

DR. HARTNELL

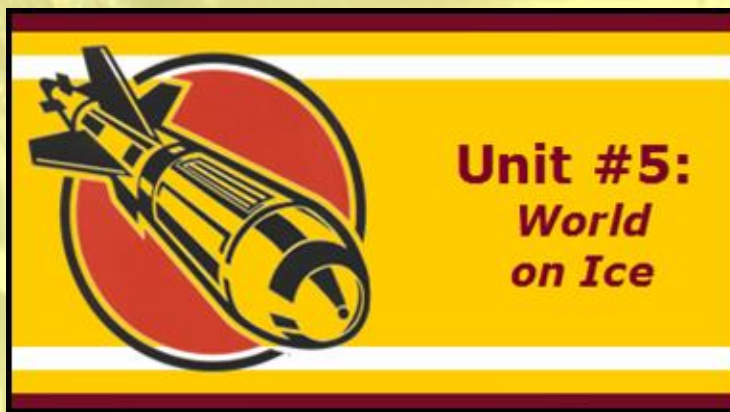


World on Ice





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



Lesson 2

(MW 5.02)



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CHINA AFTER WWII:



At the end of World War II, two Chinese governments existed side-by-side.



The Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-shek, based in Southern and Central China, was supported by the U.S.



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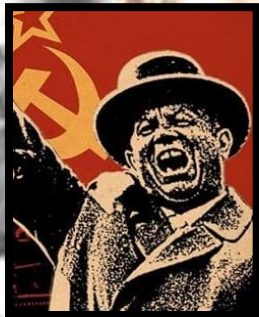




CHINA AFTER WWII:

The **Communists**, led by Mao Zedong, had built a strong base in Northern China.

By the end of World War II, **20-30 million Chinese** were living under communism.



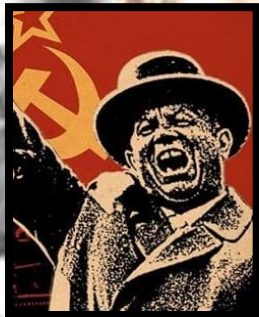
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CHINA AFTER WWII:

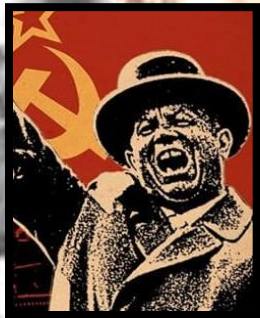
The **People's Liberation Army** of the Communists **included nearly one million troops.**

When efforts to form a coalition government in **1946** failed, a **full-scale civil war broke out between the Nationalists and the Communists.**



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THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR

COLD WAR

DIVERSE TRAVEL

15/06/1949



NATIONALISTS

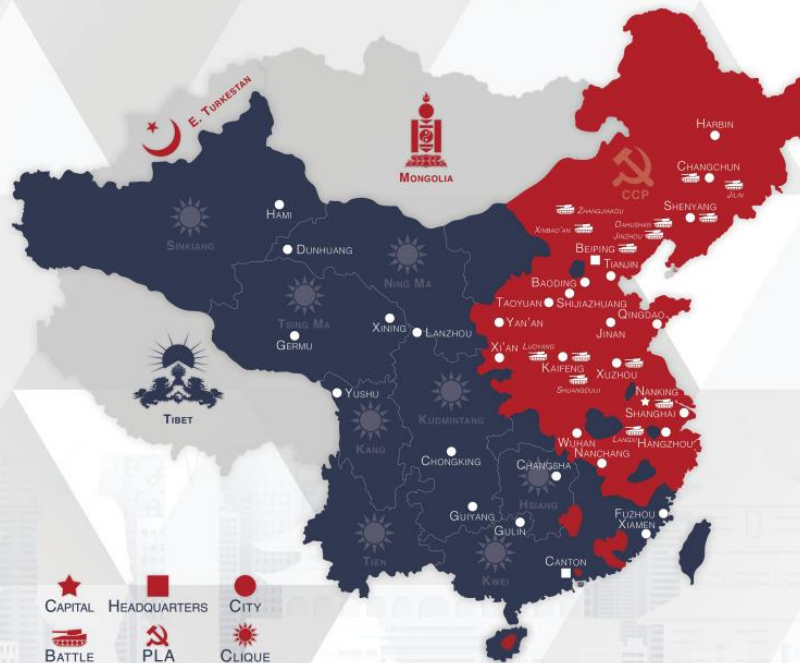
LEADER: CHIANG KAI-SHEK
 PARTY: KUOMINTANG
 CAPITAL: CANTON
 IDEOLOGY: AUTHORITARIAN
 GOVERNMENT: UNELECTED
 INFANTRY: 1,490,000
 CASUALTIES: 1,500,000

FORMER HEADQUARTERS
 NANKING

BELLIGERENTS



SUPPORTED BY



COMMUNISTS

LEADER: MAO ZEDONG
 PARTY: CCP
 CAPITAL: BEIJING
 IDEOLOGY: COMMUNIST
 GOVERNMENT: UNELECTED
 INFANTRY: 4,000,000
 CASUALTIES: 250,000

FORMER HEADQUARTERS
 SHIJIAZHUANG, YAN'AN

BELLIGERENTS



SUPPORTED BY

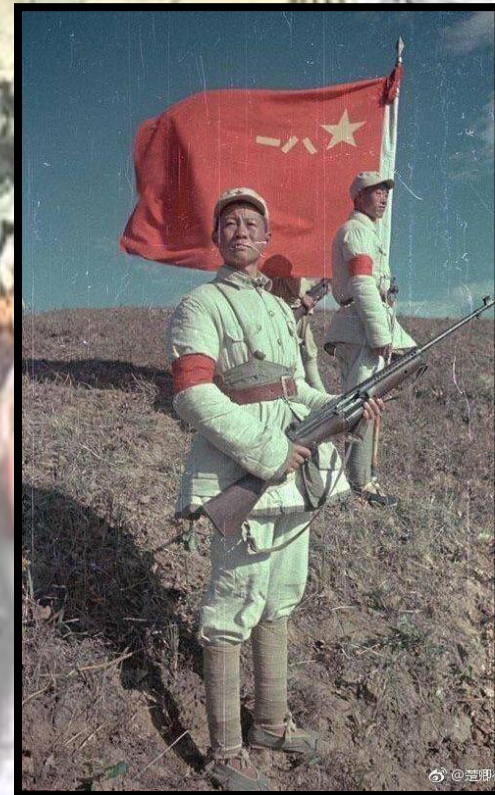
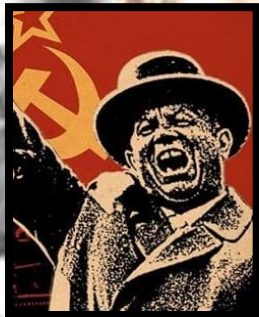




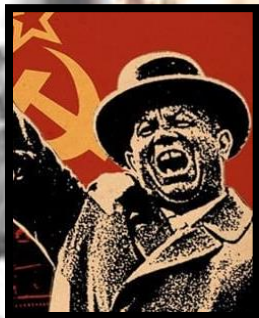
CHINA AFTER WWII:

In the countryside, **promises of land** attracted millions of peasants to the **Communist Party**.

Many joined Mao's People's Liberation Army (or PLA).



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CHINA AFTER WWII:

In the cities, **middle-class Chinese**, who were alienated by Chiang's repressive policies, **supported the Communists.**

Chiang's troops began to defect to the Communists.
Even whole divisions (officers and soldiers) defected.



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CHINA AFTER WWII:

By 1948, the Mao's PLA surrounded Beijing.

The following spring it crossed the Yangtze River and occupied Shanghai.

During the next few months, Chiang Kai-shek and two million followers fled to the island of Taiwan.



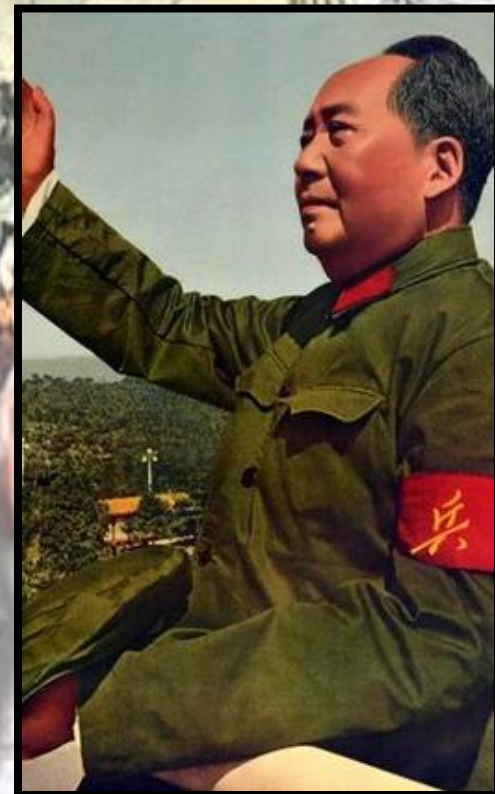
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CHINA AFTER WWII:

On October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong mounted the rostrum of the Gate of Heavenly Peace in Beijing and made a victory statement to the thousands gathered in the square before him. Mao announced:

“The Chinese people have stood up. ... Nobody will insult us again.”



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CHINA AFTER WWII:



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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

The **Communist Party**, under the leadership of **Chairman Mao Zedong**, now ruled China.

In 1955, the **Communist Chinese Government** launched a new program to build a socialist society. All private farmland was collectivized.



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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

Peasant families were allowed to keep small plots for their private use, but they **worked** chiefly **in large collective farms**.

In addition, **most industry and commerce** was **nationalized**.



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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

Chinese leaders hoped that collective farms would increase food production, allowing more people to work in industry.

Food production, however, did not grow. Meanwhile, China's vast population continued to expand.



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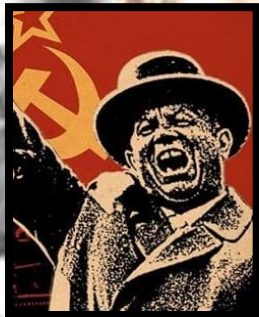




GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

By **1957**, China had approximately 657 million people living within its borders.

In 1958, Mao began a more radical program known as the Great Leap Forward.



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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

Under this program, **more than 700,000 existing collective farms**, normally the size of a village **were combined** into 26,000 vast communes.

Each commune contained more than 30,000 people who lived and worked together.

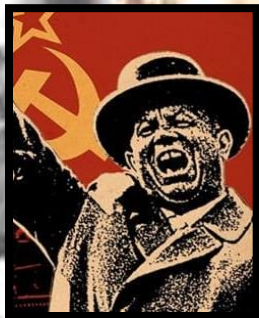


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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

Since they had communal child care, **more than 500,000 Chinese mothers** worked in the fields **alongside their husbands** by **mid-1958**.

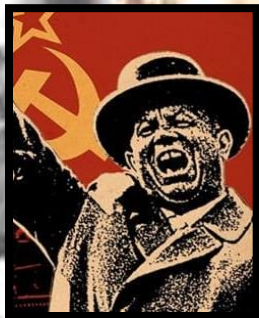


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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

Mao Zedong hoped his Great Leap Forward program would **mobilize** the people for a massive effort to speed up **economic growth and reach** the **final stage of communism** (the classless society) before the end of the **20th Century**.



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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

The Communist Party's official slogan promised the following to the Chinese people:

*"Hard work for a few years,
happiness for a thousand."*

Despite such slogans, the
Great Leap Forward was an
economic disaster.



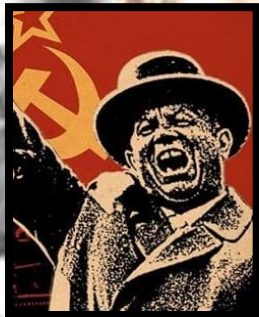
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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

Bad weather, which resulted in droughts and floods, coupled with the peasants' hatred of the new system, drove food production down.

As a result, nearly 15 million people died of starvation. (You read that right... 15 MILLION.)



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GREAT LEAP FORWARD:

Many **peasants** were reportedly **reduced to eating the bark off trees** and, in some cases, to allowing infants to starve.

In **1960**, the **government** made some changes. It **began to break up the communes** and **return to collective farms** and some private plots.

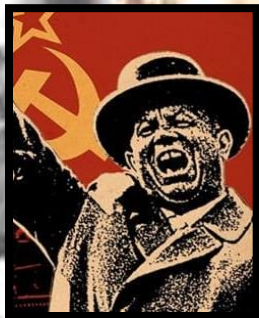


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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

Despite opposition within the Communist Party and the commune failure, **Mao still dreamed of a classless society.**



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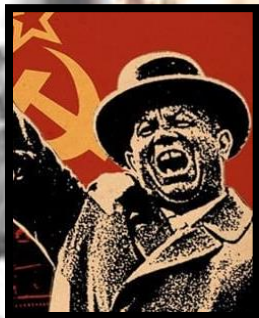
CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

In Mao's eyes, only permanent revolution, an atmosphere of constant revolutionary fervor, could enable the Chinese to overcome the past and achieve the final stage of communism.

In 1966, Mao launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

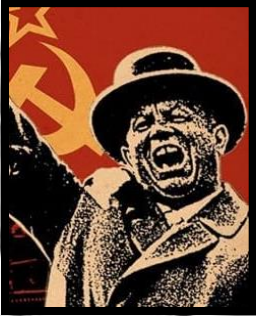


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让哲学变为群众手里的尖锐武器



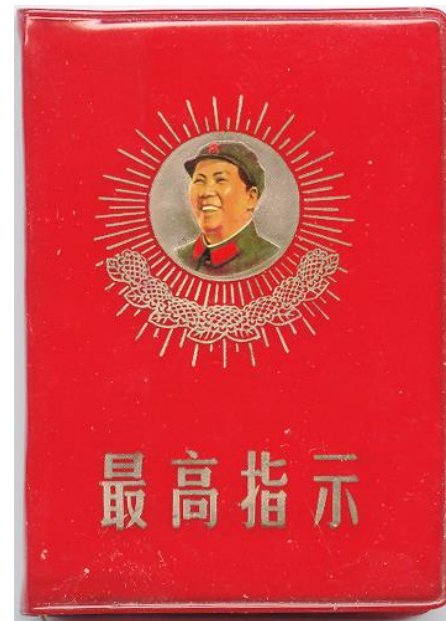




CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

The Chinese name literally meant “*great revolution to create a proletarian (working class) culture*”.

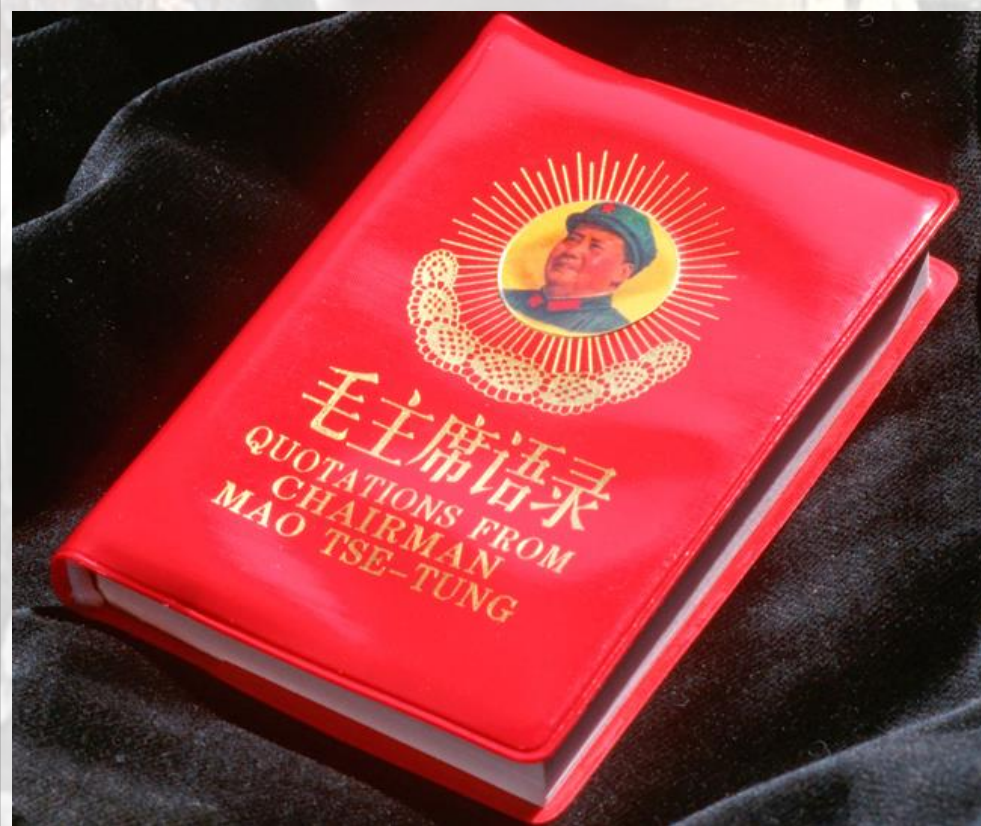
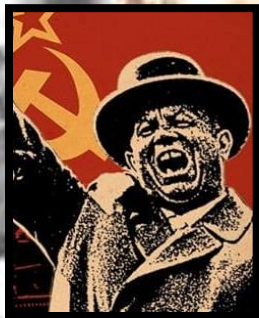
A collection of Mao's thoughts, called the *Little Red Book*, became a sort of Bible for the Chinese Communists.



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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:



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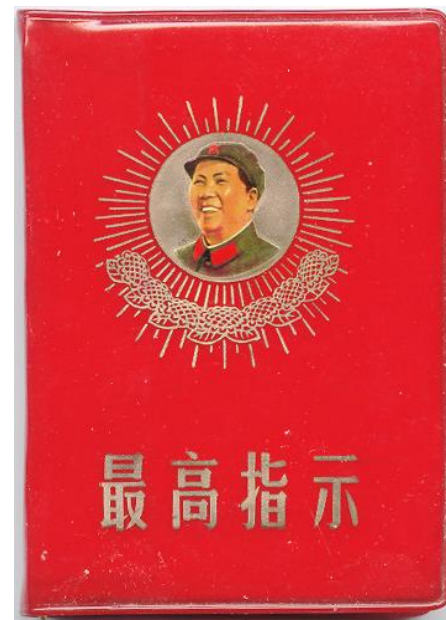


CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

It **was** hailed as the most important source of knowledge in *all* areas.

The **book** was in every hotel, in every school, and in factories, communes, and universities.

Few people conversed without referring to the *Little Red Book*.

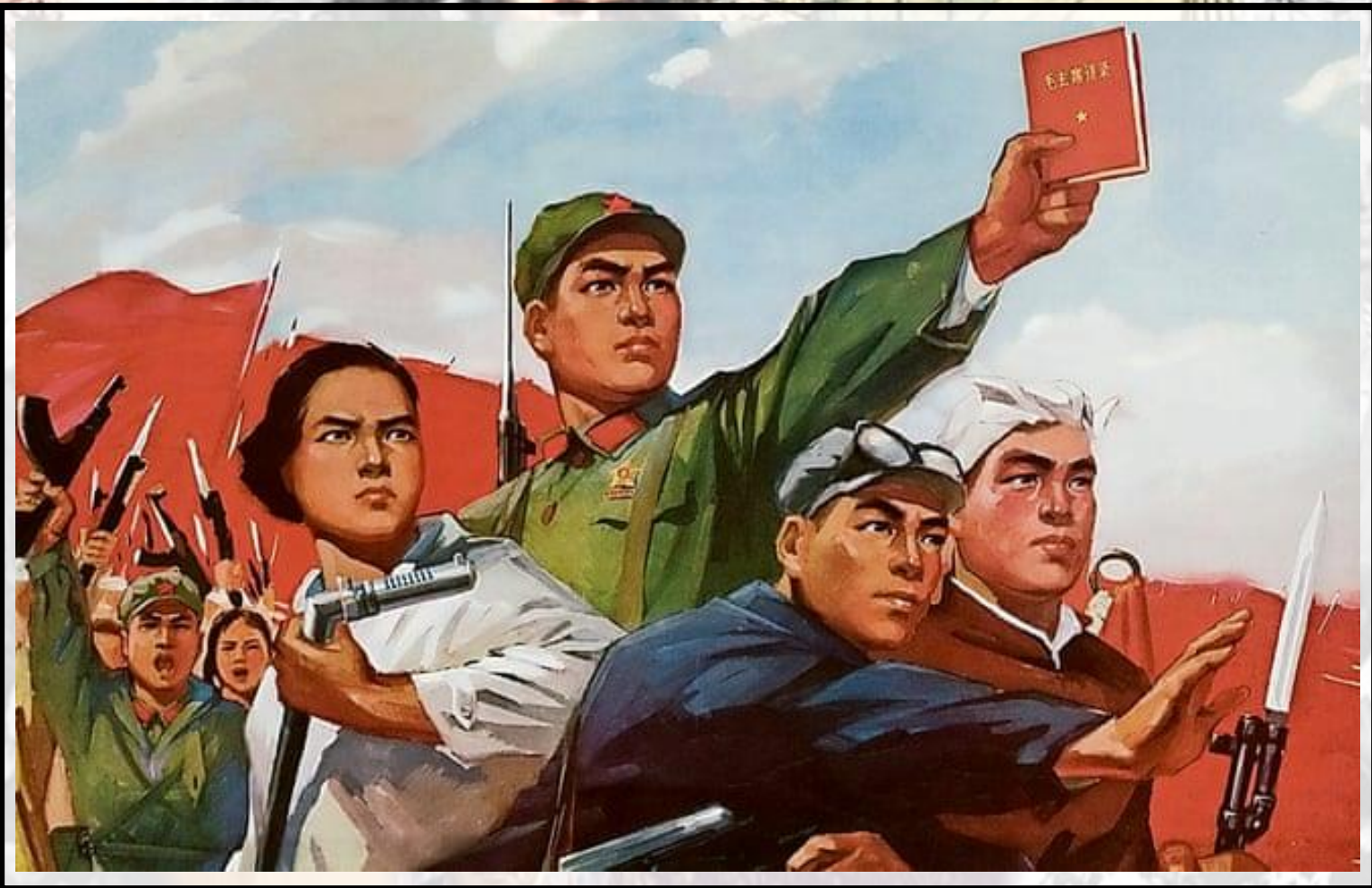
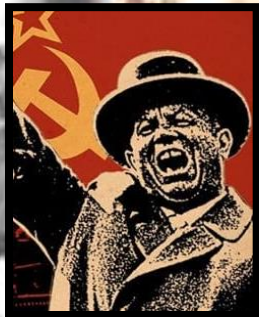


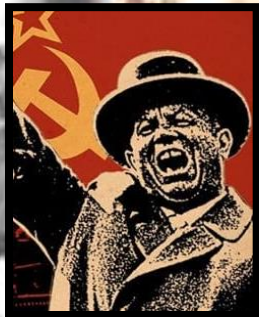
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沿着毛主席的革命文艺路线胜利前进





CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

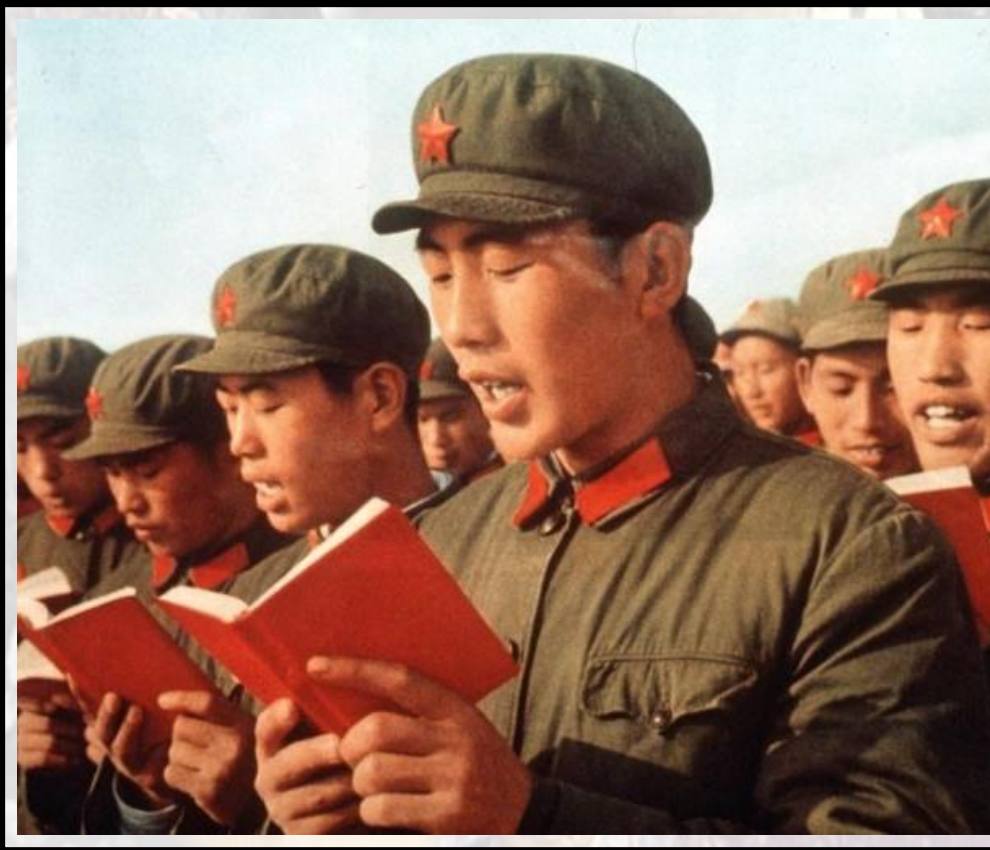
To further the Cultural Revolution, the **Red Guards** were formed.

These **were** revolutionary groups composed of unhappy party members and discontented young people.





CULTURAL REVOLUTION:



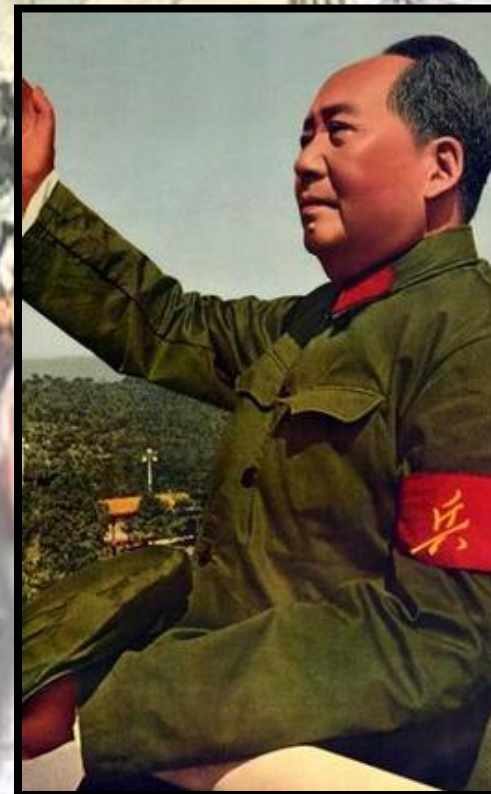
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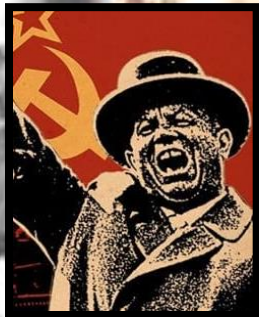
CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

They were urged to take to the streets to cleanse Chinese society of “impure elements” that went the capitalist road.

In **June 1966**, all schools and universities were closed for six months to prepare for a new system of education based on Mao's ideas.



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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

Mao had launched China on a new forced march toward communism.

The **Red Guards** set out across the nation to eliminate the “**Four Olds**”: *old ideas, old culture, old customs, and old habits.*



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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

The Red Guards destroyed temples, books written by foreigners, and foreign music.

They tore down street signs and replaced them with ones carrying revolutionary names.



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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

The **city of Shanghai** even **ordered** that **red** (the revolutionary color) traffic lights **would indicate** that **traffic could move**... not stop.

Destruction of property was matched by attacks on individuals who had deviated from Mao's thought.



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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

Those so **accused** were **humiliated at public meetings**, where they were forced to admit their “crimes”.

Many **were brutally beaten**, often **fatally**.

Intellectuals and artists **accused of being pro-Western** were **especially open to attack**.



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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

Red Guards broke the fingers of one pianist for the “crime” of playing the works of Frederic Chopin, the 19th Century European composer.

Nien Cheng, who worked for the British-owned Shell Oil Company in Shanghai, was imprisoned for seven years.



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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

**She told of her experience in
*Life and Death in Shanghai.***

From the start of its socialist
revolution, the **Communist**
Party had wanted to create a
new kind of citizen, one who
would give the utmost for the
good of all China.



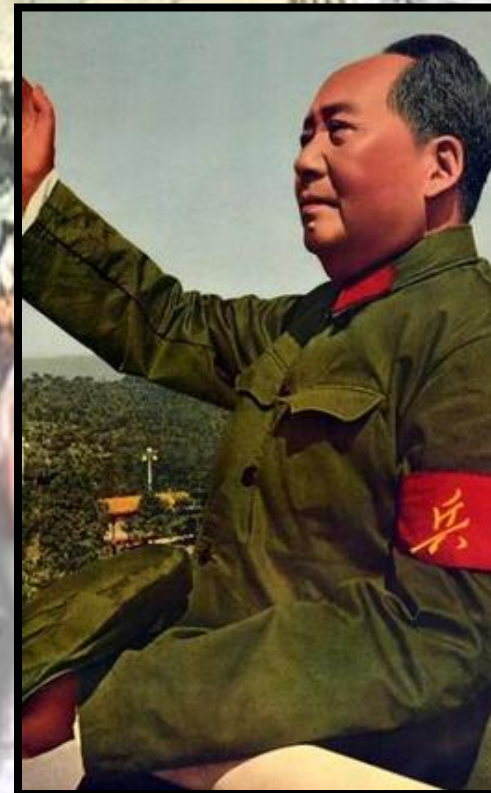
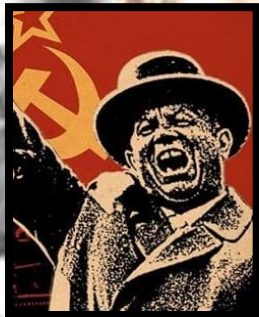
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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

In Mao's words, the people
*"should be resolute, fear no
sacrifice, and surmount every
difficulty to win victory."*

During the 1950s and 1960s,
the Chinese Government made
some basic changes.



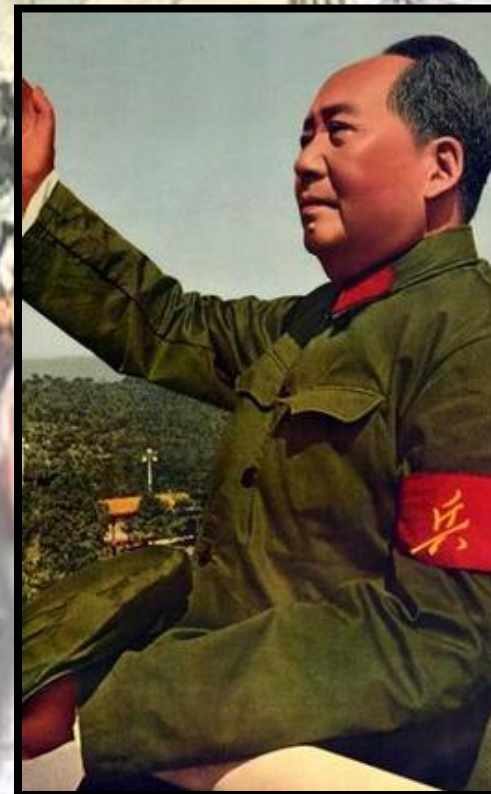
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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

Women could now take part in politics and had equal marital rights – a dramatic shift.

Mao feared that loyalty to the family would interfere with loyalty to the state.



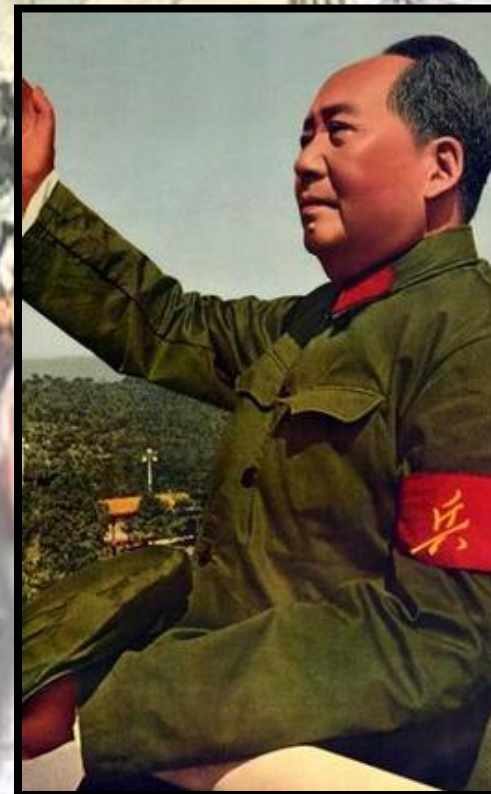
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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

During the Cultural Revolution, for example, **children were encouraged to report negative comments their parents made about the government.**

Mao soon found that it wasn't easy to maintain a permanent revolution or constant mood of revolutionary enthusiasm.



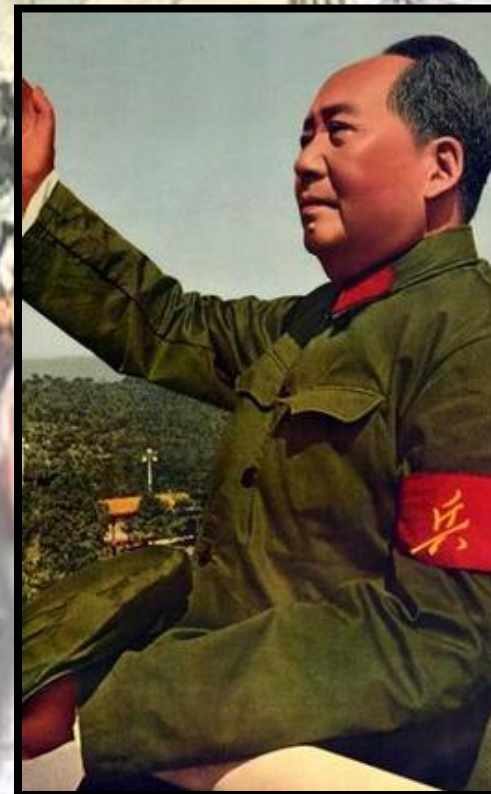
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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

Key groups, including **Communist Party members and many military officers**, did not share Mao's desire for permanent revolution.

Many people, disgusted by the actions of the **Red Guards**, began to turn against the movement.



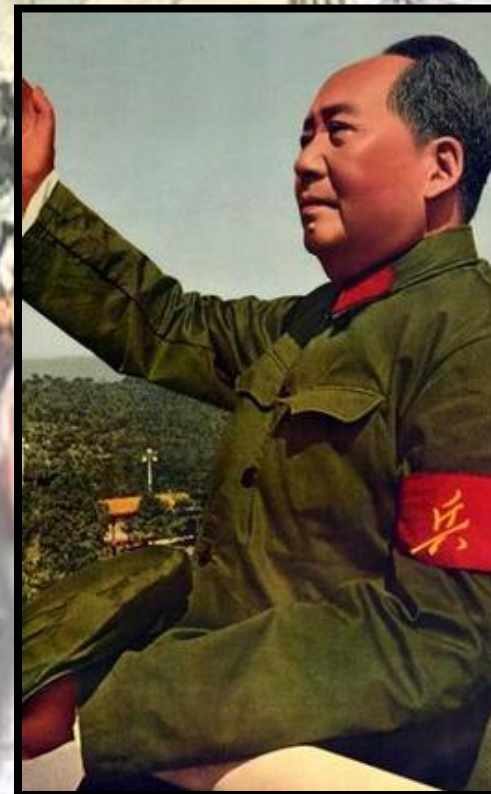
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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

On September 9, 1976, Mao Zedong died at the age of 82.

As leader of China from 1949-1976, Mao's reforms to **industrialize** (Great Leap Forward) and **abolish old ways of life** (Cultural Revolution) **killed 78 million people.**



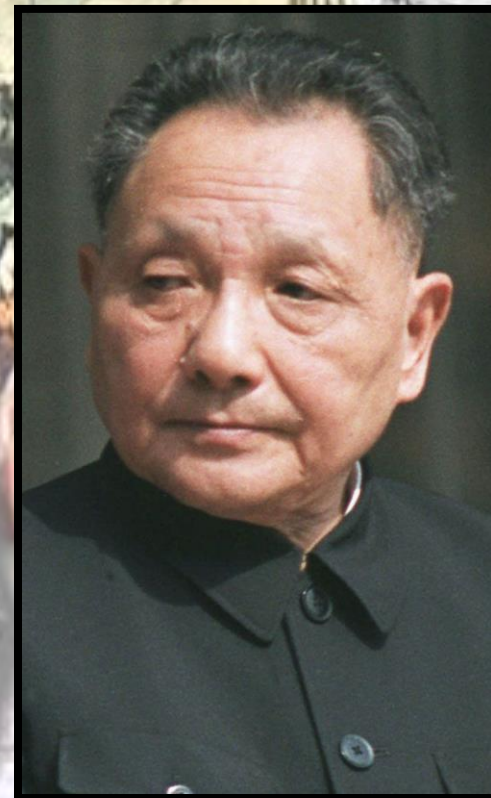
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CULTURAL REVOLUTION:

For comparison, Adolf Hitler murdered 17 million people; Joseph Stalin killed 23 million.

A group of practical-minded reformers, led by Deng Xiaoping [pronounced “Duhng shyow ping”], seized power and ended the Cultural Revolution.



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COLD WAR CHINA:



In 1949, the Cold War spread from Europe to Asia when the Chinese Communists won the Chinese Civil War (1927-1949) and set up a new Communist regime.



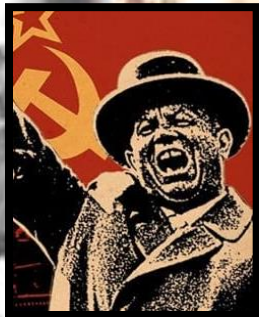
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COLD WAR CHINA:

American fears about the spread of communism intensified, especially when the new Chinese Communist leaders made it clear that they supported “national wars of liberation” (or movements for revolution) in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.



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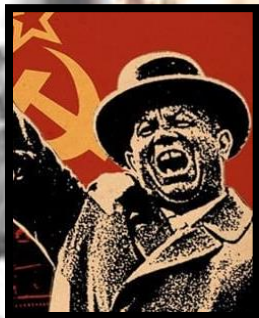
COLD WAR CHINA:

When Communist China signed a pact of cooperation with the Soviet Union in 1950, some Americans began to worry about a communist desire for world domination.

When war broke out in Korea (1950-1953), the Cold War had officially arrived in Asia.



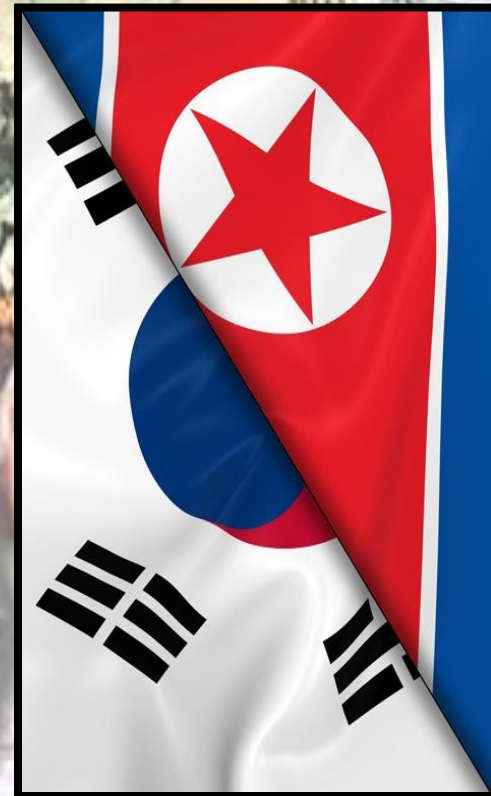
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COLD WAR CHINA:

China's involvement in the Korean War led to renewed Western fears of China.

In turn, China became even more isolated from the major Western powers.



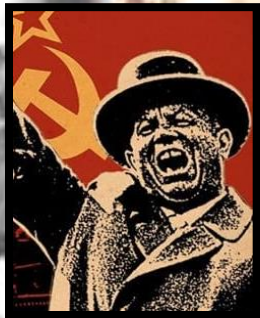
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COLD WAR CHINA:

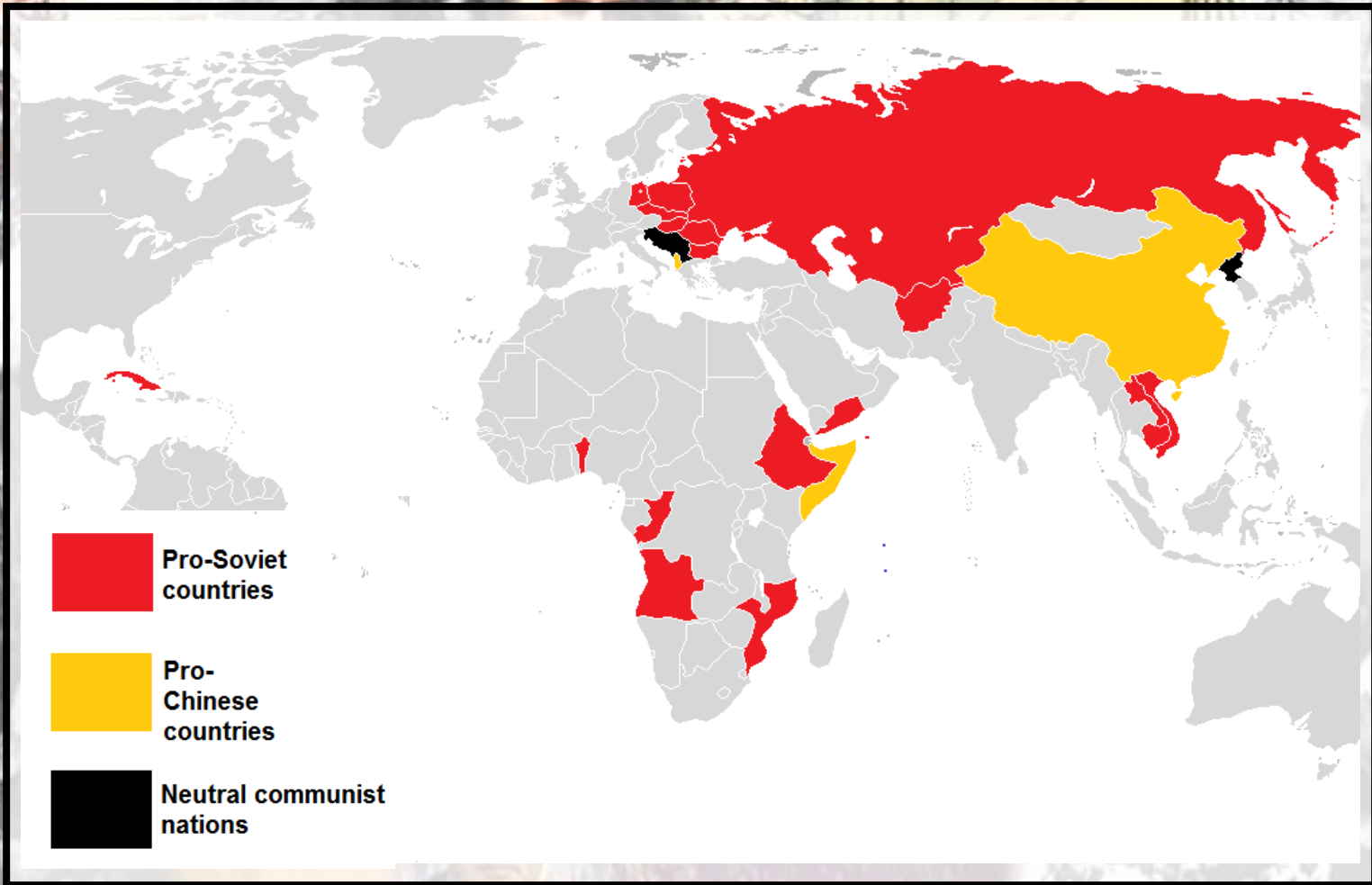
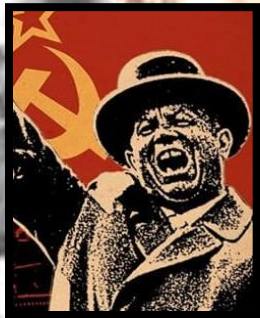
The **country** was forced to rely almost entirely on the **Soviet Union** for technological and economic aid.

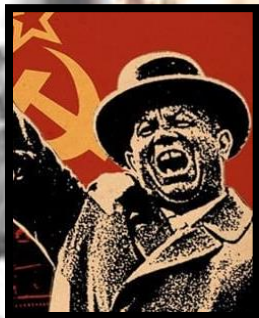
Even that became more difficult as relations between China and the **Soviet Union** began to deteriorate in the **late 1950s**.



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COLD WAR CHINA:

Several issues divided China and the Soviet Union.

For one thing, the **Chinese** were not happy with the amount of economic aid provided by the **Soviets**.



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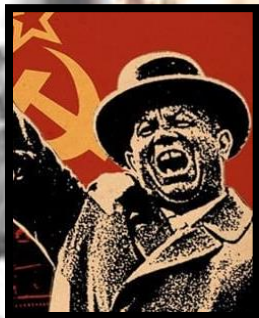
COLD WAR CHINA:

A more important issue was their disagreement over the Cold War.

The Chinese wanted the Soviets to go on the offensive to promote world revolution.



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COLD WAR CHINA:

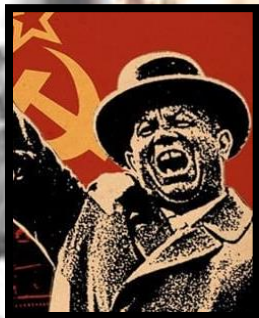
Specifically, **China** wanted **Soviet** aid in retaking Taiwan from Chiang Kai-shek.

The **Soviets**, however, were trying to improve relations with the **West** and refused.

During the 1960s, the dispute between China and the Soviet Union broke into the open.



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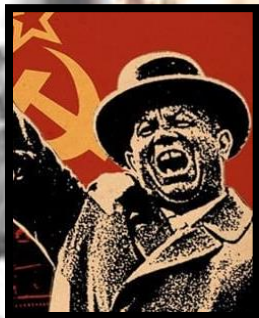
COLD WAR CHINA:

Military units on both sides of the frontier clashed on a number of occasions.

Faced with internal problems and a serious security threat from the Soviets on its northern frontier, some Chinese leaders wanted to improve relations with the U.S.



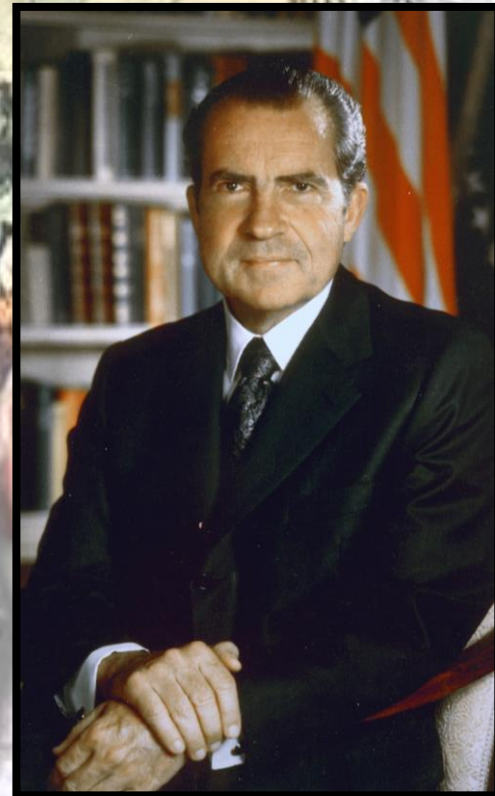
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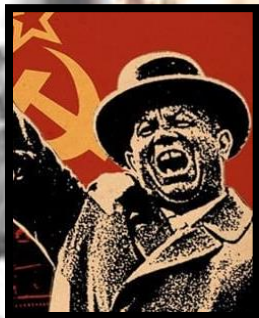
COLD WAR CHINA:

From February 21-28, 1972, President Richard Nixon visited Mao in China. He became the first U.S. President to visit Communist China.

The visit allowed the U.S. public to see pictures of China for the first time in 20 years.



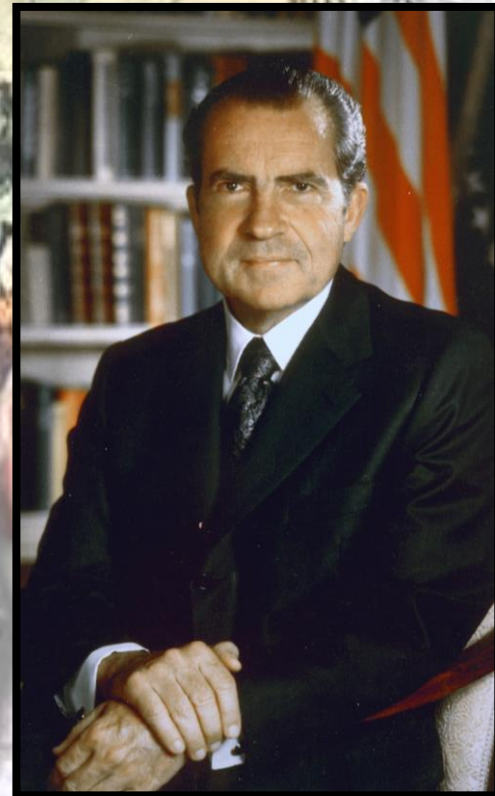
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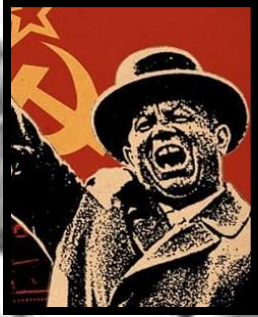
COLD WAR CHINA:

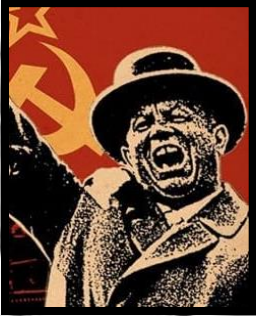
Strategically, **Nixon's trip** shifted the **Cold War balance**, further driving a wedge between the **Soviets** and **Chinese**.

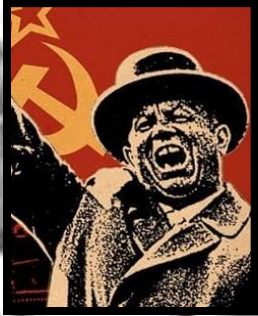
The **two sides** agreed to improve relations. **China's long isolation** from the **West** was coming to an **end**.



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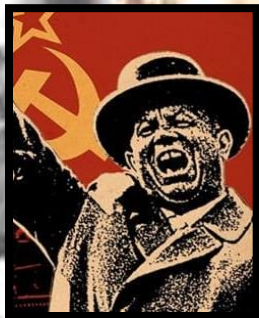






COLD WAR CHINA:

Interestingly enough, **tensions between the U.S. and China were eased thanks to a series of highly publicized table tennis (or ping pong) matches between American and Chinese athletes.**

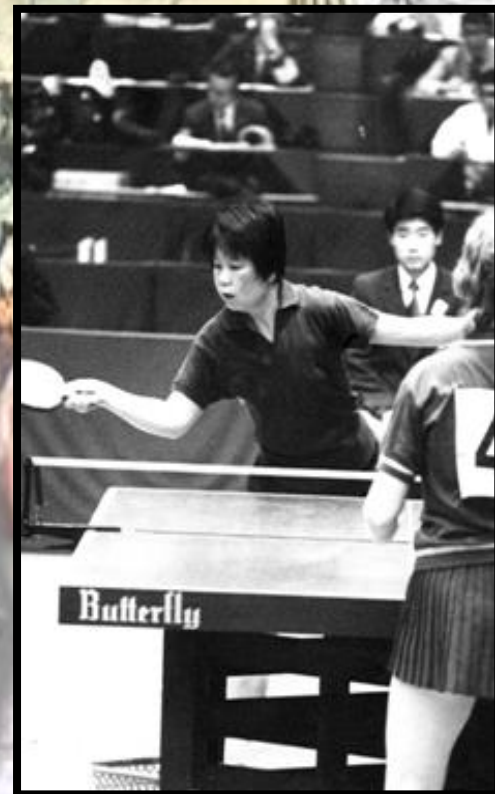
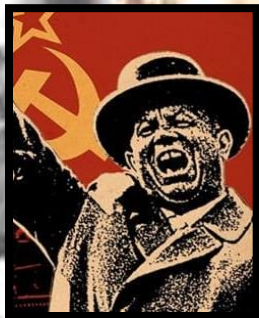


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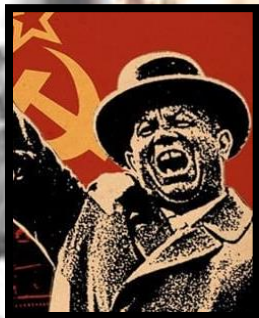


COLD WAR CHINA:

In April 1971, nine players from the U.S. Table Tennis team took a trip to China, becoming the first delegation of Americans to visit China since before the Chinese Civil War.



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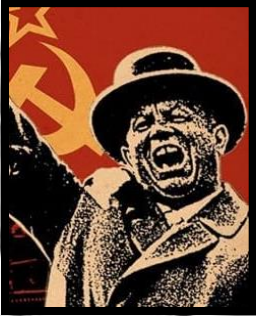
COLD WAR CHINA:

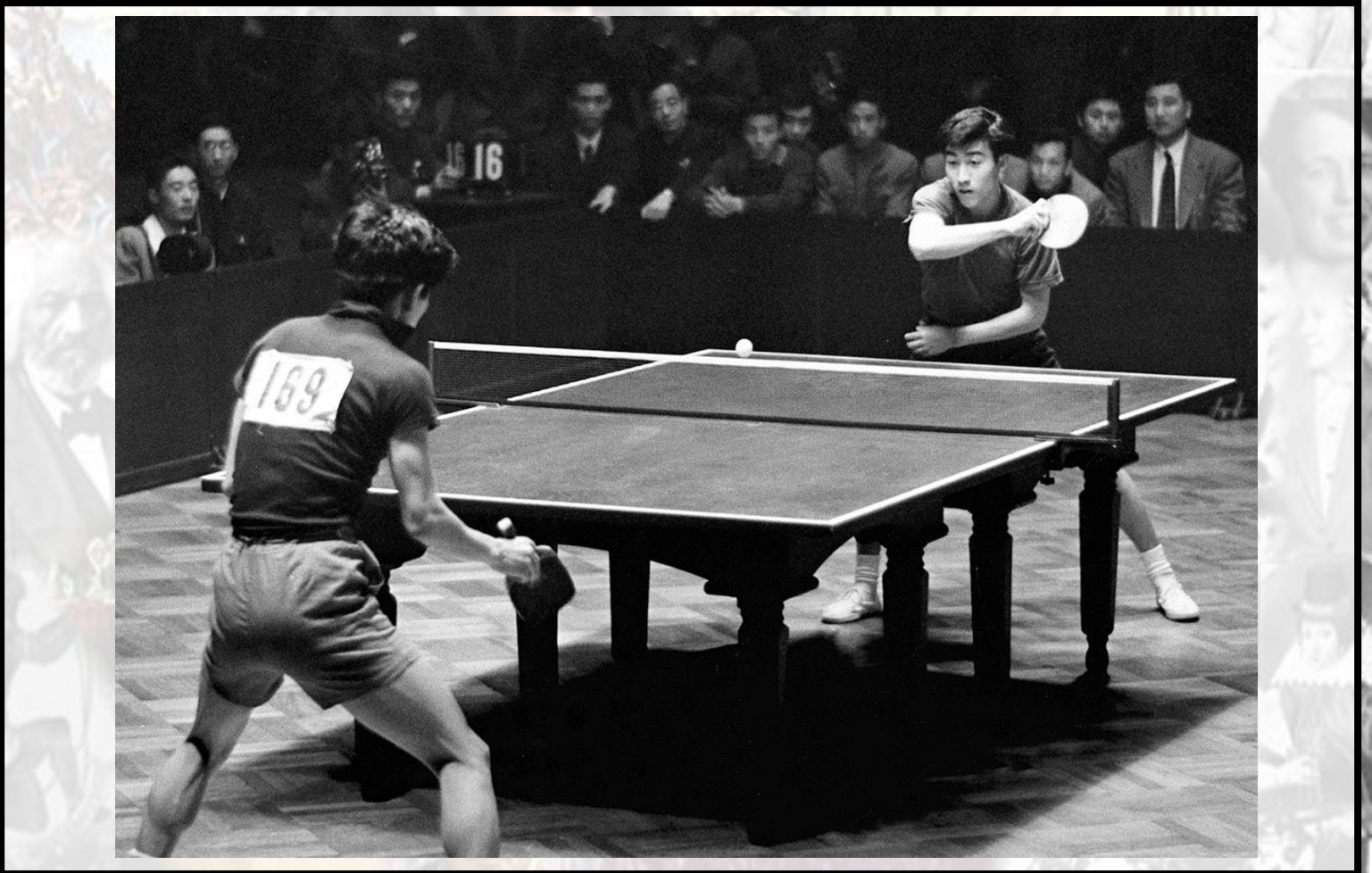
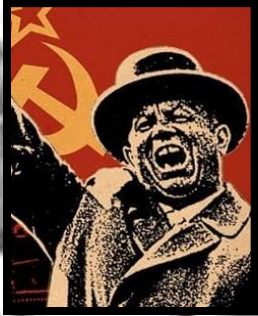
The **trip was** the **start of** what became known as “**Ping Pong Diplomacy**” and laid the groundwork for establishing official diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China.

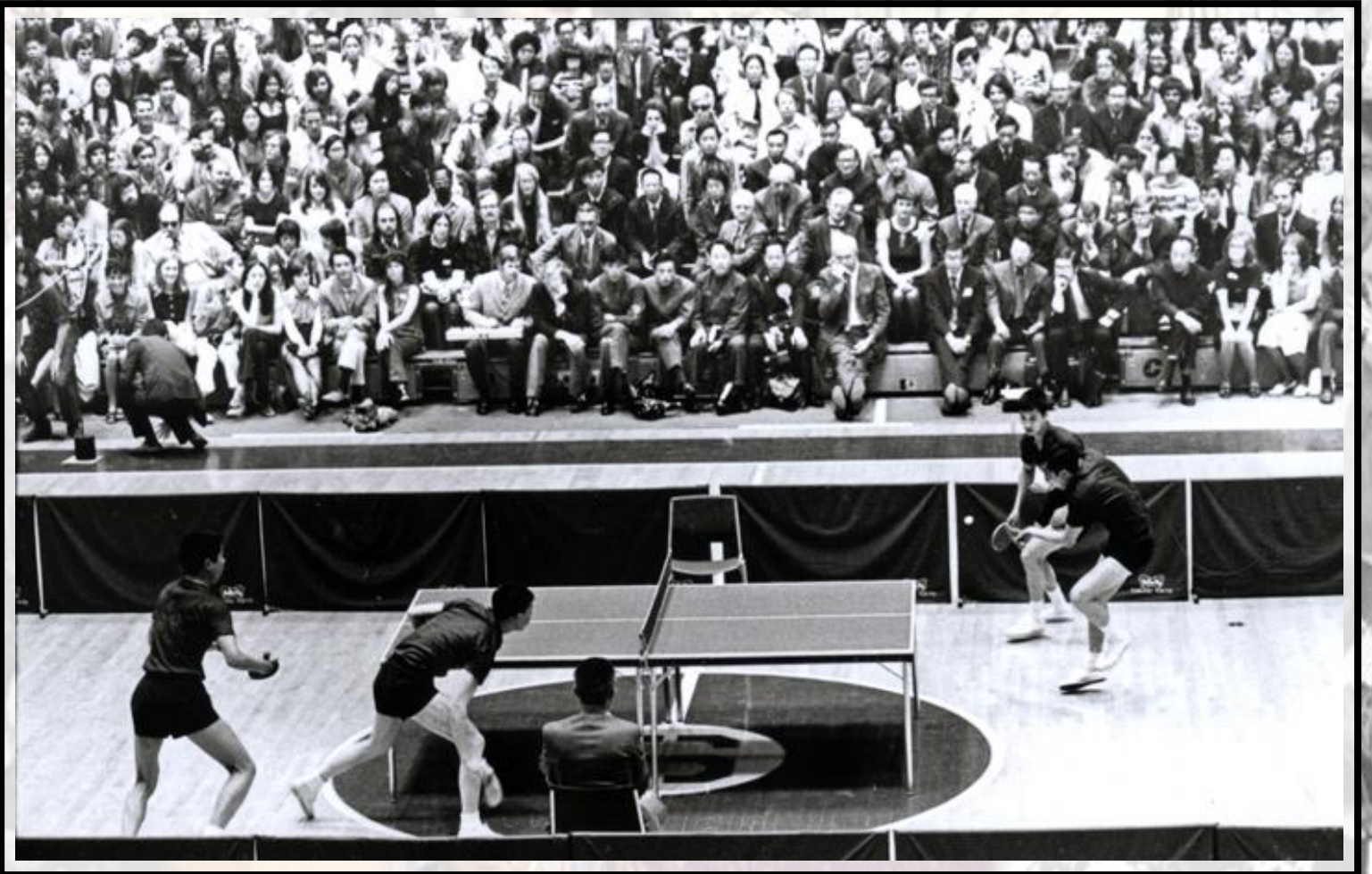
In fact, it **helped pave the way** for **Nixon's** historic trip to **China** the following year.



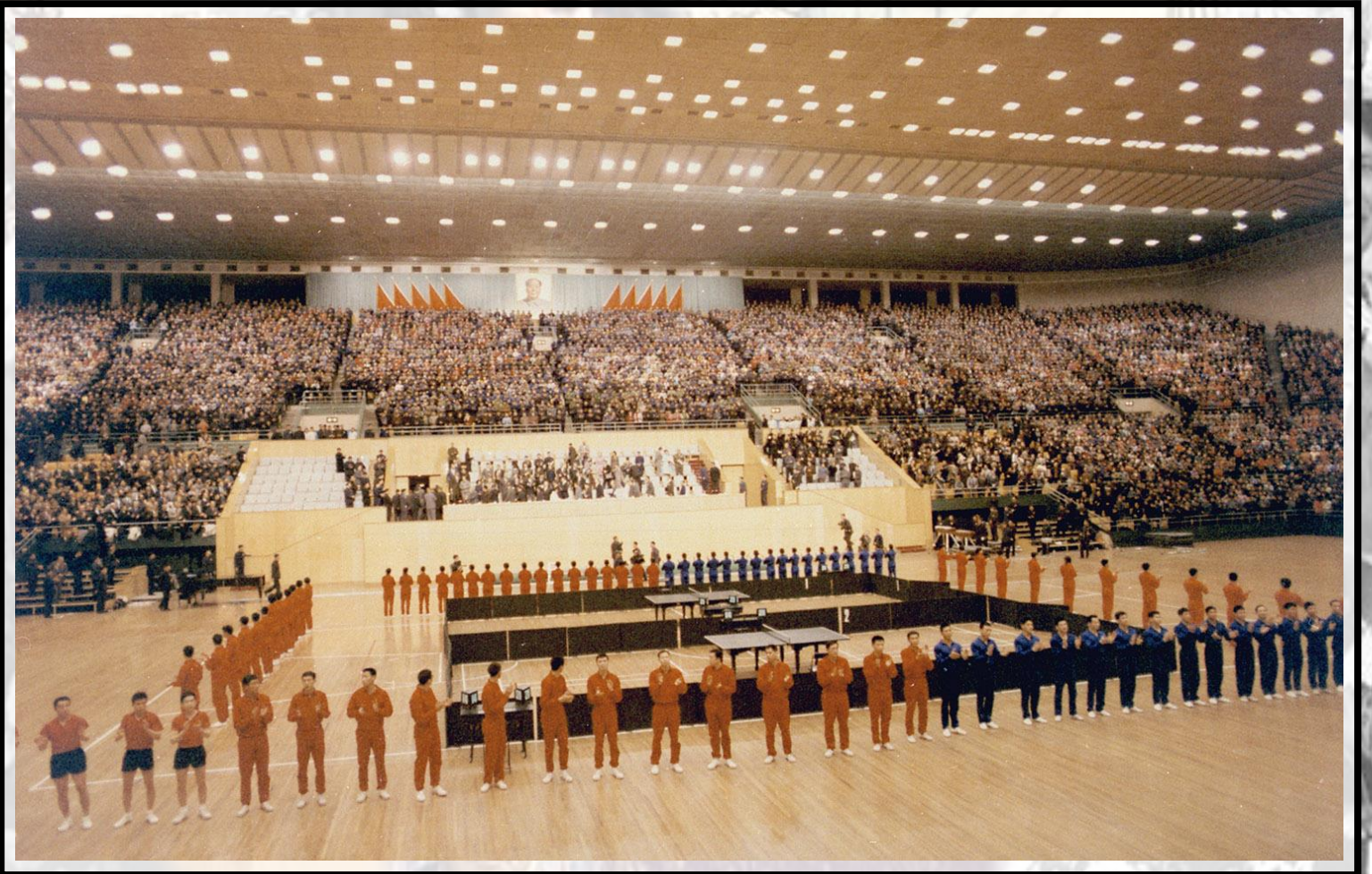
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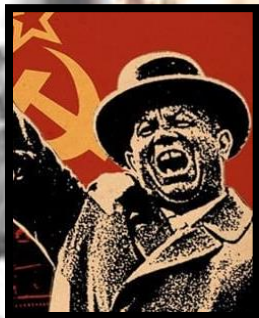












COLD WAR CHINA:

The end of the Cultural Revolution also affected Chinese foreign policy.

In the late 1970s, China sought to improve relations with the West.

In 1979, diplomatic ties were established with the U.S.





COLD WAR CHINA:

In the 1980s, Chinese relations with the Soviet Union also gradually improved.

By the 1990s, China emerged as an independent power and began to play an increasingly active role in Asian affairs.



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WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (MW 5.02)

QUESTION

1



1. How was the Great Leap Forward designed to help China?
Why did it fail?



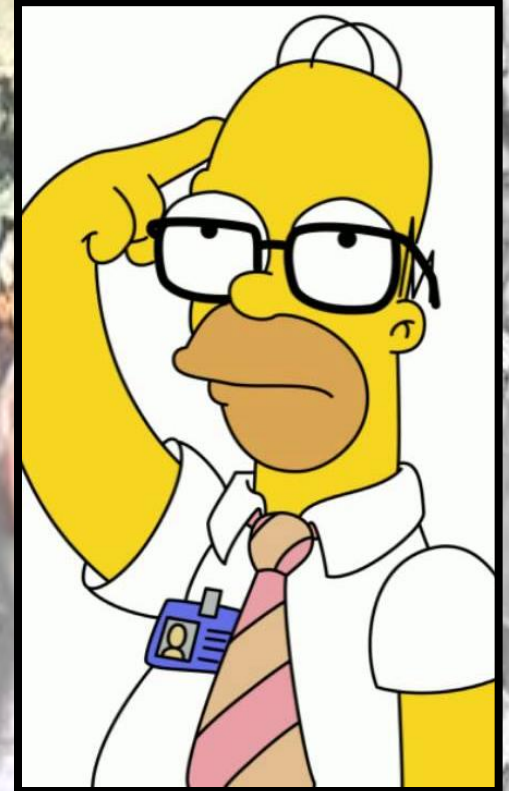
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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (MW 5.02)

QUESTION 2

2. How was the Cultural Revolution designed to help China? Why did it fail?



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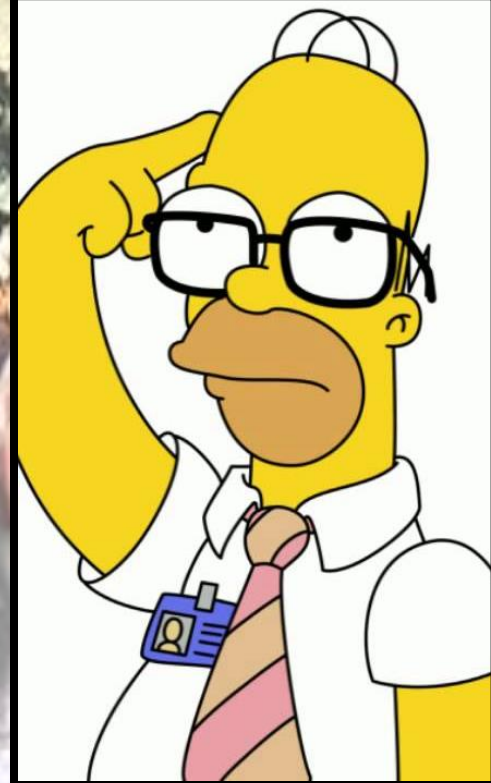
FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (MW 5.02)

QUESTION

3



3. What was Mao's *Little Red Book*? How did people use it in China?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (MW 5.02)

QUESTION

4



4. Why did China and the Soviet Union have a falling out during the 1960s and 1970s?



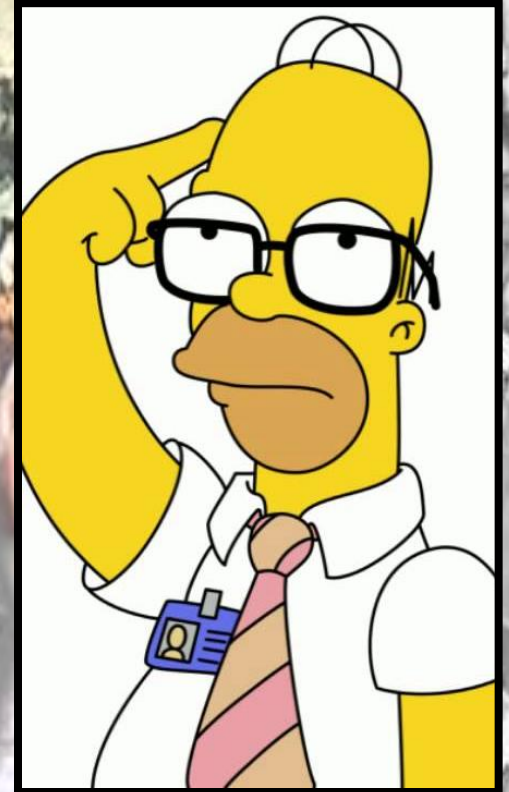
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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 2 (MW 5.02)

QUESTION 5

5. How did "Ping Pong Diplomacy" pave the way for Nixon's historic trip to China?



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