

REVOLUTION TO REFORM IN CHINA

- I. Triumph of Communism
 - a. Communists beat Nationalists in 1949 establish Peoples Republic of China
 - i. Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) Communist
 - ii. Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) Nationalist
 - 1. Nationalists retreat to Taiwan
 - b. Why Communists Win
 - i. Peasants
 - 1. peasants want relief from taxes
 - 2. peasants want land redistribution
 - ii. Women
 - 1. communists promise to treat women equally
 - iii. Military
 - 1. Communists had better trained army
 - iv. Corruption of Nationalist government
- II. Remaking Chinese Life
 - a. Rebuild Economy
 - i. Nationalized all businesses
 - ii. Five Year Plans
 - 1. designed to improve heavy industry and coal production
 - iii. Cooperative Farms
 - 1. land given to peasants and they were urged to work together
 - b. Remolding Society
 - i. Communism replace Confucianism as central ideology
 - ii. Crime and corruption were attacked
 - iii. Literacy improved
 - 1. Chinese characters simplified, schools opened to everyone
 - 2. emphasis on political education
 - iv. Medical care improved – doctors sent into countryside
 - c. Equality for Women
 - i. Women allowed to work – weakens traditional family
 - d. Great Leap Forward (1958)
 - i. Communes – local area designed to work together to meet production goals
 - ii. Intended to improve industrial and agricultural production
 - iii. It failed – poor quality goods, bad weather led to famine
 - e. Cultural Revolution (1966)
 - i. Mao attempt to eliminate all non revolutionary thoughts from people
 - ii. Young people led attack against authority figures
 - iii. “counterrevolutionaries” were humiliated or killed
- III. China and the Cold War
 - a. United States
 - i. US and China conflict over Korea and Taiwan

- ii. US try to isolate China
 - iii. 1971 Nixon visit China and improved relations
 - b. Soviet Union
 - i. China and USSR clash over ideology and power
- IV. China after Mao
 - a. Economic Reforms under Deng Xiaoping (1981)
 - i. Four Modernizations
 - 1. improve agriculture, industry, science, defence
 - 2. allowed some free market to encourage growth
 - 3. encourage foreign capital
 - b. Tianamen Square massacre
 - i. May 1989 – students led protests to gain democracy
 - ii. Communists send in tanks and violently stop demonstrations
- V. Problems for China
 - a. Population growth – government limit families to one child
 - b. State run businesses inefficient, but to close would lose jobs