

Section Note Taking Transparency 191
The Cold War Section 3

Impact of Communism and the Cold War in East Asia

Chinese Communist Revolution	China in the Cold War	Korea in the Cold War
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mao Zedong’s Communists defeated Jiang Jieshi’s Nationalists. • Communists ended oppression by landlords and distributed land to peasants. • One-party totalitarian state developed. • The government discouraged the practice of traditional religions, including Buddhism and Confucianism. • Counterrevolutionaries were beaten, sent to labor camps, or killed. • During Great Leap Forward, communes were formed to increase farm and industrial output. • The Great Leap Forward failed— “backyard” industries turned out useless or low-quality goods; incentives were removed from individual farmers and bad weather led to famine. • Cultural Revolution disrupted society, closed schools and factories, and threatened civil war. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China allied with Soviet Union in 1950s. • Border clashes and disputes over ideologies resulted in the Soviets withdrawing aid and advisors by 1960. • Jiang Jieshi ruled Taiwan as a one-party dictatorship; mainland China considered Taiwan to be a breakaway province. • After World War II, United States supported Nationalist government as the true government of China and refused to recognize the People’s Republic of China. • In 1971, U.S. allowed People’s Republic of China to replace Taiwan in United Nations. • The United States set up formal diplomatic relations with China in 1979. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korean Peninsula split at 38th parallel after World War II. • Kim Il Sung ruled North Korea; Syngman Rhee controlled South Korea. • North Korean troops attacked South Korea in June 1950; UN forces helped South Korea. • UN forces stopped North Korean military at the Pusan Perimeter. • In November 1950, Mao sent Chinese troops to assist North Korea. • Both sides signed armistice in 1953, but it is not a peace treaty. • Troops remained on either side of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) near the 38th parallel. • South prospered under capitalism; North experienced a stagnated economy. • South Korea held democratic elections in 1987. • Because of shared history, language, and traditions, many people in both the North and South wanted a unified Korea.