

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Communist China from 1949 to 1966

1. The civil war was fought between Mao's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ forces. Communists had wide support among the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Communists promised to take \_\_\_\_\_ from landlords and distribute to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. On \_\_\_\_\_, Mao Zedong stood before a large crowd in \_\_\_\_\_. He announced the formation of \_\_\_\_\_ (a Communist state).
4. China faced many difficulties under Mao including a \_\_\_\_\_ and lack of a functional government.
5. Mao's strategy of \_\_\_\_\_ in rural China would eventually lead to Communist victory.
6. Why did the peasants support the Communist takeover of China?
7. Mao's first concern upon taking over China was to \_\_\_\_\_ that had been torn apart by years of civil war.
8. Under Mao, the Chinese government discouraged the practice of \_\_\_\_\_. He also seized the \_\_\_\_\_ of rural landowners and redistributed among peasants.
9. In 1957, Mao's First Plan doubled China's \_\_\_\_\_. He improved the \_\_\_\_\_ and reduced \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ increased sharply over the next few decades. However, these improvements came at a great cost. The government eliminated \_\_\_\_\_ who had spoken out against the government's policies.
11. In the 1950s, China broke apart from the Soviet Union because of \_\_\_\_\_ and differences in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ created thousands of \_\_\_\_\_, collectively owned farms, of about 20,000 people each. Each commune produced \_\_\_\_\_ and had its own small-scale industry.
13. The plan was a disaster because small communes failed to produce the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of goods that China needed.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ spread through rural China. Tens of millions \_\_\_\_\_ between 1959 and 1961.