Communism in China:

Comprehension Check

1. Who was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party?
2. Why did peasants support Mao Zedong’s Communist Party?
3. What was Mao’s attempt to organize small farms into large collectives where everything was shared?
4. What was the biggest consequence of the Great Leap forward?
5. What program was designed to stop opposition to the Chinese Communist Party?
6. What was the name of the army of young people Mao used to enforce his policies in the 1960s?
7. After Mao’s death in 1976, who became the leader of China?
8. Where were many peaceful protestors killed by the Chinese government in 1989?

Communism in China:

Comprehension Check KEY

1. Who was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party?

Mao Zedong

1. Why did peasants support Mao Zedong’s Communist Party?

He promised to give them a better quality of life.

1. What was Mao’s attempt to organize small farms into large collectives where everything was shared?

The Great Leap Forward

1. What was the biggest consequence of the Great Leap forward?

Famine (millions starved)

1. What program was designed to stop opposition to the Chinese Communist Party?

Cultural Revolution

1. What was the name of the army of young people Mao used to enforce his policies in the 1960s?

Red Guards

1. After Mao’s death in 1976, who became the leader of China?

Deng Xiaoping

1. Where were many peaceful protestors killed by the Chinese government in 1989?

Tiananmen Square