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For articles of the same name, see Mao. In this Chinese name, the surname, Mao, precedes a personal name. Mao Tse-tung-tseng毛澤毛澤 - Official portrait of Mao Tse-tung. Serves president of the Communist Party of China, March 20, 1943 - September 9, 1976 (33 years, 5 Months and 20 Days) Precursor of Chang Wentang (Secretary General) Successor Hua Guofeng Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China September 8, 1954 - September 9, 1976 (22 years and 1 day) Precursor Function Created successor Hua Gofeng President of the People's Republic of China September 27, 1954 - April 27, 1959 (4 years and 7 months) Vice President Chu Prime Minister Chou Enlai Predecessor He himself (as Chairman of the Central People's Government of China) Successor Liu Shaoqi Chairman of the Central People's Government of China October 1, 1949-September 27, 1954 (4 years, 11 months and 26 days) Predecessor No (Proclamation of the People's Republic of China)Li zongren (Acting President of the Republic of China) Chiang Kai-shek (President of the Republic of China until temporary Lee) Successor himself (name changed to President of the People's Republic of China) President of the People's Political Consultative Conference October 1, 1949 - September 27, September 27, Successor himself (name changed to President of the People's Republic of China) President of the People's Political Consultative Conference October 1, 1949 - September 27, 1954 (4 years, 11 months and 26 days) The function of the predecessor created successor 1 Zhou Enlai Biography Alias Great Timonnier Date of birth 26 December 1893 Birth of Shaoshan (China) Death date 9 September 1976 (at 82 years) Death place Beijing (China) Birth of myocardial infarction of Chinese nationality Political party PCC Spouse Luo Yixiu (1907-1910)Yang Kaihui (1920-20-20 Jiang Tsing (1939-1976) Children of Mao Anin (1922-1950) Religion No (Atheism) Residence of The Communist Party of China (Beijing) Chairman of the People's Republic of China for amendments by Mao Tse-tung (simplified Chinese : 毛澤; Traditional Chinese : 毛澤; Pinyin : M-zong ('mao (d)zǎo dūn) Listen, also known in French as Mao Tse-tung tsetung (Mao Tse-tung), a Chinese statesman and warlord born on December 26, 1893, in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, died September 9, 1976 in Beijing. Founder of the People's Republic of China, he was its chief executive officer from 1949 until his death. The son of wealthy peasants, he was a historical member of the Chinese Communist Party (Shanghai, 1921), gradually becoming recognized as supreme leader, especially during an episode of The Long March, between 1934 and 1935. After years of guerrilla warfare against the Nationalists of the Kuomintang led by Chiang Kai-shek, as well as against the Japanese invader during the Sino-Japanese (1937-1945), Mao emerged victorious in the final stages of The Chinese Civil War, with the victory of the People's Liberation Army (1949). He proclaimed the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949 in Beijing; he was the first President of the People's Republic from 1954 to 1959. His main posts, which he held until his death in 1976 and which allowed him to remain the number one regime, were the posts of President of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, the first of which guaranteed him control of the party and the second by the People's Liberation Army. Mao Tse-tung initially imposed the population on communist collectivism and one party dictatorship, very carefully following the Soviet model. He initiated Chinese land reform, campaign against counter-revolutionaries, campaigns of three anti-fascists and five anti-fascists. Soufan movement and anti-right campaign. These campaigns have killed millions of Chinese. At the same time, Mao sent troops from the People's Liberation Army to help North Korea in the Korean War. In 1958, he began developing two bombs, one satellite. In the name of defining the Chinese path to socialism he gradually distinguished himself from the USSR and was the direct mastermind of the Great Leap Forward, responsible for the mass famine and death of about 45 million people. After his colleagues sidelined him and left the presidency of the Republic of Liu Shaoqi, he launched the Socialist Educational Movement in 1963 and raised Chinese students against the party leadership to regain power, inciting cities to violence the Red Guard during the Cultural Revolution, between 1966 and 1969. First he relies on Lin Biao, and then the latter, in turn, is overthrown. Having removed his rivals and restored order in his favor, he was the subject of a cult of personality, and then closer to the totalitarian type of state from 1969 to 1976. The death toll from the Cultural Revolution was estimated to range from hundreds of thousands to millions. In total, Mao Tse-tung was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 40 to 80 million Chinese. His international policy of the 1970s marked a rapprochement with the West, allowing China to reintegrate into a global concert (joining the United Nations, 1971). In 1975, Mao allowed Prime Minister Chou Enlai a decree of a new reform program, Four The so-called Great Timonier died in 1976 without appointing a successor. Under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, China soon rehabilitated a number of its victims (Bolan Fanzhen), while continuing to open up some form of market economy. In the years after his death, when his relatives and key supporters were gradually dismissed or arrested, the Chinese Communist Party conveyed the opposite view of character, elevating the political thinker and liberator of the warlord, regretting the leader's mistakes of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. However, he remains a central figure in the Chinese national novel and has been repeated tributes from party officials and leaders, though the regime's current policy has little to do with the vision of its founder. His theoretical writings and political practice spawned the Marxist-Leninist current known as Maoism. Biography of Youth and Learning The Mao Origin Family is the birthplace of Shaoshan (2010). Mao Tse-tung is the eldest son of a thriving peasant family from Shaoshan in the department of Xiangtan, Hunan Province. His father, Mao Yichang, bought land with capital built up while serving in vicery Hunan and Abei's army. Growing rich, he ran a farm with two farm workers. He also took out a mortgage on the land of other peasants in the area, becoming a landowner. He bought a crop of poor peasants for sale in Xiantan. His mother, Wen Zijnei, had seven children, including two other surviving sons, Mao Tse-tung (1895-1943) and Mao Tse-tung (1905-1935). She is a devout Buddhist and gives alms to passing beggars against the advice of her husband Mao Yichang, who is also described as starving. Uprisings broke out in the region, and opponents of Manchurian rule were active. Mao later confided in Edgar Snow. These incidents, which occurred in shocks, left an indelible imprint on his young, already rebellious brain. During this period I began to have a certain part of the political conscience. From 1901 to 1906, Mao underwent the traditional teaching of a master who made the texts of Confucian classics learn by heart with the sole motivation of physical punishment. He opposes it, but it's not a refusal to go to school. Indeed, Mao Tse-tung reads all the works within his reach. Two popular texts are especially marked by it: On the Waterfront and the Three Kingdoms. After primary school, Mao Tse-tung spent three years in he also keeps books there. Then, in 1910, at the age of eighteen, and in had his father, he left the family fold and, with some money borrowed from his family, he paid an old scientist and a student who gave him a special education. This interlude decided to resume his studies. The Xinhai Revolution during the Chinese Revolution of 1911 (or the Xinhai Revolution) Mao joined the local Changsha Regiment in his home province of Hunan and remained in the army until the spring of 1912. For the first time in his life he rubbed shoulders with people. Mao Tse-tung won the respect of other soldiers by writing letters, many of which were illiterate. On the other hand, Mao refuses to fulfill the business of being a student I could not condense to wear water, Mao then pays peddlers to perform these tasks for him. The cost of maintaining a large number of the revolutionary forces of Sun Yat-sen demanded general demobilization when the latter retreated in favor of the yuan Shikai. According to Mao himself, just as the Hunans were preparing for action, Sun Yat-sen and Yuan Shikai reached an agreement, and the planned war was called off. He later added: Thinking that the revolution is over, I ... decided to go back to my books. I've been a soldier for six months. Throughout this period, Mao remained in the garrison in the buildings, he did not participate in the fighting. Higher education He originally entered business school, but the courses are taught in English, he can not attend school and must leave after one month. He then enrolled in a school of literature and history that seemed to suit him, but left a few months later, given his limited program and his unacceptable regulation. In the winter of 1912 he studied alone in the municipal library. His father disapproved of the choice and cut off his food. Forced to choose a deal, he returned to Changsha Normal School in 1913 and graduated there in 1918. Two professors helped shape Mao Tse-tung's ideas at the time. Yang Jiyu, who teaches Chinese language and literature, and Yang Changji, who spent ten years abroad (Tokyo, Berlin and Aberdeen), director of the Faculty of Philosophy. In an interview with Edgar Snow in the 1930s, Mao Tse-tung summoned the two personalities. Big beard made fun of the way I wrote and called it a journalist... I had to change my style. I studied the writings of Han Yu and mastered the old classical phraseology. Thus, thanks to the south I still know today, if necessary, to write an acceptable classic essay. But the teacher who impressed me the most was Yang Changji. He was an idealist and a man of high morality. ... Under his influence, I read a book on the ethics of the Neo-Kantian philosopher Friedrich Paulsen and was inspired to write an essay entitled The Power of Reason. This text has been lost, but Mao Tse-tung's comments on the translation of Friedrich Paulsen, System der ethik, reveal three guiding ideas: The need for a strong state with centralized power; The vital importance of the individual's will; sometimes contradictory, sometimes complementary, relations between Chinese and Western intellectual traditions. At that time, he recalled in 1936, my mind was a curious mixture of liberalism, democratic reformism and utopian socialism. I had a rather vague passion for 19th-century democracy, utopian idealism and old-fashioned liberalism, and I was frankly anti-militarist and anti-imperialist. On April 18, 1918, Mao and Cai Hezen and 12 other young people, mostly Jan. Changzila alumni, founded the Society for the Study of New Citizens. Very quickly the group has about thirty members, including young girls, meetings are held on Sunday afternoons, there are political conversations. As part of the Movement Workers' Research, it was quickly envisaged to organize a trip to France. In 1918 he graduated from the first provincial ordinary school Hunan. Beijing's revolutionary youth, anarchism and commitment to Marxism. Mao travels with his teacher Yang Changji, his future father-in-law, to Beijing, where he took part in the May 4 (1919) movement. Yang, now a professor at Peking University, provided Mao with an introductory letter to the university's librarian, Li Dazhao. Mao then works as a library assistant, he receives a salary of 8 yuan per month, he has to sweep and dust off the reading room, he maintains a loan register of 15 Chinese and foreign periodicals. This function is so modest that Mao Tse-tung feels excluded and suffers from the contempt of Beijing's intelligentsia, with which he rubs his shoulders in his work. He also does not represent the entrance competitions at Peking University. For the academic Alain Roux, Mao Tse-tung's failures are an important component of his personality. This will have serious consequences. Mao enrolled at the university as a part-time student and attended numerous courses and seminars, including courses by well-known intellectuals such as Chen Dushu, Hu Shi or Xian Xiangong. He was attracted for a while ideas of Jiang Kanghu, leader of the anarchist Chinese Socialist Party. Mao Tse-tung reads Pierre Kropotkin and Mikhail Bakunin: I have discussed anarchism and its possibilities in China many times. Mao Tse-tung created, with some friends, xiang River Review. The first issue was symbolically published on July 14, 1919. In the article Mao writes: There is a party of extreme violence that applies a method to others doing to them what they do to you, in the fight up the butt against aristocrats and capitalists. The leader of this party is a man named Marx, who was born in Germany. [...] There's another game that's more moderate than Marx's. He does not expect quick results, but begins with the understanding of ordinary people. All men should have a spirit of mutual assistance and voluntary work. As for the aristocrats and capitalists, it is enough that they repent and turn to the good leader of this party is a man named Kropotkin, born in Russia. Mao Tse-tung then changed his analysis and renounced this utopia. During his time in Beijing, Mao reads extensively and is thus familiar with communist and Marxist theories. He married his classmate, Yang Kaihui, the daughter of Professor Young. He retained a taste for poetry and calligraphy, a taste that later became famous. Unlike some of his outstanding modern revolutionaries, such as Chou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping, Mao did not realize the idea of learning in France. The financial aspect of such studies, but especially his poor language abilities, would have rid him: standard Mandarin was already an obstacle (his native language was xiang and spoke the Hunan Mandarin dialect (part of the Dialects of The South-Western Mandarin), which was his main reference to Mandarin. I didn't want to go to Europe. I found that I didn't know enough about my own country and that I could use time in a more profitable way in China. I had other plans. Mao Tse-tung is one of the few Communist Party officials in China who ignores the concrete discoveries of the rest of the world. It was not until 1949 that he left China to visit the Soviet Union, and was the only country he later learned. Western countries remain abstract and textual, he said. In this first part of his political life, Mao Tse-tung was influenced by the May 4 movement: the abandonment of classical culture, imperialism and the contribution of socialist ideas. In 1920 definitively adheres to Marxism. Comintern takes matters into his own hands on July 23, 1921, at the age of 28, Mao took part in the first session of the Congress of the Communist Party of China in Shanghai; it seems that he did not take an active part in the debates, in front of other participants involved in the revolutionary business longer than him. Two years later, he was elected as one of the five commissioners of the party's 3rd Central Office at the session of the third congress. Mao remained for some time in Shanghai, an important city where the CCP was trying to promote the revolution. But after the party faced serious difficulties in trying to organize trade union movements and relations with its national ally, the Kuomintang, deteriorated, Mao lost the illusion of making a revolution in Shanghai and returned to Shaoshan. Back home, Mao revived his interest in the revolution after news of the 1925 uprisings in Shanghai and Canton. He then went to Guangdong, the Kuomintang base, and participated in the preparation of the second national congress of the nationalist party. Mao 1927. In January-February 1927, Mao returned to Hunan Province and traveled for a month through Xiangtan and four other rural areas. He outlines his conclusions in a well-known document: a report on the peasant movement in Hunan. This work is considered a crucial starting point for the application of its violent revolutionary theories. Having broken the United Front, the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) have been cooperating in the fight against military leaders in the First United Front of China since 1924. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the KMT armed forces, leader of the right wing of the party and anti-communist, began breaking with the CPC in 1926 in Canton. Then, during the expedition of North Chiang Kai-shek organized a massacre in Shanghai to clear the KMT of leftist elements and prevent the Communists from seizing power. The rift between the two sides is over and leads to civil war. During the first civil war Mao was sent to Hunan Central Committee of the CPC and raised an army called the Revolutionary Army of Workers and Peasants. In September 1927, this caused an uprising of the autumn harvest. His forces were defeated and forced to leave Hunan Province for the village of Sanwan, located in the Jinggang Shan Mountains of Jiangxi Province, where Mao reorganizes his exhausted forces. It organizes within each party cell company with a political commissioner who can give political instructions on the basis of instructions. This military reshuffle triggers the CPC's absolute control over its armed forces and is believed to have had the most fundamental impact on the Chinese revolution. Mao later moved his headquarters to Jinggang Shan several times. Mao then persuaded two local rebel leaders to comply. He was joined by the army of The Chinese Red Army, better known as the Chinese Red Army. Fujian: Loss of Innocence This section does not sufficiently refer to its sources (February 2020). To improve it, add the how? or Needable Link link to excerpts that require a source. In Jiangxi, Mao's authoritarian rule, especially in the army, was challenged by Jiangxi's CPC branch and officers. Mao's opponents, best known for Li Venlin, founder of the CPC and Red Army branch in Jiangxi, opposed Mao's agrarian policies and his proposals to reform the local branch of the party and army leaders. Mao initially reacted by accusing his opponents of opportunism and fist-pumping and systematically suppressing them. The death toll is estimated at several thousand and can reach 186,000. Thanks to this terrorism, Mao's authority and his dominance in Jiangxi have strengthened. At the peak of their development, the Soviet Republic of China estimated that the Soviet Republic of China had traveled about 150,000 km2 with a population of ten million people. They also point out that in the central part of Jiangxi and Fujian province alone, the communist regime has claimed the lives of 700,000 people in three years (murder, suicide, forced labour, etc.), or 20% of the population. After the founding of the Chinese Soviet Republic, Jiangxi, according to the Russian model of Mao Tse-tung, struggled to establish himself in the party hierarchy. Considered a moderate, he discovered the purge in the USSR. In 1934, Chen Yi was the executor of the Futian purge, which resulted in the dismantling of Mao Tse-tung's opponents. He manages to establish a certain power by conducting a regime of terror, relying on the pretext of failure of AB (anti-Bolsheviks) or under other labels. Because of his strategic choices, always accepted in accordance with his personal interests, risking thousands of unnecessary deaths, he is brought into disrepute by his peers. From 1931 to 1934, Mao founded the Jiangxi Council of China and was elected president of this small republic in the mountainous mountains of Jiangxi. It was there that he remarried (third time) He is the wife of He's qizhen , his previous wife. Yang Kaihui, was arrested and executed in 1930. Mao, with the help of Ju De, created a modest but effective army, and conducted experiments in rural reform and government, offering refuge to communists fleeing right-wing purges in cities. If Mao's methods are considered by those of guerrilla, one can distinguish the nuance between guerrilla (youji zhan) and mobile war (yundong zhan). Mao's guerrilla war or his mobile war was based on the Red Army, equipped with derisive weapons and training, but composed of poor peasants inspired by revolutionary passions and having faith in communist utopia. In the 1930s, under the control of the CPC, at least ten regions were considered Soviet regions and the number of Red Army soldiers was close to one hundred thousand. The spread of the Soviet regions surprised and inconvenient Chiang Kai-shek, the president of the Kuomintang; he launched five campaigns against the communist territories. More than a million Kuomintang soldiers are involved in these campaigns, four of whom were recaptured by the Red Army led by Mao. Long march to the north After a series of tactical errors, the Red Army is virtually surrounded in the fifth campaign. However, she managed to escape from the encirclement. Starting at 86,000, the number dropped to 30,000 at the lowest of Long March. It took place from October 1934 to October 1935, or 368 days, at a distance of about 10,000 kilometers. Mao Tse-tung is involved in this exodus, with the assistance of a nurse and secretary, but he has had trouble walking since the recent malaria crisis. He also spent most of his time in a garbage bin worn by four men and protected himself from the elements by waxing canvas. Article related to the Yang period: Campaign to correct The Yanina. Group photography in Yanyani (May 1942). At the end of the Long March, the surviving communist troops settled in the northern part of Shaanxi and established their capital in Yanan in December 1936. Mao Tse-tung's writings during Yan Khan's tenure focused on military issues, but his most important text is New Democracy, an attempt to adapt Marxism-Leninism to Chinese conditions. This text, published in January 1940, outlines two future phases of the Chinese Revolution, New Democracy and then Socialism. This New Democracy should be an alliance of the four classes, the proletariat, the peasantry, the small bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie, under First. Economically, the state must manage large companies, leaving others to survive. Similarly, large rural property will be confiscated and the economy of rich peasants will not disappear. The backwardness of the Chinese economy, according to Mao, justifies the preservation of capitalist economic forms. Propaganda associated with this New Democracy with liberal and national accents has shown its effectiveness among the intelligentsia and parts of the bourgeoisie, especially between 1945 and 1949. The movement for liquidation, which took place in 1942, for the most part (it began in 1941 and lasted until 1945), eliminated all opposition to the party leadership and provided an opportunity for purification, perhaps, from 40,000 to 80,000 people out of 800,000 in 1940. More than 10,000 people have been killed in the correction process. This movement is a model of those that will take place several times after that, especially the one that follows the Hundred Colors campaign in 1957. New democracy and the 1942 correction movement cemented Mao as the party's quasi-exclusive theorist and finally asserted his authority. Culturally, Mao's interventions to negotiations on literature and art in Yan'an, which appeared in 1942, illustrate this rectification movement. Writers and artists must conform to the ideological positions of the party. From April 23 to June 11, 1945, the 7th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Yannan, during which new laws were passed: for the first time it explicitly referred to the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Mao was also appointed chairman of the Central Committee, a position created in some cases by the Politburo and the SECRETARIAT of the CPC, and thus was consecrated as the party's sole leader. The civil war of 1945-1949 from 1945, Mao's prestige grew as Chiang Kai-Chek was increasingly criticized by the people for its ties to the United States and Western powers. Mao relished the image of a fighter against imperialism (both Japanese and European), while the Communists denounced the nationalists as jacks of imperialism in a population that still suffered from the humiliation of the opium war. During the Sino-Japanese War, the Communists united with the nationalists against the Japanese as part of the second united front. Mao, however, did not lose sight of the prospect of a renewed struggle against the Kuomintang: instead of frontal attacks by communist troops against the Japanese army, he advocated guerrilla actions in order to spare the number of troops and allow the CPC to consolidate its forces. Shortly after the end of the conflict against the Japanese, and despite the mediation efforts of the United States, the civil war between the Communists and the nationalists resumed. He leads the 7th Politburo of the CPC. Chairman Mao Mao Tse-tung with the 14th Dalai Lama and the 10th Panchen Lama. On October 1, 1949, in Beijing, from the balcony of the Forbidden City of former emperors, Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the emergence of the People's Republic of China. This seizure of power ended a long period of civil war marked by the Japanese invasion and the Long March, the Kuomintang went into exile in Taiwan. Chairman of the Chinese Central People's Government until 1954, Mao then saw his name changed to the President of the People's Republic of China. In the first months of the communist regime, important laws were passed, they allowed China to break with its past, but Mao accompanies this movement more he participates in it. The Marriage Act of 30 May 1950 allows 800,000 women to divorce after forced marriages. Similarly, he did little to interfere in the creation of the national bourgeoisie, preferring to attack imperialism and the reactionary sleeping dogs of the Kuomintang. Mao wants to be magnanimous for the personalities who have joined the new government. Thus he defended, against some party personnel, to rally Li Jishen, the executioner of the commune of Canton in December 1927. On the other hand, Mao intervenes in land reform, an area where his skills are recognized. To preserve the economy, he wanted to protect middle peasants from left-wing excesses and postpone for several years the interrogation of rich peasants of a semi feudal character. In September 1954, the 14th Dalai Lama, then 19, went to Beijing with the 10th Panchen Lama and the 16th Karmapa to participate in the Assembly, which was to give China a new constitution. Welcoming Chou Enlai and Ju De on arrival, the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama meet Mao Tse-tung, who gives several dinners in their honor. The Dalai Lama was appointed vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and the Panchen Lama was appointed a member). One Hundred Colors Detailed Articles: One Hundred Colors campaign and anti-right campaign. In late 1956 and early 1957, the One Hundred Colors campaign (symbolizing one hundred schools, a hundred opinions expressed) was initiated exclusively by Mao Tse-tung and to the minds of those around him to know the state of mind of intellectuals and party members. Mao freedom of expression, urging the intelligentsia, in particular, to criticize the party. But the movement quickly took on a scale that he did not anticipate: critics literally exploded, quickly escaping from his control. The authority of the Chinese Communist Party is called into question, but also the authority of the Great Timogne. A violent campaign of repression must begin. Some political analysts, especially the Chinese, believe that this campaign was just a trap: to allow dissident intellectuals to express themselves in order to better suppress them. Mao's prejudices against the intelligentsia were then confirmed. For Simon Leys, with a hundred colors, the constructive and revolutionary stage ends and opens up the negative and retrograde stage of Mao Tse-tung's commitment. In addition to distrust of the intellectual elite, there were the first disagreements between Mao Tse-tung and his close associates. The Moscow Conference in November 1957, after the difficulties of 1956, including the Budapest Uprising, the Soviet leaders intended to use the Moscow Conference as a symbol of the restoration of the socialist camp. In October 1957, China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) signed a secret agreement allowing Beijing to acquire a nuclear bomb. The 1957 World Conference of Communist Parties takes place from November 14 to 16 in Moscow and invites 68 communist parties. Mao Tse-tung arrives in Moscow on November 2 and mentions the successful launch of Sputnik-1, stating that the USSR in many areas is the most advanced in the world. November 3 launch of Sputnik 2. Soviet superiority over the Western camp then seems obvious, Nikita Khrushchev intends to use it to negotiate on an equal footing with the Americans and reach an agreement. But Mao Tse-tung is in open conflict with the United States over Taiwan. Mao fears peaceful coexistence and a peaceful transition to socialism. There seems to be a strategy disagreement between Mao and Khrushchev. This disagreement between the two brotherly parties is accompanied by personal indignation between Mao and Khrushchev, the latter does not appreciate the scale of the ambitions of the Great Timogne. At the end of the conference, the USSR increased its financial assistance to neutral countries such as India and Egypt, but China's support stalled. Mao then found that, without Soviet capital, China had to rely on to upgrade. The Big Leap Forward Detailed Articles: The Big Leap Forward, the Great Famine in China and the History of Cannibalism in China. Mao, Stalin and Walter Ulbricht in 1949. Until the mid-1950s The popular Chinese model was zealously copied, as most of the investments she devoted to military-industrial development. However, as early as 1955, Mao Tse-tung advocated specifically the Chinese path of socialism, which would be based on the peasantry (rather than the working class) and would require accelerated collectivization. Between 1958 and 1960, for example, Mao implemented the Great Leap Forward, a movement of industrial reforms that was supposed to catch up with the level of steel production in England in just 15 years. Manufacturing municipalities are organized at the local level. The entire population, especially the peasant work, has an obligation to contribute. Mao puts in force the people, proletarian excessive hopes: farmers will be overexploited, they will be asked to do everything at the same time, from crops to metallurgical production. This policy has led to both industrial growth and famine in rural areas, where between 30 and 55 million people have died. Inexperienced labour produces excruciating quality goods, while crops rot on their feet due to lack of time. At the worst of the crisis, Mao Tse-tung refused to restrict the grain exports that financed the development of the industry, commenting: The allocation of resources egalitarianly will only destroy the Great Leap Forward. When there is not enough food, people go hungry. It is better to let half of the population die so that the other half eat enough. When Liu Shaoka, visiting his native region and realizing the disaster, tried to correct the situation, he had to confront Mao. He accused Liu of letting go of class enemy. Liu Shaoka replied: So much starved! History will preserve both our names and cannibalism will be in the books. Synologist and historian Lucien Bianco compares the famine in China between 1958 and 1962 with the Soviet famine of 1931-1933 in Ukraine and southern Russia, although the latter were more modest with six million deaths. In the USSR, as in China, an identical development strategy involves excessive transfers from agriculture to heavy industry. Under the leadership of the leader, this strategy accelerates: Mao imposes the Great Bond, and Stalin imposes the Great Turnant. The huge personal responsibility of the two dictators, to whom national leaders (in the case of China) or regional leaders (in Ukraine) less stubborn or less violent could not resist, calls into question the common Leninist matrix for the two regimes: so bad despite this, the power of one imposed itself on all. With Stalin's experience, Nikita Khrushchev warned Mao about the dangers of agricultural collectivism, but Mao ignored it, not least because he opposed the de-Stalinization officially implemented by Khrushchev. Mao Tse-tung, long ignoring the catastrophe or rejecting the reason for the ineffectiveness of his program on external elements, such as counterrevolutions or natural disasters, finds himself in the minority in the Communist Party Steering Committee. Moreover, the people's trust in Mao's ideology has been greatly shaken. He should step down as President of the Republic. Liu Shaqi replaces him, but Mao Tse-tung remains president of the Chinese Communist Party. Liu Shaqi then fiercely opposed Mao Tse-tung and worked to solve the serious economic problems caused by the Great Leap Forward. It has adopted a more realistic and moderate programme to rectify the economic situation. Liu Shaoka, along with most party officials, refused to support Mao during the Socialist Education Movement in 1962-65, aimed at reviving the revolutionary movement. These opposition within the party decided Mao zedong to develop a cultural revolution,45 and the two leaders then face each other in an open manner from the beginning of the weighing. Cultural Revolution Detailed article: Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), during the period of unrest and protests after the catastrophic Great Leap Forward, allowed him to restore power and the reins of power in the country. Began to rehabilitate Mao, he begins after a dispute started by his wife Jiang Tsing. The cultural revolution pushed young people to power, to revolt against corrupt officials, now on this occasion were created enemies of the people - the Red Guards (who were none other than revolutionary students). A curious union that that of an aging hierarch with these fanatical teenagers who consider him a god, says synologist Marie-Claire Berger. The joy of Liu Shaqi Conflict between Mao and Liu during the Cultural Revolution. Party leader Mao Tse-tung (left) and Chinese President Liu Shaqi (right). President Liu Shaoka was arrested by the Red Guard and died in prison in 1969, while Mao became the country's undisputed master. The Red Guards, as in the Hundred Colors movement, the dispute is beyond Mao's control, and all this will once again lead to violent armed repression, carnage. Between 1968 and 1980, nearly 17 million urban youth were sent to the countryside, which includes 4.670.600 former red guards deported between 1967 and 1969. Thus, the Red Guards disappear from the Chinese political landscape. The Cultural Revolution suppressed all forms of religious belief. After this new crisis, the Chinese people are particularly traumatized, and by physical atrocities and incredible moral violence (such as famous thaming, self-criticism meetings, public humiliations of traumatic moral cruelty). Laogai (Chinese Gulag) is much more populated than its Russian counterpart, and the conditions of detention are no better. The 9th and 10th Politburo of the CPC led the 9th and 10th Politburo of the CPC. In Mao's 9th Politburo, a successor was appointed along with Lin Biao. The latter repeated his criticism of the former fallen leaders in his speech and celebrates the victory of the Cultural Revolution. But behind the front line, the two forces are confronting each other. Lin Biao, the official dolphin, and his entourage against the red Empress Jiang Tsing (Mao's wife), who heads the group of the Cultural Revolution. It was on these two forces that Mao relied on his revolution. But the only thing that they have in common is the need to eliminate President Liu Shaoka. Although weakened, Zhou Enlai is still present and leads a faction of pragmatists. The eviction of Lin Biao Conflict between Mao and Lin during the Cultural Revolution. Party leader Mao Tse-tung (left) and his official aide, Deputy Prime Minister Lin Biao (right). Mao Tse-tung decides to rely on Jiang Tsing to eliminate Lin Biao, whose power bothers him. The conflict was not because of political differences, but because of the question of power. He made it clear to Ling that he was currently considering appointing Chang Chunqiao (a member of the Group of Four) as his successor. Lin Biao, concerned, organized his defense. Lin Biao's foreign policy and ambitions were at the heart of his downfall. In October 1969, Lin Biao mobilized the leaders of eleven military regions to strengthen the defense and defend themselves against a sudden attack by the enemy. The order resulted in the mobilization of 940,000 soldiers, 4,100 aircraft and 600 ships. This order was carried

out without Mao's consent, and Mao was angry that such a deployment of forces was the result of Lin Biao's decision alone. Is this a dress rehearsal for a military putsch? Negotiations were initiated, much to Mao's satisfaction, with the Americans in December 1969 and negotiations with the Councils continued. Teh between Mao and Lin was born in a discussion about ingenious theory. At the Lushan plenum in August 1970, Lin Biao and his relatives, including Chen Boda, extolled the virtues of the supreme leader of the country, so they offered in recognition of Mao's genius to appoint his republican president the former post that held Liu Shaohui. They think they can neutralize Mao, then limited to ceremonial activities. At the working meetings, Chen Boda questioned the authoritarianism of Chang Chunqiao. Panic has engulfed Mao's relatives, who do not see how to resist Lin Biao, who always always always always always pokes. Mao Tse-tung then summoned a political office, where he criticized the weakest of his opponents, Chen Bodu. The latter is immediately and discreetly arrested, he disappears. On August 31, Mao circulated a letter titled My Opinion, he finally condemned Chen, in the name of Marxism, and pointed out that his analyses were divided by Lin, thereby protecting him from criticism. Mao Tse-tung decided to take direct action against Lin Biao in late 1970, he created a central group responsible for propaganda and organization, these members were fully acquired. Then, in April 1971, Chou Enlai and Henry Kissinger met and secretly kissed in Beijing from July 9 to July 11. After Lin Biao's ouster, the 10th Politburo authorized the installation of members of the Gang of Four, of which Jiang Tsing is a member, in key positions. Mao and the Gang of Four then participated in the Criticize Lin, Criticize Confucius campaign, which was aimed mainly at Prime Minister Chou Enly. However, Mao and his protege are losing power within the party. That is why Gang of Four and Mao decided to launch a campaign to study the dictatorship of the proletariat that tried to revive the cultural revolution (wage alignment, ban on private agriculture, elimination of bourgeois elements). Stalin's influence on foreign policy While the destalization began in 1956 in the USSR, Mao abandoned this movement and continued to use the economic and political methods of Joseph Stalin, in particular, against the council of Nikita Khrushchev. Stalin's portrait has so far appeared in Tiananmen Square in 1972 in a prominent place along with portraits of Lenin, Marx and Engels, as seen in the film by Chun Kuo, China, shot by Michelangelo Antonioni a few years before the end of the Cultural Revolution and Mao's death. Mao Tse-tung and Richard Nixon in 1972. Korean War This section is empty, insufficiently detailed or incomplete. Your help is welcome! How do I do that? Opening in the U.S. Detailed Article: Visiting Nixon in China in 1972. At the end of his reign, Mao Tse-tung changed his strategy of autarky, inviting U.S. President Richard Nixon to China, foreshadowing the policy of openness of Deng Xiaoping. The meeting was held by two leaders to balance the power of the Soviet Union. In recent years and the death of myocardial infarction on May 11, 1976, Mao Tse-tung was struck by a heart attack after an altercation with his mistress Chang Yufeng. Jiang Tsing and Chinese leaders hardly consult with him any more. He spends his days watching movies with Chang Yufeng. On September 9, at zero hours and 10 minutes, Mao Tse-tung, at 82, died. After his death, Mao Tse-tung's extreme ideological policies became the subject of open criticism in the Chinese Communist Party, which put an end to the cult of personality and idolatry that he organized and reinforced at the end of his life. The dismissal of the gang of four, including his wife Jiang Tsingji, which occurred shortly after his death, proves how disgraceful his policies were, both in the upper echelons of the party and in the popular spirit. Synologist Simon Leis refers to a group of five because he considers Mao Tse-tung a member of this faction. The human toll of the Cultural Revolution varies according to historians, Song Yongyi gives an average figure of 2.95 million dead. Not to mention the hundreds of millions of people who have suffered from this revolution. In 1981, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China considered Mao Tse-tung the leader of the Cultural Revolution, stating in his report Resolution on the History of the Party: The cultural revolution that took place from May 1966 to October 1976, caused the most serious setbacks and losses of the party, the state and the people since the founding of the People's Republic of China. He was summoned and sent by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. For the synologist, Mao Tse-tung, Mao Tse-tung made three mistakes. In order to regain power against the party, he went into such chaos that he had to call on Lin's army to stabilize the situation. He was able to get rid of the latter only by forgiving and relying again on the party elite. Attacking the entire communist nomenclature, he accelerated his ideological transformation, exacerbating his discontent and bringing him into the caste. Finally, by attacking institutions using children's party cadres, he led them to finally make common cause with them. Propaganda by Mao Tse-tung on a grain field circa 1950. Photo Howe Bo illustrating the Red Book. Mao Tse-tung's strategy is to mobilize the masses transform the political and economic system. Inspired by the Soviet model and the construction of the modern country, Mao Tse-tung applied the Stalinist model in industrialization and political engineering, so the institutional and legal system of China was discussed. He wanted to create a political structure to support his own ideology. Propaganda, persuasive communication, was aimed at achieving this goal. He argued that society should develop on the basis of moral attitude. The Laogay camps were established in 1950 with the help of the Soviets. Those who were imprisoned there were brainwashed to create a population that was obedient and enthusiastic about the ideologies of power. The unified style of newspaper publications and control over the media at that time left no channels for citizens to express their discontent. This was how the cultural revolution lasted for ten years. It was at this time that Mao Tse-tung implanted his thinking in every field, giving the impression that everyone agrees with him. Cult of Personality Statue of Mao in Shenyang. Detailed article: Cult of personality mao Tse-tung. The cult of personality of Mao Tse-tung began with a long march (1935-1936). From 1949 to 1976, China's communist regime identified itself as one man, with one person reproduced in billions of copies in every conceivable environment. Some of Mao's portraits were distributed with more than a billion copies. During the Cultural Revolution, a very official portrait of Mao Tse-tung in Tiananmen Square was distributed throughout the country to two billion two hundred million copies. Small quotations from the Red Book were collected and published in the 1960s under the title Red Book, very popular during the Cultural Revolution. The first editions were preceded by Lin Biao's calligraphy, but were knocked when Mao's companion fell out of his clothes. The editions, which were circulating in France during 68 May, were equipped with this foreword. The Chinese had to study it in the morning and in the evening. At the time, it was daily called the Red Treasure Book in China. It was forbidden to leave the house without having it with him. Mao Tse-tung sought to restore his power and influence after the Great Bond Disaster. By the time it was released on October 1, 1966, it had sold more than a million copies. According to Synologist Michel Bonnin, the Red Book was originally conceived as a tool of political education and to offer solutions for the daily lives of soldiers/peasants. He sums up that this tool is an applied ideology. Mao Tse-tung originally intended it only for the army (between 1964 and 1966), but he became a trigger in Mao's cult in 1966. Indeed, the textbooks of that time were no longer printed in the interests of Mao Tse-tung's quotations. In two years, about 600 million copies were printed. It is guaranteed that the resale value barely exceeds the cost of production in order to make it available to all, and state banks make interest-free loans to printers to ensure its mass production. Although the purpose of this work was to instill and dominate the masses, the work was used as a rhetorical weapon, forcing Mao Tse-tung to use the army to intervene. Then, in 1969, the party decided to reduce the cult dedicated to Mao Tse-tung and book sales plummeted. According to Michel Bonnin: Despite the fact that the party today considers it a relic of history, post-Maoist China has never developed such a powerful instrument of soft power. Cinema in April 1949, the Central Bureau of Cinema, a state-owned company based in Beijing, was tasked with overseeing Chinese film content. The main feature of the cinema of that time was to cover as many people as possible. His influence on public opinion was undeniable. Mao Tse-tung imposed strict rules on the industry and demanded that the broadcast of content be consistent with the intentions and ideologies of his party. Thus, the film may be discriminated against on the grounds that its subject or angle does not meet the standards imposed by Mao Tse-tung and his party. This state system of film management lasted from 1949 to 1952. Subsequently, Chinese film activities were transferred to the control of the Chinese Propaganda Bureau, as well as under the direction of the Culture Division. The Chinese film industry of a socialist nature had huge resources and resources to manipulate and manage the distribution of works. Their use has also been noted. Thus, Chinese cinema was under the control of the government of Mao Tse-tung. In addition, Mao Tse-tung selected only artists sympathetic to Maoist reasons to make films. As a result, filmmakers in the Chinese film industry have created new types of films directly related to the concept of political education in Maoist Chinese society. Cinema played an important role in Mao Tse-tung's propaganda. Cinema, according to the design of Mao Tse-tung, first of all, to put forward the political aspect, thereby positioning the artistic aspect in the background. The wartime cinema of the time, with communist connotations, led Yany's film crew to make three films to talk about the military and political activities commissioned by Mao Tse-tung. For this film has the virtues of broadcasting for a wide audience. This allowed the powerful Maoist ideology to spread to the general public. Family and Privacy Related Articles: Red Prince. Mao and his fourth wife, Jiang Tsing, in 1946. There were two brothers in the Mao Tse-tung family who played an important role in the rise of the Communist Party: Mao Tse-tung (1896-1943) and Mao Tsetan (1905-1935). He also had a foster sister, Mao Tsejiang (1905-1929). All three were executed by the Kuomintang during the civil war. His nephew, Mao Yuanxin (born 1941), the son of his younger brother Mao Tsemin, played an important role during the Cultural Revolution. As a result, he was close to a gang of four and was arrested and imprisoned, as they were after the death of his uncle. Four marriages and ten children of Mao Tse-tung married four times and had at least twelve children, only three of whom survived adulthood. Mao Tse-tung was forced into an alliance at the age of 13 with Luo Ishui, a cousin of his native village, who died three years after the wedding. The evidence does not agree whether the marriage was completed or not. This forced marriage made him a staunch defender of women's rights, and later allowed him to say that marriage is the indirect rape of children by their parents. With his second wife, Yang Kaihui (1901-1930), the daughter of one of his teachers, three sons were born; Mao Anqing (1922-1950) died during the Korean War, Mao Tse-tung (1923-2007) was a mentally disabled man, and Mao Anlong (1927-1931) died in infancy. Mao left his wife and moved to live in On Tsizhen since 1928. His wife Yang Kaihui was executed by the nationalists in 1930 in Changsha, his children found themselves on the streets of Shanghai, living as a beggar. Then the two elders are sent to Moscow. They returned to Mao in 1946. He then had six children (three boys and three girls) with his third wife. On Tsizhen (1909-1984), including Mao Tse-tung (born in 1932), who lived with his uncle Mao zetang, and then with one of his guards and Li Ming (born in 1936). Li Ming was sent to Moscow in 1941 and returned to China in 1949. She married the general's son in 1959, but her mother-in-law, Jiang Tsing, managed to expel her from Chungnanhai. He was in doubt during the Cultural Revolution, but after the fall of the group of four in Mao Tse-tung and his fourth wife, Jiang Tsing (1914-1991), had a daughter, Li Na, born in 1940 in Yanyan. A beloved daughter of Mao Tse-tung, she studied history and held increasingly important positions in the Chinese Communist Party. But she presses and disappears from the public stage. She stayed with her mother until 1991. In 1918, when the Society for the Study of New People was founded (Xinming Xuehui), Mao Tse-tung vowed never to marry, out of horror at the inhumane operating system of marriage. Members of the Society must observe the absolute rejection of sexuality, which, in the opinion of the academician Shuajun Mallet-Jiang, with his rejection of the system of marriage, completely based on gender inequality, which humiliates women and alienates men, rather than the idea of the sin of the flesh. Members of society preferred to turn their backs on things of love more broadly. Mao believed that marriage is nothing but the satisfaction of carnal desire, and that desires for food and sex are fundamental. According to his personal physician, Mao believes that sex with many young girls will bring him strength and longevity at the end of his life. He then forced the whole country to create monogamous, divorce-free couples whose marriage was controlled by the party. Her granddaughter Kong Dong Dongmei, from his third marriage, and her husband Chen Dongsheng ranked 242nd on a list of wealthy Chinese compiled by the Chinese financial magazine. Their fortune is estimated at 620 million euros. Kong Dongmei also allegedly violated the policy of one child with three children. His grandson, Mao Xinyu, became the youngest PLA general in 2010. The appointment was criticized. Privacy Related Articles: Chairman Mao's Personal Life. Mao Tse-tung and his mistress, Chang Yufeng, in 1964. Synologist Philippe Paquet argues that Mao's personal physician, Li Jisui, describes him as a man with a good lifestyle, in simple terms, and with manners far more decadent than the very norms that the Maoist authorities impose with strict strictness to the general treatment of their subjects. Mao Tse-tung began cheating on his wife Jiang Tsing in 1942. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), Jiang Tsing no longer lived with Mao Tse-tung in Chungnanhai. The latter keeps a few reserved on his side, one of which is Chang Yufeng. She came from a family of railway workers and a railway controller and was assigned to a special train by Mao Tse-tung. He met her in 1962, when she eighteen, and he was sixty-eight. She remained by her side until her death with considerable force, because she was the only one who could read her lover's lips. Jiang Tsing got a friendship of her husband's mistress, covering her with gifts, thus keeping the opportunity to see him. Chang Yufeng also provided a real political secretariat with the Great Timonier, not to mention his own interests and the interests of his family. Mao Tse-tung's heritage is a rich man. He received a salary of 610 yuan in the 1950s, when the worker's salary rarely exceeded 30 yuan. But much of his wealth comes from his copyright. His fortune, according to sources, is estimated at one million yuan in the 1950s or even three million at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution. The controversial death toll of Mao Tse-tung remains one of the most famous and controversial figures of the 20th century and in the history of China. The Chinese Communist Party presents it as the one that restored China's national unity and independence after decades of internal divisions and semi-colonization by the West, and says nothing about the main role played by the Kuomintang and the U.S. military in liberating the country from the Japanese invader. The propaganda against him, organized over several decades, was such that Maoist parties and groups around the world continue to revere Mao as a great revolutionary whose thought would be the quintessential Marxism. In the world, people, often a thousand miles from Marxism and Maoism, hailed him as a brilliant military strategist, a patriot who restored his dignity to his country, a third world leader and figure of unusual historical growth, whose epic is still mesmerizing today. The results of his consistent policies between 1949 and 1976 were positive. Life expectancy in China increased from about 35 years to 1949 to 65 years in 1976. In the early 1970s, The infant mortality rate in Shanghai was lower than in New York. In just one generation, the literacy rate rose from 15% in 1949 to 80-90% in the early 1970s. Between 1949 and 1975, China's economy, the eternal cradle of Asia, made great progress. However, these good indicators are interspersed with catastrophic episodes, especially during the Great Leap Forward, so that in 1976 China's GDP per capita was only 24.5% of Korea's GDP in the gir-Khams dollars (purchasing power parity), compared to 52.5% in 1950 (Angus Maddison base). More and more historians are dismantling the legend and insisting on through a man and a dictator whose choice led to the deaths of tens of millions of people in China (65 million according to the Black Book of Communism, 70 million according to Mao: An Unknown History). The shortcomings of Mao's most significant programmes were highlighted - in particular, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution; their value is now estimated at tens of millions of deaths. In an article titled Finding the Truth of Mao as a Man, Mao Yushi believed that the false Mao Deity would finally be excluded and brought to justice, a cultural revolution that killed 50 million souls with class struggle. Finally, Mao Tse-tung was particularly disabnded, but no one dared to criticize him. Mao Yushi estimates that 50 million people died between 1949 and 1979. Western historians saw in his exercise of power authoritarianism typical of totalitarian leaders: the creation of a single party (and therefore an authoritarian and anti-democratic regime), propaganda, the primacy of the military, the police state (arbitrary arrests, torture...), political indoctrination from childhood, mandatory self-criticism, concentration camps (laog), repression against minorities (Uighurs, the appropriation of Tibet, the appropriation of Tibet). This ultra-repressive trait common to most countries that adopted the Stalinist regime (USSR, Cambodia, North Korea...) should be placed in the context of the decline of colonial imperialism and then the Cold War. Moreover, it is still difficult to gauge Mao's actions and ideas as part of the socialist ideology, often widely used as front-line propaganda, and the share of power games in his favor that seem to have dominated his political choice for China. Also it is hard to judge Mao's place in China's very long history continuity: a radical break with the past or the reign of China's new emperor of unprecedented character? Almost never left China, speaking no foreign language, Mao ate primarily the classical culture of the former Celestial Empire. Frank Dick-etter, a historian at the University of Hong Kong, estimates that 45 million Chinese died in famine from 1958 to 1962 as a result of the Great Leap Forward, with millions of them beaten to death, a record he said was comparable to the entire Second World War, which sometimes makes it clear that Mao's Stalin and Hitler are one of the greatest mass murderers of the 20th century. It's working Mao Mao wrote poetry, mostly in the forms of qi and shi. For Simon Leys, Mao's poetry is of poor quality, his poems owe their fame to being a political leader. The only exception is the poem Snow; Synologist Arthur Whaley called this poetry less bad than Hitler's painting, but not as good as Churchill's. In addition to the Red Book, Mao is the author of several other philosophical treatises written before and after his accession to power: From Practice, 1937; From controversy, 1937; From the New Democracy, 1940; Literature and Art, 1942; The right solution to the contradictions within the people, 1957; The War of Independence, a collection of two texts: The Strategic Problems of the War of Independence in China, 1936, Strategy Issues in the War of Anti-Japanese Partisans, 1938; In memory of Norman Bethyung; Serve people. Notes and Notes to Links - Standard Mandarin pronunciation, transcribed to API standard. Also transcribed in Mao Tse-tung or Mao Tsa-Tong. The pronunciation in standardized French from France is transcribed according to the API standard. Simplified Chinese: 齏; Pinyin: Shoshone. Simplified Chinese: Pinhing: Hong). For a big jump ahead, estimates of the victims vary between 30 and 55 million dead Chinese. The Chinese Communist Party still hides this period of its history to protect the image of Mao Tse-tung and the party. He will have a son, Mao Yanshin, 4.000 young Chinese will come to study and work in France, including future leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, such as Chou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Cai Hesen, Chen Yi, Cai Chang, Li Li Lian, Li Fuchun, Xiao Shiyan or Li Weihan. In his book Chinese Shadows, Simon Leis describes Jiang Tsing without complacency: She was nothing more than a failed actress and a semi-widow who was barely educated, devoid of intellect and talent...; Witness the grim end of his career that sank before he made his true start. 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