



**YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY  
REVIEW PACKET**

**CHINESE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION**

## SECTION OVERVIEW

The establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 began a new period in Chinese history. Communists had risen to power during the 1930s and 1940s by appealing to a large part of the population and by achieving military superiority. Under the communist dictatorship of Mao Zedong, however, programs such as the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution had negative economic results and restricted people's rights and freedoms. The next leader, Deng Xiaoping, made economic reforms but not political ones. The communist government continued to maintain strict control over people's lives.

## KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

**Conflict** How did the Communists come to power in China by 1949?

**Human Rights** In what ways did the communist government improve the status of women in China? How has the Chinese government violated people's rights?

**Change** What changes did Mao Zedong bring to China after 1949?

**Economic Systems** How did Deng Xiaoping reform the economy, and what were the results?

## KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

Mao Zedong	commune	Deng Xiaoping
Long March	Cultural Revolution	Tiananmen Square
Great Leap Forward	Red Guards	

## TWO CHINAS

Today, China is the most populous nation in the world. There are two Chinas, however. The People's Republic of China is a communist state on the Asian mainland. It has a vast land area and many natural resources. Taiwan, also called the Republic of China, is a small island that today is one of the Asian Tigers. It has a non-communist government. The People's Republic still considers Taiwan a part of China proper. Efforts to reunite the two Chinas have sometimes led to tension because Taiwan values its independence.

## COMMUNIST RISE TO POWER

As you recall, Jiang Jieshi (also called Chiang Kai-shek) had taken over the Guomindang, or Nationalist party, after the death of Sun Yixian. In the mid-1920s, Jiang began to strike at the Communist party, which he saw as a threat to his leadership.

**Mao Zedong** emerged as the leader of the Communists in the 1930s. Along with 100,000 of his followers, Mao fled the Guomindang forces in 1934 in a retreat known as the **Long March**. After traveling more than 6,000 miles, Mao set up a base in northern China with about 20,000 survivors of the march. In the years that followed, the Communists, the Guomindang, and Japanese invaders battled for control of China. After World War II, civil war continued. Finally, in 1949, Mao's Communists were victorious. Jiang and his followers fled to the island of Taiwan.

## Reasons for Communist Success

There were several reasons for the victory of Mao and the Communists over Jiang and the Guomindang.

- Mao won the support of the huge peasant population of China by promising to give land to peasants.
- Mao won the support of women by rejecting the inequalities of traditional Confucian society.
- Mao's army made good use of hit-and-run guerrilla warfare.
- Many people opposed the Nationalist government, which they saw as corrupt.
- Some people felt that the Nationalists had allowed foreigners to dominate China.

## COMMUNISM UNDER MAO ZEDONG

The Communists set up the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949. They wanted to transform China from an agricultural society into a modern industrial nation. Under communism, literacy increased, old landlord and business classes were eliminated, and rural Chinese were provided with health care. However, Mao set up a one-party dictatorship that denied people basic rights and freedoms.

## The Changing Role of Women

Traditionally, in China, women were treated as inferior to men. The only role for a woman recognized by the five Confucian relationships was that of wife. As a wife, a woman was considered inferior to her husband. The Nationalists did not change these policies greatly.

In Communist China, however, women gained some rights. Under the new Chinese constitution, women won equality under the law. They were now expected to work alongside men on farms and in factories.

Although Chinese women made progress, they did not have full equality with men. Only a few women had top jobs in government. Women were not always paid the same wages as men for doing the same work. Even so, the position of women improved under the Communists.

## The Great Leap Forward

In 1958, Mao launched a program called the **Great Leap Forward**. He called on the people to increase agricultural and industrial output. To make farms more productive, he created **communes**, groups of people who live and work together and hold property in common. Communes had production quotas, which were set amounts of agricultural or industrial output that they were to produce.

The **Great Leap Forward** failed. Commune-based industries turned out poorly made goods. At the same time, agricultural output declined. Bad weather added to the downturn, creating widespread famine.

## The Cultural Revolution

In 1966, Mao launched the **Cultural Revolution** to renew people's loyalty to communism and establish a more equitable society. Mao feared that revolutionary peasants and workers were being replaced by intellectuals in running the country. He shut down schools and universities throughout China and urged Chinese students to experience the revolution for themselves. Students formed groups of fighters called the **Red Guards**. They attacked professors, government officials, and factory managers, many of whom were exiled or executed.

### Programs of Mao Zedong

Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase farm and factory output</li> <li>• Communes</li> <li>• Production quotas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renew communist loyalties</li> <li>• Red Guards attack professors and other officials</li> </ul>
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program fails</li> <li>• Two years of hunger and low production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy slows</li> <li>• China closes to outside world</li> <li>• People fear arrest</li> <li>• Civil war threatened</li> </ul>
Results		

## United States Recognition

The Cold War was raging in 1949. Consequently, the United States had refused to recognize the People's Republic of China. In the Korean War, Communist China and the United States took opposing sides. By the 1970s, however, this situation was changing. China won admission to the United Nations in 1971, and President Richard Nixon visited Mao Zedong in Beijing in 1972. In 1979, the United States officially recognized the People's Republic of China.

## COMMUNISM UNDER DENG XIAOPING

In 1976, Mao Zedong died. **Deng Xiaoping** took control. His leadership brought more economic freedom but little political change.

### Economic Reforms: The Four Modernizations

To make China a more modern country, Deng promoted foreign trade and more contact with western nations. He also introduced the Four Modernizations. These were concentrated in four areas.

- **Farming** methods were modernized and mechanized.
- **Industry** was upgraded and expanded.
- **Science and technology** were promoted and developed.
- **Defense** systems and military forces were improved.

**LIMITED PRIVATIZATION** Deng got rid of Mao's unpopular communes. He allowed land to be leased to individual farmers. After delivering a certain amount of food to the government, farmers could grow anything they wished and sell it for profit. This system increased agricultural output. The government also allowed some private businesses to produce goods and offer services.

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT** Deng also welcomed foreign technology and capital. The government set up special enterprise zones where foreigners could own and operate businesses.

**RESULTS OF REFORMS** Deng's policies had both positive and negative results. The economy grew, and some Chinese enjoyed a better standard of living. Foreign relations and trade improved. Crime and corruption grew, however, and the gap between rich and poor widened. Deng's economic changes caused some Chinese to demand greater political freedom.

### Tiananmen Square

The government was willing to grant economic reforms but not political ones. In May 1989, demonstrators in Beijing occupied **Tiananmen Square**, demanding more rights and freedoms. When they refused to disperse as ordered, the government sent in troops and tanks. Thousands of Chinese were killed or wounded. The incident showed how important it was for China's communist leaders to maintain control. Order was



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more important than political freedom. During the 1990s, efforts were made to force China to end human rights violations. However, these efforts had limited effects.

## RETURN OF HONG KONG

In 1842, Britain had gained the island of Hong Kong, off the northern coast of China. During the years that Hong Kong was under British rule, it modernized and became wealthy.

In the 1980s, Britain and China decided that Hong Kong would return to Chinese rule in 1997. China agreed not to change Hong Kong's social or economic system for 50 years and to allow the island a degree of self-rule. The island was turned over to China on July 1, 1997.

## SUMMARY

The Communists, under Mao Zedong, rose to power in China after World War II. Their appeal to peasants and to women, their superior army, and lack of support for the Nationalists led to victory for the Communists. The communist government severely restricted the rights and freedoms of most Chinese. Later leaders, such as Deng Xiaoping, allowed free market reforms but little political freedom. Violations of human rights in China have often made relations between China and the United States difficult.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) One way in which Confucian philosophy and Communist ideology are similar is that *both*
  - 1) have a strong religious base
  - 2) focus on national economic development
  - 3) are Western in origin
  - 4) emphasize the importance of the group over the individual
- 2) One similarity between the culture of traditional China under dynastic rule and the culture of modern China under communism is that *both* stress
  - 1) limits on population growth
  - 2) a state-supported religion
  - 3) loyalty to the authority of leaders
  - 4) the importance of a matriarchal society
- 3) The French Revolution, the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, and the Communist Revolution in China were similar in that *all three*
  - 1) were influenced by the peasants' desire for more land
  - 2) brought about few political changes
  - 3) were supported primarily by the nobility
  - 4) were inspired by Marxism
- 4) The French Revolution (1789), the Bolshevik Revolution (1917), and the Chinese Revolution (1949) were similar in that each led to
  - 1) governments that were based on Communist principles
  - 2) rule by a parliamentary government
  - 3) military defeat by foreign powers
  - 4) the rise of dictatorships
- 5) In China, regional differences in food crops, types of homes, and clothing are most likely the result of
  - 1) government directives
  - 2) geography and climate
  - 3) social mobility
  - 4) nationalism and colonialism
- 6) Which feature of Chinese agriculture led to the development of the other three?
  - 1) scarcity of fertile land
  - 2) growing rice and grains for their high food value
  - 3) intensive farming methods
  - 4) building of irrigation systems
- 7) Which is the *main* reason for the heavy population concentration in the eastern regions of the People's Republic of China?
  - 1) The Chinese capital is located in the east.
  - 2) Most of China's oil resources are located in the Yangtze River Valley.
  - 3) Overland trade with China's neighbors declined.
  - 4) Most of China's fertile farmland is located in the east.
- 8) In the Chinese Civil War (1945-1949), support for Mao Zedong's Communist forces came primarily from the
  - 1) landowners
  - 2) Confucian scholars
  - 3) peasants
  - 4) industrialists
- 9) Which group in China furnished the *greatest* support to the Communists in their successful attempt to gain control of China?
  - 1) industrial workers
  - 2) peasants
  - 3) business and professional class
  - 4) landlords and landowners
- 10) After World War II, the Chinese Communists were successful in their revolution mainly because the
  - 1) United States refused to support the Nationalists
  - 2) Nationalists had been defeated by Japan
  - 3) Communists had the support of the peasants
  - 4) Communists had more technologically advanced weapons
- 11) The Chinese Communists were successful in their revolution during the 1930's and 1940's mainly because the Communists
  - 1) accepted advanced military technology from Western nations
  - 2) gave factory workers leadership positions in the Communist Party
  - 3) emphasized the needs of the rural peasant population
  - 4) provided for universal suffrage and free elections
- 12) What was a major reason for the Communist victory in the Chinese Civil War (1949)?
  - 1) The Communists promised land to the peasants.
  - 2) Many Chinese warlords supported the Communists.
  - 3) The Nationalists had been supported by the Japanese.
  - 4) The Communists had superior military equipment.

13) A major reason for the success of the Communist revolution in China was that the Communists

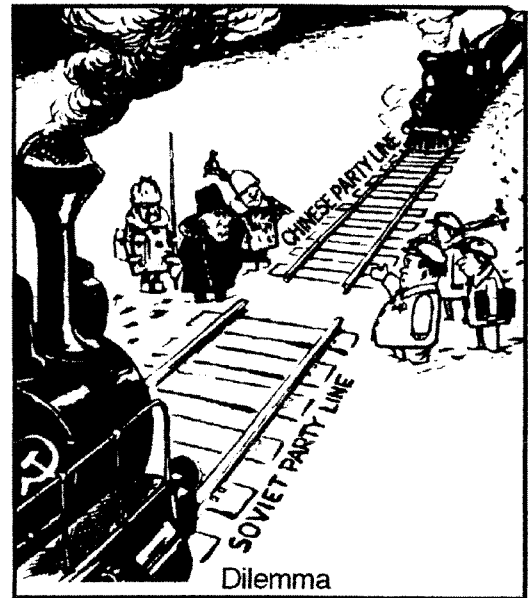
- 1) stressed Buddhism in their military training
- 2) fought successfully against the United States during World War II
- 3) included important businessmen in their ranks
- 4) promised land and power to the peasant class

14) During the Communist Revolution in China, many farmers supported the Communists because the Communists promised

- 1) aid from the industrial nations
- 2) land reform
- 3) a peace treaty with Japan
- 4) a federal republic

15) The *main* reason the Chinese Communists gained control of mainland China in 1949 was that

- 1) they had superior financial resources and were supported by Japan
- 2) they were supported by many warlords and upper class Chinese
- 3) the dynamic leadership of Mao Zedong had the support of the peasant class
- 4) the United States had supported the Chinese Communist Party during World War II



Dilemma  
Edmund Valtman, © Hartford Times

After 1956 (according to the cartoon above), strained relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were often caused by

- 1) China's reluctance to admit Russian workers into Manchuria
- 2) technological differences between the two nations
- 3) difficulties encountered in constructing the trans-Siberian railroad
- 4) disagreements over the meaning and goals of communism

17) Soon after coming into power, the government of the People's Republic of China tried to make significant changes in the traditional Chinese family. This policy was adopted because the traditional family

- 1) was seen as an obstacle to Communist plans for modernization
- 2) gave too much decisionmaking power to women
- 3) did not encourage sufficient respect for China's cultural history
- 4) had become too similar to the family in Western societies

18) In the People's Republic of China, which factor *best* reflects Marxism?

- 1) ownership of small farms by individuals
- 2) foreign influence on the economy
- 3) communal work teams on farms
- 4) small family-owned businesses in villages

- 19) The philosophies of Confucius and Mao Zedong *both* emphasized
- 1) individual rather than cooperative gain
  - 2) group rather than individual welfare
  - 3) industry rather than agriculture
  - 4) religious values rather than economic profits
- 20) Which action by the Chinese Government since 1949 *best* reflects the influence of Confucianism?
- 1) Democratic policies have been encouraged.
  - 2) Education has been discouraged at all levels of society.
  - 3) Respect for and allegiance to rulers has been promoted.
  - 4) Dissidents have been allowed to criticize the government.
- 21) The Confucian view of government and the Chinese Communist view of government were similar in that *both* stressed
- 1) equality of men and women
  - 2) the need for filial piety
  - 3) loyalty to the government
  - 4) a civil service system
- 22) In China and the former Soviet Union, the Communist governments discouraged organized religion because religions
- 1) support the principles of laissez faire
  - 2) compete for the loyalties of the people
  - 3) favor anarchy over organized government
  - 4) stress economic rather than political values
- 23) In China, the terms "Long March," "Little Red Book," and "Great Leap Forward" are most closely associated with the
- 1) economic policies of the Kuomintang
  - 2) expulsion of foreigners during the Boxer Rebellion
  - 3) foreign policy under Deng Xiaoping
  - 4) leadership of Mao Zedong
- 24) The Great Leap Forward in China was an attempt to
- 1) remove restrictions on emigration
  - 2) introduce democratic principles of government
  - 3) reduce the power of the military
  - 4) increase agricultural and industrial output
- 25) In 1958, China's Great Leap Forward called for programs designed to
- 1) increase both industrial and agricultural production
  - 2) slow down industrial expansion and devote more resources to agricultural growth
  - 3) break up the communal farm system
  - 4) restore a capitalist economic system
- 26) The Great Leap Forward in China and the five-year plans in the Soviet Union were attempts to increase
- 1) industrial productivity
  - 2) religious tolerance
  - 3) individual ownership of land
  - 4) private capital investment
- 27) In China, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution promoted by Mao Zedong were similar in that *both* plans
- 1) encouraged capitalism
  - 2) guaranteed human rights
  - 3) ended dynastic rule
  - 4) disrupted industrial development
- 28) An immediate result of the Cultural Revolution in China was that it
- 1) strengthened political ties with the United States
  - 2) helped to establish democracy in urbans in China
  - 3) disrupted China's economic and educational systems
  - 4) led to economic cooperation with Japan and South Korea
- 29) The Cultural Revolution in China was Mao Zedong's attempt to
- 1) increase the industrial output of China
  - 2) encourage foreign investment in China
  - 3) renew the ideas and enthusiasm of the Communist revolution
  - 4) promote artistic exchanges with the United States
- 30) A major goal of the Cultural Revolution in China during the 1960's was to
- 1) eliminate opposition to Mao Zedong
  - 2) weaken Communist ideas
  - 3) reemphasize Confucian traditional values
  - 4) restore China to the glory of the Han dynasty
- 31) China's current international importance is based mainly on its
- 1) tradition as a Shinto nation
  - 2) military and economic strength
  - 3) alliance with the Warsaw Pact
  - 4) isolationist policy

32) Which is a valid generalization about the Communist Party in China during the 1980's?

- 1) The pro-democracy movement resulted in greater political freedom within the Party.
- 2) Most Chinese people were members of the Party.
- 3) The Party rejected the philosophies of Marx and Lenin.
- 4) The new leadership of the Party experimented with greater economic flexibility.

33) In China, a major achievement of the Communist Government has been

- 1) an improved standard of living for many people
- 2) a greater respect for Confucian scholars
- 3) an increase in democratic reforms
- 4) a strengthening of the landlord system

34) What is the *main* idea of this 1992 cartoon?



Boston Globe, Dist. by LA Times Syndicate

- 1) China's economic system was meeting the needs of its people.
  - 2) The Chinese Government was more interested in improving trade than in respecting human rights.
  - 3) Deng Xiaoping personally opposed the introduction of capitalism to China.
  - 4) China's government opposed free-trade agreements with Western nations.
- 35) Since the death of Mao Zedong, relations between China and the United States have improved because
- 1) illegal Chinese immigration to the United States has decreased
  - 2) the new Chinese leadership has adopted a democratic government
  - 3) both nations see an economic advantage to increased trade
  - 4) the United States has increased oil imports from China

36) In China during the 1980's, government efforts to adapt Western economic ideas resulted in

- 1) increased trade with many industrialized nations
- 2) increased dependence on the Soviet Union
- 3) a slowdown of economic growth
- 4) military confrontations with other Asian nations

37) During the 1980's and 1990's, the economic policies of China, supported by Deng Xiaoping, led directly to

- 1) an expansion of China's colonial empire
- 2) an increase in trade with the West
- 3) the success of the commune system
- 4) a return to a strict command economy

38) To improve economic conditions during the late 1980's and early 1990's, China adopted policies that

- 1) restricted agricultural and industrial exports
- 2) led to a Chinese military invasion of Korea
- 3) prohibited involvement by foreign corporations in Chinese industries
- 4) moved China toward a modified form of private enterprise

39) Which statement *best* explains China's economic shift toward capitalism in the 1980's and early 1990's?

- 1) The success of the Cultural Revolution resulted in the increased westernization of China.
- 2) The Tiananmen Square massacre resulted in major economic reforms in China.
- 3) China's economic policies were directly influenced by the success of the Soviet economic system
- 4) Communist economic policies were not meeting the needs of the society.

40) Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China differ from the previous economic policies of Mao Zedong in that Deng's reforms

- 1) decrease trade with the United States
- 2) discourage private ownership of businesses
- 3) include elements of capitalism
- 4) promote further collectivization

41) Economic development in Japan after World War II and in Communist China since the 1980's is similar in that *both* nations have sought to

- 1) develop their vast natural resources to achieve economic growth
- 2) nationalize most major industries and restrict competition
- 3) end foreign investment
- 4) utilize the concepts of capitalism to improve their economies



42) During the 1980's, the Chinese Government adopted policies designed to

- 1) reestablish Confucian traditions and values
- 2) increase industrial productivity
- 3) gain colonies throughout east Asia
- 4) maintain its isolation from world events

43) During the 1980's, a major goal of China was to

- 1) protect individual liberties
- 2) establish a federal system of government
- 3) encourage the growth of traditional religions
- 4) accelerate economic growth

44) Which statement about the economy of China in the 1980's is most accurate?

- 1) China's economy suffered from overproduction of consumer goods.
- 2) China surpassed the former Soviet Union in steel production.
- 3) China increased its industrial capacity and foreign trade.
- 4) China's economy slowed down because of a lack of natural resources.

45) Which change occurred in China's economy in the 1980's and 1990's under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping?

- 1) Privatization of industry was outlawed.
- 2) Economic policies were based on the ideas of the Cultural Revolution.
- 3) Collectivization of agriculture was introduced into the economy.
- 4) Foreign investment in the economy was encouraged.

46) Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles of the People" (1911) and the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square (1989) were similar in that they *both* demanded that the Chinese Government

- 1) introduce democratic reforms
- 2) achieve global interdependence
- 3) restore dynastic rule
- 4) end foreign influences in China

47) A major cause of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in June 1989 was the

- 1) memories of the Japanese invasion of China
- 2) teachings of Confucius
- 3) Chinese tradition of youthful rebellion
- 4) influence of Western ideas on university students

48) The Tiananmen Square massacre in China was a reaction to

- 1) Deng Xiaoping's plan to revive the Cultural Revolution
- 2) student demands for greater individual rights and freedom of expression
- 3) Great Britain's decision to return Hong Kong to China
- 4) China's decision to seek Western investors

49) Which statement *best* characterizes events in China since the 1980's?

- 1) Prodemocracy movements have been repressed by the Communist leaders of China.
- 2) Political reform has kept pace with economic development.
- 3) A new constitution was enacted that granted freedom of political expression.
- 4) The government has passed laws to assure that Chinese women remain in their traditional roles.

50)



SOURCE: *The Finger Lanes Times*,  
May 27, 1989

What is the *main* idea of the cartoon?

- 1) The Chinese Army has opposed student prodemocracy demonstrations.
- 2) The government of China has encouraged dissent in the hope that criticism will quickly fade away.
- 3) Human rights have not been repressed by the government of China.
- 4) Chinese students have succeeded in achieving their demands for democratic reform.

- 51) Which statement *best* describes a result of the student demonstrations in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1989?
- 1) Collectivization programs were started in China.
  - 2) A state-controlled education program was begun.
  - 3) Prodemocracy protestors were successful in achieving their goals.
  - 4) The government further restricted freedom of expression in China.

- 52) The passages below represent articles taken from the marriage law announced by the People's Republic of China on May 1, 1950.

- Article 7:** Husband and wife shall enjoy equal status in the home.
- Article 9:** Both husband and wife shall have the right to free choice of occupation and free participation in work or in social activities.
- Article 10:** Both husband and wife shall have equal rights in the possession and management of family property.

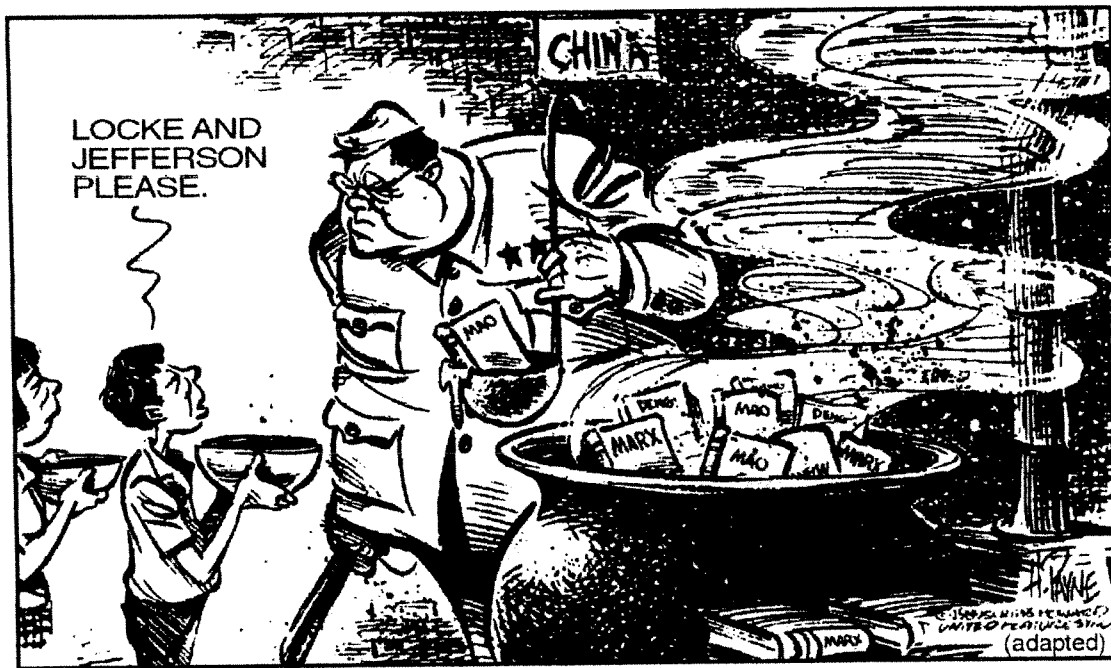
The basic purpose of these articles of the law was to

- 1) revolutionize the traditional role of women in China
- 2) restrict the role of women in political affairs
- 3) encourage an increase in family size
- 4) reemphasize the importance of the family



What was the *main* idea of the cartoon?

- 1) Economic development in modern China has sometimes been achieved by ignoring human rights issues.
- 2) The Chinese believe that human rights abuses are also an issue in the United States.
- 3) The Chinese consider the United States an imperialistic power.
- 4) Labor camps remain China's primary method of punishing political prisoners.



54)

In the 1989 cartoon above, the cartoonist was expressing the view that

- 1) Communist ideals had eliminated poverty
- 2) China's educational system attempted to maintain Communist ideology
- 3) China's Government was meeting the needs and wants of its students
- 4) students hungered for the writings of Mao, Deng, and Marx

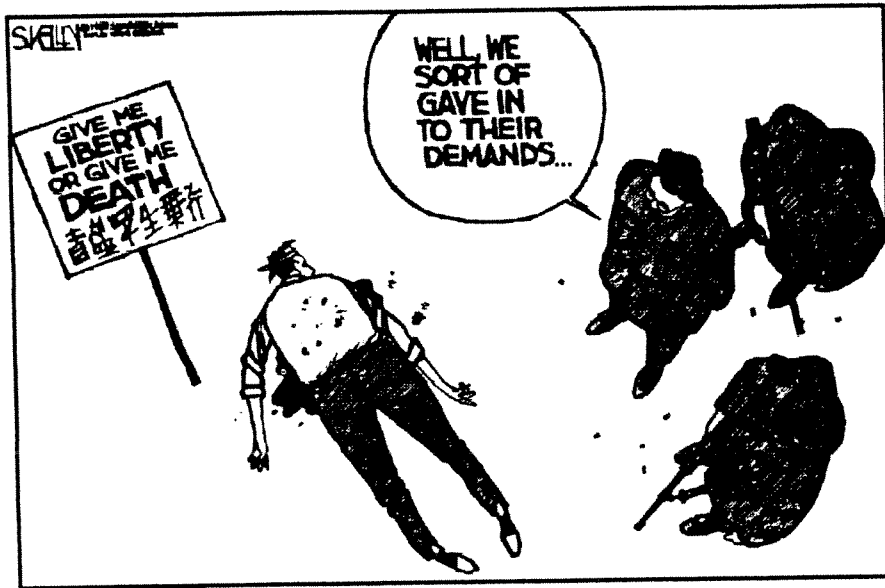


1980 Wallmeyer, The Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram

55)

What was the *main* idea of the cartoon?

- 1) Educational opportunities were improving in China.
- 2) The Chinese people were reconsidering their commitment to Communist principles.
- 3) The literacy rate of the Chinese people needed to be improved.
- 4) The Chinese Government was encouraging the growth of small businesses.



56)

The cartoon supports the idea that

- 1) peaceful protests may not succeed in a totalitarian society
- 2) many young people cannot understand the value of democratic principles
- 3) totalitarian governments allow free expression of political ideas
- 4) maintaining peace and order are the most important responsibilities of governments