



History Revision Booklet

Mao's China 1945-76

Name: _____

Class: _____



MAO'S CHINA, 1945-76 TIMELINE 1

1940s

1945 - Civil War between the CCP and the GMD resumed



1946 - Mao's People's Liberation Army (PLA) grew to 1.2 million

1946 - US troops provided support to the GMD



1946 - Soviet troops provided limited support to the CCP

1947 - USA stopped supplying the GMD

1949 - CCP defeated the GMD in the Chinese Civil War and Mao announced the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC)



1950s

1950 - Agrarian Reform Law introduced



1950 - Mao visited Moscow and signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty

1950 - Reunification campaigns began as the PRC invaded Tibet

1950 - China entered the Korean War

1950 - Marriage Law passed



1950 - People's Courts put former landlords on trial



1950 - Campaign against religion started

1951 - 'Three antis' movement launched

1951 - Mutual Aid Teams launched

1952 - 'Five antis' movement launched

1952 - Political parties apart from the CCP banned

1952 - First Five-Year plan launched

1953 - Agricultural Producers' Cooperatives (APCs) launched



1953 - End of the Korean War



MAO'S CHINA, 1945-76 TIMELINE 2

1950s



1957 - Hundred Flowers Campaign

1957 - Four Pests Campaign begins

1958 - Mao gives up presidency of the PRC



1959 - Lushan Conference: fall of Peng Dehuai



1960 - Height of the famine

1961 - Russian economic advisors removed from China

1963 - Diary of Lei Feng published



1964 - Learn from the PLA campaign launched

1955 - Advanced APCs launched

1955 - Pinyin Chinese adopted

1957 - End of the first Five-Year Plan

1958 - Great Leap Forward launched

1958 - CCP criticise the family



1959 - Lin Biao becomes Minister of Defence

1960s

1960 - USSR stops providing assistance to China

1961 - Guangzhou Conference

1962 - Liu and Deng appointed to tackle famine

1963 - Socialist Education Movement founded



1964 - 'Little Red Book' published



MAO'S CHINA, 1945-76 TIMELINE 3



1965 - Mao's swim in the Yangtze

1966 - Group of Five disbanded by the Central Committee

1966 - Red Guards created by a group of students

1966 - Rallies in Tiananmen Square

1967 - 'Up to the mountains, down to the villages' campaign launched

1969 - Lin Biao named as Mao's preferred successor



1972 - 'Criticise Lin Biao' campaign launched

1973 - Deng Xiaoping re-enters government

1975 - Tiananmen Square protests



1965 - Barefoot doctors introduced



1966 - Central Cultural Revolution Group created

1966 - Cultural revolution begins

1966 - Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqi dismissed from positions

1967 - PLA take over work of Red Guards



1969 - Ninth Party Congress elects new Central Committee

1969 - Liu Shaoqi dies in prison

1970s

1971 - Lin Biao killed in plane crash after plotting against Mao



1976 - Death of Zhou Enlai

1976 - Death of Mao

1976 - Gang of Four arrested



	Strengths	Weaknesses
Guomindang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially more soldiers Support from USA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA retracted support Many defected to PLA and took equipment
CCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from peasantry PLA doubled in size and gained artillery Gained power in Shanghai and eastern provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost their base at Yen-an



Mao Zedong

- CCP founding member
- Led the **Long March**; elected leader of CCP
- Took power in 1949; became Chairman Mao

Huai-Hai Campaign was a huge success; mobilised 5.4 million peasants

CCP had strong leadership; Guomindang didn't

Guomindang were corrupt and ignored peasants

Popular communist political vision

Retained **Manchuria** causing Guomindang defections



Why the CCP won the Civil War

Mao's Thought Reform Campaign targeted internal opposition:

- **Three Antis Campaign** (1951) targeted government officials close to capitalists
 - **Five Antis Campaign** (1952) targeted capitalists themselves
- CCP seized capital, extending influence over the economy

Mao had over 1.5 million **propagandists**

Opponents were sent to labour camps, humiliated or killed



ESTABLISHING COMMUNIST RULE, 1945-59

Maoist ideology

Maoism was a form of communism developed by Mao

Key ideas:

- Democratic centralism (freedom of discussion; unity of action)
- Revolutionary correctness (Maoism was the ultimate truth)
- The mass line (CCP should listen to the people)
- Agrarian socialism (peasants should take power rather than the working class as in traditional communist theory)
- One-party state (only the CCP could rule, making Mao a dictator)
- Industrialisation (modernising the economy)
- Violent means to achieve political goals
- Nationalism (belief in the superiority and primacy of China)

The Hundred Flowers Campaign (1956-57)

- Allowed intellectuals to critique the regime to improve China (idea of Zhou Enlai, China's premier)
- Millions sent angry letters critiquing the regime
- Mao later claims it was a plot to expose '**Rightists**' (1957)
- **Anti-Rightist movement** identified 300,000-500,000 Rightists, who were publicly denounced, lost jobs and sent to labour camps



Establishing Communist Rule, 1945-59

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Name 3 of the ideas of Maoism:

2. How many propagandists did Mao have?

3. What year did Mao take power and become Chairman Mao?

4. How many peasants did the Huai-Hai Campaign mobilise?

5. What did the Hundred Flowers Campaign allow people to do?

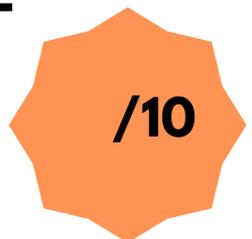
6. Approx. how many 'Rightists' did the Anti-Rightist Movement identify?

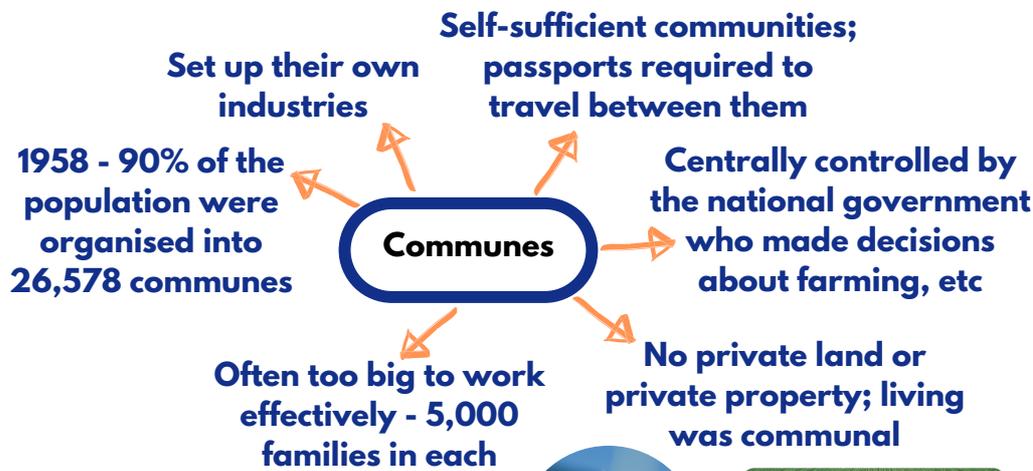
7. What region did the CCP retain, which caused Guomindang defections?

8. Who was targeted by the Three Antis Campaign, and when did it occur?

9. Who was targeted by the Five Antis Campaign, and when did it occur?

10. What is a one-party state?





Trofim Lysenko (Soviet agricultural expert) claimed changing crops' environment would alter their genetics - they could be trained to sprout at different times of year - this was incorrect and many crops died

- **Agrarian Reform Law (1950)** transferred land from capitalists to peasants (key part of communist ideology)
- Landlords tried in 'People's Courts' (Speak Bitterness Campaign)
- Red Army drove out and executed landlords
- **Collectivisation** sped up (1955) as agricultural surplus needed to invest in industry and military



The First Five-Year Plan (1953-57)

- Government controlled all businesses to plan production
- Aimed to improve steel, coal and chemical industries
- Exceeded targets: industrial output doubled
- USSR provided a \$300 million loan and technical advice
- Little improvement in living standards as light industries and consumer goods neglected

ECONOMIC POLICY, 1949-65



Approx. 30 million died during the Great Leap Forward

The Second Five-Year Plan / The Great Leap Forward (1958-62)

- Mao believed China needed another revolution, inspiring devotion to the communist state
- Wanted to accelerate industrialisation and agricultural collectivisation to put socialist principles (communal life and labour) into practice
- Encouraged growth of industry within communes
- Initial success as steel production doubled, though ultimately led to devastating famine
- Humiliated Mao



- Liu and Deng took control and dissolved Mao's People's Communes, removing pressure on peasantry to produce industrial goods, and imported grain to end the famine
- Industrialisation continued but less severely; communes continued on smaller scale; peasants were granted their own plots of land (reintroduced private farming); people encouraged to move to the countryside to solve overcrowded cities



Economic Policy, 1945-65

Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. What did Trofim Lysenko claim could alter crops' genetics?

2. Approx. how many people died during the Great Leap Forward?

3. By the end of 1958, what percentage of the population lived in communes?

4. What did the USSR provide to China during the First Five-Year Plan?

5. How did Liu and Deng end the famine?

6. What were the goals of the Second Five Year Plan?

7. What year was the Agrarian Reform Law passed?

8. Give two reasons for the failure of the Great Leap Forward:

9. Over what years did the First Five-Year Plan operate?

10. Over what years did the Second Five-Year Plan operate?

/10

- ➔ Mao resigned as President in 1959 but remained CCP's Chairman
- ➔ Liu and Deng wound back Mao's reforms; Mao resumed a more active role in CCP mid-1960s
- ➔ Mao distributes millions of his Little Red Book
- ➔ Mao grew in power and popularity; Liu and Deng dismissed

Mao attacked the 'Four Olds':

- Old customs
- Old culture
- Old habits
- Old ideas

This gave the Red Guards permission to anyone they saw as enemies of Maoism

Violent mass movement of youth loyal to Mao and against anti-communism, became known as **Red Guards** - 500,000-2 million died

Socialist Education Movement - propaganda campaign for Maoism

Jiang Qing (Mao's wife) launched a Red Guard attack on hundreds of thousands of party officials, teachers, doctors and factory managers

The Cultural Revolution

Four Clean-Up Campaign - purging of 'capitalist behaviour' within CCP



Millions of Red Guards marched in parades, burned Western goods and stormed the British Embassy

Law and order broke down as Red Guards encouraged by regime



'**Down to the Countryside**' movement relocated young people from cities to countryside to learn '**peasant socialism**'

The PLA were able to disarm the Red Guard, ending the violence of the Cultural Revolution

THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION AND ITS AFTERMATH, 1966-76

The rise and fall of the Gang of Four

- Mao died in 1976
- There was no clear successor since Lin Biao was dead
- Four CCP members (**Gang of Four**) struggled for power: Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen - Mao had promoted all four to Politburo
- Launched '**Criticise Lin Biao**' campaign; encouraged population to criticise their enemies
- Prohibited public mourning when Zhou Enlai died (1976); 10,000 gathered in Tiananmen Square
- New PM (Hua Guofeng) arrested Gang of Four
- Deng returned as Deputy Chairman and Deputy Prime Minister (1977)

Political effects

- Mao's political opponents accused of anti-communism and removed: Liu and Deng
- Lin Biao (leading propagandist) named as Mao's successor by CCP; died in plane crash; possibly fleeing from a coup by Mao or failing to take power

Social effects

- Young people had led the **Red Terror** or moved to countryside to learn from peasants - a whole generation missed out on a normal curriculum
- Lacked skills and knowledge to be useful workers
- Culture of fear of Red Guards

Economic effects

- Many authority figures denounced, leaving production and transport in crisis
- Industrial production in 1968 was 12% lower than it had been in 1966



The Cultural Revolution and its Aftermath, 1966-76

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. What four things were attacked as the 'Four Olds'?

2. Who were the Red Guards?

3. Approx. how many people died during the Red Terror?

4. Describe one economic effect of the Cultural Revolution:

5. Why did the 'Down to the Countryside' movement encourage young people to move to the countryside?

6. Who was named as Mao's successor?

7. How many people gathered in Tiananmen Square after Zhou Enlai's death?

8. Name the members of the Gang of Four:

9. What year did Deng return as Deputy Chairman and Deputy Prime Minister?

10. What year did Mao die?

/10

Reasons for cultural changes:

- ➔ Religion was seen as a distraction from devotion to the communist state
- ➔ National health had to be improved so that China had effective workers
- ➔ Mao was wary of university educated intellectuals who represented the enemy middle and upper classes
- ➔ Modernisation required a literate workforce
- ➔ Communism promised an equal society
- ➔ Mao had to secure absolute loyalty from the population



Religion

- 1954 Constitution allowed freedom of belief but ambiguous on practice; propaganda condemned religion
- Openly practicing Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Confucianism led to imprisonment
- Ancestor worship banned

Literacy drive - Party officials taught peasants to read and write - 90% literate by mid-1960s

Pinyin created by Zhou Youguang to aid pronunciation

Political education prioritised over academia - young people joined Red Guards

Changes in education

Young people known as 'lost generation'

Schools closed for 6 months to create a Maoist curriculum

Politicised Red Guards refused to sit exams as they emphasised inequalities

'Down to the Countryside' meant young people learnt from peasants, not teachers



The Cult of Mao was CCP propaganda to glorify Mao as the 'Great Helmsman' of China

LIFE IN MAO'S CHINA, 1949-76

Women able to divorce men

Marriage Law (1950) made wives legal equals to husbands and banned child marriage

Marriage Law (1950) promised equal pay, maternity benefits and childcare at the workplace

Changes for family life and women

Foot binding stigmatised and people involved publicly humiliated

Families' lives disrupted by the introduction of co-operatives/communes

'Down to the Countryside' movement split young people from families



'Reform Through Labour' sent people to forced labour camps to instil in them Maoist principles

Successes in healthcare

- Barefoot doctors meant more traditional Chinese medicine in remote areas
- Life expectancy: 35 (1949) to 68 (1979)
- 'Patriotic health campaigns' educated people on hygiene and 'four pests': rats, sparrows, flies, mosquitoes
- Smallpox eradicated; tuberculosis and infant mortality reduced

Failures in healthcare

- Ministry of Health became less influential as doctors were Western-trained
- Famine caused malnutrition and rise in epidemic diseases



Life in Mao's China, 1949-76

Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. What was the stance of the 1954 Constitution on religion?

2. Why were young people known as the 'lost generation'?

3. In what areas did barefoot doctors provide access to healthcare?

4. What body-altering practice was stigmatised under the regime?

5. Give one reason for cultural changes in the period 1949-76:

6. What was the goal of the Cult of Mao?

7. Where did 'Reform Through Labour' send people to learn Maoist principles?

8. Name five key things that the Marriage Law promised:

9. What disease was eradicated in Mao's China?

10. What percentage of peasants were literate by the mid-1960s?

/10



Source A

An extract from the Marriage Law of 1950

Article 7: Husband and wife are companions living together and enjoy equal status in the home.

Article 8: Husband and wife are in duty bound to love, respect, assist and look after each other, to live in harmony, to engage in productive work, to care for their children and strive jointly for the welfare of the family and for the building up the new society.



Paper 3 - Question 1

**4
Marks**

1. Give two things you can infer from Source X about...

- Identify one **valid inference** = 1 Mark
- Give **supporting evidence** for the feature from the source = 1 Mark
- Do this twice for two different inferences
- Keep it brief - don't forget it is only worth 4 marks!

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**1. Give two things you can infer from Source A about the status of women in Mao's China.
(4 marks)**

i) What I can infer:

Details in the source that tell me this:



Exam Question

ii) What I can infer:

Details in the source that tell me this:



Paper 3 - Question 2

12
Marks

2. Explain why ...

3 PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea

P - Point

E - Evidence

E - Explain

L - Link

Point - One reason for [wording of question] is ...
Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own

Evidence - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

Explain - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

Link - Link back to the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



Exam Question

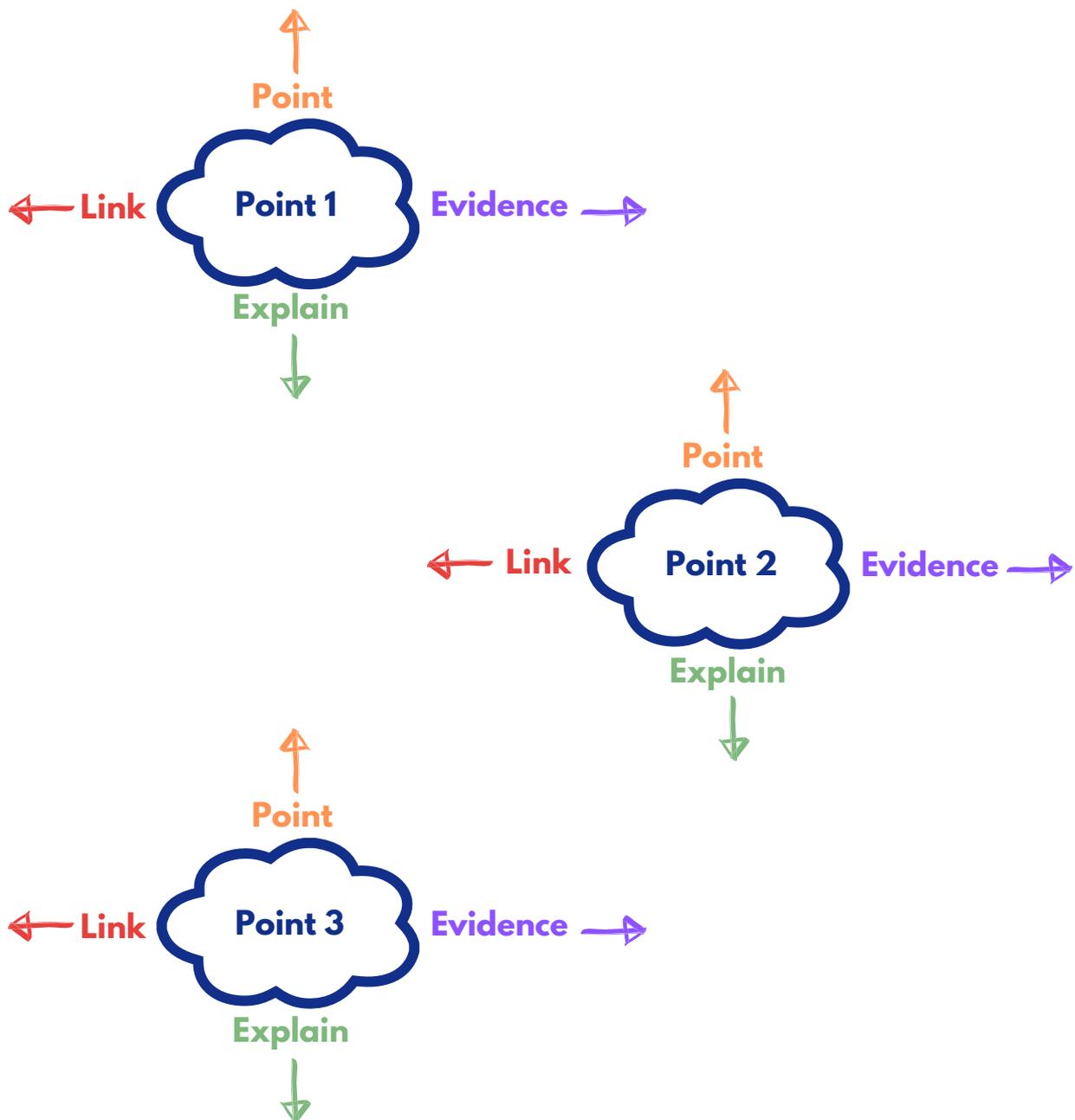
Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

2. Explain why the Chinese Communist Party won the Civil War (1945-49).

You may use the following in your answer:

- Huai-Hai Campaign (1948-49)
- People's Liberation Army

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

2. Explain why the Chinese Communist Party won the Civil War (1945-49).

You may use the following in your answer:

- Huai-Hai Campaign (1948-49)

- People's Liberation Army

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)



Paper 3 - Question 3a

8
Marks

3a. How useful are Sources X and Y for an enquiry into...

Answer Structure:

2 x CONC paragraphs: 1 on first source and 1 on second source

C - Content

O - Own Knowledge

N - Nature, Origin & Purpose (NOP)

C - Conclusion

Content - What can you learn/infer from the source - describe key points of source and what they tell us

Own Knowledge - Is the content of the source accurate? I know this to be accurate/inaccurate because...

NOP - How does the nature, origin and purpose of the source effect the usefulness.

Be specific! Think about who wrote the source, what their intentions were, what form the source is and what date it was published

Conclusion - Final sentence of paragraph to make a judgement on the usefulness of the source for the enquiry - Therefore, this source is extremely/somewhat/fairly useful because...

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion, and you do not need to compare the sources



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

3a. How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the effects of the Cultural Revolution?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8 marks)

Plan your answer using the prompts below:

Source A:

Content of Source:



Own Knowledge:



Nature, Origin, Purpose:

Nature →

Origin →

Purpose →

Conclusion:

Circle your conclusion

This source is fairly, somewhat, very, extremely useful.

Source B:

Content of Source:



Own Knowledge:



Nature, Origin, Purpose:

Nature →

Origin →

Purpose →

Conclusion:

Circle your conclusion

This source is fairly, somewhat, very, extremely useful.



Exam Question

Write out your answer using your plan

3a. How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the effects of the Cultural Revolution?

**Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.
(8 marks)**



Paper 3 - Question 3c

**4
Marks**

3c. Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about...

You may use Sources X and Y to help explain your answer.

3 possible reasons for differences:

- Because the authors have given **different weight to different sources** e.g. one looks at sources like Source A and other looks at sources like Source B
- Because the authors have placed **different emphasis on different details**
- Because the authors have approached topic from **differing perspectives** e.g. economic v political perspective

You only need to choose one of these reasons and link to the Interpretations.

State why the interpretations are different (one of bullet points above)

Explain Interpretation 1 difference e.g.

Explain Interpretation 2 difference

Re-state why the interpretations are different

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



Paper 3 - Question 3d

3d. How far do you agree with Interpretation X about...

16 Marks
+4 SPaG

4 PEOL paragraphs: two paragraphs on Interpretation X and two on Interpretation Y relating to the question

x4 {
Introduction
P - Point
E - Evidence
O - Own Knowledge
L - Link & Mini Judgement
Conclusion

Intro - One or two sentences - wording of question, give the four points you are going to make and give your judgement

Point - Summarise what the Interpretation is trying to say and choose one point from this relating to the question

Evidence - A Quote or paraphrase from the Interpretation

Own Knowledge - Use your own knowledge to either agree or disagree with the point in Interpretation

Link - Show how this links your point to the question, and add a mini judgement e.g. Therefore I agree/disagree with Interpretation X because [Point]

Conclusion - Briefly explain whether you agree or disagree with the Interpretation - why this Interpretation was most/least convincing and why other was/not convincing

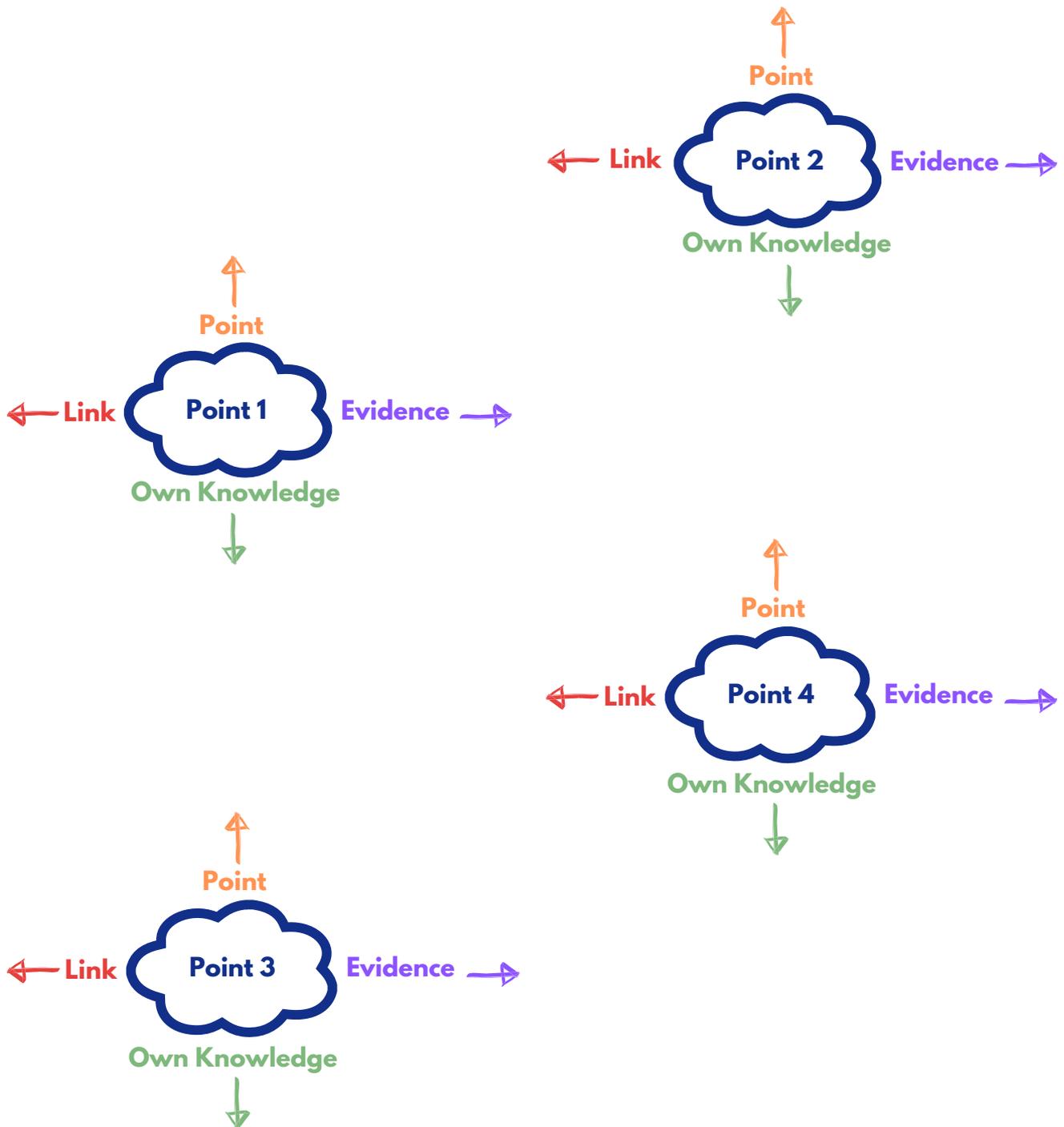
4 Marks for SPaG - Make sure you read through your answer and check for any spelling or grammatical mistakes!



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

3d. How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about who was responsible for the Cultural Revolution?
Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.
(16 marks + 4 marks for SPaG)





Exam Question

Write out your answer using your plan

3d. How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about who was responsible for the Cultural Revolution?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16 marks + 4 marks for SPaG)

Source B

Source B: A propaganda poster produced by the People's Liberation Army in 1971. It shows members of the Red Army and Red Guard, one of whom is holding Mao's 'Little Red Book.'



[GraphicaArtis/Getty Images]

Source C

Source C: An extract from a speech by Lin Biao at the 9th CCP Congress in April 1969, in which he calls for restraint in dealing with suspected counter-revolutionaries during the Cultural Revolution.

As for the bourgeois reactionary academic authorities, we should either criticise them and see, or criticise them and give them work to do, or criticise them and provide them with a proper livelihood. In short, we should criticise their ideology and at the same time give them a way out.

To handle this part of the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy in the manner of handling contradictions among the people is beneficial to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the disintegration of the enemy ranks.

Interpretation 1

Interpretation 1: From The Spirit of Chinese Politics by Lucian Pye, published in 1992. He discusses the role of the ordinary soldiers who carried out the Cultural Revolution.

In some of the early campaigns and drives the leaders seem to have pushed the rank and file to excesses at the initial phase and then later called for a more judicious pursuit of goals. This tactic of leadership has meant that the rank and file could be blamed for all that went wrong. Thus the 'bad features' of the land reform campaigns, the Great Leap, and the Cultural Revolution that were identified later were all attributed to the excessive zeal of cadres.

Interpretation 2

Interpretation 2: From The Politics of the Chinese Cultural Revolution: A Case Study by Hong Yung Lee, published in 1980. He discusses Mao's role in the Cultural Revolution.

It was Mao who was most responsible for setting the entire process in motion, first by removing or weakening the controls exercised by the Party, and second by granting the masses almost unlimited political freedom under the slogans of 'the four big freedoms,' and 'to rebel is justified.' Furthermore, Mao continued to make key decisions at each stage of the movement, radicalising or deradicalising it as the situation demanded.