

Communist's, Nationalists, and China's Revolutions: Crash Course World History #37

- 1) Point out how the anti-Western **Boxer Rebellion of 1900** stopped the **Chinese** from adopting **European technology** and a self-strengthening **education system**.
- 2) Identify the importance of **Chinese revolutionary Sun Yat Sen** (1866-1925) and why his three principles of the people: **nationalism**, **democracy**, and the **people's livelihood** were so popular.
- 3) Outline the reasons for the success of the **1911 revolution** in **China** which officially ended the **Qing Dynasty** (1644-1912).
- 4) Determine how the showdown between the **Communists** and the **Nationalists** during the time of the **Chinese Republic** (1912-1949) led to the rise of **Communist leader Mao Zedong** (1893-1976).
- 5) Analyze how the **Chinese Communists** won over the support of the **peasants**.
- 6) Examine and report upon **Mao Zedong's** (1893-1976) program of **rectification**.
- 7) Point out how **Mao Zedong** (1893-1976) and the **People's Republic of China (PRC)** created and maintained their new **socialist** state.
- 8) Analyze the social, political, and economic repercussions of the outset of the **Korean War** (1950-1953) on the mass campaigns launched by **Mao Zedong's** (1893-1976) **democratic dictatorship**.

- 9) Estimate and analyze the social, political, and economic repercussions that the **final mass campaign**, aka the **Five Anti Campaign**, accomplished by destroying all **capitalism** in **China**.

- 10) Explain the tactics of **centralized planning** and **collectivization of agriculture** that **Mao Zedong** (1893-1976) and the **CCP** (Chinese Communist Party) used to turn **China** into an **industrial powerhouse**.

- 11) Identify the problems and subsequent repercussions after **Mao's** implementation of his **Great Leap Forward** system which aimed to increase **industrial productivity**.

- 12) Point out the successes and failures of the **Cultural Revolution** in **China**.