

Think and Write-

How are these ideas similar?

- There are no morals in politics; there is only expedience. A scoundrel may be of use to us just because he is a scoundrel.
Vladimir Lenin

- Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.
Mao Tse-Tung



How Did China Turn Communist?

Chapter 27 sect 1 and
Chapter 30 sect 3

I. China and WW1

1. China Joined the Allies during WWI hoping to get the German controlled land back.
2. Instead it was given to Japan.
3. Huge protests led by students erupted on May 4th 1919.
4. Known as the May Fourth Movement.

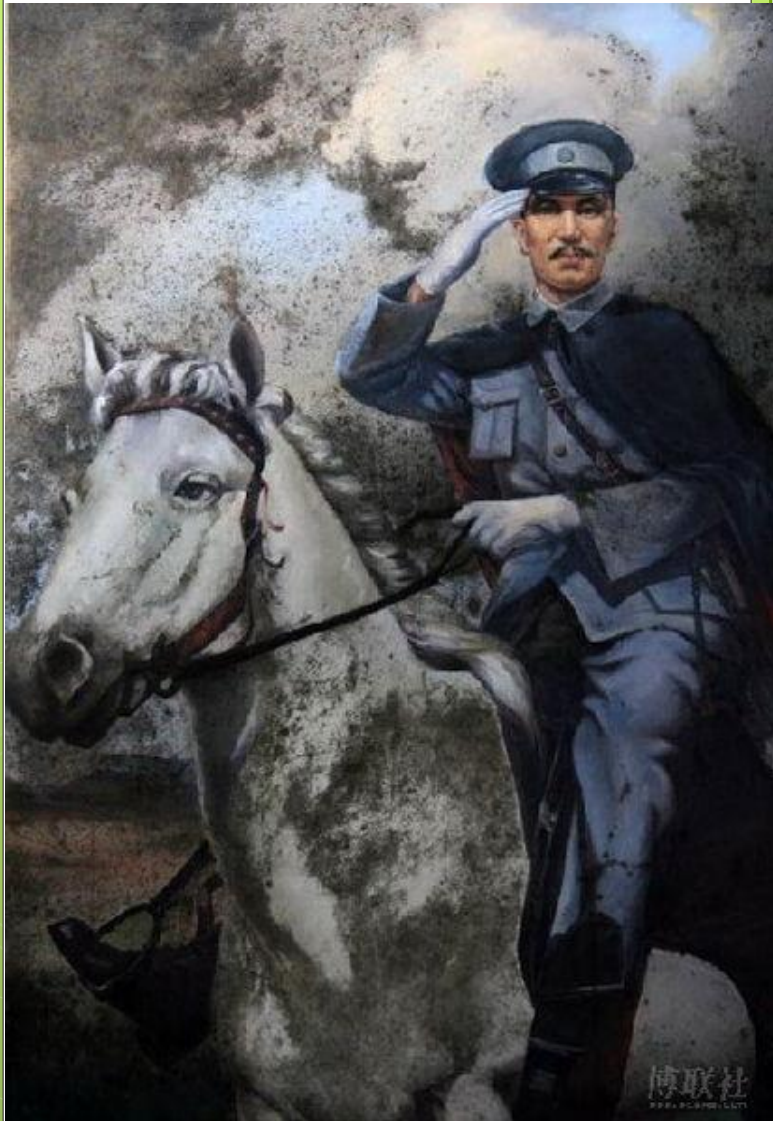


II. Pre WWII

1. Govt. viewed as weak by the Chinese.
2. 2 political parties emerged.
3. Guomindang- or Chinese Nationalists led by Sun Yixian
 - i. 3 principles- military rule, political tutelage, and constitutional rule.
4. Chinese Communist Party led by Mao Zedong.

“It is also important to unite with the middle peasants, and educate them on the failings of capitalism.”
5. Two groups joined together to fight warlords and foreigners who controlled much of China.





6. Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek) took over for Yixian in 1926 and led a joint attack against warlords.

"If when I die, I am still a dictator, I will certainly go down into the oblivion of all dictators. If, on the other hand, I succeed in establishing a truly stable foundation for a democratic government, I will live forever in every home in China."

III. The Long March

1. In 1927 Jiang Jieshi turned on the communists.
2. Thousands of communists killed by Guomindang troops.
3. Mao continued to spread communist ideas.
4. In 1934 Mao led 100,000 communists on a 6,000 mile flight through China.



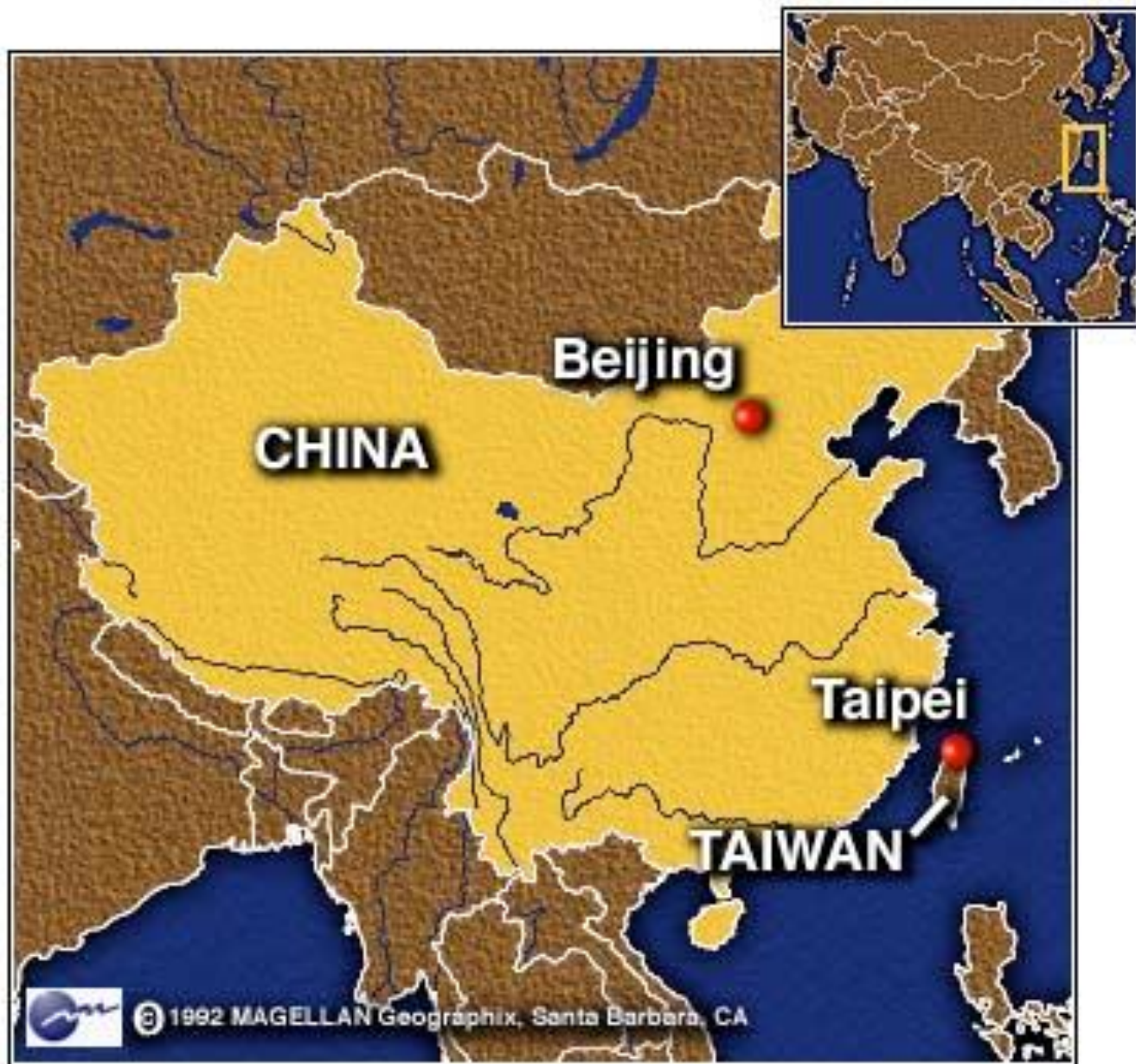


III. The Long March

5. Fought the nationalists using guerilla warfare.
6. Only 8,000 Survive.

IV. WW2

1. When Japan invaded Manchuria the civil war btwn the Nationalists and communists was put on hold.
2. After the war ended the fighting resumed.
"It was perfectly clear to us that if we told the Japanese to lay down their arms immediately and march to the seaboard, the entire country would be taken over by the Communists. We therefore had to take the unusual step of using the enemy as a garrison until we could airlift Chinese National troops to South China and send Marines to guard the seaports". President Truman
3. Mao supplied by the Soviet Union, and Jiang Jieshi supplied by the U.S..
4. Because of the peasant's support, Communists force the Nationalist govt. to flee to Taiwan.



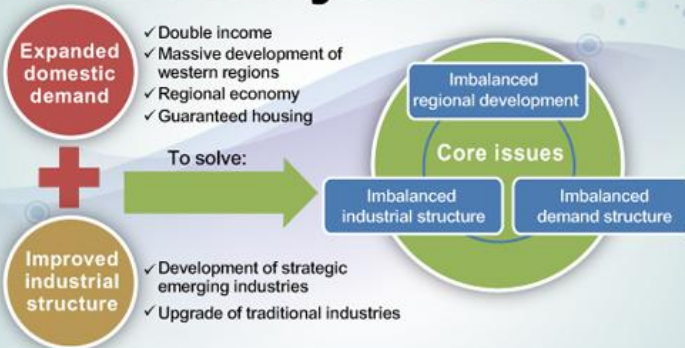
V. The Great Leap Forward

1. Many similarities to The Soviet Union
 - i. 5 year plans
 - ii. Discouraging religion
 - iii. Collectivization.
 - iv. Thousands of “counterrevolutionaries” killed or sent to labor camps.

Industrial sites.



China kicks off 12th Five-year Plan



China is expected to implement its 12th Five-year Plan in March 2011. It is now fine-tuning the key details of the plan.

The plan addresses core issues by seeking to expand domestic demand and improve industrial structure. All the changes to be implemented will affect the country's social, economic and market developments in the next 5-10 years.

V. The Great Leap Forward

1. Attempted the “Great Leap Forward”
 - i. 1958-1960 attempt to work extra hard to modernize.
 - ii. Huge communes set up.
 - iii. Failed due to poor quality and lack of incentives.
 - iv. Millions starved to death.





VI. The Cultural Revolution

1. Mao wanted to rid China of capitalist ideas.
2. Wrote the "Little Red Book".
3. Red Guards terrorized ppl they felt were capitalists.

VII. China Foreign Relations

1. Distrust and arguments of ideology leads to a split from the Soviets.
2. The U.S. used this as an opportunity to isolate the Soviet Union.
3. People's Republic of China replaced Taiwan in the U.N. in 1971.
4. President Nixon visited China.
5. Formal diplomatic relations with China begin in 1979.



VII. Tiananmen Square

1. After Mao died reformers began to add capitalist ideas to the economy.
2. **Deng Xiaoping** allowed for private businesses, and personal profit.
3. Businesses began to make decisions on their own.
4. In Eastern Europe many countries overthrew their communist govts.



5. Over one million Chinese students began to gather in Tiananmen Square demand democratic reforms.
6. After a few weeks of protests, the army moved in killing hundreds of protestors.



Modern issues

- Tremendous population. – One Child Policy
- Second largest economy.- urbanization/ pollution problems.
- Humanitarian rights issues.