

National History Day 2015 Theme: Leadership and Legacy in History

The Shift of Leadership: The Great Leap Forward

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Individual Website

Student Composed Words: 1199

Process Paper: 493

The Shift of Leadership: The Great Leap Forward

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

➤ Books:

Chang, Jung. *Wild Swans*. New York: Touchstone, 2003. Print.

*Wild Swans* is the tragic tale of three generations under the influence of Communism and Nationalism rule. This book shows how the conflicting parties of China influenced many people, and why many turned to the Communists instead. It also showed how corrupted Communism is after Chang's mother was accused of her past Nationalist involvement many times.

Fu, Ping. *Bend, Not Break: A Life In Two Worlds*. New York: Penguin Group, 2012. Print.

This particular author, Ping Fu, influenced my website. Ping's autobiography of her own life in China is all written in her tragic story. She describes how the horrors of the Revolution and Mao's rule affected Ping's life, simply because she was born into a richer family. Information in this book depicts how Mao affected the Chinese during the Cultural Revolution.

Niu-Niu. *No Tears For Mao: Growing Up In The Cultural Revolution*. Illinois: Academy Chicago Publishers, 1995. Print.

The author of this book, Niu-Niu, illuminates how she lived and suffered through the Cultural Revolution. She tells her story from the time when her family was torn apart with only her grandma alongside her to the time when she moves to France. I used this book as a reference to the horrible consequences people faced in China simply due to heritage.

➤ Database Article:

Mao, Zedong. "Quotations From Mao Tse-Tung." Trans. David Quentin. *Marxists.org*. Mao Tse Tung Internet Archive, 2000. Web. 7 December 2014.

The Little Red Book filled with Mao Zedong's quotes is translated in this online website. Many quotes from as early from the thirties to the sixties show up in these articles. I used many of these quotes in my website to show Mao's view of socialism and Communism.

➤ Interview Article:

"Tiananmen Square Twenty-Five Years On: 'Every Person In The Crowd Was A Victim Of The Massacre'." *theguardian.com*. Guardian News, 20 June 2014. Web. 10 July 2014.

<<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jun/01/tiananmen-square-25-years-every-person-victim-massacre>>.

Ma Jian is a witness and survivor of the Tiananmen Square massacre. He explains what happened in the square and the effects leading up to now. The Tiananmen Square revolt ended, but many are still remembering the horrific incident and are still fighting back against the government. This article is primary because it contains the reproduced words of Ma.

➤ Oral Interviews:

Chow, Shui. Interview. 7 January 2015.

Shui Chow is a surviving citizen of the horrors of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This interview helped me understand the tortures of the Cultural Revolution. This also helped me choose my topic for NHD, modern Chinese history of the Great Leap Forward with Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping.

Chow, Shui. Interview. 1 April 2015.

Shui Chow has lived through the times of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. This is my second interview with my grandmother. This interview helped me realize how it was like to live in nineteenth-century China. After this interview, I realized that Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping were two entirely different leaders, with the same goal but different strategies.

Secondary Sources:

➤ Articles:

Chui, Lisa. "The Root Of The Tiananmen Protests." *chineseculture.about.com*. About.com, 2014. Web. 9 July 2014.

<<http://chineseculture.about.com/od/tiananmensquareprotests/a/tiananmensq.htm>>.

The Tiananmen Protests were caused by several events. Lisa Chui goes over these events, talking about the pro-democracy university students and the death of Hu Yaobang. These students were killed on June 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of 1989 by the military shortly after the visit of Soviet minister Gorbachev. This author gave me very precise information that was helpful in my website.

"Deng Xiaoping: Reformer With An Iron Fist." *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 2000. Web. 8 July 2014.

<<http://www.cnn.com/fyi/school.tools/profiles/deng.xiaoping/index.story.html>>.

This iron-fisted reformer is Deng Xiaoping, who brought more freedoms and modernization to China while still keeping to communism ideals. This source includes pictures and quotes of Deng. I used this secondary article that contains information to describe how Deng changed modern China.

Hays, Jeffrey. "Deng Xiaoping's Economic Reforms." *factsanddetails.com*. Facts and Details, 2014. Web. <<http://factsanddetails.com/china/cat2/sub7/item79.html>>.

Deng Xiaoping rose in power soon after Mao Zedong's death. He inflicted many reforms on China, including agricultural and economical changes. His reforms now have China as the third largest economy in the world. This article gave me insight on how China has changed since Mao's rule.

"Long March." *history.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2014. Web. 22 July 2014. <<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-long-march>>.

This article was produced with information that helped me in my research about the Chinese Civil War. The Long March was the Communist attempt to escape from the Nationalist advance. About 100,000 Communists went from their headquarters to northern China. This source explains the hardships of the Communists during the civil war.

Lynn, Madeleine. "Old Man River: Chairman Mao And The Yangtze." *discoveryangtze.com*. Discover Yangtze Tours, 2014. Web. 13 August 2014. <[http://www.discoveryangtze.com/Yangtzediscovery/old\\_man\\_river.htm](http://www.discoveryangtze.com/Yangtzediscovery/old_man_river.htm)>.

This secondary source was written by Madeleine Lynn, who has studied the topic of modern Chinese History. According to Lynn, the most famous public swim by Mao Zedong in the Yangtze River was in 1966. On July 16, 1966, his third swim in the river is considered the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This shows that he was still a powerful being in China even in his 70's. I selected this article because it addresses Mao's 1966 swim.

Mack, Lauren. "May Fourth Movement." *chinesecultures.about.com*. About.com, 2012. Web.

18 July 2014. <<http://totallyhistory.com/may-fourth-movement/>>.

The information in this article was taken from other researchers. The May Fourth Movement was the rebellion that expressed the Chinese want for freedom and justice for their country of China. The result was China not signing the Treaty of Versailles. I cited this source to show how the revolutions of China began in the twentieth century.

Manning, Scott. "Visualizing The Effects Of The Great Leap Forward." *scottmanning.com*.

Wordpress, 2014. Web. 15 December 2014.

<<http://www.scottmanning.com/content/visualizing-the-great-leap-forward/>>.

This website shows the effects of the Great Leap Forward. It discusses in detail the horrors of the failed movement. I used this article's pictures to show the Great Leap Forward and its catastrophes.

"Mao Zedong: Hero And Villain." *minnesota-china.com*. Minnesota Department of

Employment and Economic Development, 2005. Web. 18 July 2014.

<<http://www.minnesota-china.com/Education/emGov/mao.htm>>.

This article described the life of Mao Zedong as a leader. It shows how he was considered a hero and a villain in different parts of the world. The information from this source explains the differences between how the world sees Mao and how China sees Mao.

"Pros & Cons of China's Communist Political System." *ayounginvestor.com*. A Young Investor,

2015. Web. 22 March 2015.

This website overviews the pros and cons of China's Communist System. It describes that even though the government is fairer than the times of Mao Zedong, there

is still Communist effects on China. This information helped me to see how China has changed since Mao Zedong.

“Pros & Cons of Communism.” *debate.yukozimo.com*. The Pros and Cons: A Debate On Things That Matter, 2015. Web. 22 March 2015.

This website describes a Communist government and also shows the Communist rule of several countries, such as Russia and China. I used this article to show the tyrannical rule of China under Mao Zedong and how many people view it today.

Shawki, Ahmed. “China: From Mao To Deng.” *isreview.org*. International Socialist Review, 1997. Web. 11 July 2014. <[http://www.isreview.org/issues/01/mao\\_to\\_deng\\_1.shtml](http://www.isreview.org/issues/01/mao_to_deng_1.shtml)>.

This article defines the differences between Mao’s leadership and Deng’s leadership. Mao was harsher in leading China to ultimate Communism, while Deng was more lenient about the Communism rule. This secondary source explains to me how Mao and Deng ruled China respectively.

Szczepanski, Kallie. “What Was The Long March?” *asianhistory.about.com*. About.com, 2014. Web. 22 July 2014. <[http://www.isreview.org/issues/01/mao\\_to\\_deng\\_1.shtml](http://www.isreview.org/issues/01/mao_to_deng_1.shtml)>.

The author defines the Long March as the movement of Chinese troops of Communists to northern China for protection. Not all the troops made it, but the Communists were more respected when they finished the journey. This source illustrates how the Long March affected the Communists.

“The Life Of Deng Xiaoping.” *cbw.com*. Chinese Business World.Com, 2009. Web. 4 April 2015. <<http://cbw.com/asm/xpdeng/life.html>>.

This article talks about the life of Deng Xiaoping. It covers a lot of information about Deng's revolutionary background. This source illustrates how Deng Xiaoping came to power and helped China grow into a world power.

➤ Audio Clip:

Woods, Alan. "Chinese Revolution Of 1949." *archive.org*. Community Audio, N.D. Web. 7 November 2014. <<https://archive.org/details/ChineseRevolutionOf1949>>.

According to Alan Woods, Marxists believe that the second ultimate event in history was the Chinese Revolution of 1949. The Communists had best the Nationalists and made their way to take out anyone opposing Communism and/or for capitalism. This audio helped me to understand what the Marxists think of the Chinese revolution.

➤ Audio Music:

"China." *nationalanthems.info*. National Anthems.Info, N.D. Web. <<http://www.nationalanthems.info/cn.htm>>.

This patriotic song of China is China's national anthem. This song is sung in praise of the volunteers fighting the Japanese invaders, though its lyrics have changed several times in the nation. I used this audio to show the patriotism in China.

➤ Biography Articles:

"Deng Xiaoping." *biography.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2014. Web. 8 July 2014. <<http://www.biography.com/people/deng-xiaoping-9271644>>.

This biography summarizes the life of Deng Xiaoping, who was the leader of the Communist Party for about twenty years until his death in 1997. Deng Xiaoping became Communist after learning about it in a Chinese school in France. Deng's rise to power

brought a new modernized China to the world. This information helped me write about what exactly happened in the timeline of Deng's life.

“Mao Tse-Tung.” *biography.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2014. Web. 15 June 2014.

<<http://www.biography.com/people/mao-tse-tung-9398142>>.

This online biography highlights the major events of the life of Chairman Mao. It discusses the failure of the Great Leap Forward to helping China become a world leader. Mao was the starting developer of China's modernization in the late twentieth century. This secondary source was important to my research because it described Mao's life in detail.

“Mao Zedong Biography.” *thefamouspeople.com*. The Famous People, 2015. Web. 22 March 2015.

This biography of Mao Zedong helped me to understand a neutral point of view on Mao Zedong. It discussed many events and parts of Mao Zedong's life, such as his childhood up to his death during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. I used this source to show some pros and cons of Mao Zedong without any biased opinions.

➤ Book Excerpt Article:

Chang, Gordon C. “Excerpt: The Dinner Party: The Revolution Has Grown Old.”

*gordonchang.com*. Random House, 2001. Web. 11 August 2014.

<<http://www.gordonchang.com/exerpt.htm>>.

Gordon Chang starts off with a quote from Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong, then continues to state the future of the Communist Party of China. He then goes over the past century's history of China with the revolutions and ends with the condition of the

People's Republic of China at the beginning of the century. The quote at the beginning of this article helped me to understand that Mao saw revolutions as inevitable.

➤ Books:

Bandon, Alexandra. *Footsteps To America: Chinese Americans*. New York: New Discovery Books, Macmillan Publishing, 1994. Print.

This book goes over the history of immigrated Chinese Americans. These immigrants had a long history of discrimination in America. It is filled with documents and passages to cover that Communism led to the retreat of the Chinese to live in America to gain their freedom.

Chang, Jung, and Jon Halliday. *Mao: The Unknown Story*. New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 2005. Print.

This book delves into the secret life of a once praised Chairman Mao. Mao's secrets were kept from the public to avoid hate. Mao's true life and thoughts were illustrated in this long, informative book. This secondary source is not published in the time of Mao Zedong.

Dramer, Kim. *People's Republic Of China*. New York: Children's Press, 2007. Print.

The People's Republic of China is the most populous nation with a long history. Kim Dramer describes background, tradition, and life for China and its people. This book and its pictures depicted the general viewpoint of why the Chinese revolution took place after hundreds of thousands of years of China's dynastical rule.

Geyer, Flora. *Mao Zedong: The Rebel Who Led A Revolution*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 2007. Print.

This book contains informative information about Mao Zedong and his history in changing China. The book begins with his birth in the village of Shaoshan to his death as Chairman Mao in Beijing. I used this book for to understand Mao Zedong's rise in power in the Communist Party.

Mitter, Rana. *Modern China: A Very Short Introduction*. New York; Oxford University Press, 2008. Print.

This book goes over the complex history of China during the past century. Modern China has become what it is today due to the violent abdication of the Qing dynasty and the battle between the Communists and Nationalists. I read this book to gain more knowledge about modern Chinese history.

Moiz, Azra. *Taiwan: Cultures Of The World*. New York; Marshall Cavandish, 1995. Print.

I selected this secondary article because it addresses that Taiwan is home to the Republic of China. Taiwan's history has always intermingled with China's own history. This book gave me information on how the Nationalists fleeing to Taiwan and taking over to make the Republic of China after Nationalists were forced out of China by Deng Xiaoping's troops in 1949.

Morris, Neil. "Mao Zedong." *Modern World Leaders*. N.P.: Chrysalis Education, 2003. 22-25. Print.

This book clarifies how modern leaders influence the world today. These leaders range from nations from America to Africa. The information from this book helped me understand the basic history of Communist leader and Chairman Mao. It helped me understand how Mao's childhood memories links to the development and rise of the Communist political party known as the Chinese Communist Party.

Pye, Lucian W. "The Leader In The Shadows: A View Of Deng Xiaoping." *China:*

*Contemporary Political, Economic, and International Affairs*. Ed. David Denoon. New York: New York UP, 2007. 147-61. Print.

This Current History book shows the modern history of China. This section written by Lucian W. Pye explains how Deng Xiaoping ruled and influenced China. Deng was not the official ruler of China, but he was the paramount leader behind the shadows. This article was vital in my research since it explained how Deng earned respect from the Chinese because he had ruled China differently than other Communist leaders in the past.

Sebag-Montefiore, Poppy. *Eyewitness China*. London: Dorling Kindersley Limited, 2007. Print.

This secondary source was written by Poppy Sebag-Montefiore, which covers life and history of modern day China. It includes pictures, quotes, and captions describing China in its current place in history. The pictures show how people live in China and what Chinese cities look like. I used the information in this book for history from the earliest dynasties to the Communist Party.

Shuter, Jane. *Ancient China: Excavating The Past*. Chicago: Heinemann Library, 2006. Print.

This book explains history of Ancient China as discovered by archaeologists. It also goes over many cultures, arts, and sculptures during the time of Ancient China. This source describes how Ancient China developed within several dynasties under imperial rule for many thousands of years.

Spence, Jonathan. *Mao Zedong*. New York: Penguin Group, 1999. Print.

This history book was created with much information about Mao Zedong and his long life. Mao was the Chairman of the People's Republic of China. This source contains facts from Mao's early life in Shaoshan and how it influenced him to become the leader that he was.

Steffoff, Rebecca. *Mao Zedong: Founder Of The People's Republic Of China*. Connecticut: Millbrook Press, 1996. Print.

This biography is about Mao Zedong, who founded the People's Republic of China. Mao was born in a rich peasant family in Shaoshan to later be a prominent ruler of China. This information delves into Mao's childhood and his influence into Communism.

Stewart, Whitney. *Deng Xiaoping: Leader In A Changing China*. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Company, 2001. Print.

This biography of Deng Xiaoping's life is from a teacher of Communist beliefs to the powerful leader of China. The author, Whitney Stewart, explained faults that Deng made while influencing the development of modern China. Deng was a man of great intelligence and leadership skills who manipulated the government to rise in power. This book's research helped me understand how Deng was an overall important leader of China.

Stewart, Whitney. *Mao Zedong*. Minneapolis: Twenty-First Century Books, 2006. Print.

This book goes over the complete history and background of Mao Zedong, leader of Communist China. While going over family life and political rise in China, expert Whitney Stewart explains the motivation and consequences behind each decision that Mao makes. Stewart also provides pictures to help the reader understand the topic fully. I now understand the reasons that Mao took over China with a new political system.

➤ Database Article:

Abbass, Samia. "Chinese Students Protest The Treaty Of Versailles (The May Fourth Incident), 1919." *nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu*. Swarthmore College, 14 November 2010. Web. 18 July 2014. <<http://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/chinese-students-protest-treaty-versailles-may-fourth-incident-1919>>.

This article covers the May Fourth incident in China. This incident was the effect of the Treaty of Versailles. I used this source to understand the May Fourth incident and how it led to the fall of the Qing with a rebellion and the rise of a new China led by Sun Yat-sen.

➤ E-mail Interviews:

Murray, Jeremy A. "National History Day 2015 Interview." Message to Vivian Chow. 8 Feb. 2015. E-mail.

Jeremy A. Murray is an Assistant Professor in the History Department at the California State University of San Bernardino. In response to my questions, I learned that Mao had different types of rules before and after 1949: pragmatic and idealistic. I also found that Deng had a pragmatic approach to ruling China while Mao was strictly idealistic to Communism utopia.

Wasserstrom, Jeffrey. "National History Day 2015 Interview." Message to Vivian Chow. 8 Feb. 2015. E-mail.

Jeffrey Wasserstrom is a Chancellor's Professor of History at the California State University of Irvine. His answer to my question about the lasting significance of the Great Leap Forward in China helped my research. He stated that even though China officially says that the famine was mainly caused by natural disasters, scholars in and out

of China agree that the opposite is true: the Great Leap Forward was mainly caused due to Mao's policies.

➤ Graphs:

Chow, Vivian. "Deng's Legacy." Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Company, 2001. Print.

This graph shows the legacy that Deng Xiaoping had. He believed that his legacy was thirty percent negative and seventy percent positive. I put this on my website to show Deng's legacy visually.

"img11." 2012. slideplayer.com. Web. 22 March 2015. <<http://slideplayer.com/slide/223299/>>.

This graph is of the Great Leap Forward and China's birth rate and death rate during that time. I put this on my website to demonstrate the devastating effects of the Great Leap Forward.

Manning, Scott. "chinabirthrate1955-1964." 26 March 2009. scottmanning.com. Web. 2 January 2015. <<http://www.scottmanning.com/content/visualizing-the-great-leap-forward/>>.

This graph depicts the average birth rate of China from the years of 1955 to 1964, showing a gradual decrease ending in 1961, the last year of the Great Leap Forward. I used this graph to show the effects left on birth rate by the Great Leap Forward.

Manning, Scott. "chinadeathratecalories1955-1964." 26 March 2009. scottmanning.com. Web. 2 January 2015. <<http://www.scottmanning.com/content/visualizing-the-great-leap-forward/>>.

This graph shows the correlation between the death rate and calorie intake in China during the Great Leap Forward. Between 1960 and 1961, the death rate, which was 25.4 percent, was higher than the calorie intake, which was slightly over 1,500 calories.

Manning, Scott. "chinaspopulation1955-1964\_2." 26 March 2009. scottmanning.com. Web. 2

January 2015. <<http://www.scottmanning.com/content/visualizing-the-great-leap-forward/>>.

This graph shows the population change in China during the years of 1955 to 1964. The population was gradually increasing, but taking a dip during the years of the Great Leap Forward. I used this graph to show population decrease in China during the Great Leap Forward.

Manning, Scott. "precalorieintake." 25 March 2009. scottmanning.com. Web. 2 January 2015. <<http://www.scottmanning.com/content/the-causes-of-starvation-during-the-great-leap-forward/>>.

This graph represents the calorie intake of China's citizens during the Great Leap Forward. This graph reportedly shows that the calorie intake was way below the standard calorie intake internationally. This graph is on my website to prove that China's citizens were not being fed healthily.

➤ Images:

"DCP\_1047." ND. zitantique.com. Web. 15 December 2014.

<<http://www.zitantique.com/crposter52.html>>.

This is a picture of the Little Red Book of Chairman Mao. This Book had to be read by all students and was used irresponsibly in the Cultural Revolution. I cited this picture to show the Red Book that the Red Guards used.

"ib-history-the-great-leap-forward-1-728." 10 February 2012. slideshare.net. Web. 22 March 2015. <<http://www.slideshare.net/gabr0088/ib-history-the-great-leap-forward>>.

This picture is the Chinese flag, introducing the event of the Great Leap Forward.

I used this picture twice to show the Great Leap Forward in China while using it as a link to one of my documents.

“0013729e47710ea1c54418.” 20 January 2011. chinadaily.com.cn.web. 6 March 2015.

<[http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2011-01/20/content\\_11885232.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2011-01/20/content_11885232.htm)>.

This image shows the Yuelu Academy which is about 1,000 years old. This is the high school that Mao Zedong attended. I used this image to illustrate Mao’s background and how he was born into a wealthy peasant family.

➤ Maps:

Mr Stewart. “China\_ A Century of Revolution 1976-2011 3\_3 - Born Under The Red

Flag.mp4\_snapshot\_00.34.33\_[2015.02.19\_19.18.05].” Online video clip. *YouTube*.

YouTube, 6 July 2012. Web. 7 February 2015.

This map is a screenshot from the video “China: A Century of Revolution.” Deng Xiaoping decided to start his plan for economic development in China to attract foreigners to their country. His idea is to attract other countries by making China more modern, gaining their technology and earning their money. I used this map to show that Deng had a plan to help China’s economy after the disastrous effects of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.

Mr Stewart. “China\_ A Century of Revolution 1976-2011 3\_3 - Born Under The Red

Flag.mp4\_snapshot\_00.34.47\_[2015.02.19\_19.18.37].” Online video clip. *YouTube*.

YouTube, 6 July 2012. Web. 7 February 2015.

This screenshot is a map from “China: A Century of Revolution.” Four cities in southern China were approved by Deng Xiaoping to become economic zones near

Taiwan and Hong Kong. These cities were Xiamen, Shantou, Shenzhou, and Zhuhai. I placed this map on my website to depict the era of development under Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Stewart. "China\_ A Century of Revolution 1976-2011 3\_3 - Born Under The Red Flag.mp4\_snapshot\_00.46.00\_[2015.02.19\_18.58.58]". Online video clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 6 July 2012. Web. 7 February 2015.

"China: A Century of Revolution" provided a screenshot of a map marked with fourteen cities along the coastline between Beijing and Hong Kong. After the booming success of the first four cities, fourteen cities were added to be economic zones in China. I used this map to show that Deng's plan was working very well and China still is one of the superpowers in the world today.

"Map." 2002. enchantedlearning.com. Web. 11 January 2015.

<<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/asia/china/outlinemap/map.GIF>>.

This picture is a black and white outline of the country of China. I used this photo to demonstrate that my website is about the nation of China and its dark and complicated history.

White, Matthew. "chin-cw.gif." 2000. users.erols.com. Web. 22 March 2015.

<<http://users.erols.com/mwhite28/chin-cw2.htm>>.

These four maps cover the years from 1946, 1948, 1949, and 1950 slowly take over China by CCP within four years. This Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) shows the Communist's gradual takeover of the rest of China. I used this GIF to show that Mao's leadership helped the Communists win the Chinese Civil War.

➤ Pictures:

"BackyardFurnace\_Night." ND. bhoffert.faculty.noctrl.edu. Web. 11 January 2015.

<<http://bhoffert.faculty.noctrl.edu/HST265/BackyardFurnace.Night.jpg>>.

This picture was taken in the nighttime, where peasants were working on smelting steel during the Great Leap Forward. The smoke and mini explosions erupting from the furnaces shows that this mass production of steel enforced by Mao was a regrettable condition.

“China\_Famine\_Group.” 12 July 2014. colblog.com. Web. 14 February 2015.

<[http://www.colblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/china\\_famine\\_group-1000x6661.jpg](http://www.colblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/china_famine_group-1000x6661.jpg)>.

Chinese people sit on the ground to eat their meal collectively. This picture shows how simple and basic life was for the common peasant during the years of the Great Leap Forward.

“Chinese\_Communist.jpg.” 1 March 2012. ourglobalhistory.blogspot.com. Web. 14 September

2014. <[http://4.bp.blogspot.com/\\_C3qb4EnOw\\_g/TVGGp9vd-0I/AAAAAAAAABfk/eXMICWJO4yQ/s1600/mao.jpg](http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_C3qb4EnOw_g/TVGGp9vd-0I/AAAAAAAAABfk/eXMICWJO4yQ/s1600/mao.jpg)>.

Chinese Communist Leader Mao Zedong stands here in glory while his Red Guards cheer for him. I used this source to show how much the Chinese people respected him.

“D25-144.” 1958. chinese posters.com. Web. 21 March 2015.

<<http://chinese posters.net/posters/d25-144.php>>.

This propaganda poster of the Great Leap Forward shows the prediction of an abundance of crops in later years. I used this to show the way the Chinese government convinced peasants to take part in the Great Leap Forward.

“E11-992.” ND. yoshigeneral.wordpress.com. Web. 21 March 2015.

<<https://yoshigeneral.wordpress.com/2011/03/11/a-little-history-lesson-on-mao-zedong/>>.

This is a propaganda poster from the times of the Great Leap Forward. I used this poster in my website to show the way the Chinese had viewed the results of the Great Leap Forward.

“E15-614.” 1960. chinese posters.net. Web. 21 March 2015.

<<http://chinese posters.net/posters/e15-614.php>>.

This poster is propaganda for steel production in the Great Leap Forward. This picture is on my website because it shows the huge and immense support the Great Leap Forward first had.

“E15-653.” 1958. chinese posters.net. Web. 21 March 2015.

<<http://chinese posters.net/posters/e15-653.php>>.

This picture is a propaganda poster of the Great Leap Forward that is showing the glory of a collectivized society. This picture depicts the hope for a better life in China.

“E13-593.” 24 April 2014. chinese posters.net. Web. 14 September 2014.

<<http://chinese posters.net/images/e13-593.jpg>>.

This picture is propaganda of the Great Leap Forward. This picture is showing that the Great Leap Forward is the key to an ideal future of China. I used this picture to show that the people believed that the Great Leap Forward would work.

"G2-11." March 1977. chinese posters.net. Web. 3 March 2015.

<<http://chinese posters.net/toomanybooks/21-22.php>>.

This picture is propaganda of Mao Zedong's book, *The Quotations of Mao Tse-tung*. This poster shows the true patriotism shown towards Mao even today in China currently.

"GreatFamine.jpg." 27 November 2011. thewonderfulhistoryofchinab3.blogspot.com. Web. 11 January 2015. <[http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-FUJaE6VuvJk/TtIPfyrSyjI/AAAAAAAAACs/2BIcWBzti\\_g/s1600/greatfamine.jpg](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-FUJaE6VuvJk/TtIPfyrSyjI/AAAAAAAAACs/2BIcWBzti_g/s1600/greatfamine.jpg)>.

This photo shows the life of peasants during the Great Leap Forward. Their poorness and helplessness shows that Mao's Great Leap Forward had become a national disaster.

"GreatLeapForward\_BackyardFurnace." ND. bhoffert.faculty.noctrl.edu. Web. 11 January 2015. <<http://bhoffert.faculty.noctrl.edu/HST265/21.DeepeningTheRevolution.html>>.

This photo depicts the Great Leap Forward's steel furnaces. The peasants would build the steel furnaces and make steel out of them. However, the steel was useless, and the Great Leap Forward failed.

"HigherLevelCooperative." ND. bhoffert.faculty.noctrl.edu. Web. 11 January 2015. <<http://bhoffert.faculty.noctrl.edu/HST265/HigherLevelCooperative.jpg>>.

This picture clearly shows the peasants working on the fields during the Great Leap Forward. All of the peasants worked together in their commune on the same collectivized fields.

"Long Live The Great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." June 1971. chinese posters.net. Web. 23 August 2014. <<http://chinese posters.net/images/g2-26.jpg>>.

This photo depicts Mao standing proudly in front of the Chinese flag with four past leaders and founders of Communism in the background. This poster helps me by showing how Mao is leading the future of Communism.

“Macfarquhar\_1-102512.” 25 October 2012. nybooks.com. Web. 7 December 2014.

<[http://assets.nybooks.com/media/photo/2012/10/04/macfarquhar\\_1-102512.jpg](http://assets.nybooks.com/media/photo/2012/10/04/macfarquhar_1-102512.jpg)>

This photograph shows the day that Mao Zedong declared the founding of the People’s Republic of China. Mao Zedong announced this as the new leader of China on October 1, 1949. This picture shows that this event in Chinese history is very significant.

“Mao And Deng.” ND. slideplayer.es. Web. 23 August 2014.

<<http://slideplayer.es/slide/22060/>>.

The pictures of Deng Xiaoping and Mao Zedong are placed and shown in front of the People’s Republic of China’s flag in this photo. The top and most well-known Chinese Communist leaders were shown in this picture and it helped me realize how important and great leaders Mao and Deng were to China.

“Mao123.” 17 September 2006. thegiants.org. Web. 20 August 2014.

<<http://thegiant.org/wiki/images/4/4b/Mao123.jpg>>.

This picture of Mao was when he was younger and enlisted the Communist Party. It outlines that Mao had a determination to win the war. My website utilized this photo to picture young Communist Mao.

“Mao-young.” ND. quotationsbook.com. Web. 28 March 2015.

<<http://quotationsbook.com/assets/shared/img/7928/Mao-young.jpg>>.

This picture is of Mao Zedong in the year 1921. In 1921, Mao joined and founded the Chinese Communist Party. This picture is on my website to show Mao's early days in the Communist Party.

"106231\_6356\_1309252117028." 2011. english.cntv.cn. Web. 14 September 2014.

<[http://p2.img.cctvpic.com/nettv/english/special/CPC\\_founding/20110622/images/106231\\_6356\\_1309252117028.jpg](http://p2.img.cctvpic.com/nettv/english/special/CPC_founding/20110622/images/106231_6356_1309252117028.jpg)>.

Liu Shaoqi is shown in this photograph. This figure is important in history because he helped repair and restore China after the disastrous results of the Great Leap Forward. I used this picture to show Liu Shaoqi as a significant person.

"150553\_666." 8 May 2011. mil.chinaiiss.com. Web. 14 September 2014.

<[http://images.chinaiiss.com/attachment/article/201108/05/150553\\_666.jpg](http://images.chinaiiss.com/attachment/article/201108/05/150553_666.jpg)>.

This picture is showing Deng Xiaoping in a Communist soldier outfit. I used this picture in my website to show that Deng Xiaoping is a strong individual in the history of Communism.

"PAR89931.jpg." ND. magnumphotos.com. Web. 11 January 2015.

<<http://www.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=SearchDetail&VBID=24PVHE02XHGI&PN=2&IID=2S5RYD1QRZYI>>.

This picture shows how hard the Chinese had to work during the Great Leap Forward. This was placed onto my website to illustrate the hard labor put into this famine.

"PAR151887." 1958. magnumphotos.com. Web. 11 January 2015.

<[http://www.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=SearchDetail\\_VPage&IID=2S5RYD1P2NVU](http://www.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=SearchDetail_VPage&IID=2S5RYD1P2NVU)>.

This photograph shows the dangerous environment people had to work in to make steel during the Great Leap Forward. This picture shows the danger in everyday work during the Great Leap Forward.

“PAR152692.jpg.” 1958. magnumphotos.com. Web. 11 January 2015.

<[http://www.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=SearchDetail\\_VPage&IID=2S5RYDYVCGNE](http://www.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=SearchDetail_VPage&IID=2S5RYDYVCGNE)>.

This commune unit is going to collectively work in the fields. The Great Leap Forward was a time where all peasants worked together in the fields in a collectivized field.

“Pc-1958-024.” 1958. chinese posters.net. Web. 21 March 2015.

<<http://chinese posters.net/posters/pc-1958-024.php>>.

This propaganda poster shows that the collectivized society can make the impossible, in some way, possible to do. This picture is on my website to show what tall tales the Chinese people chose to believe.

“Pla51.” ND. web.archive.org. Web. 14 September 2014.

<[http://web.archive.org/web/20090520061335im\\_/http://www.iisg.nl/landsberger/images/pla51.jpg](http://web.archive.org/web/20090520061335im_/http://www.iisg.nl/landsberger/images/pla51.jpg)>.

Mao Zedong is standing in this picture, glorified and respected by the Chinese people. This leader is encouraging the Chinese Red Guards to start revolution against the old society and its beliefs.

“tg06-785280.” 12 November 2007. blog.rollom.com. Web. 21 March 2015.

<<http://blog.rollom.com/2007/12/great-leap-forward.html>>.

The people are walking together towards a place Mao is pointing to. This propaganda poster is on my website to show that the people trust Mao, so they followed him to be in communes.

“The Selected Works Of Deng Xiaoping.” ND. dengxiaopingworks.wordpress.com. Web. 24 August 2014. <[http://dengxiaopingworks.files.wordpress.com/2013/02/cropped-deng\\_xiaoping1.jpg/](http://dengxiaopingworks.files.wordpress.com/2013/02/cropped-deng_xiaoping1.jpg/)>.

Deng Xiaoping is standing in this picture of modern Chinese propaganda. This photo illustrates that since Deng Xiaoping was China’s leader, China has dramatically changed into a modern society.

“thIX41QROT.” 14 October 2014. newtimes.pl. Web. 5 February 2015.

<<http://newtimes.pl/deng-xiaoping-ten-ktory-zmienil-chiny-w-supermocarstwo/5/>>.

Deng Xiaoping is in front of the Chinese flag to represent hope in China. Deng Xiaoping’s calls for reform in China developed the nation into the powerful country it is today.

“3135274.” ND. asianhistory.about.com. Web. 11 January 2015.

<<http://0.tqn.com/d/asianhistory/1/G/E/Q/-/-/3135274.jpg>>.

Shown in this picture is a dead man lying in the street, starved to death. The famine of the Great Leap Forward took many lives during its three years, as shown in this photograph.

“War of Liberation.” 2012. slideplayer.com. Web. 21 March 2015.

<<http://slideplayer.com/slide/223299/>>.

This image shows the gradual takeover of China by the Chinese Communist Party. This is on my website to show the leadership of Mao led the Communists to victory in the Chinese Civil War.

“Wm-Chinese-Communist-Poster-540.” ND. *korean-war.commemoration.gov.au*. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://korean-war.commemoration.gov.au/cold-war-crisis-in-korea/communist-leaders-in-korean-war.php>>.

This picture shows the biggest Communist leaders in history and the two founders of Communism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. I cited this picture to use as Communist Propaganda in my website to show that Mao is a big leader in Communism.

“YoungDengXiaoping.” 1992. *sacu.org*. Web. 5 April 2015.  
<<http://sacu.org/dengfrance.html>>.

This picture shows 16-year-old Deng Xiaoping in Paris, France. It illustrates his time in France as a part-time student working to support himself. I cited this image to depict early revolutionary Deng.

➤ Tables:

Chow, Vivian. “Mao Zedong Timeline.” *timetoast.com*. Timetoast, ND. Web. 17 March 2015.

I created this timeline using information from *timetoast.com*. The reason I created this timeline is to help the viewers visually see the events that took place during certain years of Mao’s lifetime.

Chow, Vivian. “Mao’s Pros and Cons.” *thefamouspeople.com*. The Famous People, 2015. Web. 22 March 2015.

I created this table to organize Mao's pros and cons in a comprehensible format. This table can help viewers have a better understanding of Mao's positive and negative affects upon the country of China.

➤ Videos:

Crash Course. "Capitalism And Socialism: Crash Course World History #33." Online video clip.

*YouTube*. YouTube, 6 September 2012. Web. 6 July 2014.

<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUCEeC4f6ts>>.

John Green describes the beginning of socialism and how it opposes capitalism. This video shows how socialism was developed in theory and written by Karl Marx in the Communism Manifesto. The development of communism and socialism was also explained.

Crash Course. "Communists, Nationalists, And China's Revolutions: Crash Course World History

#37." Online video clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 4 October 2012. Web. 6 July 2014.

<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B3u4EFTwprM>>.

John Green goes over the history of China's two revolutions that took place in the past century. He found out how the revolutions brought down over 3000 years of dynastical rule in China. The video displays information that is useful to understand why the revolution of 1911 happened during that time.

Mr Stewart. "China: A Century Of Revolution." Online video clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 6 July

2012. Web. 7 February 2015.

This six-hour documentary divides the history of twentieth-century China into three parts. It covers the rise of Mao during the Long March to the reform of China under

Deng Xiaoping. With statements from eyewitnesses, this movie explains the catastrophic history that China has endured for the past century.

Sargent-Bennett, Mark. "Mao's Great Famine HDTV Great Leap Forward, History of China."

Online video clip. YouTube. YouTube, 20 January 2013. Web. 19 April 2015.

This video explains the events leading up to the Great Leap Forward, a famine in China that killed an estimate of 45 million people. There was starvation throughout China even before this massive famine. This video shows the true harshness and cruelty of Mao Zedong's rule over China.

Smith, Chris. "The Bloody History Of Communism." Online video clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 28 April 2012. Web. 6 July 2014.

This long video is split up into sections to explain the first Communist incident to the most recent and deadly Communism state. It describes how Karl Marx and his associate came up with a new political idea based on their beliefs. This idea led to the deaths of many people and the ruining of many governments.