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Mao Zedong

1058 Words

Mao Zedong was known as one of the most talented revolutionary communism. His works were mostly dedicated to the working-class Chinese including establishing the People's Republic of China¹, developing the status of women, education, citizen's health and Cultural Revolution. Anyone would agree that he was a genius to be able to help all people. But everyone couldn't be good at everything. Mao Zedong was the great revolutionary strategist yet he might not do well in ruling the country. What he decided led to the death of people more than any other communism had ever done. The most interesting thing about Mao Zedong is [he played an important role in world history as a famous revolutionist. He had made significant changes in china both good changes which few people could ever achieve and bad changes which may make him the worst man in the world.](#)

Before Mao Zedong had established the People's Republic of China, 92 percent of Chinese or about 520 million people were poor peasants. The poor peasants was oppressed by the landlord to pay them 35 million kilogram each year which made them never lived in good quality of lives creating starvation through all country including where Mao Zedong had lived. Mao Zedong as a son of a farmer was influenced by the protests of the worker to the landlord. He admired Sun Yat-Sen²'s

¹ "The People's Republic of China." The Congressional-Executive Commission on China. 18 Jan. 2013. < <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/virtualAcad/his/prc.php> >

² Kallie Szczepanski. "Sun Yat-Sen." About.com. 18 Jan. 2013.
< <http://asianhistory.about.com/od/modernchina/p/Sun-Yat-Sen.htm> >

movement, a republicanism³, arguing to get president election rather than absolute monarchy⁴ which Sun Yat-Sen won. Mao Zedong did very well in language. He was a good story teller. He wrote many book about revolution and joined many protests even at school. Mao Zedong liked an orthodox Marxist-Leninist⁵ position and tried to adopt it to Chinese society at that time.

After the death of Sun Yat-Sen, Jiang Kaishek⁶ succeeded the leader position. There are ten of thousand of china communist whom was led by Mao. At this time Mao chose to make a controversy, at the KMT conference, he suggested that the law repress the extravagant landlord. Jiang was afraid of the strength of Mao so he killed all the communist of Mao and other peasant militiamen. The workers' and peasants' or Red Army⁷ came to help Mao fight. Mao and four regiments fight against KMT hoping to spark peasant uprising. He lost the fight having 1000 survivor heading to Jinggang mountains⁸ to build a new troop. He persuaded the peasants to be on his side. He used many strategies in fighting such as retreating, in fact preparing to fight. The communist won a big province ,unfortunately there was little provision, Mao decided to evacuate out walking on foot to the North. He made many conferences along the way he passed through. Finally, more people joined his troop and he won the war. Jiang had to leave to the small island named Taiwan. Mao Zedong then established the People's Republic of China.

³ Wikipedia contributors. "republicanism." Wikipedia, The free Encyclopedia. 18 Jan. 2013.
< <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republicanism>>

⁴ Wikipedia contributors. "absolute monarchy." Wikipedia, The free Encyclopedia. 18 Jan. 2013.
< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Absolute_monarchy>

⁵ Wikipedia contributors. "Marxist-Leninist." Wikipedia, The free Encyclopedia. 18 Jan. 2013.
< <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marxist-Leninist>>

⁶ "Chiang Kai-shek." infoplease. 18 Jan. 2013.
< <http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/people/chiang-kai-shek.html> >

⁷ Rit Nosotro. "Mao Zedong 1893 – 1976 Founder of the People's Republic of China." hyperhistory.net. 18 Jan. 2013.< <http://hyperhistory.net/apwh/bios/b3maozedong.htm> >

⁸ Wikipedia contributors. "Jinggang mountains." Wikipedia, The free Encyclopedia. 18 Jan. 2013.
< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jinggang_mountains>

Mao Zedong ruled China but some policies did not go well. First, the Hundred Flowers Campaign⁹, this policy used democracy idea. Mao wanted to know the idea of the new generation elite, so he gave the chance to express citizen's idea freely. But most citizens said against Mao and even persuading the illiterate to be against him. Later, the speakers were all in jailed and some were executed. Second, Mao allowed people to eat as much as they could eat and disposed the excess food of each day; not to be starved like before his ruling time. This policy led to starvation at the end because the food was used up. Third, the great leap forward¹⁰ plan was the largest failure of his life. Mao wanted china to grow as big as Britain so he ordered the reorganization of farming. More than 900 million Chinese did farming to get triple grain production. But dangerous point was that Mao thought China should become industrialize by producing steel. Most people left farm to make more expensive product. Since Chinese had no raw material, they broke their heater, their properties and put them in the machine. Unfortunately, the steel made could not be used. The steel was valueless. The properties were gone along with the provision. Since people stopped working to make steel instead, the food did not increase at all becoming the great famine of the era. More than 30 million people die from starvation, Mao and his staff should have predicted the result before or in the plan process.

Mao Zedong took a lot of effort to make change. He did change China from the country that almost all people were poor and oppressed to be able to live in the more comfortable life. To change such a long-live problem concerning people's

⁹ Hughes River Omnibus. "John M. Jackson: Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Intellectuals and the Hundred Flowers Campaign. 17 Jan. 2013. < <http://www.iep.utm.edu/descmind/>>

¹⁰ Arifa Akbar. "Mao's Great Leap Forward 'killed 45 million in four years'." The independent. 18 Jan. 2013.< <http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/books/news/maos-great-leap-forward-killed-45-million-in-four-years-2081630.html> >

prosperity was incredibly hard to do. Mao Zedong must be a strong and persuasive person. He achieved the revolution which made him the god beyond millions people he had help. People would do anything as he said. As a dictator he should have tried harder in ruling and thinking possibly. Chinese before and after Mao Zedong time were almost the same in that they did not have the tangible rights to express themselves contrarily to the upper class. There may be someone who was more intelligent, efficient than Mao Zedong but did not make a move. Mao Zedong was the one who was brave to do what he did which may cause severity, At least, Mao Zedong had made Chinese grow in a certain level and Chinese must thank their ancestors to dedicate their life for the descendants.