

China

Background

Like the Middle East, when we study China we are essentially learning regional history, with a global impact.

After a period of colonial rule and a bloody civil war, Mao came to the leadership of China with a "mandate from heaven."

Driven by a need to produce enough food to feed its massive population, China began its experiment with communism.

The experiment led to many improvements for the Chinese people, but the real gains were made when China began playing with capitalism after the death of Mao.

While the leadership still considers China to be a developing country, it is now a growing economic superpower!

Assignment

- 1) Create a Mind Map describing the relationship between the Great Powers and China.

Imperialism & China

- 2) Why did President Sun Yat-Sen call the Republic of China a "hypo-colony"?

- 3) What was the Kuomintang? Why did this party have difficulty getting foreign aid?

- 4) What happened to the Kuomintang Party under the control of Chiang Kai-shek?

- 5) How did the development of Mao's Communist Party differ from Lenin's prescribed model?

6) What was Mao's goal in China?

7) What happened during the Long March?

8) Why had Mao and his party gained in popularity in comparison to Chiang's forces?

9) Guerrilla warfare has become known as a feature of modern struggles of national liberation.

Identify the principles of guerilla warfare.

10) Why was the showdown between Mao and Chiang postponed?

11) How were the Americans trying to avert the final power struggle between Mao and Chiang?

12) Summary of the Communist victory. . .

*After the Civil War in China began (1947-1949) Chiang fled to _____
and set up_____. Mao proclaimed the _____
on October 1st, 1949. The Chinese Revolution, which was simultaneously a nationalist
_____ and an attempt to establish _____, had
lasted _____ years.*

13) Explain why the transition of power in China was made with relative ease compared with other countries experiencing a communist revolution.

14) Define . . . Democratic Centralism.

15) Identify the main facets of the Communists' First Plan.

16) When Mao opened some criticism of the plan in 1956, what followed?

17) In what way was the Great Leap Forward a response to Mao's Five Year Plans?

18) Identify the main aspects of the Great Leap Forward.

19) What were the results of the Great Leap Forward?

20) Mao began a cultural revolution in China. What was he trying to accomplish?

21) After resigning as President in 1958, Mao became a philosopher king of sorts.

What did he speak about? Why?

22) In the spring of 1966, groups of youth were organized into the _____.

Who did they target with their criticism?

23) Discuss the significance of the Cultural Revolution.

24) Create a Mind Map describing the relations between China and the international community, and developments in modern China.

China & International Community

Modern China