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#1: Mao Zedong believed that the peasants, who made up the majority of the Chinese population, were an oppressed group with the potential to lead a revolution against the ruling government and wealthy landlords. Mao saw the peasants as having a unique understanding of rural China and its issues, which gave them a revolutionary consciousness different from that of the urban working class. He believed that by mobilizing the peasants, the Communist Party could build a mass-based movement that would be able to challenge the existing power structures in China. Mao's characterization of the peasants as revolutionary was a key component of his strategy for building a communist state in China. Mao Zedong's belief that the peasants had the potential to lead a revolution against the ruling government and wealthy landlords was grounded in his understanding of China's social and economic landscape. At the time of Mao's rise to power, China was primarily an agrarian society, with a vast majority of its population living in rural areas and working as farmers. These peasants were subjected to various forms of oppression, including landlessness, indebtedness, and exploitation by landlords and government officials. Mao believed that this oppression was the root cause of China's social and economic problems and that the peasants were the key to bringing about revolutionary change.

#2: One of the primary audiences of the report is the Communist Party, as Mao provides an analysis of the peasant movement and offers recommendations for the Party's future strategies.

Mao argues that the Party must prioritize the peasant movement and develop a clear understanding of the peasants' demands and grievances. He also emphasizes the importance of building a strong presence in rural areas and organizing the peasants to achieve revolutionary goals. Another audience of the report is the broader Chinese society, particularly those who are sympathetic to the peasant movement. Mao uses the report to rally support for the Communist Party and the peasant movement, framing it as a struggle against the oppressive forces of the government and landlords. He appeals to the common people's sense of justice and solidarity, encouraging them to join the struggle for social and economic equality. However, Mao also addresses the peasants directly in the report, seeking to build their trust and confidence in the Communist Party. He speaks directly to their experiences of exploitation and oppression, highlighting the injustices they face and offering a vision of a better future under communism. Mao aims to inspire the peasants to join the Communist Party and take an active role in the struggle for revolution.