

Agriculture and Industry 1949-1965 (pages 192-215 *Communist States in the Twentieth Century* - Pearson)

- How and why did the system of land ownership change during 1949-57?

Why was the modernisation of industry important to Mao?

Why were Mao's economic beliefs flawed?

Land redistribution went through several steps until the large communes were formed? Describe them

Why was Mao's plan for modernising industry delayed?

Why was Second Five Year plan a disaster? _____

How had land been redistributed by the Communists before 1949? _____

What did the 1950 Agrarian Reform Law achieve? _____

Approximately how many landlords lost their land? _____

Why was land redistribution popular with the Party? _____

What was the point of directly involving the villagers in dealing with the landlords?

How did Mao hope to avoid the problems encountered by Stalin when collectivisation took place in Russia?

Describe the steps taken to collectivise agriculture (MATS to APCs) Explain how a MAT was formed and its purpose and why so many joined

Why did the APC system run into difficulty? _____

Why was Mao infuriated by the peasant's actions?

Why did Mao introduce the policy of *Stop Contract Develop*?

What significant change happened in July 1955? What were Mao's motives here?

What is a higher HC and why was it unfair on some?

Why was collectivisation an ideological success?

Why was collectivisation a mixed blessing?

How did the success of collectivisation impact upon Mao personally?

How successful was collectivisation economically? _____

Year	Collectivisation: Main development and brief description of what it entailed
1950	
1951	
1952	
1953	
1954	
1955	

1954	
1955	

How easy was it to collectivise agriculture?

	<i>Does this factor make it easier or harder to organise or both?</i>
Communist experiences of land reform in Yanan in the 1930's and 1940's	
The zeal of party activists	
Regional variation in land ownership	
Internal party disputes about pace of change	
The war years making people accustomed to a higher level of violence	
Fear of US invasion from Kores 1951-3	
The shortage of industrial goods	
The Soviet Union's experience of collectivisation	
Shortages of land in some reasons (such as Sichuan)	
The strong links between the CCP and the communist party that had been forged before 1949	
The huge number of peasants	

Was collectivisation more productive than private ownership?

Collectivisation was more productive	Private ownership was more productive

- What was the impact of the Peoples communes after 1958?

In 1958 Mao announced his plans to overtake Britain as an industrial power within 15 years how was he going to do this?

Why would bigger collectives be advantageous?

Where did the idea for bigger collectives originate? Where did Mao go in the spring of 1958 and what did he seek to do? _____

Whose support did he gain for the larger collectives?

What was an ideological reason for wanting bigger collectives? _____

What was the policy *Three Red Banners* referred to as when it was announced in May 1958? _____

What did Mao mean by 'walking on two legs'? _____

Who opposed Mao in this? _____

What do the terms General Grain and General Steel refer to? _____

What was the first Peoples Commune called, why was it given this name, when and where was it established?

How many households were merged into 26,000 communes? _____

Communal living

Describe communal living

How were the communes organised? _____

Why was it more than just a giant farm? What other services did it provide? _____

What did the most advanced communes offer people - the ten guarantees?

The abolition of private farming

How was private farming abolished?

Why was motivation a problem?

Explain how not only personal possessions were lost but personal freedom too

Lysenkoism

Who was Lysenko?

What was Mao's 8 point programme?

Why was this plan catastrophic?

The great famine 1958-1962

At the CP meeting in Dec 1958 what did Mao announce was the record harvest figure for that year? _____

What was the figure more likely to have been? _____

At the same meeting Mao made a very significant announcement what was it and why did he make it?

The decision by Mao to call a special party meeting at Lushan might indicate what?

Who challenged Mao at this conference? _____

What was Mao's response?

At the same time as Peng was making his criticisms Khrushchev was making a similar speech in Russia raising similar points to Peng, why was this significant?

What were the implications of the failure of leadership to support Peng?

Famine 1958-62 - How bad was it?

How many died? _____

How serious was the famine in rural areas? _____

How and why did the government make the situation even worse in Tibet?

Why was the Dali Lamas deputy jailed? _____

Describe some of the stories that circulated

What did the state do as a response to the suffering?

What caused it and why was it so bad?

Explain 5 factors

The restoration of private farming by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping

How did Mao shift blame from himself?

What was the Emergency directive of November 1960 and why was it a turning point? _____

Who was Li Fuchan and what did he do to improve the situation? _____

Describe the measures taken under the 1960 directive _____

What was Deng's famous comment made in July 1962? _____

Why was Mao unhappy despite the recovery? _____

• **How successful was the First Five Year Plan 1952-56?**

Why was an economic plan not introduced in 1949? _____

Why did Mao use the Soviet model?

How did the USSR help China?

What was the overall aim of Mao's Five Year plan and how would targets be set?

What was the patriotic saving scheme?

Which industries were initially nationalised? How did the five anti's campaign impact upon the plan? _____

Was the plan successful? -

Why are the figures most likely to be unreliable?

What shortcomings were revealed by the plan?

Why were the peasants in the countryside experiencing negative consequences from the plan?

Successful aspects of First Five Year Plan	Unsuccessful aspects of the First Five Year plan

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- **What was the impact of the Second Five Year Plan 1958-1962?**

When was the Second Five Year plan introduced and why did Mao call it the Great Leap Forward? _____

How was the organisation to work if there were no 'planners' involved? _____

Mao's reason for launching it

What were Mao's economic reasons for launching the plan?

What was the debate between the conservatives and radicals in the party? What was the problem for Mao of the cautious approach?

What personal reason did Mao have for launching the plan?

What political reason did Mao have for launching the plan?

How did the plan fit in with Mao's thinking ideologically?

How the plan worked

How was the economy to be decentralised?

Backyard furnaces

Explain the changing targets for steel

How was the Backyard furnace scheme supposed to work?

How successful was the scheme? (Include statistics too)

Why was the system flawed? 3 reasons

State-owned enterprises

What were the SOE's?

What were their advantages and disadvantages for the workers?

How did the water conservancy projects launched in 1957 'work'?

Explain the consequences of building the Three Gate Gorge Dam

Why was there an increase in the salinisation of the land?

Successes and failures of the Second Five Year Plan

The plan succeeded in increasing the output of what raw materials?

What happened to the production of manufactured goods _____

When and why did Khrushchev withdraw Soviet experts?

What were some of the successes of the plan?

What were the biggest obstacles in preventing China moving forward at the speed leadership wanted?

The Lushan Conference July 1959

What indication was there that Mao was expecting trouble?

What were the consequences of the Conference and the lack of criticism for Mao both economically and politically?

Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and economic reform 1962-65 (the Third Five Year Plan)

How did Liu and Deng continue the retreat from the GLF?

Who was responsible for drawing up the Third Five Year Plan? _____

How did the Third Plan differ from the previous plans?

What triumph did Mao have over Khrushchev in 1964?

What did Mao call the retreat from the GLF? _____

What happened at the January 1962 conference? Why was this a significant moment?

What were the two views on how the economy should be run?

What happened in the summer of 1962 at the annual party conference?

Differences between the Five Year Plans

	Aims	Methods	Results
First Five Year Plan			
Second Five Year Plan			
Third Five Year Plan			

Identify and explain two difference between the first and second plans _____

Identify and explain two difference between the second and third plans _____

Match the people to their description

Chen Yun	Mao's personal physician and confidant
Jiang Qing	Senior economic planner and Liu's deputy as Chairman of the PLC
Liu Shaoqi	Long-time politburo member with significant influence over economic planning. Helped draw up Third Five Year plan
Doctor Li Zhisui	Pragmatist Implied that Mao should share some of the blame for Chinas mistakes as famine is man-made Jan 1962
Zhou Enlai	Pragmatist 'it doesn't matter whether white or black a cat is a good cat so long as it catches a rat' July 1962
Deng Xiaoping	Led the PLA in the Korean War, Defence Minister in 1954. Saw suffering caused by GLF
Li Fuchan	Drank himself into a stupor because he was so ashamed that he did not stand up for Peng
Peng Dehuai	Attended Lushan conference as moral support and because of Shanghai connections

Key words

Peasant associations	
Collectivisation	
MATs	
APCs	
HPCs	
Walking on two legs	
Sputnik	
Lysenkoism	
Mass mobilisation	
Four pests	
State owned enterprises SOEs	
Capitalist roader	

20 mark essay titles

- How successful were the government's agricultural and industrial policies in the years 1949–62?
- How far was Chinese industry transformed in the years 1949–62?
- How accurate is it to describe the industrial and agricultural policies of 1952–62 as disastrous failures?
- To what extent were agriculture and village life transformed in the years 1949–62?
- How far do you agree that the Great Leap Forward of 1958–62 was a catastrophe for the Chinese people?
- To what extent did the government's social policies change the lives of the Chinese people in the years 1949–76?
(BE CAREFUL HERE Agricultural and industrial policies will only be relevant here if they are used to illustrate important social reforms)

Sources Question

- Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the impact of the Great Leap Forward? (8 marks)

Source 1 from Zhisui Li, *The Private life of Chairman Mao* (Arrow books, 1996) Li was Mao's former doctor. This source is an extract from his memoirs. It describes a train journey that he took across the countryside during the Great Leap Forward.

What we are seeing from our windows... was staged, a huge multi-act nationwide Chinese opera, performed especially for Mao. The party secretaries had ordered furnaces constructed everywhere along the rail route, stretching out for ten li* on either side, and the women were dressed so colourfully, in reds and greens, because they had been ordered to dress that way. In Hubei, party secretary Wang Renzhong had ordered the peasants to remove rice plants from far away fields and transplant them along Mao's route, to give the impression of a wildly abundant crop. The rice was planted so closely together that electric fans had to be set up around the fields to circulate the air in order to prevent the plants from rotting. All of China was a stage, all the people performers in an extravaganza for Mao. The production figures were false. And what was coming out of the backyard steel furnaces was useless. 'This isn't what the newspapers are saying' I protested. The newspapers, too, were filled with falsehoods... printing only what they had been told.

*Li: a Chinese measurement of distance, approximately a third of a mile.

- How much weight do you give the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into attitudes towards the Great Leap Forward? (12 marks)

Source 2 from Juang Chang, *Wild Swans: Three Daughters of China* (HarperCollins, 1992) The source is an extract from a memoir that describes life as a woman during Mao's rule. Her family were Party cadres. She was only six years old at the start of the Great Leap Forward. The failure of Mao's policies led her to leave China and live in the West

A huge furnace was erected in the parking lot. At night the sky was lit up, and the noise of the crowds around the furnace could be heard 300 yards away in my room. My family's woks went into the furnace, together with all our cast-iron cooking utensils. We did not suffer from their loss, as we did not need them anymore. No private cooking was allowed now, and everyone had to eat in the canteen. The furnaces were insatiable. Gone was my parents' bed, a soft comfortable one with iron springs. Gone also were the iron railing from the city pavements, and anything else that was iron. I hardly saw my parents for months. They often did not come home at all, they had to make sure that the temperature in their office furnace never dropped.

