

CHINESE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION

=1.2 billion people there!!



I. Communist Rise to Power

A. Chiang Kai-shek*--leader of Chinese Nationalists = Guomindang

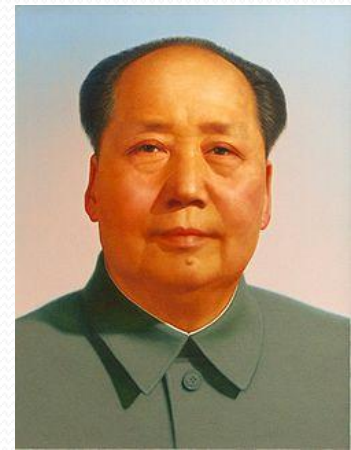
• 1. aid from US , Guomindang were pro-democracy



B. Mao Zedong* --leader of Chinese Communists=aid from USSR

- 1. The Long March—Mao led his followers on a 6000 mile trek through Chinese countryside & mountains to escape Nationalists

C. Then WWII: Chinese Communists & Nationalists united briefly against common enemy, Japan



D. After WWII: Chinese Civil War (Communists won)



E. Reasons for Communist Success:



1. Support of Chinese peasants
(huge #s)=appeal of communism

• 2. Support of women, more equality

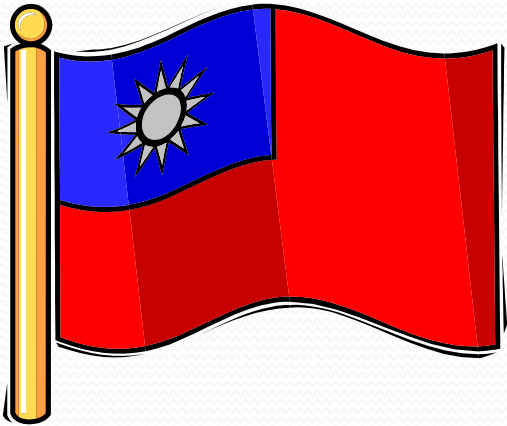
• 3. guerilla warfare tactics v.
Nationalists



• 4. corruption of Nationalist govt

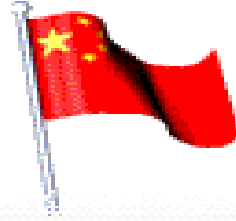
• 5. foreign influence on Nationalists

- **F. Chiang fled to Taiwan (Formosa) which was non-communist**



II. Communism Under Mao Zedong

- *China became the People's Republic of China (PRC) 1949



- A. Mao's Results:

1. Modernized China=more industrial (factories)=jobs



2. Literacy increased (public education)

3. Classism eliminated =poor



4. Health care for all

5. One-party dictatorship
=few rights for people



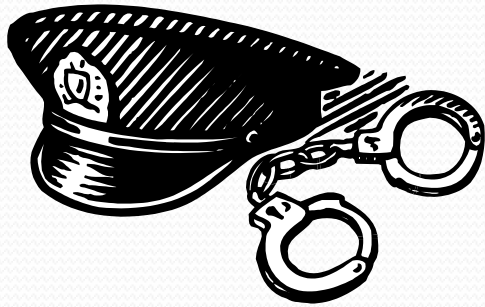
B. The Great Leap Forward* --1958

- 1. To increase agricultural & industrial output
- 2. Created communes* w/ production quotas-like USSR's collectivization?
 - =Food production down
 - =Food prices up
 - ="One Family One Child"
- 3. Failed=
 - a. Goods poorly made
 - b. Output declined



C. The Cultural Revolution* --in 1966 to renew people's loyalty to communism & establish a more equitable society

- 1. Shut down schools: Mao feared an uprising of intellectuals against him & communism
- a. Red Guards* (like USSR's KGB)
- 2. =failed too



Rounding up enemies of Communism



D. United States Recognition



- 1. China & US on opposite side in Korean War
- 2. China admitted to UN—1971
- 3. US officially recognized China—1979
- =trade between US & China





III. Communism Under Deng Xiaoping*

A. Economic Reforms: The Four Modernizations

+1. Farming: modernized, mechanized, = more food

+2. Industry: upgraded, expanded

+3. Science & technology: developed

+4. Defense systems & military

=nukes



B. Limited Privatization (economy)

- 1. Deng got rid of Mao's communes=land could be leased to individual farmers w/ quotas to meet
- 2. =increased agricultural output

C. Foreign Investment

- 1. To create Chinese jobs
- 2. Built empty factories to attract foreign companies



D. Results of Reforms:

- 1. +=economy grew, higher standard of living, foreign trade & relations improved
- 2. - =crime increased, gap between rich & poor grew
- 3. Many wanted more political freedoms



E. Tiananmen Square*

- 1. May 1989: demonstration by Chinese students to demand more democratic reforms & rights=crushed by the military, thousands killed or jailed



F. Human Rights Violations

- 1. “One Family, One Child” Policy



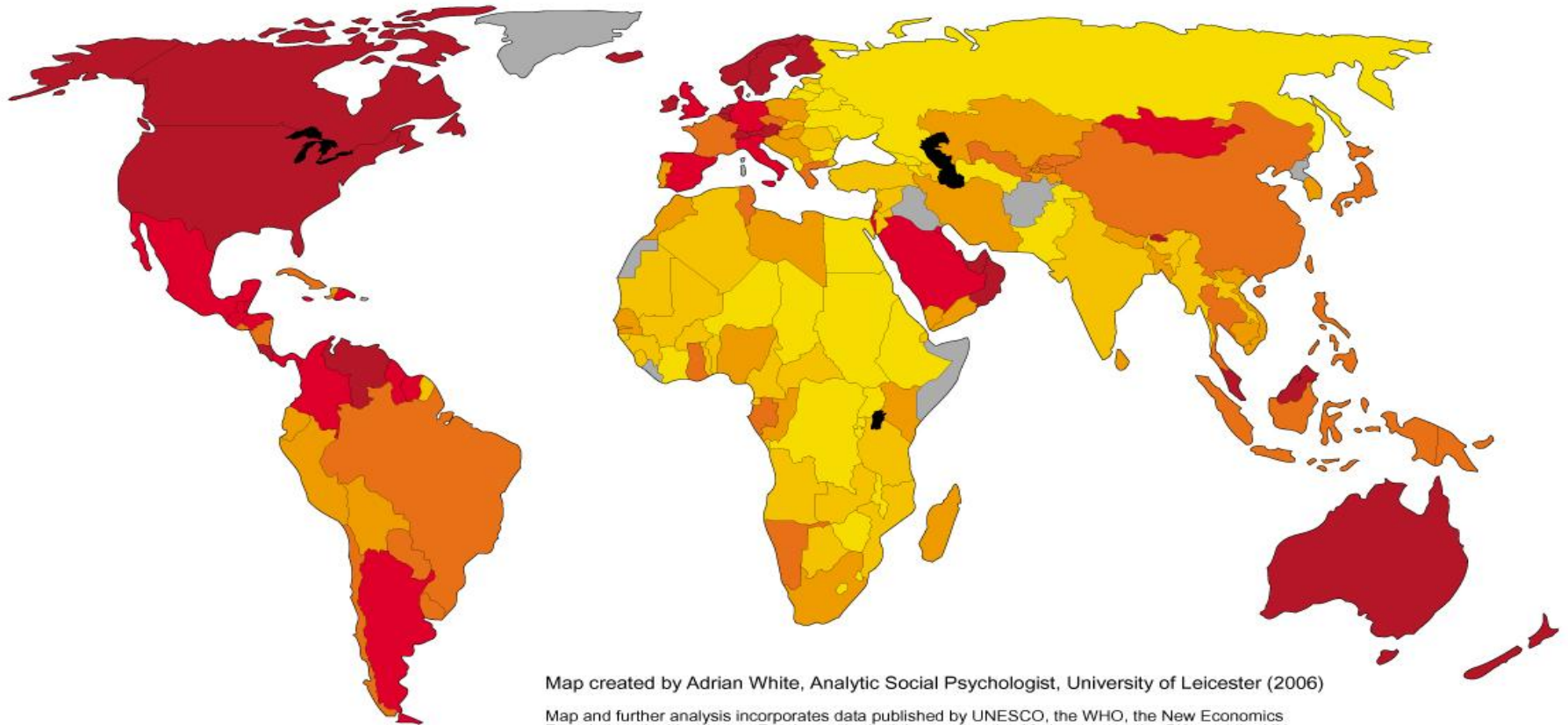
- 2. No free speech, no freedom of assembly, no freedom of religion, no representative govt = no democracy
- Human rights are "basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled."



OPINION FREEDOM
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Human Rights Violations today

A Global Projection of Subjective Well-being:
The First Published Map of World Happiness



Map created by Adrian White, Analytic Social Psychologist, University of Leicester (2006)

Map and further analysis incorporates data published by UNESCO, the WHO, the New Economics Foundation, the Veenhoven Database, the Latinbarometer, the Afrobarometer, the CIA, and the UN Human Development Report.



Happy ————— Average ————— Unhappy

G. Today in China

1. Beijing Summer Olympics 2008
2. Current Chinese Leader since 2002:
= Hu Jintao
 - a. His title: Chairman (leftover from “Chairman of the Communist Party”)
3. Still Communist Govt

But getting to a
Market Economy

