

## MAO ZEDONG

Mao Zedong led the long struggle that made China a Communist nation in 1949. He then became the ruler of China and one of the world's most powerful people. Mao controlled China's artistic, intellectual, military, industrial, and agricultural planning and policies.



### Game Rules for PASSWORD

Four PASSWORD games will be played using the information about Mao Zedong given on these pages. Before Game 1 begins, the class will read the first four paragraphs in the list. Look back at this information during the playing of the game.

One student will be chosen to keep score on the board. The remainder of the class will be divided into two teams. A volunteer from each team will be picked to give clues to their teammates. These "captains" will stand on each side of the teacher's desk. The teacher will point to a word, name, or term in paragraphs 1-4. Only the two captains will see the answer. Team members will try to guess the word, name, or term.

Play begins when the captain of Team 1 gives a clue. Teammates who think they know the answer should raise their hand. The captain will call on one person. If their answer is correct, Team 1 gets 10 points. If the answer is incorrect, the captain of Team 2 gives a clue. A correct answer is now worth only 9 points. Each time a wrong answer is given, the other side takes its turn, with the point value one less than before. Write down the clues as they are given during the game. Use the form on page 7C.

Whenever a correct answer is given, points are awarded and a new word, name, or term is chosen by the teacher. There will be 4 answers per game. The team with the most points wins Game 1. Games 2 through 4 will be played in the same way.

The following PASSWORD rules must be followed when giving clues:

- Clues must be one word or one name.
- A clue cannot contain part of the answer.
- Only one clue can be given during a turn.
- If a captain cannot think of a clue, his or her team may still take a guess.
- One person cannot give two correct answers during the same game.
- Team members cannot talk over possible answers.

### Game 1: Early Years

1. Mao Zedong was born to a peasant family in Shaoshan, a village in Hunan province. He was still a student when the revolution of 1911-1912 overthrew the Manchu Dynasty and made China a republic.
2. When Mao was employed as a library worker at the National University in Beijing (Peking) in 1918, he became attracted to the ideas of Communism. In 1921, Mao and 11 other people founded the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai.
3. The Communists joined forces with Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) in an effort to unite China. But distrust between the Communists and Chiang Kai-shek, who became Nationalist leader after Sun's death in 1925, soon led to warfare between the two groups.

4. Mao and other Communist leaders led small bands to Jiangxi province in 1928. By 1931, that province had become Chiang's chief target. He began a series of "extermination campaigns" that nearly wiped the Communists out. In 1934, Mao led the Communists to Shaonxi province, in what is called The Long March. The 6,000-mile march lasted over a year and molded the survivors into a tightly knit group under Mao's leadership.

### **Game 2: World War II/Civil War**

5. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, and launched full-scale war against China in 1937. The Communists and Nationalists joined in an uneasy alliance until World War II ended in 1945. As the Nationalist armies were driven inland during the war, Mao organized guerrilla warfare to spread Communism. By 1945, the Communists controlled areas populated by nearly 100 million Chinese.
6. In 1946, fighting between Communists and Nationalists began in Manchuria. The Communists gained control of China by October 1949, and the Nationalists withdrew to Taiwan.
7. After the Communist victory, Mao's face became familiar throughout the world. Pictures of him appeared everywhere in China. Young and old learned his slogans and studied his writings. His ideas on guerrilla warfare and the role of peasants in Communist revolutions were particularly influential outside China.

### **Game 3: Mao's Leadership**

8. Mao formed the Chinese into a tightly controlled society more quickly than most observers thought possible. After taking power, he made an alliance with the Soviets, who helped strengthen the Chinese army when Chinese forces aided North Korea during the Korean War (1950-1953).
9. After the Korean War, Mao began programs to expand agricultural and industrial production. In 1958, a crash program called the Great Leap Forward failed.
10. A split developed between China and the Soviet Union. Mao ordered nuclear research that led to Chinese nuclear explosions in the 1960s. Disputes between the Chinese and Soviets expanded into a struggle for leadership of the Communist world. Mao considered himself the true interpreter of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin. Mao believed that poor nations would eventually revolt against richer nations. He also accused Soviet Communists of being soft toward the United States.

### **Game 4: Later Years**

11. In the mid-1960s, China suffered a series of diplomatic defeats, and Mao launched a campaign against so-called revisionists (those favoring changes), to maintain revolutionary enthusiasm. Young Red Guards publicly disgraced many officials.
12. In the early 1970s, China improved its relations with the United States and other Western nations.
13. Mao died in 1976 after a long illness. After Mao's death, Chinese leaders reversed many of his policies and ended the emphasis on his personality. They looked to Japan, the United States, and European countries for help in modernizing China's industry, agriculture, science, and armed forces. These goals were called the Four Modernizations.



## Mao Zedong

### True/False

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Mao Zedong was born to a wealthy family in the city of Shanghai.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Mao became one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek were leaders of the Nationalist Party.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ In the 1930s, Chiang used a series of "extermination campaigns" that nearly wiped out the Communists.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Mao escaped defeat by leading his followers on the 6,000-mile Long March.
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Japan was able to conquer China during World War II because the Nationalists and Communists refused to unite to defend their country.
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ During the Second World War, Mao spread Communism to millions of Chinese.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Neither the Communists or Nationalists could win the Chinese civil war, and both sides agreed to a cease-fire.
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ In 1949, Mao became the ruler of China and one of the world's most powerful people.
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_ An elected legislature determined military, industrial, and agricultural planning and policies.
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Individuals were free to pursue their own artistic and intellectual interests.
- (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Mao established the Manchu Dynasty and made China a democratic republic.
- (13) \_\_\_\_\_ He was against any form of publicity or attention for himself.
- (14) \_\_\_\_\_ After taking office, he made an alliance with the Soviets, who helped prepare China's military for aiding North Korea in the Korean War.
- (15) \_\_\_\_\_ The Great Leap Forward was a program that greatly increased agricultural and industrial production.
- (16) \_\_\_\_\_ Mao believed that countries with a low standard of living would eventually rebel against wealthier nations.
- (17) \_\_\_\_\_ In the mid-1960s, when China experienced a number of diplomatic defeats, the Red Guards called for Mao to step down as leader.
- (18) \_\_\_\_\_ Relations between China and the United States began to improve during the early 1970s.
- (19) \_\_\_\_\_ Mao's writings, especially on guerrilla warfare and the role of peasants in Communist revolutions, were influential in other countries.
- (20) \_\_\_\_\_ After his death, Chinese leaders continued to support his policies and emphasized his personality.