

Mao Zedong

Communism in China

Summary:

- Mao Zedong was the communist leader of China, beginning in 1949.
- He had almost complete control over China

Great Leap Forward

In January of 1958, Mao Zedong launched the "Great Leap Forward," attempting to increase agricultural and industrial production in the hopes of speeding up China's economic development.

Collective farms with large communes (communities) of people were created to grow crops, run industries, educate the children, and have healthcare

BUT...

It was a huge disaster

Droughts and floods damaged China's food supply and the communes failed to provide enough quality industry and food to feed the country

An estimated 20 million people died during one of the largest famines in history

Cultural Revolution

Many Chinese lost confidence in Mao Zedong after the Great Leap Forward.

Chinese began calling for reforms again to prevent another disaster

Mao did not like the opposition and was afraid they would make China a capitalist country

In 1966, Mao started the Cultural Revolution to stop all opposition to the Communist Party

Mao Zedong shut down schools and recruited students into his Red Guards which attacked and punished any person who opposed communism

Factories closed and China's economy weakened

The government denied healthcare and transportation

Tiananmen Square

In 1989, protestors filled Tiananmen Square for weeks peacefully speaking against communism and calling for democracy

Protests began to spread all over China

After warning the protestors, the Chinese government sent tanks into the square and opened fire killing hundreds of people

Countries around the world condemned the violence against human rights

The worldwide disapproval of the events at Tiananmen Square convinced the Chinese government to begin supporting and improving human rights

Directions:

- Label North and South Korea (choose a different color to shade in each country and label what type of government it has)
- Label who controlled each area during the Korean War
- Explain how the Korean War was part of the Cold War
- Explain why the Korean War is sometimes called a "seesaw war"
- Label the 38th parallel and explain why it is significant
- Label the DMZ and explain what it is
- Explain why the Korean War is considered a stalemate



1 The Korean War

2 Main Idea: Cold War

- Supporting Facts:
 - Cold War: Struggle for world power US & Soviet Union
 - Occurred between 1940 & 1991 (end WW2- end Soviet Union)
 - No actual warfare but supported armed conflict between other Democratic and Communist countries.

3 Main Idea: Background Info Korean War

- Supporting Facts
 - After WW2, US & Soviet Union divided Korea into 2 separate countries:
 - N. Korea under Communist rule
 - S. Korea under Democratic rule.
 - Division is made on the 38th parallel.
 - Domino Theory: If one country falls to Communism, other countries in the area will also fall.
 - Seesaw War: One side takes over land, the other side gets it back.

4 Main Idea: First Year of the War

- Supporting Facts:
 - June 1950: N. Korea takes over S. Korea hoping to unite all Korea under Communism
 - Oct. 1950: After UN/US/ S.Korean forces capture Pyongyang (N. Korean capital)
 - SU cannot help N. Korea (too many losses in WW2) China enters the war to help N. Korea
 - Jan. 1951: Chinese take over Seoul (S. Korean capital)
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5 Main Idea: Final 2 Years of the War

- Supporting Facts:
 - Brutal fighting around the 38th parallel
 - On-again, Off-again Peace Talks
 - July 1953: An Armistice is signed
 - A DMZ is formed at the 38th Parallel

6 Main Idea: Results of the War

- Supporting Facts:
 - Korean War is considered a stalemate: neither side gaining in terms of territory
 - No Peace Treaty signed. Armistice: agreement to stop fighting (longest cease fire in history)
 - DMZ: demilitarized zone- established at 38th parallel. Today, US troops stationed there to provide defense vs. N. Korean invasion
 - S. Korea- prosperous democratic nation
 - N. Korea- economically troubled Communist nation.
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Korean War

- Korea was Japanese colony
- Split in two at the end of WWII
- ↳ split at 38th Parallel

- N. Korea - Soviet Union - Communist
- S. Korea - ^{UN} US - non-Communist gov.

COLD WAR SUPERPOWERS

- US vs. Soviet Union
- NO ~~actual~~ direct fighting

Communism

- economic theory where wealth is divided equally

- Douglas MacArthur pushed forces past the 38th parallel into N. Korea
- China sent soldiers to fight for N. Korea
- War ended in a stalemate (no one won)
↳ 1953

- N. Korea stayed communist, S. Korea - democratic
- DMZ - heavily guarded tract of land between N/S Korea

Vietnam War

* France colonized Vietnam

* French Indochina:

- Cambodia
- Laos
- Vietnam

* Vietnam not happy w/ French
- lost farms

* Ho Chi Minh (Communist)

↳ ~~protested~~ Vietnamese leader of war against French

* Domino Theory - if one country falls to Communism, all the countries around it will become Communist

* North Vietnam - Communist

* S. Vietnam - anti-Communist

- Ho Chi Minh Trail used to send supplies / soldiers from N. Vietnam to S. Vietnam

- Viet Cong - Communist soldiers ^{who} used guerilla warfare

↳ knew terrain, used hardcore tactics - ambushes, sabotages etc.

* Vietnam - still Communist, ~~not~~ ^{etc.} market economy