

Intro Question – If you were trying to gain political power, which group of people in your country would be the most important group to have on your side? Explain.

Chapter 17-2

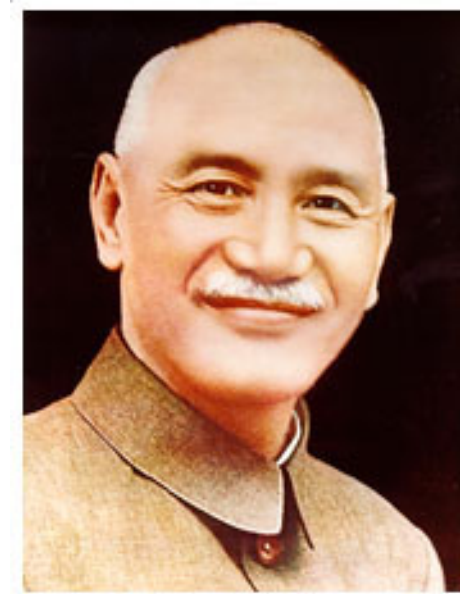
- Communists Triumph in China
 - I) Civil war in China
 - II) Two Chinas and the Cold War
 - III) Transformation and Revolution

Civil War in China

- After World War II Mao Zedong's Communist guerilla force resumed their battle against Jiang Jieshi's (Chiang Kai-shek) Nationalist forces
- Nationalists enjoyed a considerable advantage, outnumbering the Communists 3 to 1 and receiving \$2,000,000,000 in aid from the United States.
- Despite these advantages, Mao's troops were well trained in guerilla warfare and were motivated by his promise to return land to the peasants
- By October of 1949, Mao had gained control of the country and Jiang and the other nationalists leaders had fled to the island of Taiwan

NATIONALISTS LEADER: CHIANG KAI SHEK

- Ruled as Chinese president in southern and central china.
- Relied on financial aid from U.S.
- Struggled from inflation & a failing economy
- Military suffered from weak leadership.



A.K.A Jiang Jieshi

COMMUNISTS LEADER: MAO ZEDONG



- Ruled in the north
- Relied on financial aid from soviet union
- Promised land reform, which appealed to peasants
- Experienced army was highly motivated

Two Chinas and the Cold War

- China had split into two nations.
- One was the island of Taiwan (Nationalist China), which was aided by the United States.
- The other was the mainland or Peoples Republic of China, which was supported by the Soviet Union
- Communist China expanded into Mongolia and Tibet, causing resentment with the Soviet Union and India.

In February of 1950 the two communist powers signed the Sino-Soviet pact. This created a bilateral defense commitment and settled boundary issues. The USSR also agreed to provide limited aid to China.



Transformation and Revolution

- Mao redistributes land to peasant collectives and nationalizes China's industries, and launched a Soviet style 5 year plan to set production targets.
- Mao proclaimed the **Great Leap Forward** for large collective farms (communes) where peasants would be organized into production battalions to work the land together.
- The Great Leap Forward proved to have a negative impact on China.
- This caused a poor crop, which led to famine and millions of Chinese deaths.
 - ▣ Yang Jisheng, a Chinese historian and journalist, revealed that the **Great Famine led to 36 Million deaths in China.**

Transformation and Revolution

- China began to split with the Soviet Union and retreated from Mao's extreme policies.
- In retaliation Mao urged China's young people to learn revolution by making revolution, and millions left the classrooms to join militias called the Red Guard.
- The uprising led to the **Cultural Revolution**, the goal of which was to establish a society of peasants and workers in which all were equal.
- The Red guard targeted anyone who seemed to have a privileged life, professors, government officials, factory managers, even their own parents.
- The resulting chaos shut down factories and threatened farm production and when civil war seemed imminent, Mao admitted that the Cultural Revolution had to stop and approved of the army dissolving the Red Guard.

Red Guards

- Set out to purge Chinese society of capitalism.
- Red guards eliminate Four olds: Old ideas, culture, customs & habits
- Red guards destroy temples, books, jazz records & anything pro western
- Replace Shop sign names with revolutionary names

Red guards



