The Impact of Communism in China

Nationalism

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a group of nationalists had taken over China.
	+ The Chinese Nationalist Party was able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Qing Dynasty, which had been in power since the 1600s.
* Unfortunately, the new government was failing to provide for the Chinese people and many were living in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Many Chinese were angry and became interested in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Revolution in Russia.

Communism

* In 1921, a group of young men met in Shanghai to form the first Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party, headed by Mao Zedong.
* The party promised to improve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living conditions and won the support of many Chinese people.
* A civil war soon began between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Mao’s communist followers.
* In 1933, Mao led over 600,000 people on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the mountains for over 6,000 miles to avoid being captured by the nationalist government.

People’s Republic

* The Communists and Nationalists had to call a truce during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as both were fighting to keep the Japanese out of China.
* The civil war continued from 1946 to 1949, until the Communists, now called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, took control of China’s government.
* On October 1, 1949, Mao declared the creation of the People’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of China, a communist country.
* Mao was appointed head of China’s government and had almost complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over China.
* He became popular with many Chinese people when he took land from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens and gave it to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He wanted to improve living conditions for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Great Leap Forward

* Mao implemented a program in 1958 to organize all farms into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of about 25,000 people farmed together under government supervision.
* He believed this would speed China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development, so the program was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Great Leap Forward was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Chinese farmers did not like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_making all of the decisions and, because they no longer owned the land, they had little reason to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and floods damaged the food supply that year and made things even worse.
* As a result, about \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people died from 1958 to 1960 during one of the largest famines in history.

Cultural Revolution

* The failures of the Great Leap forward made many Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_confidence in Mao’s leadership.
* In response, Mao created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1966 to stop all opposition to the Chinese Communist Party.
* He urged students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school and wage war on anyone who opposed communism.
* The students were organized into an army known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, imprisoned, and even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those suspected of not agreeing with Mao.
* The Cultural Revolution created mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China for almost 10 years.
* Many schools and factories were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and people were denied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and transportation by the government.

A New Leader

* Mao Zedong died in 1976 and the Cultural Revolution finally ended.
* China’s new leader, Deng Xiaoping, made many reforms to Mao’s rules, but the government still stuck to its communist roots.
* He began to allow farmers to own their own land and to make decisions about what they should grow.
* He allowed some private businesses to open and opened China to foreign investments.
* Unfortunately, the Chinese people were still not given basic human rights like freedom of speech and religion or the right to a fair trial.

Tiananmen Square

* In 1989, communist governments were under siege in numerous places around the world.
* Over 10,000 Chinese students gathered to protest China’s corrupt communist government in Beijing’s Tiananmen Square.
* They filled the square for seven weeks, peacefully speaking against communism and calling for a move toward democracy in China.
* On June 4, 1989, the Chinese government sent soldiers and tanks into the square, killing hundreds of innocent people.
* Countries around the world condemned this violence and began urging China to improve the human rights of its citizens.