



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

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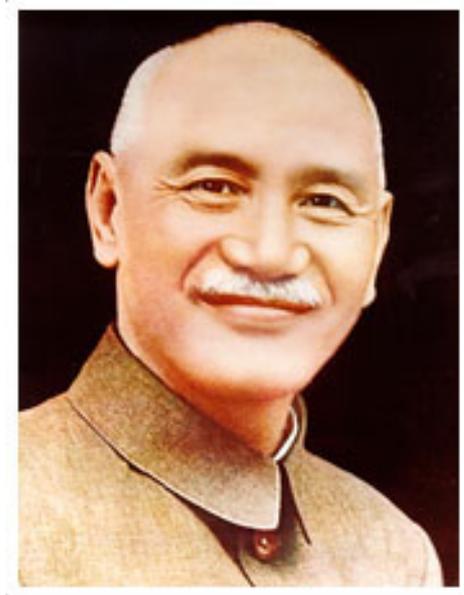
- Communists Triumph in China
  - I) Civil war in China
  - II) Two Chinas and the Cold War
  - III) Transformation and Revolution

# 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



