

China's Revolution

- On page 18, title it **Day 4**
- Please write the warmup question and answer.
- See Miss Caspers' notebook for reference

Notebook Instructions

- Please add the following terms to your running list:
 - Revolution
 - Manifesto
 - SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)
 - “Star Wars” (Reagan, 1983)

Running List

- What were some similarities you found between the Korean and Vietnam Wars?

Warmup

- On page 19, please title it **Day 4:**
Chinese Revolution Notes
- On page 20, please title it **Day 4:**
Manifesto

Notebook Instructions

- The Qing Dynasty maintained limited control of China until the beginning of the 20th century
- They were forced to make trade concessions to western powers & Japan for years



Dowager Empress Cixi

Background

- During and after a series of rebellions and wars, including the Boxer Rebellion (1898 – 1901) , China was ***constantly subjected to foreign treaties that were very unfavorable towards the Chinese***
- The Qing Dynasty tried to implement western reforms
 - Brutally subjugated their own people and ***violently suppressed all rebellions***

Background

- Several groups emerged to combat the Qing Dynasty's oppression, including:
 - Rural and urban workers
 - Nationalists
 - Communists
 - Intellectuals
- Uprisings and rebellions occurred all over China

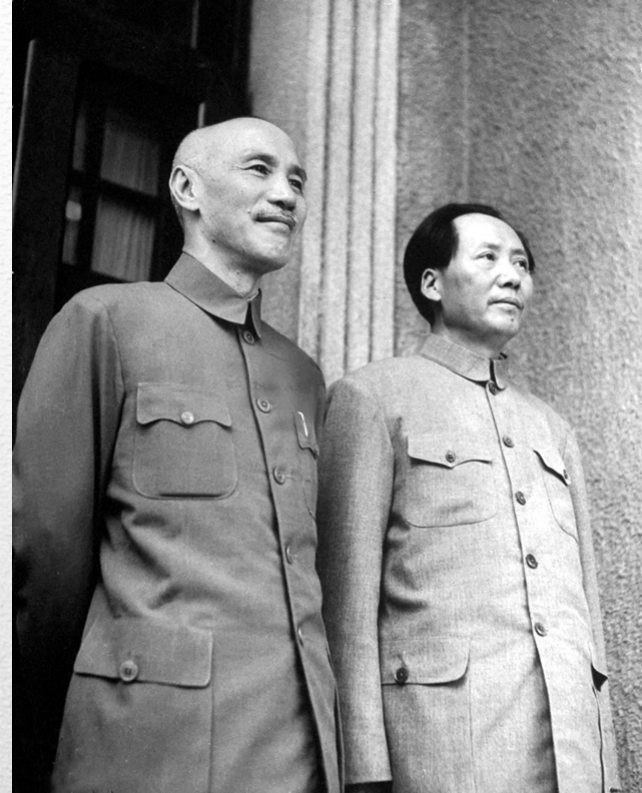
Xinhai Revolution (1911)

- On December 18th, the North-South Conference took place in Shanghai
- The US, the UK, Germany, Russia, Japan, and France all participated along with the revolutionary groups
- They forced the Qing Emperor Pu Yi to abdicate the throne
- A weak provincial government took its place



Overthrow of the Qing Dynasty

- Between 1925 – 1937, Nationalists led by **Chiang Kai-shek** and Communists led by **Mao Zedong** fought each other **for control of China**
- Regional warlords fought on both sides



Chiang Kai-shek

Mao Zedong

Nationalists vs. Communists

- Chiang Kai-shek used brutal war tactics to violently attack communist groups
- Western powers (like the US) supported him
(remember, we didn't like communists!)



Nationalists vs. Communists

- **Chiang Kai-shek failed:**
- To organize and consolidate his power
- To improve the economy
 - Poverty and starvation increased, especially among peasants
- Refused to modernize China



Chiang Kai-shek

- Mao became the leader of the communists (the largest revolutionary group)
- **He was more concerned with the Chinese peasants than the urban worker**
- He helped developed guerrilla warfare tactics to fight the nationalists and the Japanese



Mao Zedong

- **In 1937, Japan invaded China**
- Committed horrible atrocities against the Chinese
- **The Communists and Nationalists fought the Japanese “together separately”**
- **Mao was more successful than the Nationalists**



Japanese soldiers

Japan Invades (1937)

- After WWII, the US sent troops and weapons to Chiang Kai-shek (containment!) to keep fighting Mao

- The Soviet Union sent a little bit of help to Mao

Cold War Involvement

- In 1949, Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists were driven out of China and into Taiwan
- The Communist Party founded the People's Republic of China



The People's Republic of
China (1949)

- The Red Army (aka the Workers' and Peasants' Army) increased the ranks to 1 million by 1945
- After WWII, the name was changed to the People's Liberation Army
- It is the world's largest military force (2,285,000 people)



The People's Liberation Army

- Mao redistributed land to the peasants
- Others supported the government through propaganda and educational reforms designed to glorify Mao and the Communist Party
- Any dissidents or Nationalists who were still in China were imprisoned into labor camps or killed



Support

- Foreign investors and businessmen were kicked out of China
- Mao designed a plan (similar to the Soviet's Five Year Plan) to rapidly industrialize China and collectivize agriculture
 - Limited success



The Economy

- Positives:

- Foot binding and arranged marriages ended (yay!)
- Women could have jobs (yay!)
- Women could join the army (yay!)
- Women could serve in the government (yay!)
- **Women were legally equal to men (yay!)**



- Negatives:

- **Women worked outside the home and had to care for children and the household**
- Men were still superior to women



Women

- Mao wanted to completely reinvent the Chinese economy without western influences
- **The Great Leap Forward:**
 - **Eliminated private enterprise**
 - **Forced people out of the cities and into communes**
 - **Small industrial centers developed throughout China**
 - **Peasants forced to work on large farms**



Great Leap Forward

- The Great Leap forward was a disaster
- **More than 30 million people starved to death**
- Steel production dropped drastically



Not-so-great Leap
Forward

- **Nikita Khrushchev and Mao Zedong disagreed about a lot of communist policies and ideals**
 - “There’s more than one way to be communist!?! NO WAY!”
- Khrushchev was more moderate than Mao
- Mao believed Khrushchev was beginning to side with the American imperialists
- **Their relationship deteriorated over the Cold War**



Khrushchev

Mao

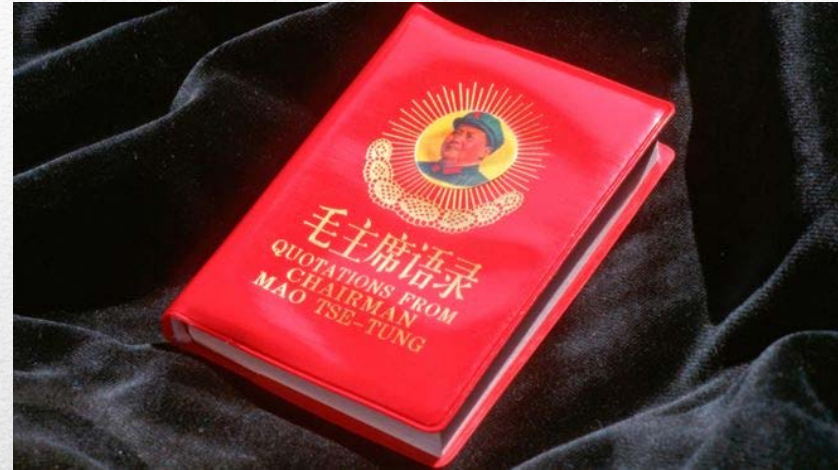
Sino-Soviet Split

- Mao wanted to regain his popularity after the failure of the Great Leap Forward
- He created **the Red Guard**
 - **A youth group of students, peasants and soldiers**
- **The Red Guard attacked people who publicly disagreed with Mao**
 - Especially people with any “bourgeois ideas”
- Any “suspects” were imprisoned or put into labor camps



The Red Guard

- The Red Guard carried and distributed a little red book called **“Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung”**
- More than a billion books were published
- This book contributed to Mao’s **personality cult**
 - **An individual uses mass media, propaganda, etc. to create an idealized, heroic, and at times worshipful image of themselves.**



The Red Book

- The Red Guard created their own Cultural Revolution, which led to the destruction of a lot of China's heritage
- Imprisoned a huge number of Chinese citizens
- They believed that imperialist western bourgeois were infecting their beautiful communist country
- Millions of people died during the Cultural Revolution



The Cultural Revolution

- **Mao died in 1976**
- Massive state funeral held with millions of mourners



Mao's Death

• Supporters say:

- Unified China
- Ended decades of civil wars
- Improved women's statuses
- Improved literacy and education
- Rapidly industrialized China

• Critics say:

- His policies caused tens of millions of people to die (intentionally and unintentionally)

Mao's Legacy

- The Chinese government is still communist
- Mao is a national hero
- He helped set China on the path to economic success and power



Today

- On page 19, please glue down your Chinese Revolution Notes
- See Miss Caspers' notebook for reference

Notebook Instructions

- You are going to type (or handwrite) a manifesto using the rubric I give you.
- **On page 20, you are going to create your own manifesto about a serious topic that you feel strongly about.**
- Sample topics:
 - The environment
 - The education system
 - Poverty
 - Animal rights and welfare
 - What it means to be healthy
 - Donald Trump's policies
 - LGBT rights
 - Immigration

1. Do a brain dump of 8-12 sentences. Be honest.

2. If you're stuck, try these to start:

I can....

I will...

My best...

My worst...

My biggest desires...

I feel _____ (amazing, joyful, successful, peaceful, etc.) when I _____ (spend quality time with my family, save money to buy myself a gift for reaching my goal, etc.)

Manifesto
