

2011  
VCE REVOLUTIONS

HTAV EXAM REVISION LECTURES FOR  
STUDENTS

**SECTION A – CHINA**



"Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" (1973)

Delivered by: Elizabeth Morgan  
The Peninsula School

**Using three or four points, explain the part Sun Yat Sen played in the revolutionary struggle between 1911 and 1927 – what is wrong here? (2010)**

- Sun Yat Sen is considered by many to be the father of the revolution and his ideas were integral in causing the development of revolutionary sentiment in China. Firstly, Sun Yat Sen established the Revive China Society in 1897 but more important was his role in the creation of the Tongmenhui in 1905 which unified anti-Qing revolutionary groups. Secondly Sun Yat Sen's Three Principles promoted the ideas of Nationalism, Democracy and the People's Livelihood giving the people an ideological background upon which to base their concerns about the Qing. Furthermore, the notion of Nationalism expressed the popular belief of "China is the China of the Chinese". Finally, although Sun Yat Sen was not involved in the Double Tenth Movement or revolution of 1911, he was elected Provisional President of the new Republic of China providing the people with hope for the future.

**Using three or four points explain how the Qing reforms of 1901-1911 contributed to a revolutionary situation by 1911. Provide evidence to support your answer.**

- The reforms made by the Dowager Empress Cixi in 1901 after the Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901) were too little too late and rather than aiding the Manchu rulers, only served to create new power groups which would play a key role in the imminence revolution of 1911. The abolishment of the examination system in 1901 and the modern style curriculum that ensued prompted students to form their own ideas against the ruling dynasty and to want further change. In 1909 Provincial Assemblies were formed to act as consultative bodies to aid the Qing government, however, these created a new avenue of debate and decentralised power as elected officials were against the inheritance of dynastic power, preferring democratic elections. The promise to implement a National Parliament with a ridiculous 12 year time frame frustrated the people and the modernisation of the military (a body which had been decentralised since the Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864) served to create an alternative power source.

**Using three or four points explain how the Long March contributed to the CCP's victory of October 1949. Provide evidence to support your answer.**

- The Long March (1934-35) was ultimately a propaganda victory. As Mao suggested "the Long March ended with [CCP] victory and the [Nationalist's] defeat..." this was the case for a number of reasons, most importantly the change of CCP leadership to Mao following the Zunyi Conference in January 1935 and his adoption of guerrilla warfare. Mao was able to turn a demoralised retreat from Chiang's Fifth Encirclement Campaign into a patriotic political mission under the slogan "Marching north to fight the Japanese". Mao's use of the Long March as a "a manifesto, an agitation corps and a seeding machine" helped to gain peasant support for the revolution and the army (assisted by the good treatment of them by the Red Army following Mao's instructions). When the CCP established their base at Yanan

(October 1935) the 'Yenan Spirit' and the beginnings of the "Cult of Mao" were also significant in the creation of revolutionary sentiment

**"The sky was azure and Peking basked in the golden sunshine [when] the great mass of Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students, militant and alert and with red flags and portraits of Chairman Mao held high, began converging from all directions on the T'ien An Men Square....these young fighters...each carrying a copy of the bright red-covered *Quotations from Chairman Mao*...formed a magnificent stream of red. They recited over and over again passages from the Chairman's writing. At ten minutes to one the majestic strains of 'The East is Red' were struck up...countless hands waved dazzling copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao* and countless pairs of eyes turned toward the direction of the reddest red sun." Peking Review, 18<sup>th</sup> October 1966**

**C. Using your knowledge and the extract, explain why such rallies were held during the Cultural Revolution.**

- The extract describes a Red Guard mass rally during the Cultural Revolution. As a Red Guard, one was required to attend rallies which were used by Mao to enforce and breed devotion and loyalty to the 'cult of Mao' as well as educating his "little Generals". The hysteria generated by these rallies is exemplified by the description of 'portraits of Chairman Mao', flags, "Little Red Books" and the reciting of passages of Mao's writing. Mao was seen as the "reddest red sun", or 'Great Helmsman'. The Red Guards would travel from all over China to participate in these rallies in the hope of catching a glimpse of Mao and more importantly, to demonstrate their loyalty which Mao exploited.

**Explain the usefulness of this extract in understanding the nature of the Cultural Revolution. In your answer provide different views of the Cultural Revolution**

- This extract is a piece of CCP propaganda and therefore provides limited understanding of the nature of the Cultural Revolution. It describes the hysteria and naive enthusiasm of the young supporters of Mao and proponents of "Mao Tse Tung Thought". However, the extract fails to acknowledge or provide insight into the turmoil which swept China in the campaign instigated by Mao in which he proclaimed "to rebel is justified" as students and Maoists attacked CCP leaders and their countrymen, labelling them indiscriminately as 'black'. Nor does the extract give any indication of the movement to remove the Four Olds – ideas, customs, culture and habits. Hsu suggests that "in retrospect the Cultural Revolution ushered in a decade of turmoil" which Gray argues "identified him [Mao] not with democratisation but with personal dictatorship". The violent and unpredictable nature of the Cultural Revolution was even acknowledged by Mao when he was forced to accept that it had gotten out of hand and began sending students to the countryside in an attempt to diffuse the situation. These elements are omitted from the extract, yet are crucial in fully understanding Mao's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

	CCP	GMD
Ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Maoism – based on Marxism- Leninism</li> <li>★ Believed in the importance of peasants</li> <li>★ Mao once said, <i>“Without a people’s army, the people have nothing.”</i></li> <li>★ <i>“In war it is people who count more than weapons.”</i> Mao Zedong</li> <li>★ In Jiangxi formed the Communists’ First Workers’ and Peasants Army showing the importance of the peasants</li> <li>★ The CCP also used volunteers in their army rather than force – helped them gain support</li> <li>★ Political commissars served alongside officers to spread ideology – embodying Communist ideology with reason, similar to Lenin. (People’s Liberation Army)</li> <li>★ Equal society – officers did not wear badges or honours.</li> <li>★ On 18<sup>th</sup> April 1932, the Jiangxi Soviet declared war on Japan – gained support as the GMD used a tactic called “buying space to save time,” rather than fighting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Bribery and force were commonplace as Chiang played his allies off against each other and authorised campaigns to subdue rebellions.</li> <li>★ Chiang was strongly influenced by Confucianism thought – considered to be outdated at the time.</li> <li>★ However, it was meant to give China a sense of moral purpose and an alternative to Communism. Soon Meiling described it as “a direct attempt to compete with the Chinese platform of economic and social reform.”</li> <li>★ The social Puritanism of Meiling’s Christianity to which Chiang was a convert was also an influence.</li> <li>★ “Buying space to save time.”</li> <li>★ Frederick Wakeman described Chiang’s ideology as “Confucian Fascism.”</li> <li>★ He was inspired by Hitler and Mussolini and openly suggested that <i>“Fascism is now what China most needs.”</i></li> <li>★ In 1932, at the Huangpu Military Academy, a secret brotherhood called the Blue Shirts was founded. They swore an oath to advance Chiang’s supreme leadership by any means, even through violence.</li> <li>★ They infiltrated the military, police, banks and bureaucracy.</li> <li>★ By 1935, there were 14,000 Blue shirts. (Ryan)</li> <li>★ <i>“Using space to buy time,”</i> was Chiang’s long term response for the Japanese. The Nationalist seat of government was moved west and millions of people were ordered to follow.</li> </ul>
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Mao received the job within the Jiangxi Soviet as chief political commissar.</li> <li>★ Was criticised by the Politburo for “not killing and burning enough.”</li> <li>★ A significant point of ideological dispute between Mao and the CCP Politburo was his insistence that peasants could be a revolutionary class.</li> <li>★ Even the successful guerrilla tactics were derided as “roving bandit ideology”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Chiang Kai Shek formally set up his Nanjing Nationalist Government on 18<sup>th</sup> April 1927, in the aftermath of the White Terror.</li> <li>★ Chiang was chairman of the State Council.</li> <li>★ Chiang was a dominant leader, he took the title as Generalissimo, as a mark of his political pre-eminence and military standing.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Mao disobeyed orders, ignored calls from the Politburo to change his ways and on a number of occasions took "sick leave."</li> <li>★ October 12<sup>th</sup> 1932, Mao was replaced by Zhou Enlai, as general political commissar.</li> <li>★ Mao had "no voice at all" from 1931-1934</li> <li>★ Central Committee moved from Shanghai to Ruijin reducing his influence further.</li> <li>★ Bo Gu tried to undermine Mao – Mao eventually had no input into policy or military matters and he turned his work to social and economic reforms.</li> <li>★ Social reforms included reading classes for soldiers and peasants, campaigns against foot binding, forced marriages and child slavery.</li> <li>★ Divorce and marriage rights were made equally available to women.</li> <li>★ A "People's Bank" with its own currency and Red postal service were established.</li> <li>★ The Jiangxi soviet due to Chiang's anti Communist campaigns only lasted for 3 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Lack of strong centralised rule also limited the government's tax income as provincial leaders imposed and pocketed taxes more or less as they wished.</li> <li>★ Chiang's vision for national renewal was therefore limited by regional politics and financial constraints.</li> <li>★ However, Jack Gray points out that Nationalist records "should be judged... by what place where its power was sufficient."</li> </ul>
Support base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Main support base was the peasants – significant as peasants made up more than 80% of Chinese society</li> <li>★ Guerrilla warfare tactics relied on mobility and support of local populace.</li> <li>★ <i>"The peasants are the sea; we are the fish. The sea is our habitat."</i> Mao</li> <li>★ The peasants helped provide shelter, food, local knowledge and intelligence on enemy movements.</li> <li>★ Land reform carried out under the protection of the Communist armed forces strengthened ties between the Soviet government and the people, as did the disciplined conduct of Red soldiers</li> <li>★ <i>"Whoever solves the land question will win over the peasants."</i> Mao</li> <li>★ Mao was pragmatic and went to great lengths to re-distribute land to <i>all</i> members of the village, including rich peasants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ The GMD mainly had followers from conservatives and businessmen.</li> <li>★ Conservatives followed the GMD before and after the Shanghai Massacre in 1927.</li> <li>★ Chiang's approach to leadership, especially through his belief in Confucianism, attracted conservatives.</li> <li>★ The working class in urban areas also were supporters of the GMD.</li> <li>★ However, after the economic crisis of inflation and taxes and ignored complaints of corruption, Chiang began to lose support from the working class and conservatives.</li> </ul>
Fighting Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ The Red Army were Mao's first and most important innovation. <i>"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."</i> Mao</li> <li>★ He used political instruction with military training.</li> <li>★ The Red Army used Guerrilla tactics (using small, mobile and flexible force against</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ From 1930 onwards, Chiang Kai-shek made a number of "bandit extermination campaigns against the Communists."</li> <li>★ They were a series of five military campaigns from 1931-1934 against Communists The Fifth Campaign</li> </ul>

	<p>established army.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ The Red army successfully resisted and achieved a number of victories against GMD</li> <li>★ Another tactic was to lure Nationalist troops “in deep” to Communist territory. With small knowledge of the terrain, the Red Army would strike against the enemy’s weakest points. This demoralized and exhausted invaders.</li> </ul>	<p>proved successful which consequently forced the CCP on the Long March.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ The Red army successfully resisted and achieved a number of victories against GMD</li> </ul>
Treatment of People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ For captured Nationalist soldiers, they were offered the choice of returning home, for which they received travel money or after a period of political training, could join Communists</li> <li>★ Officers did not wear badges to signify rank.</li> <li>★ Officers were forbidden to beat common soldiers.</li> <li>★ Soldiers were able to voice concerns, offer criticism or praise officers in large meetings.</li> <li>★ Every Communist soldier had to memorise and live by the <i>Three Main Rules of Discipline</i>. These disciplines told them to “obey all orders in all your actions, do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses, turn in everything captured.” This helped them get the peasants on their side.</li> <li>★ They also followed the Eight Points of Attention which were rules applying to conduct of soldiers towards the people—perfect way of getting Peasants on their side.</li> <li>★ These rules were different to other armies, they did not pillage, rape, kill or destroy property</li> <li>★ They won respect as after duty, they carried out chores with surrounding communities. Made them the “People’s Army”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Used force to conscript soldiers which upset people and did not get support.</li> <li>★ The GMD did not follow the <i>Three Main Rules of Discipline or the Eight Points for Attention</i> which did not get peasants on their side.</li> <li>★ Raped, pillaged, killed and destroyed property unlike Mao’s Red Army.</li> <li>★ Tried to modernize nationalist areas.</li> <li>★ Transport and communications (railways expanded and hundreds of cars and freight wagons were imported, bridges and roads were also built. A network of radio stations was set up and telegram lines were extended, improving communications.) Ryan</li> <li>★ Industry (electric power plants were built, new factories focused on light industry, growth of cotton industry, new hospitals were built and flood control dykes were erected.) Ryan</li> <li>★ Finance (T.V.Soong reformed banking and currency sector, trading centres boomed and a tax system was established.) Ryan</li> <li>★ Chinese sovereignty (20 of 38 foreign concessions were administered by European powers were given up, Chinese diplomats participated in League of Nations.</li> <li>★ Despite achievements of the Nationalist government, Chiang faced many difficulties mainly finance.</li> <li>★ 80% of spending went towards funding the military and paying off debts</li> <li>★ Taxation was problematic; provincial governments which collected taxes imposed their own “special taxes” and did not always pass on revenue. In</li> </ul>

		<p>Gansu province, they had to pay 44 different taxes and in some areas, taxes were taken several years in advance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Corruption: 69 500 reports between 1931-1937 detailed misdemeanours and poor efforts by the GMD officials. Only 268 officials were found at be at fault and 13 were sacked.</li> <li>★ During the New Life Movement to combat corruption and improve the character of Chinese people, 96 “rules” detailed a wide range of “offences: including gambling, walking into the middle of the road, urinating in public, having permed hair, smoking etc.</li> <li>★ People were encouraged to kill pests and get vaccinated against diseases.</li> <li>★ Young thugs loyal to the Nationalists handed out beatings and intimidated those who didn’t follow the rules.</li> <li>★ However, it achieved very little other than intruding into people’s lives.</li> </ul>
--	--	--

## CCP in China 1949-76

### Initial Period

- 8 “democratic parties” but CCP Dominant
  - Fenby “Window dressing”
  - National Congress – multi tiered
    - Provincial
    - Regional
    - Local
  - Premier – Zhou Enlai
  - Mao as President
  - Military remained firmly in hand of political power
    - PLA – People’s Liberation Army
  - Ideology – 1940 – “On New Democracy”
    - Transition to socialism
    - People’s Democratic Dictatorship
      - Peasantry
      - Proletariat
      - Petit-bourgeoisie
      - National capitalist
- > ALL GUIDED BY CCP

- GMD administrators invited to stay
- Educated Chinese overseas encouraged to return and help rebuild
- Encourage wealthy industrialists to give support
- **BUT** – Bureaucratic capitalists (worked too closely with CMD or hostile)
  - Property confiscated
- Banking, transport, electricity, gas → under government control
- Assets and industries controlled by foreigners (except USSR) – nationalised



## **CONSEQUENCES**



### **1. Financial security**

- a) New currency
  - Loan
  - Foreign cash banned
- b) New pay system
- c) Price controls
- d) Tax reform



### **4. Though Reform and Anti Campaigns**

- Aim to target subversive GP's
- **Intellectuals**
  - Self-criticism
  - Admission of incorrect thoughts
  - To improve communist thinking
  - "struggle sessions"
  - "re-education" – hard labour camps
    - "Correct thinking"
- **3 Antis – 1951 (Sanfan)**
  - Corruption
  - Waste
  - Bureaucraticism
    - **Impact - Uncovering politically unreliable government officials**
- **5 Antis – 1952 (Wulfan)**
  - Tax evasion
  - Fraud
  - Cheatry (profiteering)
  - Theft of government property
  - Bribery
    - **Impact – businessmen and industrials**
- **Danwei Level** (local street committee)
  - Speak frankness

### **2. Military Conflict**

- PLA** – all areas under CCP control
- a) including Tibet
- b) Korean War – p166-169
  - ramifications



### **5. Women's Right's**

- Mao: "Women hold up half the sky"
- Marriage Law 1950
  - Know the changes
- **Article 48 of Constitution** – enshrined women's rights "enjoy equal rights"
- Able to join workforce
- **BUT** – Patriarchal society – difficult to change, particularly in the country
- Cleanliness drive
- Public healthcare

### **3. Land Reform**

- "Fanshen" or Turning Over
- Agrarian Reform Law (1950)
  - Redistribute land
  - Denounce landlords

### **"Speak bitterness meetings" (People's Tribunals)**

- Public denunciations:
- **fair** → keep land for own use,



### **6. 1<sup>st</sup> 5yr Plan**

- 1953
- Economic plan
- Increase production
- Increase economy
- *Successful to a degree*
  - Decreases inflation
  - Helps establish communism
  - Heavy industry given priority
  - Production quotas
  - Receive loans from Russia
  - Begins practice collectivisation – gradual, persuasive manner
- a) **Mutual Aid Teams** → 10 families shared tools, animals and labour
- b) **Co-operatives**
  - **Lower** – (20-40 families)
  - **Higher** – (100-300 families)