the Communist Party (CCP)
- Major role in the establishment of the *Red Army*
- Took the post of Party Chairman in 1945
- Was a Part of the **Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution**

Political Changes under Mao

- Communist government on mainland China
- Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
 - Chairman Mao – chairman of the Communist party and leader of China:
1943-1976



Mao Zedong
毛泽东

Why is Mao Zedong Important?

- A founder of the Chinese Communist Party (1921)
- He led the Long March (1934-1935)
- He proclaimed the People's Republic of China in 1949.
- As party chairman and the country's first head of state (1949-1959) he initiated the Great Leap Forward and the founding of communes.
- He continued as party chairman after 1959 and was a leading figure in the Cultural Revolution (1966-1969).
- In the 1970s he consolidated his political power and established ties with the West.

Reasons for the Communists' Success

- ▶ Mao won support of peasants – land
- ▶ Mao won support of women
- ▶ Mao's army used guerilla war tactics
- ▶ Many saw the Nationalist government as corrupt
- ▶ Many felt that the Nationalists allowed foreigners to dominate China.

Discussions

- What is Communism?
 - Per dictionary.com “a system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party.”
- How did Mao change China?
 - Created the PRC (People’s Republic of China)
 - Mao took over gov’t – kicked out the nationalist
 - Created a connection with Russia (formerly the Soviet Union)

The Next Lesson

- Great Leap Forward – How was Mao involved?
- Cultural Revolution – How was Mao involved?
- Tiananmen Square – What happened?

The Great Leap Forward

The Great Leap Forward

- **What is the Great Leap Forward?**
 - A five year plan to develop the agriculture and industry in China
- **When did the Great Leap Forward take place?**
 - 1958-1962
- **How did the Great Leap Forward happen?**
 - Mao took control of businesses and industries

Economic Changes under Mao

- First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957)
 - Advances in agriculture and coal, electricity, iron, and steel production
- Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962)
 - “Great Leap Forward”
 - China became a leading industrial country
 - Peasants organized into communes
 - Unhappiness and resistance of the Great Leap
 - Widespread catastrophe – famine – at least 15,000,000 deaths



Propaganda Poster for the Great Leap Forward



How did the Great Leap Forward affect China?

- Mao believed that both industry and agriculture had to grow to make the other work.
- The industry had to be well fed to be good industry workers, and agriculture needed industry to make good tools for them.
- In order to make the industry and agriculture grow, China was reformed into a series of communes.

How did the Great Leap Forward affect China?

- These communes would grow crops, run industries, educate the children and have healthcare.
- The CCP controlled everything (life, land, money, work schedule)
- A **commune** is a relatively small, often rural community whose members share common interests, work, and income and often own property collectively.

Card issued to celebrate the Great Leap Forward



大跃进万岁，人民公社万岁

1958

coll. SRL



“Back-yard” production plants

The most famous were 600,000 backyard furnaces which produced steel for the communes.

Consequences of the Great Leap Forward

- Political issues began to develop
- People were working too much causing injuries on the job
- The backyard furnace's products were too weak to use in construction
- The backyard furnaces were too far away from the field, so less food was being produced
- Bad weather and people resisted this change
- Famine was the result and starvation was widespread. 15 million people died

The end of the Great Leap Forward

- By 1960, the Great Leap Forward was abandoned
- Private land was reinstated and the communes were cut down
- Government took extreme policies due to resistance and failure

Answer the following questions

Must be in paragraph form

- What is the Great Leap Forward?
- How did it affect China?
- What is a commune? (in your own words)

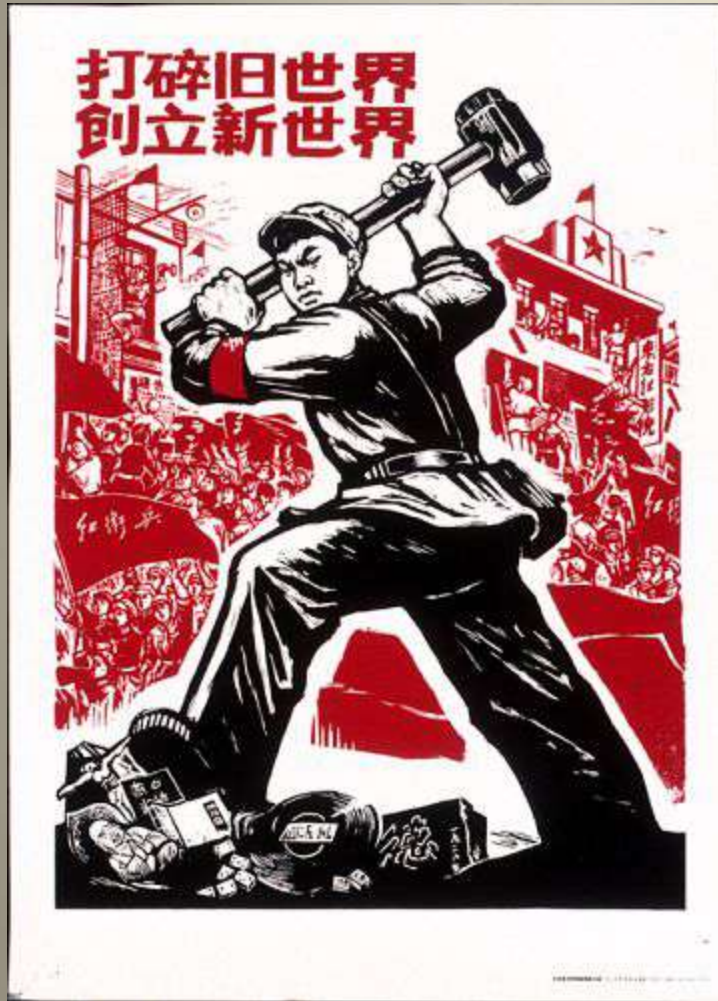
Discussions

- What is the Great Leap Forward?
 - The Great Leap Forward took place in 1958. The Great Leap Forward was Mao's attempt to modernize China's economy so that by 1988, China would have an economy that rivaled America.
- How did it affect China?
 - Caused political issues, starvation, did not help the economy
- What is a commune? (in your own words)
 - a relatively small, often rural community whose members share common interests, work, and income and often own property collectively.

The Next Lesson

- The Cultural Revolution
- Tiananmen Square

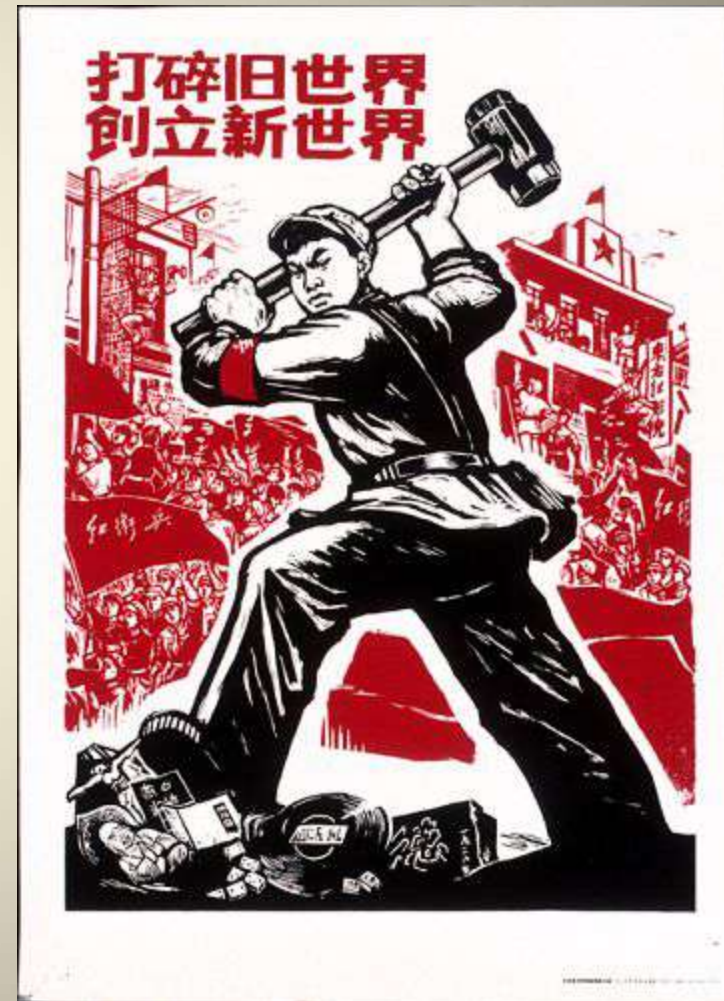
Cultural Revolution



The Cultural Revolution created chaos across China, due to threats against Mao Zedong from the CCP nationalists.

Cultural Revolution (1966-1969)

- “Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution”
 - Effort to revive interest in Mao’s ideas (and for Mao to regain power) after the failed Great Leap Forward
 - Mao claimed that reactionary bourgeoisie elements were taking over the party
 - Call for youths to engage in post-revolutionary class warfare
 - Red Guards (consisting of young people) marched throughout China
 - Older alleged reactionaries removed from positions of power



In Other Words....

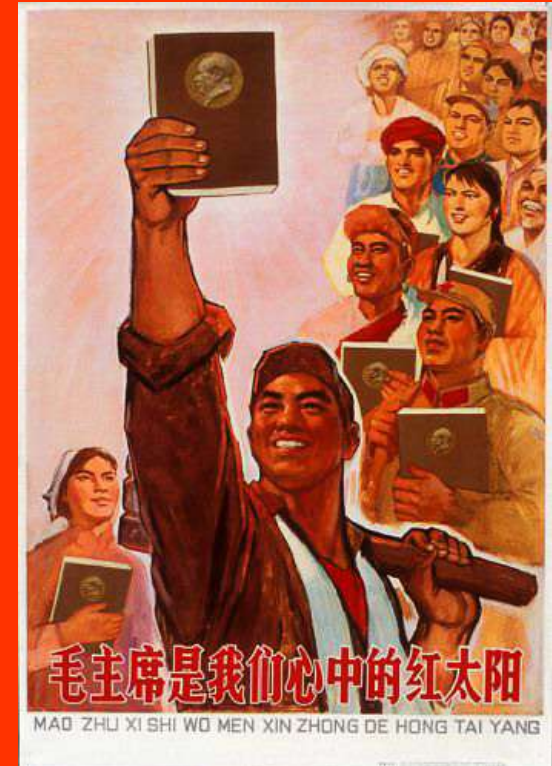
- Mao Zedong hated social classes
- Cultural Revolution is an idea of “Communism” like the Great Leap.
- Everyone is the same and is not above anyone else

Little Red Book

- Mao Zedong wrote quotes in this book and enforced it to be taught in schools.
- Any teacher, politician or any person who opposed the teachings were subject to be persecuted by the Red Army.
- People who committed suicide were not honorable and their families could not mourn their death.

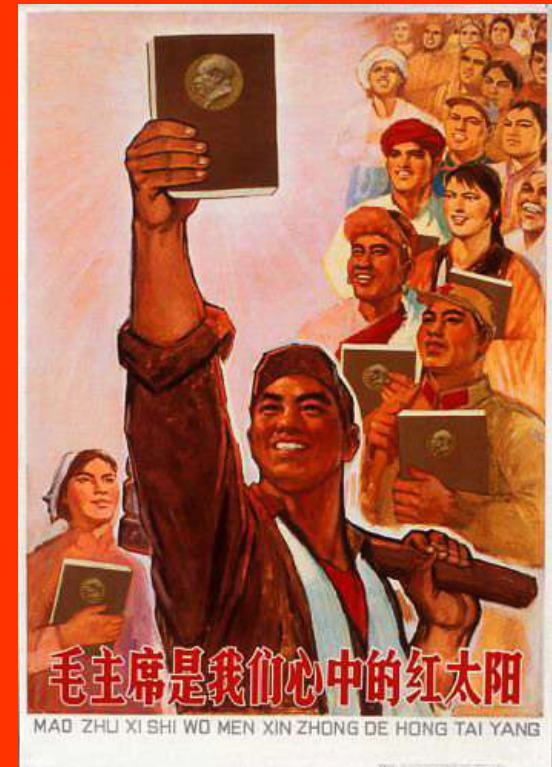
Mao's Little Red Book

- The **Chinese Communist Party** is the core of the Chinese revolution, and its principles are based on Marxism-Leninism. Party criticism should be carried out within the Party.
- The revolution, and the recognition of class and class struggle, are necessary for peasants and the Chinese people to overcome both domestic and foreign enemy elements. This is not a simple, clean, or quick struggle.
- War is a continuation of politics, and there are at least two types: just (progressive) and unjust wars, which only serve bourgeois interests. While no one likes war, we must remain ready to wage just wars against imperialist agitations.



Mao's Little Red Book

- Fighting is unpleasant, and the people of China would prefer not to do it at all. At the same time, they stand ready to wage a just struggle of self-preservation against reactionary elements, both foreign and domestic.
- China's road to modernization will be built on the principles of diligence and frugality. Nor will it be legitimate to relax if, 50 years later, modernization is realized on a mass scale.
- A communist must be selfless, with the interests of the masses at heart. He must also possess a largeness of mind, as well as a practical, far-sighted mindset.
- Women represent a great productive force in China, and equality among the sexes is one of the goals of communism. The multiple burdens which women must shoulder are to be eased.



Cultural Revolution

- When did the Cultural Revolution take place?
- It began in 1966 and ended in 1976

Cultural Revolution

- What is the Cultural Revolution?
 - A struggle for power within the Communist party of China
 - It almost brought China into a civil war
 - Launched by Mao Zedong
 - Many feel that it was a method to regain control of the Communist party after the Great Leap Forward

Cultural Revolution

- “Perhaps never before in human history has a political leader unleashed such massive forces against the system that he created. The resulting damage to that system was profound, and the goals that Mao sought to achieve ultimately remained elusive. “
- From Website:
<http://www.fortunecity.com/victorian/riley/787/China/Cultural/Cultural.html>

Cultural Revolution

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DIrUHVfkm9A&list=PL9LwxdCQsoUB_wnVRsJl0o4gn16oamImN&feature=share&index=5

[Cultural Revolution](#)



Cultural Revolution: A Review

- The Cultural Revolution was a new political policy 1966-76.
- He wanted to erase all of China's past
- Took property and possessions of value
- Government controlled everything
- Little Red Book are writings of his ideas of Communism that he still desired to spread
- Anyone opposed, were killed/persecuted

Modernizing China



- Deng Xiaoping came to power
- Promoted foreign trade and contact with foreign nations
- Created Four Modernizations:
 - **Science/Technology**
 - **Farming**
 - **Industry**
 - **Defense**

Modernizing China

- As China progressed economically for the country and people (social class, capitalism, trade, farming profit)
- China did not change politically.
- People began to demand the political change



Tiananmen Square



A large plaza near the center of Beijing,
China

Tiananmen Square

- Tiananmen Square is the result of pressures for more political freedom and democratic reforms.
- In the spring of 1989 hundreds of thousands of demonstrators gathered in Tiananmen Square demanding end to the corruption in the Communist Party, greater say in the selection of their leaders, and better conditions in the universities.
- Thousands of students went on a hunger strike. The government declared martial law and attempted to clear the square with tanks and armed troops. Hundreds were killed and thousands injured.

Tiananmen Square Protest 1989



- The protest was the result of many college students demanding reforms of the government for more rights and liberties of citizens such as freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial.
- Seven weeks of protesting across China with peaceful speeches and protest.
- The government killed hundreds before reform for civil rights occurred.



In spite of changes made in China after Mao, Protests still led to Military intervention at Tiananmen Square in 1989

Why is Tiananmen Square Important?

- Many political events and student protests have taken place at Tiananmen Square
 - The proclamation of the People's Republic of China took place on October 1, 1949
 - Rallies for the Cultural Revolution
 - The Tiananmen Square Protests of 1989

Tiananmen Square Protests

- <http://bartow.ga.schoolwebpages.com/education/components/scrapbook/default.php?sectiondetailid=28038&>



Answer the following questions

Must be in paragraph form

- What is the Cultural Revolution?
- How does the Tiananmen Square student protests make you feel living in America?

Discussions

- What is the Cultural Revolution?
 - A struggle for power within the Communist party of China
- How does the Tiananmen Square student protests make you feel living in America?

China after Mao

- Mao died in September, 1976
- “Gang of Four”
 - Failed at a coup d’état in October, 1976
- China continued to industrialize
- One-Child Policy adopted – 1979
- Tiananmen Square Massacre – 1989
- Today – issues include:
 - Balancing limited capitalism with communist ideals
 - Environmental pollution
 - Unequal male-to-female ratios resulting from One-Child Policy
 - Control of Tibet



Rebuilding Japan After WWI

Text pages:
710, 723-725

Georgia Performance Standards

- SS7H3 The student will analyze the role of conflict and change in Southern and Eastern Asia during the 20th century.
- C. Explain the role of the United States rebuilding Japan after WWII

World War II

- As WWII began, the United States remained neutral.
- Hitler and Mussolini began taking control of countries and taking control of Eastern Europe.
- Japan entered and attacked Great Britain and France. Because of this, President Roosevelt (U.S.) froze all monies of Japan and placed embargoes on oil, gas and natural resources.
- This made the Japanese very angry....

Why did the U.S. enter into WWI?

- The United States entered into WWII because of the Japanese bombing naval ships in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii in December 1941.

Why did the U.S. enter into WWI?

- Bombing of Pearl Harbor



WWII

- The United States declared war and began to fight against the enemies of the world: Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito.
- The **Allied Forces** were France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union who fought together.
- The United States finally dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in 1945.
- It devastated Japan's economy and government.

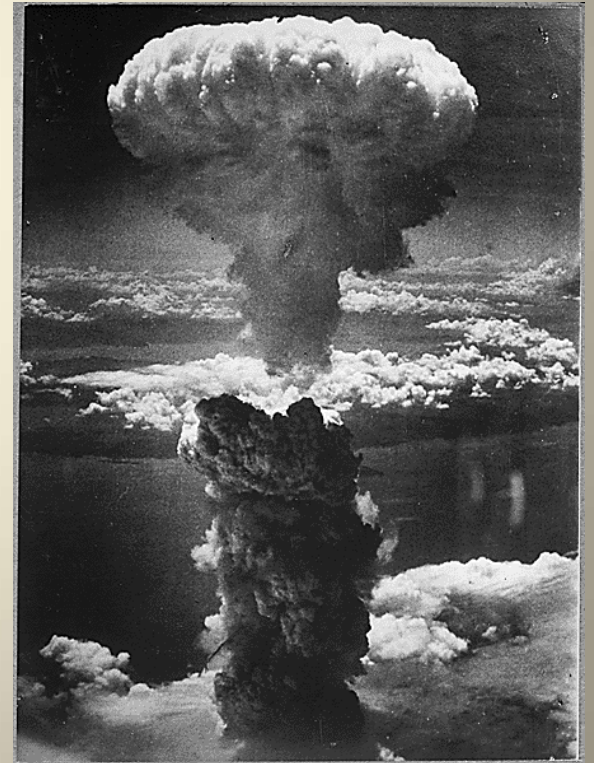
Atomic Bombs

Manhattan Project



Atomic Bombs

- Nagasaki and Hiroshima



Rebuilding Japan

- After the defeat of Japan in World War II, the United States led the Allies in the occupation and rehabilitation of the Japanese state.
- Between 1945 and 1952, the U.S. occupying forces, led by General Douglas A. MacArthur, enacted widespread military, political, economic, and social reforms.

Rebuilding Japan

- MacArthur had the final authority to make all decisions. The occupation of Japan can be divided into three phases:
- 1. the initial effort to punish and reform Japan, 2. the work to revive the Japanese economy,
- 3. the conclusion of a formal peace treaty and alliance.

Rebuilding Japan

- General MacArthur set up a Constitutional Monarchy with a parliamentary (**Diet**: House of Representatives) government and a separate judiciary.
- MacArthur helped Japan to write a constitution that is a democratic document.
- It granted Japanese citizens many of the same civil liberties granted to Americans.

Rebuilding Japan

- Japan's military was disbanded and weapon's factories were closed.
- Government and military leaders were tried and punished.
- The United States gave Japanese loans and advice.
- Japanese worked hard and saved their money.
- By the Mid 1950s, Japan's industrial production was high before WWII.
- Japan encouraged free enterprise of ideas

Rebuilding Japan

- Help from the United States created an economic boom in Japan in the areas of shipbuilding, manufacturing, and electronics.
- Japan's economy is one of the strongest in the world.

Rebuilding Japan

- The United States and Japan share the ***Mutual Security Pact*** – which prohibits the use of nuclear weapons and military attacks against the Japanese without the knowledge of the its government.
- Lessons learned from the bombings of Pearl Harbor and Hiroshima and Nagasaki ordered by President Harry Truman

The Containment of Communism

Korean War

Vietnam War and Independence

Georgia Performance Standards

- **SS7H3 The student will analyze the role of conflict and change in Southern and Eastern Asia during the 20th century.**
- A. Describe how nationalism led to Vietnam's independence
- E. Explain the reasons for involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism



The Cold War

- After WWII, The Cold War was across the continents and even spreads to Asia.
- In the 1940s, Communist governments came to power in China and part of Korea.
- These ideas came from the Soviet Union's Communist government influences of Lenin and Stalin.
- These Communists governments created challenges for the U.S. policy of containment.

What is Communism?

- Communism:
- The form of government described by Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels; the control of goods and services (commodities) through a government that produces only to serve the people.
- a form of socialism that abolishes private ownership
- Resources and production (factories, plants, refineries...) are owned in common by the people.

Communism v Democracy

- Communism V. Democracy





The Two Koreas

- After WWII, the former Soviet Union set up a Communist dictatorship in N Korea (Kim il Sung).
- The U.S. set up a Democratic Republic in S. Korea (Syngman Rhee).
- The country was divided by the U.S. and U.S.S.R at the 38th parallel.
- Each country felt they should control the peninsula



Kim il Sung



**Syngman
Rhee**

The Korean War: Why?

- The Korean War was the result of North Korea (Chinese) invading South Korea in 1950.
- United Nations forces (mostly American) fought back the Chinese Communists above the 38th parallel, but got pushed back to S Korea.

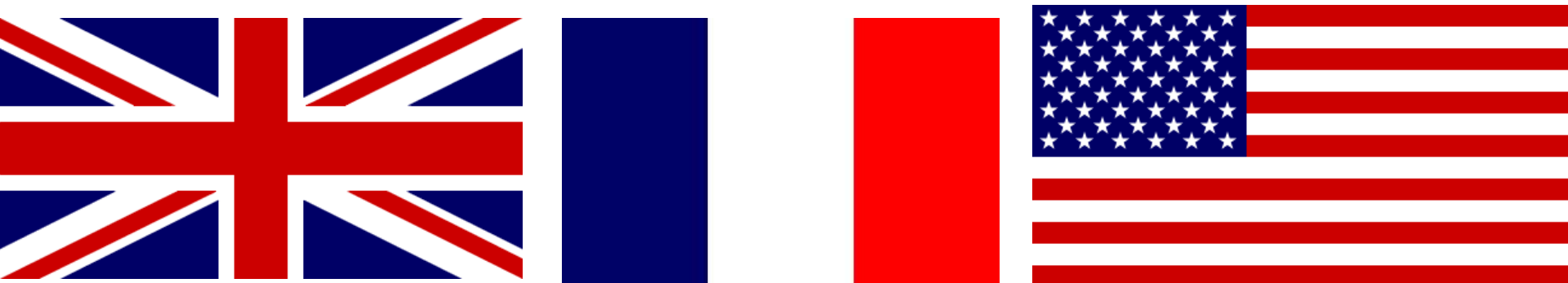


The Korean War

- By 1951, the armies were both near the 38th parallel.
- In 1953, North and South Korea signed a truce and remains divided along the parallel and peninsula.
- S Korea remains free and U.S. military presence today.
- The war tested the United States containment policy for any other countries to spread the idea of Communism.

What is the containment of Communism?

- The containment of Communism means that the United States, France, and Great Britain wanted to stop the spread of Communism in the world.



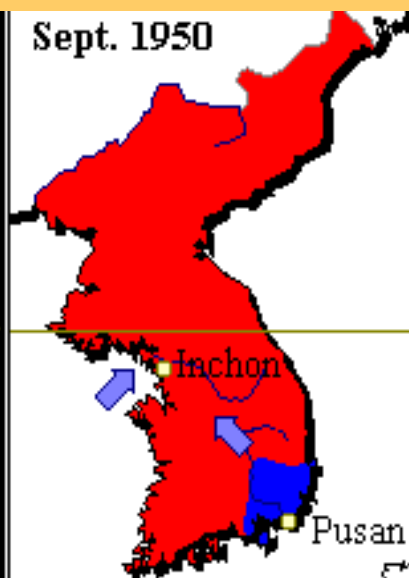
How did U.S. Containment Policy affect Korea?

- The USA learned that there were risks and limits with the policy of containment.
- Over one million people died in the war and quickly got out of hand when China, became involved.
- It was one thing to try and contain the spread of communism but when America attempted to go further and expel the Communists out of North Korea it was simply not prepared for the escalation that followed.
- Containment did not work.

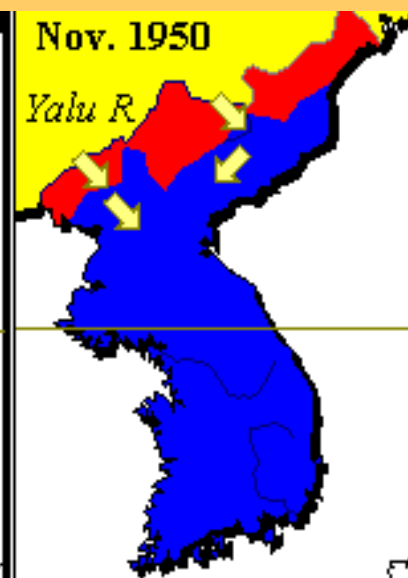
June 1950



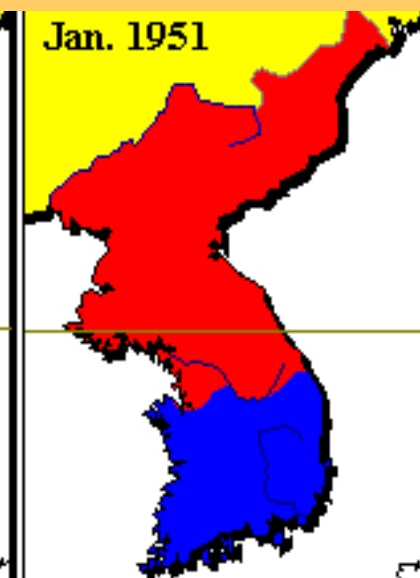
Sept. 1950



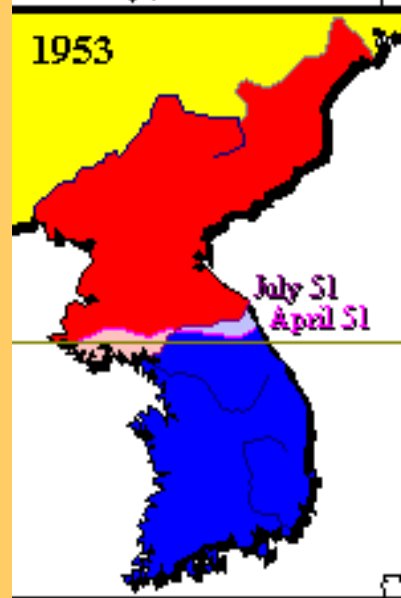
Nov. 1950



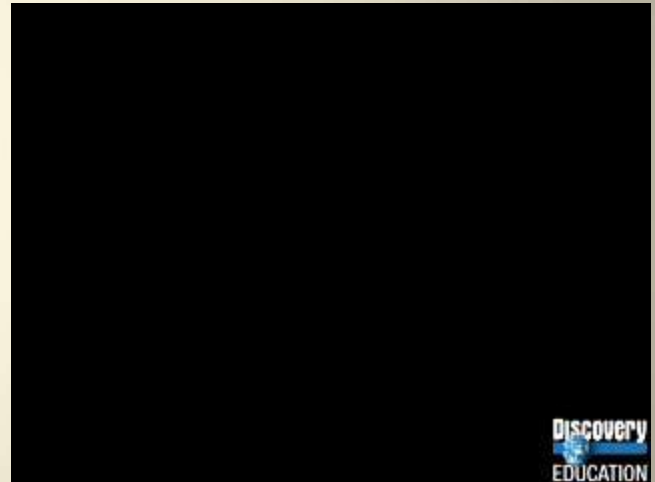
Jan. 1951

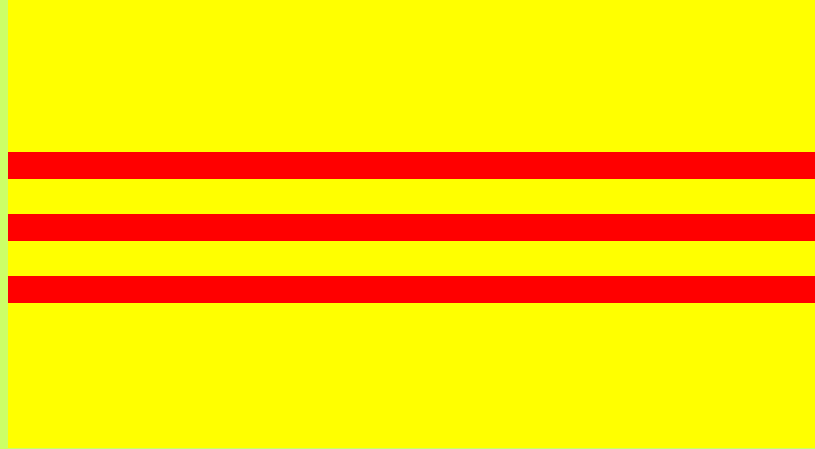


1953



The Korean War





Vietnam War and Independence



Georgia Performance Standards

- **SS7H3 The student will analyze the role of conflict and change in Southern and Eastern Asia during the 20th century.**
- A. Describe how nationalism led to Vietnam's independence
- E. Explain the reasons for involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism

What was Vietnam?

- Vietnam had been a country dominated by the Chinese, but always maintained its culture and traditions.
- France took over Vietnam in 1858 and spread its rule over Cambodia and Laos (Indochina).
- WWII Japan occupied Vietnam and left after their defeat leaving it independent.
- After WWII, France wanted to rule Vietnam and war for Vietnam's Independence against the French re-colonization began...

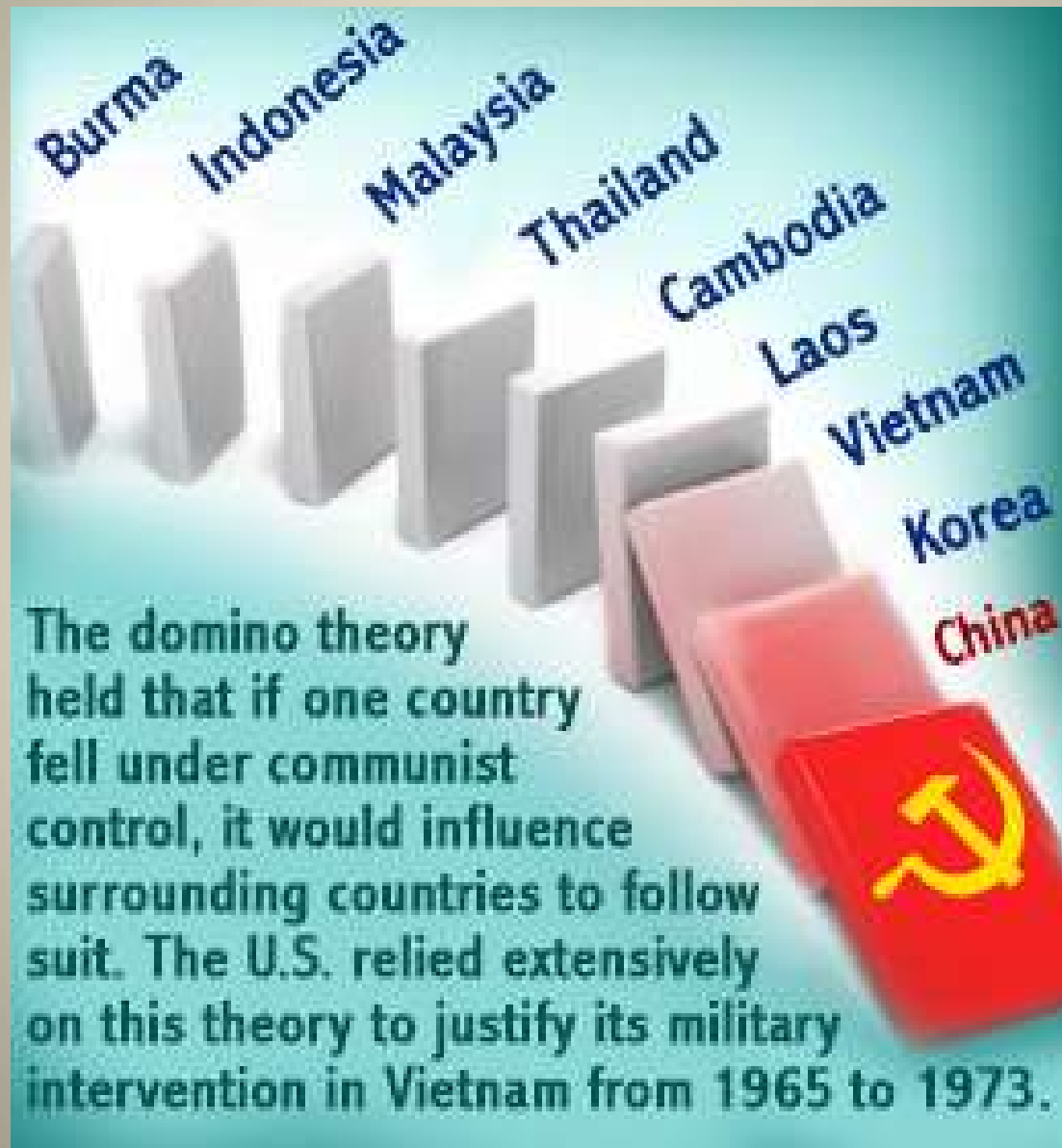
The Vietnam War

- Ho Chi Minh received Chinese aid to fight against the French.
- The Vietminh was finally able to fight back the French.
- Sharing Communist ideas of China and Soviet Union, this concerned the United States in the spread of **Communism** and sent aid to support the French.



Ho Chi Minh

Domino Theory



The Vietnam War



- The French withdrew in 1954 and made peace with the Vietminh.
- The Vietminh controlled N Vietnam and the U.S. controlled S Vietnam (Geneva Accord: divide at 17th parallel, elections in Vietnam)

The Vietnam War

- Ho Chi Minh was upset that elections had not been held.
- He started guerrilla warfare against the government in the south.
- The US knew that it could not get the UN to intervene because Russia would veto any action.
- The Viet Cong fought a very effective guerrilla war against the United States.
- By 1965 the South's government was about to collapse.
- Ho Chi Minh died in 1969.

The Vietnam War

- The U.S. entered peace talks with Ho Chi Minh.
- The U.S. left in 1975, the war ended with its first major loss.
- Vietnam unified the country by way of Communism in 1975-76 as the Social Republic of Vietnam.

Why did the U.S. intervene?

- Based on the U.S. containment policy, the it wanted to prevent the spread of Communism.
- The U.S. could not prevent the spread of Communism and lost its reputation based on bombing its neighboring countries, burning forests, using herbicides and anti-war sentiment in the U.S. proved fatal for the spread of Communism.