

Aim: How did Mao Tse-tung change Chinese history?

I. The Chinese Revolution of 1911

1. Sun Yat-sen led the Chinese Revolution of 1911.
2. China became more westernized.
3. Three Principles of the People were:
4. Nationalism, socialism, and democracy.

II. Chiang Kai-Shek

1. Sun Yat-sen died in 1925.
2. Chiang Kai-shek was the new leader.
3. Two major problems for China:
4. The Japanese invaded Manchuria and the Communists allied with Russia

III. Rise of Communism

1. A civil war was fought for four years
2. 1949 the communists were led by Mao Zedong
3. The Kuomintang fled to the island of Taiwan, where they established the Republic of China.
4. Communists named mainland China the People's Republic of China.
5. The UN and U.S recognized the People's Republic of China as the true China.

IV. Mao Tse-tung

1. Mao Tse-tung, collectivized agriculture and industry.
2. Steel production grew rapidly.
3. 1950's Great Leap Forward: use cheap labor to rapidly industrialize the country.
4. It failed crippling the economy and causing millions of deaths from starvation.

V. Rebuilding China

1. Between 1959 and 1961 poor policies and natural disasters caused famine.
2. China introduced elements of capitalism that helped the economy.

VI. The Cultural Revolution

1. Universities were shut down for four years.
2. Students and faculty worked in the fields.
3. Anyone who opposed were arrested or killed.
4. The new curriculum included only communist studies and vocational training.
5. Mao Tse-tung died in 1976.
6. He was replaced by Deng Xiaoping

VII. Deng Xiaoping

- In September 1976, Mao Zedong died at the age of 83.
- Deng Xiaoping seized power and the Cultural Revolution ended.

VIII. Four Modernizations

- "It matters not whether the cat is black or white, as long as it catches mice." Deng Xiaoping ...

Aim: How did Mao Tse-tung change Chinese history?

- His policy was called the Four Modernizations
- SAID
- S: Science and Technology
- A: Agriculture
- I: industry
- D: Defense
- Tried to advance China because they had been isolated for so long
- Thousands of students were sent abroad to study science, technology, and modern business techniques.

IX. Collective farms

- Collective farms could now lease lands to peasant families who paid rent
- Peasants could now make profit on produce
- Combining capitalism with communism
- Similar to Lenin's NEP and Gorbachev's Perestroika

X. Results

- Plan worked : industry began to rise
- Per capita income went up
- 1980's no money for refrigerators, radio's, watches, & TVs
- By 1990's: more could afford these items
- People still wanted change
- They wanted democracy, especially students
- Students were sent abroad and influenced by western ideas, dress, and pop culture

XI. Tiananmen Square

- In May 1989, student protests called for the end of corruption
- Led to massive demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.
- Deng ordered tanks and troops into Tiananmen Square to crush the demonstrators
- This was a violation of human rights
- Hundreds were killed
- Democracy remained a dream