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World civilization  
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Report on an investigation of the peasant movement in Human (mao Zedong 1927)

1. Why does Mao want to characterize the peasants as revolutionary? How does this compare with Marx's theory in the communist manifesto (chapter 19)? How does it compare with stalin's five-year plan (chapter 24)
  - Mao Zedong was the first chairman of the communist party of china from the founding of the people republic of china in 1949 to his death. Mao became one of the first members of the communist party of china in 1921 while working at beijing university. Sun Yat-sen, the cofounder of the larger and militarized kuomintang (chinese Nationalist party), began to cooperate with the communist party of china in 1923, but after sun yat-sen's death in 1925, the military leader of the Kuomintang and successor to sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, broke cooperation with the communists. At a time when the strategy of the Chinese communist party was based on urban workers, Mao advocated a revolution based on the peasantry, emphasizing that violent and ritualistic struggle was the most effective method of striking against class enemies.
  
2. What audience (s) does Mao seem to be addressing here? Is talking to the peasants?
  - The main targets of attack by peasants are the local tyrants, the evil gentry and the lawless landlords, but in passing they also hit out against patriarchal ideas and institutions, against the corrupt officials in the cities and against the bad practices and customs in the rural area. Throughout the Chinese communist party is a variety of Marxism, a socialist revolution in the agriculture, preindustrial society of the Republic of china and later the People's Republic of china.