

19.3

Communism in East Asia

As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze how Mao Zedong turned China into a communist state.**
- **Describe China's role in the Cold War.**
- **Explain the causes and impact of the Korean War.**

The Chinese Communist Victory

1940s- China engages in Civil War & communist party overthrows nationalists

Eventually the communists conquer Tibet, forcing the Dalai Lama to flee to India

Mao Zedong was seen as a hero who redistributed land to peasants & end oppression

Nationalists were corrupted & failed to end hardships



Remaking Chinese Life

Communist party had the goal to turn China into a modern industrial nation

Government nationalized all businesses & increased business in heavy industry

Collectivization- The forced pooling of peasant land & labor to increase productivity

Communists simplified language, opened schools, & invested in healthcare & women gained rights

Toll of Communism

The background of the slide is split vertically. The right half features a close-up, slightly blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes. The left half features a close-up, slightly blurred image of the Communist flag, showing the red field and the yellow hammer and sickle symbol.

The nation had a one-party totalitarian state & religious groups faced persecution

Politically motivated mass murder & death for landlords & middle class was common

Those who spoke out were sent to forced labor camps to die under brutal conditions



Cultural Revolution

Great Leap Forward- Policy designed to increase farm & industrial output.

Communes of several villages were created to produce agriculture & industries

This failed as famine & bad weather killed 55 million people between 1959-1961

1966 Cultural Revolution was created to purge China of non revolutionary tendencies

Young followers, using Mao's "Little Red Book" attacked those against the nation & Mao restores the army

China & the Cold War



China begins an uneasy allyship with Soviet Union

China believed the peasants were the major force behind the nation

Soviet Union believed it was urban intellectuals & workers who had the power

1959- Soviets end all aid & advisors from China leaving a split of communism



Nationalists & U.S.

China & U.S. relations were split after they supported opposing sides during Korean War

1971- China is admitted to the United Nations & Richard Nixon attempts to improve relations

1990s- Nationalist Taiwan transitions to a democratic government

China & many countries do not acknowledge its country, China sees it as a split province

The Two Koreas



**1910- Soviet & American forces split Korea
along the 38th parallel of latitude**

Kim Il Sung becomes a dictator in North Korea
& allies with Soviet Union

**The United States backs Syngman Rhee as a
authoritarian ruler in South Korea**

**1950- North Korea invades South Korea beginning
the Korean War**



Korean War

UN forces under the command of General MacArthur set up the **Pusan Perimeter** in South Korea to defend against attacks

UN forces force North Korea back, but when they arrive at border of China, China attacks

1953- Fighting ends at the **demilitarized zone (DMZ)** ending the fighting, but not the war

North Korea isolates & institutes dictators that rule the country today