
Some see it as:
1.结束-chaos cycle fulfilled. Chaos from 1911-1949 -
   ended. New era again centralized state.

2. But new ideology - Confucianism had lasted over 2,000 years, through Mongol invasion, Manchu invasion, etc. But now dead. New new ideology - Communism.
   New era and rules don't apply.

3. Others say wait. We begin in 1949. The Mao Dynasty.
   Mao is just another Emperor. Chairman of CCP.
   The new ideology - Communism.
   But when you look at Mao's rule, you see much continuity.

As well as many things that are different:

- Some see it as Confucian Communism.
  - Communist ideas simplified - made more Chinese.
  - mixture of Imperial China and Stalinist Russia.

Similarities:
- All one rule.
  - Authoritarian

- Powerful central leader - Mao as Emperor.
- Loyalty to central leader is a demand. New also loyalty to the party.
- Concern with spreading ideology and crushing any challenges to it.
- Hierarchical state - Bureau.

No - Bureaucrat decision making.
- Decisions from the top.
- Fractional politics - Gahara politics.

Differences:
- Revolutionary ideology - goal is not harmony and balance.
- Goal is transformation - imbalance - upheaval.
Ideology - Let's first talk about Communism itself -

- Communism came in three waves

  1. Marx - Engels - mid 19th Century
  2. Lenin - Early 20th Century
  3. Mao - mid 20th Century

  We need to understand briefly, origins - the first two waves -
  to understand how Mao reshaped Communism for China -
  - Again, this was a transplanted Western ideology -
  - And when its Western roots dig in to the Eastern soil,
  what grows is a hybrid -

  Marx + Engels - Karl Marx - Frederick Engels - Economics -
  - The way the world works -
  - Those who own everything, control everything, make all the money -
  - Those who do all the work, earn nothing, control nothing, make a miniscule income -
  - Those who are in between -
- So you have a class division in society:
  wealth and power vs poor and powerless
  workers have rights

Marx and Engels hypothesised that one day the working class
would result in a phase of a nation's life when
it is an advanced industrial nation
- heavy industry

- owners of industries vs poor workers in factories
  - the relationship out of exploitation

One day the workers, proletarians, would realize they were
being exploited - rise up in revolt
- revolution would result in overthrow of ownership class
  - the government that supports it

- New a working state: All workers would own everything jointly
  - from factories, nations on behalf of themselves, shared

- Exploitation - Communism

From Vladimir Il'ich Ulyanov: Lenin, intellectual leader.

Thus:
- Marx and Engels believed the revolution would occur naturally
  at a given point in society's evolution of capitalism
  Lenin said: you don't have to wait for the revolution to occur
  naturally - you can create it - it is not just a
  matter of a single revolution.

- A language for that: the revolution to Communism
- So, Lenin did just that in 1917 - created a Communist state
  in Russia. The Soviet Union was born.

Mao Zedong: Born 1912: Well off family. Educated
in Chinese classics. Took part in 1911 Revolution as
a student. Part of May 4th Movement
- One of the founders, their leader of Chinese Communist Party
- His ideas: many works. But small pithy saying: a little
  red book. Sayings of Chairman Mao. Chairman of CCP.
Mao's Contribution to the Theory

1. Did believe in the Langurucu notion
   The Revolution doesn't have to come, naturally - a small
   leadership can create it. Mao did just that.

2. Original Marxist theory was also based on Industry
   The Revolutionary class would be "Solid Workers"

   - Not in Mao's Thought
   - Here the revolutionary class would be Peasants
     as he is an agricultural nation.
   - The class that needed to be destroyed
     Imperial Rulers
     - The KMT
     - The landed aristocracy
     - Capitalists in general. - Westerners
     
   - And this was a socialist orthodoxy
   - Brutal, Slaughter as well.
   - It was Communist + Nationalist

3. Mao also saw movement as progress toward Communism,
   at least in theory, as not a elite function
   - The Mass Line. You must incorporate the masses
   into the revolutionary process
   
   - So as we well see - the history of Mao's China
   are a series of Campaigns - movements to
   mobilize the people toward the goals of
   the Chinese state - economically, politically, socially
   - Politically; - now ideologically
   
   - So it was dictatorial leadership - that would
   mobilize the people toward societal ends.
   The result was often chaos and unbelievable carnage
   - China has not yet talked - see "Cultural Revolution."

5. The old Confucian idea of Harmony replaced with
   the idea of Revolutionary struggle.
   - Continuous Revolution - Campaigns
Confusion thought stressed the power hierarchy as the key to
stability.
Mao wanted to smash hierarchy
- instead of hierarchy, you want struggle
- So he demanded the old hierarchy - pitted people against each other:
  - peasantry vs landlords
  - students vs teachers
  - poor vs wealthy
  - Communists vs other views
- saw all hierarchical relationships as inherently exploitative.
  - Force the old order - through violence when necessary
  - Millions killed

Yet, CCP itself is a very hierarchical organization
- Mao & senior leaders lived like Emperors
- CCP officials down the line - presid or sithe
- Massive bureaucratic state was hierarchical in day to day operations between CCP and "non CCP" good & non good

Critical Failure and Reunite Structure
- How do you give a nation in build Communism
  - You're trying to completely remake society
  - Create an egalitarian society through dialectical methods
  - A dictatorship where everyone was equal

- Revolutionary
  - But a revolution from above
  - How do you study it?

Examining:
1. Governmental Structure
2. Party Structure
3. Leadership and Decision Making - Foundational Methods -
   Major Points - Two
4. Govt & People
   - Dual structure for running the nation - roles for everyone. Your Party role is the one that counts. It's easy, you can't fail.
Both the CCP and actual government have two sets of important structures.

- All in a hierarchy, still like the imperial state (SEE 19)

1 Territorial Entities:
   (A) The Center - Nationwide Bureaucracy
   (B) The Provinces - Usually next largest administrative entity
   (C) The Counties
   (D) The Cities
   → (E) Village/unit - Political organization based on social link

- Each territorial entity has a basic administrative structure:
  Congress → Small Committee → Smaller Committee

Meetings infrequently, meets more frequently, actual day-by-day control
The lowest level: Work Unit

- Work Unit - is the lowest organization at your place of work, factory, research institute, ministry, university.
- Even unemployed households, residents committee, or even residents committee.
- The lowest level of political organization:
  - Family, housing, schooling, health care, recreation, support for food, clothing, burial funds, approval of marriage, pensions.
- You can't really leave it - You can't exist without one, and you can't allow it to change.
- Job, livelihood all depend on it.
- Ultimate level of control.

And that's crucial!

 Mao's China: This was a society from top to bottom bent on controlling the life of the people through those bureaucratic structures, we'll see how that translated into policy in a bit. Bureaucracies - Hierarchies.

* Today, that structure - control - is loosening, under Deng's reforms -
  * But still the basic structure: Economic reforms, political, etc. That is not changing.