

Exercise walk-through

8.4

Spread of Communism After 1900

AP World History: Modern

China: distinguish gaining power from later policy

Causes of adoption

Internal tension and **Japanese aggression** contributed to the conditions in which Chinese communists gained power and established communist rule in 1949.

Consequences of state policy

The **Great Leap Forward** used state mobilisation to transform production, with repressive policies and severe population costs, including devastating famine.

A policy's intended production goal and its actual human consequences are different kinds of claim.

Redistribution does not by itself prove communism

Movements and aims

Movements to redistribute land and resources developed in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Some advocated communism or socialism; others did not.

Compare actual political settings

Land reform in Kerala and the White Revolution in Iran show why redistribution alone does not establish communist revolution or rule.

State direction and redistribution must be interpreted in their particular political contexts.

Why some postcolonial leaders favoured socialism

Development and colonial experience

A strong state role could be seen as a way to promote development or reject the exploitation associated with colonial capitalist economies.

International support

Communist states and allies offered ideas and support. Such opportunities could influence choices alongside local goals.

Motives varied; not every newly independent state adopted the same ideology or policy.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the causes of the Chinese communist seizure of power. [2]

2.2 State how the Chinese government controlled the economy and the CED's judgment. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the causes of the Chinese communist seizure of power. [2]

2.1

- internal tension and Japanese aggression

2.2 State how the Chinese government controlled the economy and the CED's judgment. [2]

2.2

- through the Great Leap Forward, often with repressive policies; with negative repercussions for the population

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Redistribution movements developed in several regions.

(a) Name them.

[3]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Redistribution movements developed in several regions.

(a) Name them.

[3]

(a)

- Africa; Asia; Latin America

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Redistribution movements developed in several regions.

(b) State the force of “sometimes advocating communism or socialism”.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Redistribution movements developed in several regions.

(b) State the force of “sometimes advocating communism or socialism”. [1]

(b)

- redistribution is a demand that did not always take a communist or socialist form

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Chinese government controlled the national economy through

[1]

☐

A the Five Year Plans

B the Great Leap Forward

C free markets

D the Marshall Plan

3.2 The CED's causes of the communist seizure of power are

[1]

☐

A internal only

B internal tension and Japanese aggression

C external only

D economic only

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Chinese government controlled the national economy through

[1]

☐

- A the Five Year Plans
- B the Great Leap Forward
- C free markets
- D the Marshall Plan

3.1 B

- the Great Leap Forward

3.2 The CED's causes of the communist seizure of power are

[1]

☐

- A internal only
- B internal tension and Japanese aggression
- C external only
- D economic only

3.2 B

- both, as with the empires' collapse

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A movement demands land redistribution without adopting communism.

(a) State whether this is possible on the CED's account.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A movement demands land redistribution without adopting communism.

(a) State whether this is possible on the CED's account.

[1]

(a)

- yes

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A movement demands land redistribution without adopting communism.

(b) Explain what “sometimes” tells you.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A movement demands land redistribution without adopting communism.

(b) Explain what “sometimes” tells you.

[2]

(b)

- the CED qualifies the connection, so redistribution and communism are related but not identical