Mao Zedong A Political And Intellectual Portrait

Mao Zedong (Dec. 26, 1893–Sept. 9, 1976), the father of modern China, is not only remembered for his impact on Chinese society and culture but for his global influence, including on political revolutionaries in the United States and the Western world in the 1960s and 1970s.

Mao Zedong - Wikipedia
Mao Zedong was one of the historic figures of the twentieth century. A founder of the CCP (Communist Party), he played a major role in the establishment of the Red Army and the development of a defensible base area in Jiangxi province during the late 1920s and early 1930s.

This is a list of political campaigns of the Communist Party of China since the founding of the party in 1921. A political purge in Communist Party bases in Jiangxi province, during which Mao Zedong accused rivals of belonging to the Kuomintang intelligence agency "Anti-Bolshevik League."

Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun - Wikipedia
This is a list of political campaigns of the Communist Party of China since the founding of the party in 1921. A political purge in Communist Party bases in Jiangxi province, during which Mao Zedong accused rivals of belonging to the Kuomintang intelligence agency "Anti-Bolshevik League."

TOP 25 QUOTES BY MAO ZEDONG (of 287) | A-Z Quotes
Mao Zedong and the independent and comprehensive industrial system and the modernization of New China. World Review of Political Economy, 5 (4), 472-487. Read article in the International Security & Counter Terrorism Reference Center database (pdf) This article discusses Mao's rule through an economic lens.

Amazon.com: Mao Zedong: A Political and Intellectual ...
Mao Zedong was a Marxist theorist, revolutionary, and, from 1949 to 1959, the first chairman of the People's Republic of China. Mao was one of the most influential and controversal political figures of the 20th century, in China and abroad.

Mao Tse-tung - Quotes, Life & Cultural Revolution - Biography
Mao Zedong (1893-1976) wanted to overthrow the rule of the Guomindang (or KMT) and establish a new communist political order under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. As demonstrated by the following quotations, Mao believed that violence...
Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun (Chinese: 枪杆子里面出政权; pinyin: Qiānggǎn zi lǐmiàn chū zhèngquán) is a phrase which was coined by Chinese communist leader Mao Zedong. The phrase was originally used by Mao during an emergency meeting of the Communist Party of China on 7 August 1927, at the beginning of the Chinese Civil War.

The first political attitudes of Mao Zedong took shape against a background of profound crisis in China in the early 20th century. The country was weak and divided, and the major national problems were the reunification of China and the expulsion of foreign occupiers.

Mao Zedong or Mao Tse-tung (mou dzŭ-do͝ong), 1893–1976, founder of the People's Republic of China. Mao was one of the most prominent Communist theoreticians and his ideas on revolutionary struggle and guerrilla warfare have been extremely influential, especially among Third World revolutionaries.

Mao Zedong takes a place among the iconic leaders of the twentieth century.

In December 1949 Mao, now chairman of the People's Republic of China—which he had proclaimed on October 1—traveled to Moscow, where, after two months of arduous negotiations, he succeeded in persuading Stalin to sign a treaty of mutual assistance accompanied by limited economic aid.

Officially, in China, he is held in high regard as a great political strategist and military mastermind, the savior of the nation. However, Mao's efforts to close China to trade and market...

Such calculated cruelty exemplified his Al Capone philosophy: “Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.” And yet Mao Zedong remains the most honored figure in the Chinese Communist Party....
Mao Zedong ( /ˈmɑʊ dəŋ/; December 26, 1893 – September 9, 1976), also known as Chairman Mao, was a Chinese communist revolutionary who became the founding father of the People's Republic of China (PRC), which he ruled as the chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976.

Maoism | Definition, Origins, History, & Facts | Britannica
The movement that became known as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution represented an attempt by Mao to go beyond the party rectification campaigns—of which there had been many since 1942—and to devise a new and more radical method for dealing with what he saw as the bureaucratic degeneration of the party.

Mao Zedong on War and Revolution | Asia for Educators ...
Maoism, or Mao Zedong Thought (Chinese: 毛泽东思想; pinyin: Máo Zédōng sīxiǎng), is a variety of Marxism–Leninism that Mao Zedong developed for realising a socialist revolution in the agricultural, pre-industrial society of the Republic of China and later the People's Republic of China. The philosophical difference between Maoism and Marxism–Leninism is that the peasantry are the revolutionary vanguard in pre-industrial societies rather than the proletariat.

Mao Zedong - The Cultural Revolution | Britannica
"Mao Zedong" by Jonathan D. Spence, content.time.com. April 13, 1998. 110 Copy quote We must have faith, first, that the peasant masses are ready to advance step by step along the road of socialism under the leadership of the Party, and second, that the Party is capable of leading the peasants along this road.

The Legacy of Mao Zedong is Mass Murder | The Heritage ...
Born in 1893, Mao became a leading figure in the Communist Party of China (CPC) after its foundation in 1921. The CPC had a heavy task in leading the Chinese people to liberate themselves from the terrible exploitation of imperialists and domestic reactionaries. China was ripe for revolution.