

pg. 876-883 (Chapter 35)

Mao's China and Beyond	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chiang Kai-shek's success during the 1930s interrupted by Japanese invasion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allied with Communists against Japanese for 7 years 2. guerrilla campaigns; control over northern China 3. balance of power was shifting to Mao in 1945 4. Communists victorious in 1949 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. support of the peasantry 2. land reform, education, and improved health care 2. solution to China's fundamental social and economic problems
The Communists Come to Power	<p>Prolonged struggle gave the communist party military and political structure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Army considered subordinate to government 2. Suppressed secessionist movements in Inner Mongolia and Tibet 3. In 1950s, China intervened in Korean civil war, and preserved division 4. Threatened Guomindang with invasion 5. Supported Vietnam 6. Relationship with USSR falls out after Stalin dies over border disputes 7. Defeats India in a border dispute in 60s <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blows up a nuclear weapon to show power
Planning for Economic Growth and Social Justice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic reform less successful 2. Industrialization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. first five-year plan commenced in 1953 2. centralized state planning and privileged urban technocrats unacceptable to Mao 3. Agriculture <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mass Line approach began in 1955 2. Farming collectives in 1956 3. Intellectuals purged in 1957
The Great Leap Backward	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Leap Forward launched in 1958 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small-scale industrialization aimed at creating self-reliant peasant communes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. economic disaster 2. Peasants against collectivization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. famine 3. Government introduced birth control programs and succeeded in slowing population increase 4. Great Leap ended in 1960 5. Pragmatists pushed policies of restored state direction and local level market incentive <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqui, Deng Xiaoping
"Women Hold Up Half of the Heavens." Shortcomings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mao, assisted by his wife Jiang Qing, committed to liberation of Chinese women 2. Revolution triumphed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. legal equality 2. gained some freedom 3. educational and professional opportunities improved 4. traditional male attitudes persisted; women labored both in and out of homes 5. Males continued to dominate upper-party levels

Mao's Last
Campaign and
the Fall of the
Gang of Four

1. Mao believed he had sufficient support to overthrow pragmatist rivals
2. Cultural Revolution
 1. opponents attacked, killed, forced into rural labor
 2. destruction of centralized state and technocratic elites endangered revolutionary stability
 3. campaign terminated by Mao in 1968
3. Rivals commenced
 1. Deng slowly pushing back the Gang of Four led by Jiang Qing
 2. Deaths of Zhou Enlai and Mao in 1976 cleared way for open succession struggle
 3. Pragmatists won
 1. Gang of Four was imprisoned for life
 2. China opened to Western influences and capitalist development NOT political reform
4. Legacy
 1. Revolutionary redistribution of China's wealth
 2. mass people much better standards of living than under previous regimes
 3. Condition superior to people in developing regions
 4. Agricultural and industrial growth rates surpassed India's