Communism in China

**Nationalism**

* In 1911, a group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had taken over China.
  + The Chinese Nationalist Party was able to overthrow the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty, which had been in power since the 1600s.
* Unfortunately, the new government was failing to provide for the Chinese people and many were living in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Many Chinese were angry and became interested in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution in Russia.

**Communist Party**

* In 1921, a group of young men met in Shanghai to form the first Chinese Communist Party, headed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The party promised to improve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_living conditions and won the support of many Chinese people.
* A \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ soon began between the Nationalists and Mao’s communist followers.
* In 1933, Mao led over 600,000 people on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the mountains for over 6,000 miles to avoid being captured by the nationalist government.

**People’s Republic**

* The Communists and Nationalists had to call a truce during WWII as both were fighting to keep the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of China.
* The civil war continued from 1946 to 1949, until the Communists, now called the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, took control of China’s government.
  + On October 1, 1949, Mao declared the creation of the People’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of China, a communist country.
* Mao was appointed head of China’s government and had almost complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over China.
  + He became popular with many Chinese people when he took land from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens and gave it to peasants.
  + He wanted to improve living conditions for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Great Leap Forward**

* Mao implemented a program in 1958 to organize all farms into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where large communes of about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people farmed together under government supervision.
  + He believed this would speed China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development, so the program was called the Great Leap \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The Great Leap Forward was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not like the government making all of the decisions and, because they no longer owned the land, they had little reason to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hard.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damaged the food supply that year and made things even worse.
* As a result, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people died from 1958 to 1960 during one of the largest famines in history.

**Cultural Revolution**

* The failures of the Great Leap forward made many Chinese lose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Mao’s leadership.
* In response, Map created the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to stop all opposition to the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party.
  + He urged students to quit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and wage war on anyone who opposed communism.
* The students were organized into an army known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + They attacked, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and even killed those suspected of not agreeing with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The Cultural Revolution created mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China for almost 10 years.
  + Many schools and factories were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and people were denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and transportation by the government.

**Little Red Book**

* + The Little Red Book also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Chairman Mao Zedong (毛主席语录) has been published by the government of the People’s Republic of China since 1964.
  + It is a collection of quotations excerpted from Mao Zedong's past \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_million copies of The Little Red Book have been sold--second only to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which has been around much longer.
  + It was essentially an unofficial requirement for every Chinese citizen to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it at all times during the Cultural Revolution.
  + The punishment for failing to produce the book upon being asked would range from being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Red Guards to being given years of hard-labor imprisonment
  + Studying the book was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in schools, as well as at workplaces. Workplaces have specified reading sessions during working hours for workers to study the book.

**New Leader**

* Mao Zedong died in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Cultural Revolution finally ended.
* China’s new leader, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, made many reforms to Mao’s rules, but the government still stuck to its communist roots.
  + He began to allow farmers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their own land and to make decisions about what they should grow.
  + He allowed some private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to open.
  + He opened China to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ investments.
  + Unfortunately, the Chinese people were still not given basic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights like freedom of speech and religion or the right to a fair trial.

**Tiananmen Square**

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, communist governments were under siege in numerous places around the world.
* Over 10,000 Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gathered to protest China’s corrupt communist government in Beijing’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Square.
  + They filled the square for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weeks, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speaking against communism and calling for a move toward democracy in China.
  + On June 4, 1989, the Chinese government sent soldiers and tanks into the square, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of innocent people.
  + Countries around the world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this violence and began urging China to improve the human rights of its citizens.
* Communist China: Who’s & What’s
* **Directions:** Before we begin the presentation, you need to fill in the squares with what you think each term means. During the presentation, you will write new information that you have learned about each term.

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| --- | --- |
| **Mao Zedong**  Who I think this is:  Definition: | **October 1st, 1949**  What I think happened:  Definition: |
| **Great Leap Forward**  What I think this means:  Definition: | **Cultural Revolution**  What I think this means:  Definition: |
| **Deng Xiaoping’s Leadership**  What I think this means:  Definition: | **Tiananmen Square**  What I think this means:  Definition: |