**Communist China**

**China’s Communist Revolution**

In 1945, two parties were fighting for power in China: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party led by Chiang Kai-shek (southern & central China) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party led by Mao Zedong (northern China)

Civil war broke out between the Nationalists and Communists. Promises of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attracted millions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Communist Party. By the spring of 1949, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had defeated the Nationalists.

**Mao’s China**

Mao Zedong built a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government within China.

The Chinese government discouraged the practice of Buddhism, Confucianism, and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs.

Land was taken from wealthy landowners and given to poor peasants. Private farmland was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The **Great Leap Forward** was Mao’s way of encouraging his people to increase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ output. He combined 700,000 farms into 26,000 communes.

The commune system cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by removing incentives for individual farmers and families. Millions died of starvation.

**Mao’s Cultural Revolution**

To recover from the Great Leap Forward, Mao launched the **Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**, to create a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture and rid China of “bourgeois” tendencies.

Teenagers formed bands of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who attacked those they considered bourgeois. Red Guards carried the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, quotations from Mao Zedong.

**China after Mao**

Following Mao’s death, Deng Xiaoping took control and emphasized the Four Modernizations: agriculture, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

China sent students abroad to learn new techniques and allowed farmers to earn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from excess crops.

More contact with the West led some Chinese to demand greater political freedom. In May of 1898, thousands of demonstrators occupied Tiananmen Square to call for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After several days, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were sent to disperse the crowds, causing thousands of casualties.

**China’s Challenges**

Many have criticized some of China’s more radical measures, such as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to limit population growth, the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce cheap export goods, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.