

China in the Twentieth Century

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

- Chinese revolutionaries revolt to overthrow and remove western influence from China.
- The western powers joined together to crush this rebellion

Mao Zedong

- Communist leader in 1949
- Led political revolution with the support of the peasants
- Used a command economy similar to the Soviet Union
- Known for the Great Leap Forward and his Cultural Revolution

Great Leap Forward

- Plan to rapidly industrialize China during the 1950's
- Used collectivization: a plan to increase farming output
- failed badly and cost millions of lives

Cultural Revolution

- Instituted in the 1960's and was a plan to return China to revolutionary communist ways
- Wrote *Mao's Little Red Book* which were a selection of Mao's quotes and ideas which was based on true communism
- Reopened schools with a new communist curriculum and vocational training
- The Red Guard = org. of young students that enforced Mao's ideas
- Killed any opposition but this too failed

Deng Xiao Ping

- leader after Mao Zedong
- Instituted his Four Modernizations: plan for rapid industrialization to reform
- used both capitalism and communism
- Denied democracy and rights to people
- Responsible for Tiananmen Square Massacre
- He sent in the army to break up protests, which violated human rights
- 1997: Hong Kong was given back to China

Sample Questions

1. One similarity between Gorbachev's perestroika and Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations is that each
(1) allowed elements of capitalism (3) strengthened communism
(2) maintained the democratic process (4) increased global tensions
2. What is the correct chronological order for this set of events in Chinese history?
A. Communist Revolution
B. Tiananmen Square Massacre
C. Return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule
D. Opium Wars
(1) A - D - B - C (3) D - A - B - C
(2) B - A - C - D (4) D - B - C - A
3. One reason the Communists were able to gain control of China was primarily due to the support of the
(1) peasants (3) foreigners
(2) landed elite (4) warlords
4. One similarity between Stalin's five-year plans and Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward was that both programs attempted to
(1) increase industrial production (3) correct environmental pollution
(2) privatize the ownership of land (4) strengthen international trade



5. The main idea of this cartoon is that Deng Xiaoping will be remembered most for the
- (1) destruction of Western art
 - (2) bloodshed in Tiananmen Square
 - (3) preservation of Chinese historical sites
 - (4) adoption of a capitalist economy
6. The Four Modernizations of Deng Xiaoping in the 1970s and 1980s resulted in
- (1) an emphasis on the Five Relationships
 - (2) a return to Maoist revolutionary principles
 - (3) a move toward increased capitalism
 - (4) the end of the communist system of government
7. Which statement is accurate about the Hungarian Revolution in 1956 and the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989?
- (1) These events led to democratic reforms.
 - (2) Repressive action was taken to end both protests.
 - (3) Strong action was taken by the United Nations.
 - (4) Both events brought communist governments to power.