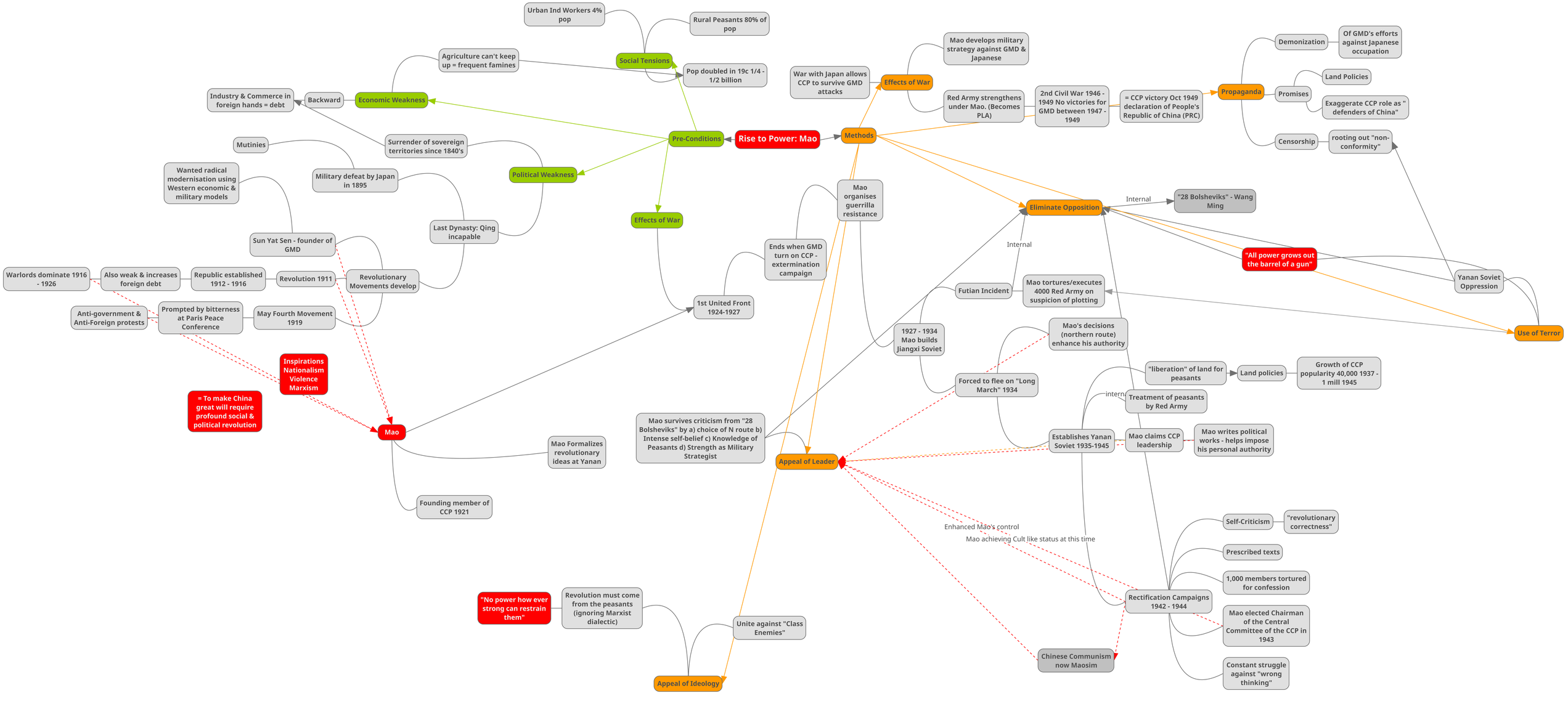
Rise to Power: Mao
Pre-Conditions
Social Tensions
Urban Ind Workers 4% pop
Rural Peasants 80% of pop
Pop doubled in 19c 1/4 - 1/2 billion
Economic Weakness
Agriculture can't keep up = frequent famines
Backward
Industry & Commerce in foreign hands = debt
Political Weakness
Surrender of sovereign territories since 1840's
Last Dynasty: Qing incapable
Military defeat by Japan in 1895
Mutinies
Effects of War
Methods
Effects of War
War with Japan allows CCP to survive GMD attacks
Mao develops military strategy against GMD & Japanese
Red Army strengthens under Mao. (Becomes PLA)
2nd Civil War 1946 - 1949 No victories for GMD between 1947 - 1949
= CCP victory Oct 1949 declaration of People's Republic of China (PRC)
Propaganda
Demonization
Of GMD's efforts against Japanese occupation
Promises
Land Policies
Exaggerate CCP role as " defenders of China"
Censorship
rooting out "non-conformity"
Eliminate Opposition
Internal
"28 Bolsheviks" - Wang Ming
Internal
"All power grows out the barrel of a gun"
Yanan Soviet Oppression
Use of Terror
Mao organises guerrilla resistance
Ends when GMD turn on CCP - extermination campaign
1st United Front 1924-1927
Futian Incident
Mao tortures/executes 4000 Red Army on suspicion of plotting
1927 - 1934 Mao builds Jiangxi Soviet
Mao's decisions (northern route) enhance his authority
Forced to flee on "Long March" 1934
"liberation" of land for peasants
Land policies
Growth of CCP popularity 40,000 1937 - 1 mill 1945
intern
Treatment of peasants by Red Army
Establishes Yanan Soviet 1935-1945
Mao claims CCP leadership
Mao writes political works - helps impose his personal authority
Appeal of Leader
Mao survives criticism from "28 Bolsheviks" by a) choice of N route b) Intense self-belief c) Knowledge of Peasants d) Strength as Military Strategist
Enhanced Mao's control
Mao achieving Cult like status at this time
Rectification Campaigns 1942 - 1944
Self-Criticism
"revolutionary correctness"
Prescribed texts
1,000 members tortured for confession
Mao elected Chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP in 1943
Constant struggle against "wrong thinking"
Chinese Communism now Maosim
Revolutionary Movements develop
Sun Yat Sen - founder of GMD
Wanted radical modernisation using Western economic & military models
Revolution 1911
Republic established 1912 - 1916
Also weak & increases foreign debt
Warlords dominate 1916 - 1926
May Fourth Movement 1919
Prompted by bitterness at Paris Peace Conference
Anti-government & Anti-Foreign protests
Inspirations Nationalism Violence Marxism
= To make China great will require profound social & political revolution
Mao
Mao Formalizes revolutionary ideas at Yanan
Founding member of CCP 1921
Appeal of Ideology
Unite against "Class Enemies"
Revolution must come from the peasants (ignoring Marxist dialectic)
"No power how ever strong can restrain them"