

Director's Letter

Greeting Comrades,

Welcome to the 9th Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party. My name is Kevin Zhou, and I am a Freshman attending Port Moody Secondary School. It is my second year of being involved with the non-spectator sport of Model United Nations. Alongside my Chair, Truman Yuan, and my Assistant Director, Matthew Wong, I wholeheartedly welcome you to TMUN 2023!

By joining the 9th Politburo, you have chosen to be courageous. You, as a delegate, have chosen to spend your weekend with other delegates discussing the internal stability of China and the future of the economy. From the increasing violent political situation of China, to the stagnating Chinese economy, delegates are to debate upon solutions to these issues. In this closely knit committee, you have chosen to learn today, and lead tomorrow. Whether you are new to MUN or a seasoned MUN delegate, take risks, have fun, and enjoy our time together as a committee. No matter if you are representing a member of the Politburo Standing Committee or testing the waters of Model United Nations, participate in the committee.

The coming weekend, embody the Model United Nations spirit. Model United Nations is a fantastic opportunity for students to learn about international relations, diplomacy, and global issues. It is a chance to engage with your peers from around the world and to develop your critical thinking and public speaking skills. I encourage all of you to make the most of this opportunity. Take the time to research your assigned character and its positions on the issues that will be discussed at TMUN. Be prepared to actively participate in the discussions, and to work collaboratively with your fellow delegates.

That being said, please note that position papers are mandatory and must be submitted by [Insert Date] to [Insert Committee Email]. Additionally, should you have any questions or concerns about anything, please do not hesitate to contact me using the email above.

I look forward to seeing all of you at the conference and to witnessing the great discussions and debates that will take place. We look forward to seeing you at TMUN 2023

Best,

Kevin Zhou

Director of the 9th Politburo of the Communist Party of China

TMUN 2023

Committee Description

Delegates represent the decision making aspects and important figures of the Communist Party of China. The 9th Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party took place from 1969-1973 at the height of the Cultural Revolution. This committee took place in 1969, immediately after the retirement and reelection of new members of the Politburo. The Politburo is elected by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which is elected by the National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Within the Politburo, there exists a Politburo Standing Committee where members are elected by the Central Committee whose role is to discuss policies when the Politburo is not in session. In 1969, the five Politburo Standing Committee members were Mao Zedong, Lin Biao, Zhou Enlai, Chen Boda, and Kang Sheng.

During the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese government was characterized by a high level of centralization and control, as the country was ruled by a small group of officials who held virtually all decision-making power. This group, known as the Politburo, was led by Mao Zedong, the founder of the Communist Party of China and the country's leader at the time. The Politburo was responsible for setting policies and direction for the country, and it did so through a series of committees and subcommittees that oversaw various aspects of the government and the economy.

One of the main jobs of the Politburo during the Cultural Revolution was to maintain control over the country and suppress any opposition to the government's policies. To this end, the Politburo implemented a number of repressive measures, including censorship, propaganda campaigns, and the use of force. Political opponents were often persecuted and imprisoned, and many were sent to labor camps or executed.

In addition to these repressive measures, the Politburo also played a central role in shaping the country's cultural and ideological direction during the Cultural Revolution. This included promoting the ideas of communism and promoting the cult of personality surrounding Mao Zedong. The Politburo also sought to root out "counter-revolutionary" elements within the country, including intellectuals, artists, and other members of the intelligentsia who were seen as hostile to the government's policies.

Topic 1: Economic Stagnation and Recovery from the Great Leap Forward

During the Cultural Revolution, the economic state of China was marked by a number of challenges and setbacks. The country was in the midst of a period of economic and social turmoil, as the government was focused on implementing radical political and cultural policies rather than promoting economic growth.

One of the main economic challenges facing China during the Cultural Revolution was a lack of investment and technological development. The government's emphasis on ideological purity and political control led to a neglect of the country's economic infrastructure and a lack of investment in new technologies and industries. This hindered the country's ability to modernize and compete with other countries on the world stage. Another economic challenge was the widespread disruption of normal economic activity caused by the government's policies. The government's campaigns to root out "counter-revolutionary" elements led to the closure of many businesses and factories, and many skilled workers and professionals were purged from their jobs or sent to labor camps. This had a negative impact on the country's production and productivity.

The Great Leap Forward was a policy implemented in China in the late 1950s and early 1960s by the government of Mao Zedong. The policy was aimed at rapidly modernizing and industrializing the country, and it had a number of effects on China and its people. One of the main effects of the Great Leap Forward was a significant increase in industrial production. The government implemented a number of measures to boost industrial output, including the establishment of collective farms and the creation of backyard steel furnaces. These measures led to a rapid increase in the production of steel and other industrial goods, and the country's economy grew at an impressive rate.

However, the Great Leap Forward also had a number of negative effects. The rapid pace of industrialization led to widespread waste and inefficiency, and many of the goods produced were of poor quality. The government's emphasis on meeting production targets also led to widespread overwork and exhaustion among the population, as people were expected to work long hours to meet quotas. Another negative effect of the Great Leap Forward was a significant decline in agricultural production. The government's focus on industrialization led to a neglect of the agricultural sector, and many farmers were forced to leave their fields to work in urban factories. This led to a decrease in food production and a significant increase in food prices, which had a negative impact on the population's quality of life.

Overall, the Great Leap Forward had a mixed impact on China. While it did lead to some economic growth and industrial development, it also had a number of negative consequences, including waste, inefficiency, and a decline in agricultural production. Despite these challenges, the Chinese economy did not completely collapse during the Cultural Revolution. The country was still able to produce goods and provide for its citizens, although at a lower level than before. The end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976 marked the beginning of a period of economic liberalization and modernization in China, as the country began to focus more on economic development and less

on ideological purity. This ultimately led to a period of rapid economic growth and development, which has continued to the present day.

Topic 2: Internal Stability

The Chinese government faced a number of internal threats to its rule. These threats came from various quarters, including political opponents, intellectuals, and other members of the intelligentsia who were seen as hostile to the government's policies.

One of the main internal threats was the presence of "counter-revolutionary" elements within the country. These were individuals or groups who were perceived as being opposed to the government's revolutionary ideology or who were seen as a potential threat to the regime. The government responded to this perceived threat by launching campaigns to root out and eliminate these elements, which often involved persecution, imprisonment, and execution.

Another internal threat was the presence of factions within the government and the Communist Party itself. The Cultural Revolution was a time of great political turmoil and upheaval, and there were many power struggles and clashes within the government and the party. Some officials were loyal to Mao Zedong and supported his policies, while others opposed him and sought to undermine his rule. These factions often engaged in infighting and sabotage, which further destabilized the government and contributed to the country's overall sense of instability and insecurity.

The Red Guards were originally formed by Mao Zedong as a way to mobilize the youth of China and bring them into the revolutionary cause. The Red Guards were seen as the vanguard of the revolution, and they were tasked with carrying out Mao's policies and eliminating "counter-revolutionary" elements within the country.

However, as the Cultural Revolution progressed, the Red Guards splintered into different factions, each with its own ideological and political agenda. Some factions were more radical and supported more extreme measures, such as the purging of intellectuals and the destruction of cultural artifacts. Other factions were more moderate and sought to bring about change through more peaceful means. The main factions of the Red Guards are as follows:

1. The "Ultra-Leftists" or "Radicals": This faction was made up of more extreme elements within the Red Guards who supported more radical measures, such as the purging of intellectuals and the destruction of cultural artifacts. They were often at odds with more moderate factions within the Red Guards.
2. The "Moderates" or "Moderate Leftists": This faction was made up of elements within the Red Guards who were more moderate in their views and sought to bring about change through more peaceful means. They were often at odds with the more radical factions within the Red Guards.

3. The "Patriotic Factions": This faction was made up of Red Guards who were more nationalistic in their outlook and who focused on promoting patriotism and nationalism. They often sought to eliminate "foreign" or "bourgeois" elements within the country.
4. The "Maoist Factions": This faction was made up of Red Guards who were more supportive of Mao Zedong and his policies. They often sought to promote the cult of personality surrounding Mao and to eliminate those who opposed him.

The infighting and violence between the Red Guard factions had a destabilizing effect on the country, as it contributed to a sense of chaos and lawlessness. It is worth noting that these factions were not always clearly defined, and there was often overlap and fluidity between them. Many Red Guards may have identified with multiple factions or may have changed their allegiance over time.

Despite these internal threats, the Chinese government was ultimately successful in maintaining its grip on power during the Cultural Revolution. The government's use of repressive measures, including censorship, propaganda campaigns, and the use of force, helped to suppress dissent and maintain control over the country. The end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976 marked the beginning of a new era in Chinese history, as the country began to focus more on economic development and less on ideological purity.

Historical Analysis

Late Qing Dynasty and Attempts at Reform (1860 - 1912)

The Late Qing Dynasty (1860-1912) was a time of great change and turmoil in China. The Qing Dynasty, which had ruled China for over 250 years, was facing a number of internal and external challenges that threatened its stability and survival.

One of the main challenges facing the Qing Dynasty during this time was the growing influence of foreign powers. The Qing government was faced with a number of foreign threats, including the expansion of European colonial empires in Asia and the presence of Western powers in China's treaty ports. These foreign powers often imposed their own economic and political interests on China, and the Qing government struggled to maintain its sovereignty and independence.

In response to these threats, the Qing government implemented a number of measures to modernize and strengthen the country. One of the main reforms was the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, which was designed to give the Qing government more legitimacy and stability. Under this system, the Qing government was required to follow a set of rules and procedures, and it was granted a degree of independence from the Emperor.

Another reform implemented by the Qing government was the creation of a modern legal system. This included the establishment of a modern system of courts, the introduction of Western-style laws and legal principles, and the creation of a professional legal class. These reforms were aimed at improving the administration of justice and promoting the rule of law in China.

In addition to these political reforms, the Qing government also implemented a number of economic and social policies. These included the establishment of a modern education system, the introduction of Western-style medicine and public health measures, and the development of a modern transportation system. These reforms were aimed at improving the overall standard of living in China and promoting economic development.

Despite these reform efforts, the Qing government was not always successful in addressing the underlying issues facing the country. Many of the reforms were met with resistance and were not always implemented effectively. Additionally, the Qing government continued to face a number of internal and external challenges, including widespread poverty, inequality, and corruption. These issues ultimately contributed to the collapse of the Qing Dynasty in 1912 and the establishment of the Republic of China.

Xinhai Revolution (1911 - 1912)

The Xinhai Revolution, also known as the 1911 Revolution, was a political and military upheaval that led to the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China. The revolution was the result of a number of factors that had been building up over time, including economic, social, and political issues.

One of the main factors contributing to the buildup to the Xinhai Revolution was the growing influence of foreign powers in China. During the late Qing Dynasty, China was faced with a number of foreign threats, including the expansion of European colonial empires in Asia and the presence of

Western powers in China's treaty ports. These foreign powers often imposed their own economic and political interests on China, and the Qing government struggled to maintain its sovereignty and independence.

Another factor contributing to the buildup to the Xinhai Revolution was the growing discontent of the Chinese people. Many Chinese were frustrated with the government's inability to address a number of social and economic issues, including widespread poverty, inequality, and corruption. There were also calls for political reform, as many people believed that the Qing government was out of touch with the needs and aspirations of the people.

In addition to these factors, the Qing government was also facing a number of internal challenges, including factional infighting and power struggles within the government and the Communist Party. These issues contributed to a sense of instability and insecurity within the country, and many people began to lose faith in the Qing government's ability to lead the country.

Overall, the buildup to the Xinhai Revolution was characterized by a number of economic, social, and political issues that had been brewing for some time. These issues ultimately led to the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China in 1912.

Republic of China and Warlord Era (1912 - 1920)

The warlord era was a period in Chinese history that lasted from the end of the Qing Dynasty in 1912 until the mid-1920s. It was characterized by a lack of central authority and a proliferation of armed factions, and it was marked by widespread conflict and instability.

During the warlord era, China was divided into a number of regional military zones, each controlled by a powerful warlord who held significant power and influence. These warlords often engaged in armed conflict with each other, and the country was wracked by a series of civil wars and uprisings. The warlord era was also marked by a lack of effective government and a proliferation of corruption, as the warlords used their power and influence to enrich themselves and their supporters.

The warlord era was a difficult time for the people of China, as they were caught in the middle of the conflicts between the different warlords and often suffered from the violence and instability that accompanied these conflicts. Many people fled to the cities in search of safety and security, and the country experienced a significant population shift from rural to urban areas.

The warlord era came to an end in the mid-1920s, when the Nationalist Party, led by Chiang Kai-shek, emerged as the dominant military and political force in China. The Nationalist Party

defeated the various warlord factions and established a centralized government, bringing an end to the warlord era and paving the way for a period of political stability and economic development in China.

1st Chinese Civil War

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The warlord era came to an end in the mid-1920s, when the Nationalist Party, led by Chiang Kai-shek, emerged as the dominant military and political force in China. The Nationalist Party defeated the various warlord factions and established a centralized government, bringing an end to the warlord era and paving the way for a period of political stability and economic development in China.

The 2nd Sino - Japanese War

The Second Sino-Japanese War was a conflict that took place in China and the surrounding regions between 1937 and 1945. It was fought between the Republic of China, led by the Nationalist Party, and the Empire of Japan, and it was a significant event in Chinese and Asian history.

The Second Sino-Japanese War was the result of a number of underlying political, economic, and social issues that had been building up for some time. One of the main factors contributing to the outbreak of the war was the expansionist policies of the Japanese government, which sought to extend its influence in Asia and the Pacific. Another factor was the ongoing civil war in China between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party, which provided an opportunity for Japan to intervene and further its own interests.

The Second Sino-Japanese War was characterized by a number of significant events, including the Marco Polo Bridge Incident (1937), which marked the beginning of the full-scale war, and the Nanjing Massacre (1937), in which Japanese troops killed and raped thousands of Chinese

civilians. The war also saw the rise of Chinese resistance movements, such as the Chinese Communist Party, which played a significant role in the fight against the Japanese.

The Second Sino-Japanese War came to an end in 1945, with the surrender of Japan and the end of World War II. The war had a significant impact on China, as it resulted in the deaths of millions of people and caused widespread destruction and devastation across China.

2nd Chinese Civil War

The Second Chinese Civil War was a conflict that took place in China between the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) from 1946 to 1950. It was the continuation of the First Chinese Civil War, which had been interrupted by the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945).

The Second Chinese Civil War was sparked by a number of underlying political, social, and economic issues that had been building up for some time. One of the main factors contributing to the outbreak of the civil war was the ongoing power struggle between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party, which had been vying for control of the country since the end of the First Chinese Civil War.

The Second Chinese Civil War was characterized by a number of significant events, including the Huaihai Campaign (1948-1949), in which the Communist Party was able to gain the upper hand over the Nationalist forces, and the Liaoshen Campaign (1948), which resulted in the capture of Manchuria by the Communist Party. The civil war also saw the rise of Mao Zedong as a leader within the Communist Party, and he played a key role in shaping the party's strategy and tactics during the conflict.

The Second Chinese Civil War came to an end in 1950, when the Nationalist government was forced to retreat to Taiwan and the Communist Party declared victory. The end of the civil war marked the beginning of the People's Republic of China and the establishment of a communist regime in the country.

The People's Republic of China

The establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949 marked the beginning of a new era in Chinese history. The PRC was founded by the Communist Party of China (CPC), which had emerged victorious in the Second Chinese Civil War and overthrew the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang).

Under the leadership of Mao Zedong, the CPC implemented a number of economic and social policies aimed at modernizing and improving the lives of the Chinese people. These policies included the collectivization of agriculture, the establishment of a planned economy, and the implementation of a number of social programs, such as education and healthcare.

During this time, China also faced a number of external challenges, including the Korean War (1950-1953) and the Cold War. The PRC was a key player in the Cold War, and it was involved in a number of international conflicts, including the Vietnam War (1959-1975). Despite these challenges, the PRC was able to achieve significant economic and social progress during this time, and the country underwent a period of rapid industrialization and modernization. However, by the mid-1960s, the PRC was facing a number of internal problems, including widespread corruption, economic inequality, and social unrest.

One of the main economic policies implemented by the PRC was the collectivization of agriculture, which involved the consolidation of small plots of land into large collective farms. This policy was aimed at increasing productivity and improving the efficiency of the agricultural sector. In addition to the collectivization of agriculture, the PRC also implemented a planned economy, which was designed to centralize economic decision-making and allocate resources in a more efficient manner. Under the planned economy, the government set production targets for different industries and allocated resources accordingly.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the PRC was able to achieve significant economic progress, and the country underwent a period of rapid industrialization and modernization. The PRC was able to take advantage of its large and cheap labor force, and it was able to establish itself as a major producer of a range of goods, including textiles, steel, and machinery. However, by the mid-1960s, the PRC was facing a number of economic problems, including widespread corruption, economic inequality, and a lack of innovation. These issues contributed to the launch of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, which had a significant impact on the country's economic development.

In 1966, Mao Zedong launched the Cultural Revolution, a campaign aimed at purging the country of "counter-revolutionary" elements and rejuvenating the revolutionary spirit. The Cultural Revolution was a tumultuous period in Chinese history, marked by violence and political upheaval, and it had a significant impact on the country's social, political, and economic development.

Timeline:

June 11th to September 22, 1898 - Hundred Days' Reform,

The hundred days' reform took place in the Qing Dynasty to reform the political, educational, economic, and military policies of the Qing Dynasty. These reforms came to an end after a coup organized by Empress Cixi ended the Hundred Days' Reform

Oct 10, 1911 - Feb 12, 1912 - Xinhai Revolution

After 267 years of repression, the oppressed Han people rose up and overthrew China's last imperial dynasty; furthermore, the Xinhai Revolution led to the establishment of the Republic of China. On October 10th, the Wuchang uprising sparked the revolution against the Qing, which led to revolts from the southern warlords.

1 January 1912 - Inauguration of Sun Yat-Sen

A meeting of representatives from provinces in Nanjing elected Sun Sat-Yen as the Provisional President. After taking the oath of office, Sun Sat-Yen promises to dethrone the Manchus, re-establish peace, promote trade and aid the Chinese people to realize their aspirations.

February 12, 1912 - Establishment of Republic of China

After the defeat of the Qing dynasty, the Republic of China was established. Empress Dowager Longyu, signed an edict under which Puyi would retain his imperial title but all power would pass to the Provisional Government of the Republic of China.

March 10th, 1912 - Resignation of Sun Yat-Sen

Sun Yat-Sen resigned his position of President of the Provisional Government to Yuan Shikai. Sun Yat-Sen's government was weak, and he struck a deal with Yuan Shikai to allow for Yuan Shikai to hold all power in the Provisional Government of China

July 12, 1913 - The Second Revolution

After accusing Yuan Shikai of abusing his power, supporters of Sun Yat-Sen and the Kuomintang along with several southern provinces rebelled against the ruling Beiyang Government led by Yuan Shikai. The revolution resulted in the continued consolidation of Yuan's powers as President.

January 8th, 1915 - Japan's twenty-one Demands

After winning the first Sino-Japanese war, Japan saw the establishment of the Republic of China as an opportunity to imperialize. The Empire of Japan sent twenty-one secret demands to extend Japanese control of China. In response, China immediately boycotted all Japanese goods and eventually reached a settlement on May 25th after Japan dropped several demands.

December 12th, 1915 - Yuan Shikai Establishes the Empire of China

To secure his own power, Yuan Shikai instructed Yang Du to gather support for a return to monarchy. He was petitioned by the National Assembly and declared the Empire of China and himself as the "Great Emperor".

December 25th, 1915 - National Protection War

In response to Yuan Shikai's proclamations, several military leaders launched military expeditions against Yuan; Several southern provinces declared independence. With pressure from the entire nation, Yuan was forced to abdicate and died a few months later.

May 4th, 1919 - May Fourth Movement

Students gathered in front of Tiananmen and protested China's response to the Treaty of Versailles' decision to allow Japan to retain territories in Shandong. These protests escalated to nationwide protests and an upsurge in nationalism.

June 1st, 1921 - Founding of the Chinese Communist Party

Marxism quickly spread across China after the May Fourth Movement. Peking University professors Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao along with Soviet agents drafted a manifesto and the CCP was established with witness from the Communist International.

January 1923 - First Chinese United Front

The CCP and Kuomintang formed the National Revolutionary Army as an alliance to end warlordism. Though the CCP used this opportunity to spread communism, the Kuomintang tried to increase their control of the communists.

July 9th, 1926 - Northern Expedition

The National Revolutionary Army launched a campaign against the Beiyang Government and regional warlords to reunify China after its fragmentation after the Xinhai Revolution. This expedition halted after the Shanghai Massacre and resumed in 1928.

April 12th, 1927 - Shanghai Massacre and Breakdown Of The 1st Chinese United Front

Chiang Kai-Shek and conservative factions in the Kuomintang staged a violent suppression of CCP organizations in Shanghai. Many communists were jailed, executed or went missing.

August 1st, 1927 - Nanchang Uprising

In the aftermath of the massacre of Communists by the Kuomintang, members and supporters of the Chinese Communist Party in the military rose up against the Kuomintang to form the first forms of armed opposition to the Kuomintang government

September 18th, 1931 - Mukden Incident or The 9.18 Incident

The Mukden Incident was a false flag operation staged by the Japanese with the aim for an invasion of Manchuria. Japanese troops detonated explosives near the South Manchuria Railway and blamed the attacks on Chinese guerilla fighters.

February 18th 1932 - The Independent State of Manchukuo is established

Afte's (the commander of the Dongbei army) decision to retreat from Manchuria without much resistance, the Japanese occupied Manchuria and installed a puppet regime headed by the recently dethroned Puyi.

October 16th 1934 - The Long March Begins

After a failed defense of the Jiangxi-Soviet Republic by the First Front Army, the Workers and Peasants Red Army began their 9,375 km journey to central China to fight the Japanese and evade the Nationalists' pursuit.

December 12th, 1936 - The Xi'an Incident

Due to the appeasement policy put in place by Chiang Kai-Shek toward the Japanese, many generals have grown tired of the inaction toward Japanese aggressors. Chiang was detained by Zhang Xueliang and Yang Huchen in order for the creation of a united front against the Japanese.

March 7th, 1937 - Marco Polo Bridge Incident

Shortly after the formation of the Second Chinese United Front and the reorganization of the Red Army into the Eighth Route Army, Japan launched an invasion of China. Japanese troops crossed into Chinese territory at the Marco Polo Bridge, which caused a firefight between the two belligerents. This incident caused the sparks that ignited the Second Sino-Japanese War.

September 25th, 1937 - Battle of Pingxingguan

One of the first engagements between the Communist Eighth Route Army and the Imperial Japanese Army. This battle marked the first victories against the Japanese by the Eighth Route Army. After a day of battle, the Chinese forces emerged victorious with approximately 400 casualties, and 500 casualties inflicted upon Japanese forces.

August 13 – November 26, 1937 - Battle of Shanghai

Following the shooting of a Japanese Officer trying to enter the Hongqiao military by soldiers of the National Revolutionary Army, the Japanese demanded that all Chinese troops be withdrawn from Shanghai. The Kuomintang refused to meet this demand and both parties began to deploy reinforcements to the Shanghai region. On 13 August 1937, Kuomintang soldiers attacked Japanese Marine positions in Shanghai, beginning the battle that would be known as the Stalingrad on the Yangtze.

December 10th, 1937 - Battle of Nanjing:

After the fall of Shanghai, Kuomintang troops retreated to the outskirts of Nanjing where they prepared for the Japanese attack. Even though Chinese soldiers defended Nanjing to the death, the Japanese Army had eventually captured the city of Nanjing. Even after Chiang ordered Tang Shengzhi to abandon the defense, the defenders continued to valiantly defend the city.

December 23rd, 1937 - Rape of Nanking

After the fall of Nanjing, soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army began a crime spree, committing many heinous crimes such as Rape, Looting, Arson, and mass killings. Total casualties from the six weeks of killing were totaled to be around 300,000.

September 1st, 1939 - Establishment of Mengjiang

Mengjiang, another puppet state of the Japanese Empire, was created in inner Mongolia, combining the scattered Japanese Warlord States. Mengjiang was headed by Prince Demchugdongrub. The unification of smaller collaboration states marked the centralization of Japanese rule over China.

August 20th, 1940 - Hundred Regiments Offensive

After the continuous build up of the Eighth Route Army's strength, Peng Duhuai launched a major communist offensive against Japanese forces. This offensive signified the first major offensive launched by Communist Forces.

September 9th, 1945 - Surrender of Japan in World War II

After the dropping of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered on August 15th 1945. On September 9th, Japanese forces in China surrendered to the Nationalist Forces in Nanjing, signifying the end of the Sino - Japanese war.

July 20th, 1946 - Chinese Civil War

After the defeat of Japan, a renewed conflict between Communist and Nationalist forces broke out in Dongbei (formerly Manchuria). As tensions increased between Communist and Nationalist forces, war eventually broke out between the two parties.

October 1st, 1949 - Establishment of the People's Republic of China

Following the fall of Nanjing and the Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan, the People's Republic of China was founded on October 1st, 1949 in Tiananmen Square.

January 1952 - The Five-Anti Campaign

The Five - Anti campaign was a campaign against the capitalists and the bourgeoisie through the persecution of the following fives: bribery, theft of state property, tax evasion, cheating on government contracts, and stealing state economic intelligence. This campaign was used as justification for the mass arrests of intellectuals and dissidents.

1953 - First Five Year Plan

The First Five-Year Plan in China was a comprehensive economic program aimed at transforming China from an agrarian economy to an industrial one. It was launched in 1953 and focused on heavy industries such as iron, steel, and coal production, as well as infrastructure development. The plan was largely successful and laid the foundation for China's subsequent economic growth. Despite some setbacks, it helped establish the country's position as a major player in the global economy.

February 27th, 1957 - Hundred Flowers Campaign

The Hundred Flowers Campaign was a brief period in 1956-57 during China's Communist rule where the government encouraged citizens to express their opinions openly. The campaign quickly turned into a period of criticism and dissent; the Communist Party reversed its position and harshly suppressed any dissent, resulting in widespread purges and imprisonment. The Hundred Flowers Campaign highlights the Chinese Communist Party's willingness to tolerate dissent, only to suppress it swiftly when it challenges its authority.

July, 1957 - Anti-Rightist Campaign

The Anti-Rightist Campaign was a political movement in China in the late 1950s that aimed to eliminate political dissent and criticism of the Communist Party. Citizens who were deemed "rightists" were subjected to public criticism, job loss, and imprisonment. The campaign resulted in widespread purges, repression and created a culture of fear and conformity in Chinese society. The Anti-Rightist Campaign had long-lasting impacts on Chinese politics and society, contributing to a general suppression of political dissent.

1958 - Great Leap Forward

The Great Leap Forward was a program launched by the Chinese government in 1958, aimed at rapidly transforming China from an agrarian economy to an industrial one. The program resulted in widespread famine and death as agricultural production was disrupted and food became scarce. The Great Leap Forward is widely regarded as one of the worst man-made disasters in history, with estimates of the death toll ranging from 20 million to 45 million. It was a major turning point in Chinese history, leading to the eventual downfall of Mao Zedong and a shift towards more practical economic policies.

1959 - Great Chinese Famine

The Great Chinese Famine was a period of extreme food scarcity and mass starvation that occurred in China from 1958-1961. It was primarily caused by the failure of the Great Leap Forward, a government program aimed at rapidly transforming China's economy. The famine resulted in an estimated 20-45 million deaths, making it one of the deadliest man-made disasters in history. The famine had a profound impact on Chinese society, contributing to widespread political unrest and a shift away from the radical policies of the Great Leap Forward.

October 20th, 1962 - Sino-Indian War

The Sino-Indian War was a border conflict between China and India in 1962 that resulted in a decisive victory for China. The war was the result of a long-standing dispute over the Himalayan border region, and escalated into military conflict in 1962. The brief but intense war had lasting impacts on the relationship between the two countries and the geopolitical balance of power in Asia.

25 May – 2 June 1966 - Formation of the First Red Guards

The First Red Guards were groups of student-led activists formed in China in 1966 during the Cultural Revolution. They were encouraged by Mao Zedong to criticize the country's traditional culture, institutions, and authority figures. The Red Guards played a major role in the political and social upheaval of the Cultural Revolution, and their actions resulted in widespread violence, repression, and cultural destruction.

August 19, 1966 - Cultural Revolution

The Cultural Revolution was a political and social movement launched by Mao Zedong in 1966 aimed at purifying Chinese society and revitalizing the Communist revolution. The movement led to widespread violence, repression, and cultural destruction, as well as a significant power struggle within the Communist Party.

Current Situation

Economic Situation

The economic situation in China was characterized by both challenges and progress. The country had been embroiled in the Cultural Revolution, a political campaign launched by Chinese Communist Party leader Mao Zedong in 1966 to reassert his authority and rid the party of perceived counter-revolutionary elements. The Cultural Revolution had caused widespread destruction, including the destruction of cultural and historical sites, and had disrupted the country's economy and society.

Despite these challenges, the PRC was making progress in some areas. The country had made significant progress in its agricultural and industrial sectors, and was beginning to focus on economic development and modernization. The PRC had also implemented a number of economic reforms, including the decentralization of economic decision-making and the introduction of market-based mechanisms to increase efficiency.

However, the PRC was still a largely poor and underdeveloped country, and the economy was heavily reliant on agriculture. Industrialization was in its early stages, and the country was facing significant challenges in terms of infrastructure and resource development. The PRC was also facing economic isolation due to its communist government and the political turmoil caused by the Cultural Revolution, which made it difficult for the country to access international markets and investment.

Overall, the economic situation in China in 1969 was marked by progress and challenges, as the country was beginning to focus on economic development and modernization but was also facing significant internal and external challenges.

Political Situation

The political situation in China was highly volatile and unstable due to the ongoing Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution was a political campaign launched by Chinese Communist Party leader Mao Zedong in 1966 to reassert his authority and rid the party of perceived counter-revolutionary elements. The campaign had caused widespread destruction, including the destruction of cultural and historical sites, and had disrupted the country's economy and society.

The Cultural Revolution had also led to a power struggle within the Communist Party of China (CPC), with various factions vying for control. This had resulted in a lack of effective leadership and decision-making, and had contributed to the overall instability in the country. In addition to the internal political turmoil, the PRC was also facing external challenges. The country was largely ostracized by the international community due to its communist government and the political turmoil caused by the Cultural Revolution. The PRC was also engaged in border disputes with several neighboring countries, including India and the Soviet Union.

Despite these challenges, the CCP remained in power and continued to exert tight control over the country. The government implemented strict censorship and propaganda measures to maintain control over the population and suppress dissent. Overall, the political situation in China in 1969 was marked by uncertainty, instability, and repression.

Foreign Relations

The People's Republic of China (PRC) had a complex and often strained foreign policy. The country was largely isolated from the international community due to its communist government and the political turmoil caused by the ongoing Cultural Revolution. Many countries were hesitant to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC, and the country was largely isolated in the international arena.

Currently, the PRC was also facing international isolation, as it was largely ostracized by the international community due to its communist government and the political turmoil caused by the Cultural Revolution. The PRC was also engaged in border disputes with several neighboring countries, including India and the Soviet Union. However, the PRC was beginning to open up to the outside world and establish diplomatic relations with other countries. In 1969, the PRC established diplomatic relations with the United States, ending more than two decades of hostility between the two countries. This was a major milestone in the PRC's foreign policy and marked the beginning of a new era of relations between the two countries.

The PRC was also involved in border disputes with several neighboring countries, including India and the Soviet Union. These disputes had the potential to escalate into larger conflicts, and the PRC was taking steps to try to resolve them peacefully.

Overall, the foreign relations of the PRC in 1969 were marked by a desire to establish diplomatic relations with other countries and to promote international cooperation, while also dealing with a number of challenges and tensions in the region.

Initiating Crisis

It is now three years since the Cultural Revolution was launched by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and the situation in China is highly volatile and unstable. The campaign has caused widespread destruction, including the destruction of cultural and historical sites, and has disrupted the country's economy and society. The radical groups known as the Red Guards continue to attack and harass party officials, intellectuals, and others perceived as "enemies of the revolution," and the violence and repression show no signs of abating. These Red Guards, using seized military equipment, wreak havoc on the "four olds" proposed by Mao Zedong,

The international community is alarmed by the political turmoil in China and is calling on the CCP to restore order and respect human rights. However, the CCP remains in power and continues to exert tight control over the country, implementing strict censorship and propaganda measures to maintain control over the population and suppress dissent.

In addition to the internal political turmoil, the PRC is also facing external challenges. The country is largely ostracized by the international community due to its communist government and the political turmoil caused by the Cultural Revolution. The PRC is also engaged in border disputes with several neighboring countries, including India and the Soviet Union, which have the potential to escalate into larger conflicts. Following the Sino - Soviet split, China's position in the international committee has

Potential Solutions

Restoration of Stability and Order Through Force

The Cultural Revolution was a time of significant social and political upheaval in China, and efforts to restore stability and order could have been important in addressing the crisis. This could involve measures such as negotiating with leaders of the cultural revolution to find a peaceful resolution, or working to rebuild and strengthen the legal and political systems to provide greater stability and predictability.

Promoting Dialogue and Reconciliation

The Cultural Revolution was marked by deep divisions within Chinese society, and efforts to promote dialogue and reconciliation among different groups could have been important in addressing these divides. This could have involved initiatives to encourage open and honest communication and dialogue, and efforts to build trust and understanding between different groups.

Portfolio Overview

Li Xiannian

Li serves as the Minister of Finance, and the Vice Premier of China. Li Xiannian is also the commander and political commissar of the Hubei's military garrison. Li is responsible for planning the direction of the economy and has control over the 20,000 soldiers. Li Xiannian has continued to block the privatization of state-owned enterprises and promoted more central authority. He has attempted to build an economy based on the Soviet model of heavy industry.

Dong Biwu

Dong Biwu is the president of the People's Supreme Court, he is responsible for the enforcement and the regulation of laws. Dong has a personal security force of 5,000 armed police personnel. Dong has control over the Laws of the People's Republic of China, and is able to create new laws with approval from Mao. Dong also fulfills the role of Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and is able to make political decisions with approval from Mao

Deng Xiaoping

As the former political commissar of the 2nd Field Army, Deng Xiaoping is able to exert great influence over the scattered remnants of the 2nd Field Army. Deng,

although not influential within the Politburo, is able to influence the politics of local governments. He is able to call in favors from generals still loyal to him in order to achieve his reformist ideals

Lin Biao

As the Minister of Defence, Lin Biao is able to pass military directives from up to 400,000 soldiers without the approval of Mao. As Mao's propaganda creator, Lin Biao is able to write directives disclosing the actions of the politburo and mend public image toward or against certain factions within the Communist Party. Lin's position as the propagandist also allows him some control over Red Guard remnants.

Zhu De

Zhu De, as a prominent general of the People's Liberation Army, has influence over much of the PLA's soldiers, able to influence the internal workings of the People's Liberation Army. As he is a prominent leader of the People's Liberation Army, Zhu has personal control over 300,000 troops. Zhu's position allows him to exert pressure upon the military to complete his agenda.

Wu Faxian

Wu Faxian, the commander of the People's Liberation Air Force, has command over the entire air force. With the approval from Mao, Wu is able to utilize the entire air force. Wu is responsible for the innovations and technology that is related to the Air Force, and should modernize China's growing air capabilities.

Liu Bocheng

Liu, a decorated general from the Second Sino-Japanese war, serves as a marshal in the People's Liberation Army. Liu, as the president and commissar of the Military Academy of the PLA, is able to influence the overall situation within the young officers of the PLA. Liu, as a field marshal has 30,000 troops that are available to him at any time, while he can conduct operations of over 300,000 troops with approval from Mao

Chen Xilian

Chen Xilian, an avid Maoist and general in the People's Liberation Army, is the commander of the Shenyang Military Region. Chen, as the commander of the Shenyang region amidst rising tensions with the Soviet Union, has total control over the 500,000 soldiers in Shenyang. The unique position Chen holds allows him to conduct military operations without the express approval of Mao.

Li Zuopeng

Li Zuopeng, a general within the PLA, and a member of the politburo, has command over 6 divisions. Li, as one of the founding members of the Red Army, has a unique relationship with Mao, allowing him to freely expand the size of his 6

divisions. Being a founding general, his subordinates are comparatively more skilled and have more combat experience.

Ye Jianying

Ye, a recently purged official by Mao, remains one of Mao's favorites. Ye, although failing to implement government mandated land reforms, still kept his military positions. Ye, a marshal in the People's Liberation Army has command over 400,000 military personnel; however, due to his purging, all military actions by him are to be approved by Mao or Lin Biao.

Mao Zedong

Mao Zedong is the Chairman of the People's Republic giving him almost unrestricted power within the politburo and the Country. As the chairman of the Central Military Commission, he has unlimited power over the military of the People's Republic of China. All major military movements and directives must have approval from Mao. Mao can also call a veto with the support of two or more PSC members.

Kang Sheng

Kang Sheng, a supporter of Mao's policies, is responsible for the enforcement of Communist Party policies, has control over 4,000 intelligence personnel, and is responsible for the crushing of dissidence. Kang, an enforcer of Mao's ideals, uses a plethora of methods to suppress opposition within the party. Kang also has control over the Chinese Ministry for State Security to control opposition.

Chen Boda

Chen Boda, the vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the overseer of the People's Daily and Xinhua news agencies. This unique position allows him power over the public through these News Agencies. Chen can indirectly control the direction of the Cultural Revolution through his "interpretations" of Mao Zedong thought.

Zhang Chunqiao

Zhang, a Ultra-Maoist, is the Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shanghai, has command over the runnings of the city of Shanghai. Zhang, has control over the paramilitary forces that reside in the city of Shanghai, and is able to decide the political and economic paths of Shanghai. As the mayor, Mao Zedong is his only superior, and the only one who can order Zhang.

Yao Wen yuan

Yao Wen yuan, another Ultra-Leftist, is in charge of the creation of propaganda in China. Yao, a literary critic, and propaganda creator is able to influence the Public's opinion of certain members of Government. His previous literary criticisms lead to the justifications of purging Peng Dehuai, and the banning of the book Wu Han.

Ji Dengkui

Ji Dengkui, a prominent political figure within the People's Liberation Army, was the Political Commissar of the Beijing Military Region. His position allows for him great influence over the Beijing Military Region, and control over the political ideologies of military personnel. Ji is also a member of the Central Military Commission, allowing him to veto military decisions made by Generals.

Jiang Qing

Jiang Qing was a Chinese Communist revolutionary and politician who was the wife of Mao Zedong, the founding father of the People's Republic of China. She was a prominent member of the Communist Party of China and held several prominent positions within the party, including as a member of the Politburo Standing Committee. She has direct influence over the "Ultra-Leftist" elements of the Red Guards.

Zhou Enlai

As the vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, Zhou is able to exert his influence over many government functions. Zhou, a moderate within the Politburo, also fills the position of Founder of the Ministry of State Security. He is the coordinator of all intelligence work and internal security efforts, mainly military police, and public security. He has 15,000 agents available to him for active duty.

Xie Fuzhi

Xie, the minister of Public Security, is responsible for the internal security of the People's Republic of China. Xie, has full control over the Ministry of State Security, which allows him to surveil individuals, and investigate the actions of certain Politburo members. Xie has 8,000 undocumented special forces members accessible only to him.

Li Xuefeng

Li Xuefeng is the governor and secretary of Hebei province. Li is responsible for the implementation of governmental policies. His powers as the governor of Hebei gives him command over 30,000 cadres that are used to implement governmental policies. Li has loose control over the military forces that reside in the Hebei region and their political commissars.

Discussion Questions

1. What were the motivations behind the initiation of the Cultural Revolution?
2. How did the government respond to political dissent and criticism during the Cultural Revolution?
3. How did the Cultural Revolution impact the education and cultural sectors in China?

4. What role did the Red Guards play in the events of the Cultural Revolution?
5. How did the Cultural Revolution impact the relationship between China and other countries?
6. What was the impact of the Cultural Revolution on the economy of China?
7. How did the Cultural Revolution affect the lives of ordinary citizens?
8. How did the Cultural Revolution change the social structure of Chinese society?
9. What was the role of propaganda in the events of the Cultural Revolution?
10. What impact did the Cultural Revolution have on the political stability of China?

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