

Mao Zedong And China In The Twentieth Century World A Concise History Asia Pacific Culture Politics And Society

This time, you'll be reading about the lives and times of China's early leaders namely Mao Zedong, Empress Wu, Kublai Khan and Emperor Puyi. It's important to know these leaders because they were very influential in molding Chinese culture, traditions and the arts. Go ahead and grab a copy today.

Rethinking Mao offers an innovative perspective on the thought of Mao Zedong, the major architect of the Chinese Revolution and leader of the People's Republic of China until his death in 1976. Utilizing a number of recently discovered documents written by Mao, Nick Knight 'rethinks' Mao by subjecting a number of controversial themes to fresh scrutiny. This book provides a sophisticated analysis of Mao's views on the role of the peasants and working class in the Chinese revolution, his theoretical attempt to make Marxism appropriate to Chinese conditions, and his understanding of the Chinese road to socialism. Knight includes a discussion of the theoretical difficulties in interpreting Mao's thought. Rethinking Mao represents a challenge to many of the conventional accounts of Mao and his thoughts. This book will appeal to scholars and students of Chinese history and politics, as well as the history of Marxism in China.

Throughout this lively and cogent historical account of Mao Zedong's life and thought, Rebecca E. Karl places the revolutionary leader's personal experiences, social visions and theory, military strategies, and developmental and foreign policies in a dynamic narrative of the Chinese revolution. She situates Mao and the revolution in a global setting informed by imperialism, decolonization, and third worldism, and discusses worldwide trends in politics, the economy, military power, and territorial sovereignty. Karl begins with Mao's early life in a small village in Hunan province, documenting his relationships with his parents, passion for education, and political awakening during the fall of the Qing dynasty in late 1911. She traces his transition from liberal to Communist over the course of the next decade, his early critiques of the subjugation of women, and the gathering force of the May 4th movement for reform and radical change. Describing Mao's rise to power, she delves into the dynamics of Communist organizing in an overwhelmingly agrarian society, and Mao's confrontations with Chiang Kaishek and other nationalist conservatives. She also considers his marriages and romantic liaisons and their relation to Mao as the revolutionary founder of Communism in China. After analyzing Mao's stormy tenure as chairman of the People's Republic of China, Karl concludes by examining his legacy in China from his death in 1976 through the Beijing Olympics in 2008.

Essay from the year 2011 in the subject History - Asia, grade: 2,0, University of Warwick (Department of History), course: China since 1980, language: English, abstract: Das Essay untersucht die politische Entwicklung China seit Gründung der PRC unter Mao Zedong bis zur Öffnung Chinas und seiner Modernisierung unter Deng Xiaoping. Dazu werden die Rolle des Staates bzw. der Kommunistischen Partei, die zentrale Frage der Wirtschaftspolitik sowie die Rolle Chinas in den internationalen Beziehungen und seine Strategie in einer sich ändernden weltpolitischen Lage, untersucht.

A History of the People's Republic, Third Edition

Mao Zedong and China's Revolutions

Hello China History

A Revolution Detailed

Social and Historical Perspectives

Mao: A Very Short Introduction

Mao Zedong was a giant of 20th century history. In this Very Short Introduction, Delia Davin provides an account of Mao the man. From his childhood as a peasant to ruler of the most populous nation on Earth, she considers the major events in his life, his revolutionary writing, and his utopian dreams that culminated in the Cultural Revolution.

For a champion of the poor, Mao Zedong was born to a wealthy aristocratic family in Shaoshan, Hunan China. As an adolescent, he once had to defend his father's farm from starving peasants during a famine, who wished to seize his father's land and steal his grain. This same Mao would later promote a policy of land reform that would give those peasants the green light to violently overthrow the rich land owners all over the Chinese countryside. Inside you will read about...
✓ Where Revolution Was Made
✓ Mao Comes Into His Own
✓ Mao, the Pragmatist
✓ From Nanking to Pearl Harbor
✓ Consolidating Power
✓ Mao's Stranglehold
✓ Mao Loses Face And much more!
Mao Zedong was a Marxist revolutionary wishing to overthrow regimes he viewed as "imperialist," and yet Mao, often referred to as the "Red Emperor," behaved much like totalitarian Emperors of China's medieval past. Mao was a man of intriguing contradiction. This book takes the time to explore them all.

Born on December 26, 1893, in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, China, Mao Zedong served as chairman of the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1959, and led the Chinese Communist Party from 1935 until his death. Mao's "Great Leap Forward" and the Cultural Revolution were ill-conceived and had disastrous consequences, but many of his goals, including stressing China's self-reliance, were generally laudable. He was the principal Chinese Marxist theorist, soldier and statesman who led his nation's Cultural Revolution.

This thorough examination of Mao's speeches and writings and how they reshaped a nation "is critical to an understanding of modern China" (Choice). Mao Zedong fundamentally transformed China from a Confucian society characterized by hierarchy and harmony into a socialist state guided by communist ideologies of class struggle and radicalization. It was a transformation made possible largely by Mao's rhetorical ability to attract, persuade, and mobilize millions of Chinese people. In this book, Xing Lu analyzes Mao's speeches and writings over a span of sixty years, tracing the sources and evolution of his discourse, analyzing his skills as an orator and mythmaker, assessing his symbolic power and continuing presence in contemporary China, and observing that Mao's rhetorical legacy has been commoditized, culturally consumed, and politically appropriated since his death. Analyzing Western rhetorical theories and Chinese rhetorical concepts to reach a more nuanced and sophisticated understanding of his rhetorical legacy, Lu shows how Mao employed a host of rhetorical appeals and strategies drawn from Chinese tradition and how he interpreted the discourse of Marxism-Leninism to serve foundational themes of his message. She traces the historical contexts in which these themes, his philosophical orientations, and his political views were formed and how they transformed China and Chinese people. Lu also examines how certain ideas are promoted, modified, and appropriated in Mao's rhetoric. His appropriation of Marxist theory of class struggle, his campaigns of transforming common people into new communist advocates, his promotion of Chinese nationalism, and his stand on China's foreign policy all contributed to and were responsible for reshaping Chinese thought patterns, culture, and communication behaviors.

Mao Zedong - The Secrets Of The Chinese Revolution - Biography Series

China's New Red Guards

China Under Mao

The Return of Radicalism and the Rebirth of Mao Zedong

Explorations in Mao Zedong's Thought

Mao Zedong y China

Mao Zedong was one of the greatest leaders of China's history. By the time he died in 1976, he had profoundly changed the course of history. In this ebook you will learn more interesting facts about the revolution in China. Many people says that he was responsible for the deaths of perhaps 60 million people. For more interesting facts you must read his biography. Grab your biography book now!

This book challenges long-established views that Mao Zedong became Chinese Communist Party leader during the Long March (1934-1935) and that by 1935 the CCP was independent of the Comintern in Moscow. The result is a critique not only of official Chinese historiography but also of Western scholarship, which all future histories of the rise of the PRC will need to take into account.

Everyone who came in close contact with Mao was taken aback at the anarchy of his personal ways. He ate idiosyncratically. He became increasingly sexually promiscuous as he aged. He would stay up much of the night, sleep during much of the day, and at times he would postpone sleep, remaining awake for thirty-six hours or more, until tension and exhaustion overcame him. Yet many people who met Mao came away deeply impressed by his intellectual reach, originality, style of power-within-simplicity, kindness toward low-level staff members, and the aura of respect that surrounded him at the top of Chinese politics. It would seem difficult to reconcile these two disparate views of Mao. But in a fundamental sense there was no brick wall between Mao the person and Mao the leader. This biography attempts to provide a comprehensive account of this powerful and polarizing historical figure.

Mao Zedong and the Chinese Revolution

The Rhetoric of Mao Zedong

A People's History, 1962—1976

Continuities between Mao Zedong's China and Deng Xiaoping's China

Mao Zedong's China (Revised Edition)

A Life From Beginning to End

Mao Zedong died in 1976, yet his ghost still haunts present-day China. In this book, Stanley Karnow examines that dire episode in human history and the man responsible for it, detailing the Communist takeover in 1949 and Mao's lofty vision of transforming China into the Ideal Marxist nation.

Through first-person accounts, informational text, and photos, students will learn about Chairman Mao's theories, military strategies, and political policies known as Maoism, which forever changed the culture of China and communication between the East and the West.

"Spence draws upon his extensive knowledge of Chinese politics and culture to create an illuminating picture of Mao... Superb." (Chicago Tribune) From humble origins in the provinces, Mao Zedong rose to absolute power, unifying with an iron fist a vast country torn apart by years of weak leadership, colonialism, and war. This sharply drawn and insightful account brings to life this modern-day emperor and the tumultuous era that he did so much to shape. Jonathan Spence captures Mao in all his paradoxical grandeur and sheds light on the radical transformation of China's Communist Party seized power in 1949 after a long guerrilla insurgency followed by full-scale war, but the revolution was just beginning. Andrew Walder narrates the rise and fall of the Maoist state from 1949 to 1976—an epoch of startling accomplishments and disastrous failures, steered by many forces but dominated above all by Mao Zedong.

A Concise History

Mao Zedong: Volume 1, 1893-1949

The Cultural Revolution

A Brief Interpretive History

Mao Zedong - The Secrets Of The Chinese Revolution and The New Superpower - China - Two Books Collection

Mao Zedong, first chairman of the People's Republic of China, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, and the architect of the Cultural Revolution, was active in Chinese politics for most of his eighty-two years, and became one of the most important revolutionary figures in the twentieth century. He spent the 1920s and 1930s struggling to build the Chinese Communist Party. After the establishment of the People's Republic, he strove to impose his vision of socialism on his impoverished country, convinced that if the power of the people could be harnessed, China could become an economically successful and agrarian country. The Great Leap Forward which he initiated was, however, a disaster resulting in millions of deaths. Mao used the Cultural Revolution to re-impose his authority; his critics were persecuted and a personality cult was fostered. His 'Little Red Book' sold over 740 million copies. This book offers the reader a powerful insight into the life and work of this intriguing man.

La división estructural en libros base y monografías referidas a hechos cruciales para la interpretación de la historia de los pueblos (conflictos, desarrollo social, cultural y tecnológico, vida cotidiana, pensamiento) permite tanto la comprensión global de la historia de la humanidad, como la profundización sobre determinados acontecimientos o aspectos generalmente ignorados en los manuales al uso. Los estudiantes encuentran así una forma atractiva y unas amplias posibilidades de su aplicación al estudio de las múltiples facetas del devenir histórico y de las diferencias culturales y sociales. Se combinan así los grandes acontecimientos históricos con aspectos referidos a la vida cotidiana, al pensamiento o a los avances tecnológicos. Se ofrece de este modo una pluralidad de recursos para la investigación individual o colectiva, y para el desarrollo de actividades sobre temas que, a su vez, relacionan la historia del pasado para la comprensión del mundo actual. Todos los libros de esta colección contienen abundantes ilustraciones, esquemas, mapas y gráficos aclaratorios de los textos, y han sido diseñados en un formato especialmente adecuado para la consulta y el trabajo de los alumnos y alumnas

Mao Zedong (December 26, 1893 - September 9, 1976), was a Chinese Communist revolutionary and the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he governed as Chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976. His Marxist-Leninist theories, military strategies and political policies are collectively known as Maoism or Mao Zedong Thought. These are the Selected Works published by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute: -Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society 13 -Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan -Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work -On Guerrilla Warfare -On Practice -On Contradiction -Combat Liberalism -On Protracted War

Mao Zedong and China in the Twentieth-Century WorldA Concise HistoryDuke University Press

Maoism

China's Early Leaders : Stories of Mao Zedong, Empress Wu, Kublai Khan and Emperor Puyi | Biography of Historical People Junior Scholars Edition | Children's Biography Books

Tempered in the Revolutionary Furnace

Mao Zedong

A Legacy of Turmoil

A Brief History with Documents

In China's New Red Guards, Jude Blanchette illuminates two trends in contemporary China that point to its revival of Mao Zedong's legacy—a development that he argues will result in a more authoritarian and more militaristic China. This book not only will reshape our understanding of the political forces driving contemporary China, it will also demonstrates how ideologies can survive and prosper despite pervasive rumors of their demise.

Mao Zedong, also known as Chairman Mao, was a Chinese communist revolutionary who became the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he ruled as the chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976.

Comprehensively indexed and with an introduction newly written by the editor, a leading expert in the field,Mao Zedong and the Chinese Revolutionis sure to be recognized as a vital reference resource for all serious Mao scholars.

The concluding volume—following Mao's Great Famine and The Tragedy of Liberation—in Frank Dikötter's award-winning trilogy chronicling the Communist revolution in China. After the economic disaster of the Great Leap Forward that claimed tens of millions of lives from 1958-1962, an aging Mao Zedong launched an ambitious scheme to shore up his reputation and eliminate those he viewed as a threat to his legacy. The Cultural Revolution's goal was to purge the country of bourgeois, capitalist elements he claimed were threatening genuine communist ideology. Young students formed the Red Guards, vowing to defend the Chairman to the death, but soon rival factions started fighting each other in the streets with semiautomatic weapons in the name of revolutionary purity. As the country descended into chaos, the military intervened, turning China into a garrison state marked by bloody purges that crushed as many as one in fifty people. The Cultural Revolution: A People's History, 1962–1976 draws for the first time on hundreds of previously classified party documents, from secret police reports to unexpurgated versions of leadership speeches. After the army itself fell victim to the Cultural Revolution, ordinary people used the political chaos to resurrect the market and hollow out the party's ideology. By showing how economic reform from below was an unintended consequence of a decade of violent purges and entrenched fear, The Cultural Revolution casts China's most tumultuous era in a wholly new light.

Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and the Evolution of the Chinese Communist Leadership

Mao Zedong as Poet and Revolutionary Leader

Transforming China and Its People

A Biography

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Former Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Mao Zedong remains one of the most controversial figures in modern world history. This 'living legacy' is the subject of intense, ongoing debate both within China and throughout the rest of the world. Here, volume 1 of the only biography of Mao written with full access to the Chinese Communist Party Archives to date is presented in English translation. This volume, the first of three undertaken by the historians of the Party Literature Research Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, covers Mao's career in the pre-revolutionary period, 1893-1949. As an extended official account of Mao, and Mao's thought, this work offers a unique source through which to view the Chinese Communist Party's portrayal of the transformative events of the twentieth century and Mao's pivotal role therein.

This book introduces the major works and debates in Chinese children's literature within the framework of China's revolution and modernization. It demonstrates that the guiding rationale in children's literature was the political importance of children as the nation's future.

Marie Lukic's 'Mao Zedong' text contains leadership activities and emphasises the importance of leadership. The Hello China Mao Zedong captures the extraordinary challenges of the Chinese Revolution, including mass starvation. More than an account of the revolutionary communist leader himself, this text includes two other Chinese Leaders from antiquity. Ban Zhou's impact on Chinese women is profound, and the story of the founder of the Qin Dynasty, the first emperor, Qin Shihuangdi is both famous and memorable. This reference text is suitable for middle years history and studies in leadership and contains valuable activities. An earlier edition of this text is said to have received commendation for Marie Lukic's design, but this edition also includes a few valuable illustrations.

In Tempered in the Revolutionary Furnace, Yihong Pan tells her personal story and the story of her generation of urban middle-school graduates sent to the countryside during China's Rustication Movement. Based on interviews, reminiscences, diaries, letters, and newspaper accounts, the work examines the varied, and often perplexing, experiences of the seventeen million Chinese students sent to work in the countryside between 1953 and 1980. Rich in human drama, Pan's book illustrates how life in the countryside transformed the children of Mao from innocent, ignorant, yet often passionate believers in the Communist Party into independent adults. Those same adults would go on to lead the nationwide protests in the winter of 1978-1979 that forced the government to abandon its policy of rustication. Richly textured, this work successfully blends biography with a wealth of historical insight to bring to life the trials of a generation, and to offer Chinese studies scholars a fascinating window into Mao Zedong's China. Book jacket.

China's Revolutions in the Modern World

A Life

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

A Global History

Children's Literature in China: From Lu Xun to Mao Zedong

A Political and Intellectual Portrait

Whether one views Mao Zedong as a hero or a demon, the "Great Helmsman" was undoubtedly a pivotal figure in the history of 20th-century China. The first part of this volume is an introductory essay that traces the history of 20th-century China, from Mao's early career up to the Chinese Communist Party's victory in 1949, through three decades of revolution, to Mao's death I 1976. The second half offers a selection of Mao's writings - including such seminal pieces as "On the New Democracy" and selections from the "Little Red Book" - and writings about Mao and his legacy by both his contemporaries and modern scholars. Also included are headnotes, a chronology, questions for Consideration, photographs, a selected bibliography, and index.

Mao Zedong was not only a great strategist and politician, but also a poet, a philosopher, and calligrapher. As early as the 1940s Mao's poetry was earning critical and popular acclaim. This book makes all of Mao's extant poems available for the first time in English.

A concise account of how revolutions made modern China and helped shape the modern world China's emergence as a twenty-first-century global economic, cultural, and political power is often presented as a story of what Chinese leader Xi Jinping calls the nation's "great rejuvenation," a story narrated as the return of China to its "rightful" place at the center of the world. In China's Revolutions in the Modern World, historian Rebecca E. Karl argues that China's contemporary emergence is best seen not as a "return," but rather as the product of revolutionary and counter-revolutionary activity and imaginings. From the Taipings in the mid-nineteenth century through nationalist, anti-imperialist, cultural, and socialist revolutions to today's capitalist-inflected Communist State, modern China has been made in intellectual dissonance and class struggle, in mass democratic movements and global war, in socialism and anti-socialism, in repression and conflict by multiple generations of Chinese people mobilized to seize history and make the future in their own name. Through China's successive revolutions, the contours of our contemporary world have taken shape. This brief interpretive history shows how.

In 1949, Mao Zedong came to power in China after a long and brutal civil war. He and his Chinese Communist Party immediately set out to transform their nation into a Communist state. They seized land from wealthy and middle-class farmers and distributed it to poor peasant farmers. The government also took over ownership of all industries. Citizens who resisted these changes were branded "counterrevolutionaries," and thousands were imprisoned or executed. Within a few years, Mao had turned China into a totalitarian state, controlling all aspects of his citizens' daily lives. In the 1960s, he sought to wipe out what remained of traditional Chinese society by launching the Cultural Revolution. Millions died as the country erupted into spasms of mob violence. Yet, despite the tumult, Chairman Mao remained a revered, almost godlike figure, worshiped by his people. How did he do it? Learn more about one of the most powerful and controversial figures of the 20th century.

Mao Zedong: Essential Biographies

Mao and China

Selected Works of Mao Zedong

China's Youth in the Rustication Movement

From Lu Xun to Mao Zedong

Mao Zedong and China in the Twentieth-Century World

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Mao Zedong was one of the greatest leaders of China's history. By the time he died in 1976, he had profoundly changed the course of history. In this ebook you will learn more interesting facts about the revolution in China. Many people says that he was responsible for the deaths of perhaps 60 million people. Who will be the next Superpower? Is this China? It seems modern China is a country of contradictions: a peasant society with some of the world's most futuristic cities, heir to an ancient civilization that is still trying to find a modern identity. China, in general, has been one of the most intriguing countries in the world for most of its history. The most populous nation of the world. The Modern China is a work in progress, and this E-book is introduction provides one of the best overviews of this process. Grab your history book now!

Revolutionary and ruler, Marxist and nationalist, liberator and despot, Mao Zedong takes a place among the iconic leaders of the twentieth century. In this book, Maurice Meisner offers a balanced portrait of the man who defined modern China. From his role as leader of a communist revolution in a war-torn and largely rural country to the disasters of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution, the relationship between Mao's ideas and his political action is highly disputed. With unparalleled authority, Meisner shows how Mao's unique sinification of Marxism provides the key to looking at this extraordinary political career. The first part of the book is devoted to Mao's revolutionary leadership before 1949, in particular the influence of the liberal and anarchist ideas of the May Fourth era, his discovery of Marxism, Leninism and his contacts with the potential for revolution. In the second part, Meisner analyses Mao's early successes as a nationalist unifier and modernizer, the failure of his socialism and his eventual transformation into a tyrant.

Details the life and political career of China's revolutionary leader, who rose to power in the Communist Party, overseeing both reform and terrible butchery during his long reign.

Mao's China and After

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung

Mao Tse-Tung Ruler of Red China

Mao

Rethinking Mao

*** WINNER OF THE 2019 CUNDILL HISTORY PRIZE SHORTLISTED FOR THE BAILLIE GIFFORD PRIZE FOR NON-FICTION 2019 SHORTLISTED FOR THE NAYEF AL-RODHAN PRIZE FOR GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING SHORTLISTED FOR DEUTSCHER PRIZE LONGLISTED FOR THE 2020 ORWELL PRIZE FOR POLITICAL WRITING***
"Revelatory and instructive. [a] beautifully written and accessible book" The Times
For decades, the West has dismissed Maoism as an outdated historical and political phenomenon. Since the 1980s, China seems to have abandoned the utopian turmoil of Mao's revolution in favour of authoritarian capitalism. But Mao and his ideas remain central to the People's Republic and the legitimacy of its Communist government. With disagreements and conflicts between China and the West on the rise, the need to understand the political legacy of Mao is urgent and growing. The power and appeal of Maoism have extended far beyond China. Maoism was a crucial motor of the Cold War: it shaped the course of the Vietnam War (and the international youth rebellions that conflict triggered) and brought to power the murderous Khmer Rouge in Cambodia; it aided, and sometimes handed victory to, anti-colonial resistance movements in Africa; it inspired terrorism in Germany and Italy, and wars and insurgencies in Peru, India and Nepal, some of which are still with us today - more than forty years after the death of Mao. In this new history, Julia Lovell re-evaluates Maoism as both a Chinese and an international force, linking its evolution in China with its global legacy. It is a story that takes us from the tea plantations of north India to the sierras of the Andes, from Paris's fifth arrondissement to the fields of Tanzania, from the rice paddies of Cambodia to the terraces of Britain. Starting with the birth of Mao's revolution in north-west China in the 1930s and concluding with its violent afterlives in South Asia and resurgence in the People's Republic today, this is a landmark history of global Maoism.

When MAO'S CHINA first appeared in 1977, it was hailed as the single most useful general volume on recent Chinese history, covering every important question of the time with clarity and amazing insight. Now, Meisner brings the third edition of his definitive work, with new information provided throughout the classic study. Including a whole new section in Part Six, 'Deng Xiaoping and the Origins of Chinese Capitalism: 1976-1998', Meisner assesses the country's uneasy relationship with democracy, socialism and capitalism. Retaining the elegance, lucidity and comprehensiveness he is known for, Meisner moves far beyond his previous work to paint a never-before-seen portrait of the political and social realities of China on the brink of the new Millennium, and the global implications of its rise to economic and political power.