The Qing Dynasty, the last of the ruling Chinese dynasties, collapsed in 1911. China was left under the control of several major and lesser warlords in the Warlord era. To defeat these warlords, the president of the Republic of China Sun Yat-sen sought the help of foreign powers. In 1921, Sun asked the Soviet Union for help. The Soviet leadership decided to support both Sun and the Kuomintang party (KMT or Nationalist Party) as well as the newly established Communist Party of China (CPC). The Soviets hoped for a Communist victory, but were prepared for either side to emerge victorious. Thus the struggle for power in China began between the KMT and the CPC.
In 1923, Sun Yat-sen sent Chiang Kai-shek, a lieutenant, to military training school for several months. By 1924, Chiang became the head of the Whampoa Military Academy, and rose to prominence as Sun’s successor as head of the KMT. Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist Party would lead China until 1949.
As a teenager, Mao Zedong was forced to work full-time on his family's farm. Rebellious against his parents, Mao left home to continue his education and by 1918 was working as a librarian's assistant at Beijing University, where he was first introduced to Marxist theory.

Mao joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 and soon after realized the potential power of China's rural peasants. Mao believed that, unlike the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, which depended on urban workers, China's hundreds of millions of peasants would be the revolutionaries. It was Mao's strategy of guerrilla warfare in rural China that would eventually lead to Communist victory.

**Summarize** How did Mao believe that China differed from Russia?
In 1933, Shek and the Nationalists began a bloody campaign to wipe out the communists. The Long March—the massive military retreat of Communist forces which lasted a year and covered 12,500 km. Along the way, the Communist army confiscated property and weapons from local warlords and landlords, while recruiting peasants and the poor, and appealed to the masses. Of the 90,000-100,000 people who began the Long March from the Soviet Chinese Republic, only 7,000-8,000 made it to Shaanxi. The great retreat made Mao the undisputed leader of the Communist Party of China.

Speaking of the Long March, one may ask, “What is its significance?” We answer that the Long March is the first of its kind in the annals of history, that it is a manifesto, a propaganda force, a recruiting machine. Since Pan, Ein decided the battlefront from the north and the Three Provinces and Five Regions [Helan] area, has history ever witnessed a long march such as ours? For twelve months we were under daily reconnaissance and fighting from the shore by score of places, while on land we were ambushed and pursued, isolated and surrounded by great armies and forces of several hundred thousand men, and we encountered untold difficulties and dangers on the way; yet by using our two legs we scope across a distance of more than twenty thousand km through the breadth and depth of eleven provinces. Let us ask, has history ever witnessed a long march to equal ours? No, never. The Long March is a manifest. It has proclaimed to the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes, while the imperialism and its running dogs, Chiang Kai-shek and his like, are ignoble. It has proclaimed that our failure to establish, recover, obstruct and oppose. The Long March is also a propaganda force. It has announced to some 200 million people in eleven provinces that the road of the Red Army is the only road to victory. Without the Long March, how could the local masses have learned to trust us? About the importance of the great truth which the Red Army embodied? The Long March is also a recruiting machine. In the eleven provinces it has spread many seeds which will sprout, bear fruit, and yield a harvest in the future. In a word, the Long March has ended with victory for us and defeat for the enemy. Who brought the Long March to victory? The Communist Party. Without the Communist Party, a long march of this kind would have been impossible. The Communist Party, its leadership, its cadres and its members were no difference from bandits. Whoever questions our ability to lead the revolutionary army will fall into the mire of opportunism. A new situation arose as soon as the Long March was over. In the battle of Chidunshan the Central Red Army and the Northwest Red Army, fighting a strategic offensive, defeated the enemy. Chiang Kai-shek’s campaign of “encirclement and suppression” against the Communists is a failure. And then laid the cornerstone for the task undertaken by the Central Committee of the Party, the task of setting up the national headquarters of the revolution in northwest.

Assignment: Write a political speech either in support for Chiang Kai-Shek or Mao Zedong. Then, imagine that it’s the year 1934. As either Mao or Chiang’s political supporter, write a 200-word speech. Discuss the following:

1) A brief biography of the leader’s accomplishments.
2) The leader’s major ideas and goals for China, including how they plan to win popular support from the Chinese people and unify China.
3) Military tactics. How will they beat their opponent?
4) How the leader will change China for the better, as opposed to their opponent.

Note: You must use historical facts, not fiction, in your speech! If you use actual quotes (recommended), cite them correctly! Only two students will be allowed to write their speeches from the perspective of Mao or Chiang, while the rest of the class will be supporters who will participate in a class debate on this topic! Debate Question: Who should rule China?
Warm Up Questions: What did Mao suggest that the Chinese people do in response to the growing Japanese aggression in China? How does he view the Japanese? What was Mao's long-term goal, once the Japanese threat is dealt with?

The Nationalist and Communists form a temporary alliance

- In 1937, when the Japanese invaded China, the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-Shek and the Communists under Mao agreed to a temporary truce to fight against their common enemy: the Japanese.
- The Japanese brutally massacred thousands of innocent civilians during their invasion.
Japanese Aggression, 1931 - 1945

Victims of the Japanese bombing of Shanghai.

Japanese Soldiers March into Nanking
December 9, 1937

The Japanese Invasion, 1937
Japanese Bayonet Practice

Beheadings Took Place in Public!

Chinese Prisoners Were Often Beheaded & Displayed

UNIT 731: Bio-Chemical Warfare
Assignment: Stop the Japanese massacre of Chinese civilians

Directions: The Japanese occupation of Nanking, the capital of the Republic of China, lead to one of the greatest horrors of the century. Read “The Rape of Nanking” and answer the accompanying comprehension questions. Also, read “Modern History Sourcebook: The Nanking Massacre, 1937.” You are the eyewitness reporter for the New York Times who witnessed the massacre! Using details from your reports, write a 150-word appeal to the United States and the rest of the world to intervene in order to stop further massacres from being committed by the Japanese in China!

In August 1945, the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, forcing Japan to surrender and pull out of China.

When the Chinese left, the Nationalists and Communists resumed fighting in the Chinese Civil War of 1946-1949.
Essential Questions:
• 1) How did the Communists take over China?
• 2) What were the main events that took place in China under Mao's leadership?
• 3) How did China change in the years after Mao's death?

Main Idea
China has undergone many changes since becoming a Communist nation in 1949. Today, after making many market reforms, China has a rapidly growing economy.

Communist China

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.

Summarize
Why would peasants support the Communist takeover of China?

Answer(s): because the Communists promised them land

Public Support
• Communists promised to take land from landlords, distribute to peasants
• By 1949, Communists had driven Guomindang almost entirely from China
• Guomindang control limited to small areas on mainland, several islands, including Taiwan

Civil War Resumes
• Once Japan defeated, civil war resumed
• Guomindang forces outnumbered Mao's Communists, but Communists had wide support among China's peasants
• Rural Chinese peasants had long been oppressed by brutal landlords, high taxes, policies of Jiang Jieshi's corrupt government

During World War II the Chinese Communists and the nationalist Guomindang put aside differences to fight Japanese invaders.

Communists Take Over China
Towards a Communist Victory

China faced many difficulties, including crippled economy, lack of functional government.

Some countries opposed to communism refused to recognize Mao.

Claimed Jiang's government on Taiwan was true Chinese government.

October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong stood before huge crowd in Beijing.

Announced formation of People's Republic of China.

Mao's strategy of guerrilla warfare in rural China.

The People's Liberation Army, 1949

October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong stood before huge crowd in Beijing.

Announced formation of People's Republic of China.

Mao's strategy of guerrilla warfare in rural China.

Commemoral

Supporting

1946

Commemoral

Supporting

Communists Take Over China

People's Republic of China

- October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong stood before huge crowd in Beijing
- Announced formation of People's Republic of China
- Mao's strategy of guerrilla warfare in rural China

Opposition to Mao

- China faced many difficulties, including crippled economy, lack of functional government
- Some countries opposed to communism refused to recognize Mao
- Claimed Jiang's government on Taiwan was true Chinese government

The People's Republic of China
Taiwan: The Republic of China

Jiang Jieshu (1887-1975) and his mistress Madame Jiang Jieshu fled to Taiwan where they spent the rest of their lives.

Assignment: Is Taiwan a country?

• Directions: Read the article “Is Taiwan a country?” Then, using the evidence provided in the reading, write a 100-word response, explaining whether you agree with the author’s conclusion.

What’s the Message Here?

Answer(s): A Communist government is established. Mao would focus on increasing agricultural production according to communist principles. The failure of the Great Leap Forward and the isolation of China triggered the Cultural Revolution.

Analyze

How would life in China change under Mao?
Having defeated the Guomindang, Mao set about building a Communist China. His first concern was rebuilding a country that had been torn apart by years of civil war.

**Rebuilding China**
- Communist ideology shaped new government
- Change in China’s political, economic systems
- Government discouraged practice of religion

**Development**
- Also seized property of rural landowners, redistributed among peasants
- Put in place Soviet-style five-year plans for industrial development

**First Plan**
- 1957, first plan doubled China’s small industrial output
- Early efforts to build economy successful
- Improved economy, reduced poverty

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**China under Mao**

**Communist China Under Mao: The Early Years**

► Industrialized China
► Increased literacy
► Class privileges ended
► Rural Chinese received health care
► One-party dictatorship
► Denied people basic rights and freedoms → Inner Mongolia, Tibet

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**Communist China Under Mao: The Early Years**

**China Modeled on Soviet Union**
- Soviet Union provided financial support, aid in China’s first years
- China modeled many of its new political, economic, military policies on Soviet system
- 1950s, territorial disputes, differences in ideology pushed China away from Soviet ally

**The Great Leap Forward**
- 1958, in break from Soviet-style economic planning, Mao announced program designed to increase China’s industrial, agricultural output
- The Great Leap Forward created thousands of communes, collectively owned farms, of about 20,000 people each
- Each commune to produce food, have own small-scale industry

---

**Great Leap Forward, 1958**

► 5 year plan to increase agriculture and industry

► Communes
  - Groups of people who live and work together
  - Property held in common
  - Had production quotas

► Failed due to poor quality of products, poor weather hurt agriculture
The Great Leap Forward or Backward?

Planning Disaster
- Plan was disaster; small commune factories failed to produce quantity, quality of goods China needed
- Combination of poor weather, farmers’ neglect led to sharp drops in agricultural production
- Famine spread through rural China; tens of millions starved to death between 1959 and 1961

China Virtually Isolated
- Failure of Great Leap Forward led to criticism of Mao
- Soviet criticism, withdrawal of Soviet industrial aid widened rift between two Communist nations
- By early 1960s, relations had broken down completely; China virtually isolated in world community

Let's watch a biographic film on Mao!

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
1966 - 1976

The Great Leap Forward or Backward?

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The Cultural Revolution

New Movement
- Mid-1960s, Mao tried to regain power, prestige lost after Great Leap Forward
- Initiated new movement called Cultural Revolution, sought to ride China of old ways, create society where peasants, physical labor were the ideal

Red Guards
- Campaign meant eliminating intellectuals who Mao feared wanted to end communism, bring back China’s old ways
- Mao shut down schools, encouraged militant students, Red Guards, to carry out work of Cultural Revolution by criticizing intellectuals, values

Destruction of Society
- Mao lost control; Red guards murdered hundreds of thousands of people; by late 1960s, China on verge of civil war before Mao regained control
- Cultural Revolution reestablished Mao’s dominance, caused terrible destruction; civil authority collapsed, economic activity fell off sharply
A Campaign Against the “FOUR OLDS”

► Old Thoughts
► Old Culture
► Old Customs
► Old Habits

To Rebel Is Good!

Communist China Under Mao

► Designed to renew revolutionary spirit and establish a more equitable society
► Mao wanted to put “intellectuals” in their place
► Schools shut down - students revolted
► Red Guards - students who attacked professors, government officials, factory managers

A Red Guard

Red Guards March to Canton
The Chinese Cultural Revolution WebQuest

- Directions: Go to the site http://www.teachers.ash.org.au/vshistory/Sem 2/2China/Studyroom/culturalrev/webcultural.htm. Working in groups of 3-4, you will complete all activities and questions on this site. Make sure that you group writes down the answers. I only need one answer sheet per group.

Warm Up”:

Complete the Handout:
“Is Mao Zedong a Hero or a Villain?”

Assignment: Create your own Propaganda Poster, either for or against Mao!

- Directions: Create a propaganda poster, either for or against Mao. Focus on:
  - 1) Mao's successes (pro) or failures (against). Draw upon historical facts.
  - 2) Famous quotes spoken by Mao
  - 3) The imagery of Mao, as hero (pro) or villain (against). Examine real propaganda pictures from the period to inspire you!
  - 4) Cathy slogans!

Let's look at some examples…

With regard to the great teacher Chairman Mao, cherish the word 'Loyalty'. With regard to the great Mao Zedong Thought, vigorously stress the word 'Usefullness'. (1968)

Cult of Personality
The reddest, reddest, red sun in our heart, Chairman Mao, and us together. Zhejiang Workers, Farmers and Soldiers Art Academy collective, 1968

Mao's Little Red Book

Go among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and into the thick of struggle! 1967-1972

Propaganda Poster
"Ping-Pong Diplomacy":
U. S. Players at Great Wall, 1971

Mao Meets President Nixon, 1972
Mao dies in 1976

- Who will lead China now?

Make Generalizations

How did China change in the years after Mao’s death?

Answer(s): isolation lessened, more moderate leaders took power; new economic freedom led to call for political freedom, improved standard of living

Reforms Begin

- 1976, Mao died; his death followed by retreat from many of his policies
- China began to end isolation from rest of world in early 1970s
- 1972, U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China, meeting with Mao
- During last years of Mao’s life, much power wielded by group of four people known as Gang of Four

Gang of Four

- Gang of four included Mao’s wife, Jiang Qing—responsible for some of worst features of Cultural Revolution
- After Mao’s death, more moderate leaders imprisoned Gang of Four

Four Modernizations

- Deng Xiaoping eventually became China’s leader, helped put in place far-reaching market reforms
- Deng’s reform plan, Four Modernizations, sought to modernize: agriculture, industry, science and technology, defense

China After Mao

Communist Government and a Capitalist Economy
Power Struggle

Modernists

Communist

Traditionalists

Zhou Enlai

"The Gang of Four": Jiang Qin, Chen Boda, Wang Hongwen, Yao Wenyuan

De-Maoization

"The 4 Modernizations"

Progress in:

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Science
- Defense

Gap Between Rich & Poor

Deng: If you open a window, some flies naturally get in!

Class struggle was no longer the central focus!
Tiananmen Square, 1989

More democracy!

More Freedoms
- Inspired by movement toward economic freedom
- Chinese demanded more political freedom

Leaders Impatient
- China’s leaders repeatedly asked protestors to leave square
- Protestors remained, met with force

Pro-Democracy Protestors
- Spring 1989, democratic reforms in Eastern Europe
- One million pro-democracy protestors occupied Beijing’s Tiananmen Square

Freedom Had Not Arrived
- June 1989, tanks, troops moved into square
- Killed protestors in Tiananmen Square Massacre

Tiananmen Square, 1989

Student activist, Wang Dan, Beijing University

Democracy—Our Common Ideal!
Tiananmen Square, 1989

The "Goddess of Democracy"

Tiananmen Square, 1989

The Government Clamps Down

Tiananmen Square, 1989

One Lone Man's Protest

Tiananmen Square, 1989

The Massacre: The People's Army Moves In
Tiananmen Square, 1989

The Massacre: A Human Body Crushed by an Army Tank

The Army Looks for Dissidents

Student Leaders Are Arrested

Chinese Students Mourn the Dead
Tiananmen Square, 1989

The Reestablishment of Order

ASSIGNMENT:

• INTRODUCTION: In recent decades, China’s Communist Party has increasingly adopted capitalist models for its economy, and its economy has boomed. Will the surprising success of capitalism in China eventually lead to democracy?

• READ: “Communism, Capitalism, and Democracy in China” and complete “Questions for Discussion and Writing” as well as “Capitalism and Democracy in China” (pages 1-5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Characteristics of Communist and Democratic Systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marxist Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms, industries, and other enterprises owned in common by the people and operated by the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government economic plans set production goals, wages, and prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services to be shared equally by all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leninist Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist Party alone rules as a “democratic dictatorship.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only those chosen by the party run unopposed in elections for governmental offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in power dictate laws and how courts will rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No guarantee of civil or political rights; dissent against the party and government suppressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITY

Capitalism and Democracy in China

Students in small groups should first review the chart titled “Major Characteristics of Communist and Democratic Systems.” The students should use these characteristics and the information from the article to discuss where to place today’s China on the two scales below. Each group should then list evidence to defend its placement of China on the two scales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marxist Economy</th>
<th>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</th>
<th>Capitalist Economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leninist Government</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
<td>Democratic Government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This has caused shortages and higher costs for these resources on the global market, as well as air and water pollution within China.

### Economic Development
- Economic growth has not reached all China's 1.3 billion people
- To prevent further population growth, Chinese government encourages families to have only one child

### Other Challenges
- Large population, rapidly expanding industries
- High demands on resources, environment
- Imports coal, iron ore, oil, natural gas to meet energy needs

### This has caused shortages and higher costs for these resources on the global market, as well as air and water pollution within China.
Demography

- There are too many retirees in China, and not enough young people to replace them.

"The evidence is overwhelming that a large population of unmarried adult males is a risk factor for both crime and war," Ms. den Boer said in an interview. "The fact that China is an authoritarian country is another risk factor."

One-Child Policy: Is it ethically right?

- The One-Child Policy is the population control policy of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Chinese government refers to it under the official translation of family planning policy. It officially restricts the number of children married urban couples can have to one, although it allows exemptions for several cases, including rural couples, ethnic minorities, and parents without any siblings themselves.
- A spokesperson of the Committee on the One-Child Policy has said that approximately 35.9% of China's population is currently subject to the one-child restriction. The policy does not apply to the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao.
- THE POSITIVES: The Chinese government introduced the policy in 1979 to alleviate social, economic, and environmental problems in China, and authorities claim that the policy has prevented more than 250 million births from its implementation to 2000. The policy is controversial both within and outside China because of the manner in which the policy has been implemented, and because of concerns about negative economic and social consequences.
- THE NEGATIVES: The policy has been implicated in an increase in gender imbalance in China, and has been subjected to a possible cause of China's significant gender imbalance.
- Nonetheless, a 2008 survey undertaken by the Pew Research Center showed that over 75% of the Chinese population supports the policy.

Human Rights Issues

- Human rights abuses another concern for critics of China
  - Chinese government continues to limit free speech, religious freedoms
  - Exercises strict control over the media
  - Political protestors can be jailed
  - Nation's courts accused of failing to provide fair trials
  - Critics increased calls for reforms after Beijing chosen to host 2008 Olympic Games
Fishbowl Debate: China Vs. the Environment!

**Directions:** Read “China’s Three Gorges Dam.” We will participate in a fishbowl debate on China’s “Three Gorges Dam Project.” Debate questions will focus on:

1. Is the dam necessary?
2. What will happen to peasant villages in the nearby area? Is this fair? Is this a human rights violation?
3. Are some modifications to the environment necessary in order for China to experience progress?

**Note:** Please refer to your handouts about how to research and prepare for this debate.

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The Tibet Question?

- Tibet was an autonomous area.
- Dalai Lama fled in the late 1950s to India.
- Tibet is now under Chinese control.

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**Introduction**

The Tibet Question introduces the international issue of Tibet to the Chinese, the international issue over Tibet parallels Western critiques in Chinese affairs dating back to the 19th Century Opium Wars, the Boxer Rebellion, U.S. support of the Nationalist Chinese during the Chinese Civil War, the Great Cultural Revolution and Tiananmen Square. On the other hand, Westerners, spurred by efforts of the Tibetan exile community and Hollywood feature films like “Seven Years in Tibet” and “Kundun,” tend to quickly assume that the Chinese are at fault. The true story about Tibet lies somewhere in between.

**Problem:**

As an international news agency, you will need to report on the Tibetan issue from the previous pages. You will be interviewing members of the Tibetan community, the Chinese and the US government officials, representatives of human rights organizations and Chinese scholars. You will be assigned to one of these groups in preparation for this news special.

**Task:**

You will be assigned to one of these groups to present your group’s point of view. You will need to take into account the historical background of the issue as well as anticipating the positions held by other groups. Your presentation will be composed of same parts. First, your verbal presentation will be given to the news agency for broadcast. Secondly, you will submit a report that can be in the format of a website, a brochure, a magazine article, or an electronic presentation like PowerPoint. The verbal group presentation will be 5-10 minutes long and be “timed” as part of the Tibetan Question Special Report.