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Revolutionary and ruler,

Marxist and nationalist, liberator and despot, Mao Zedong takes a place among the iconic leaders of the twentieth century. In this book, Maurice Meisner offers a balanced portrait of the man who defined modern China. From his role as leader of a communist revolution in a war-torn and largely rural country to the disasters of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution, the relationship between Mao's ideas and his political action is highly disputed. With unparalleled authority, Meisner shows how Mao's unique sinification of Marxism provides the key to looking at this extraordinary political career. The first part

of the book is devoted to Mao's revolutionary leadership before 1949, in particular the influence of the liberal and anarchist ideas of the May Fourth era, his discovery of Marxism, Leninism and his conviction that peasants held the potential for revolution. In the second part, Meisner analyses Mao's early successes as a nationalist unifier and modernizer, the failure of his socialism and his eventual transformation into a tyrant. Throughout this lively and concise historical account of Mao Zedong's life and thought, Rebecca E. Karl places the revolutionary leader's personal experiences, social visions and theory, military strategies, and

developmental and foreign policies in a dynamic narrative of the Chinese revolution. She situates Mao and the revolution in a global setting informed by imperialism, decolonization, and third worldism, and discusses worldwide trends in politics, the economy, military power, and territorial sovereignty. Karl begins with Mao's early life in a small village in Hunan province, documenting his relationships with his parents, passion for education, and political awakening during the fall of the Qing dynasty in late 1911. She traces his transition from liberal to Communist over the course of the next decade, his early critiques of the

subjugation of women, and the gathering force of the May 4th movement for reform and radical change. Describing Mao's rise to power, she delves into the dynamics of Communist organizing in an overwhelmingly agrarian society, and Mao's confrontations with Chiang Kaishek and other nationalist conservatives. She also considers his marriages and romantic liaisons and their relation to Mao as the revolutionary founder of Communism in China. After analyzing Mao's stormy tenure as chairman of the People's Republic of China, Karl concludes by examining his legacy in China from his death

in 1976 through the Beijing Olympics in 2008. Commonly known in the West as the "Little Red Book," Quotations from Mao Zedong contains a selection from Mao Zedong's political statements and speeches. From 1964 to 1976, Quotations was published in nearly 50 editions, in Chinese and in 37 other languages, becoming one of the most printed books in history. While most editions of Quotations from Mao Zedong were printed with a red vinyl cover, the CN Times edition is available in both standard trade paperback and standard ebook formats. The writings that underpinned the Chinese revolution, introduced by Slavoj Žižek

These early philosophical writings underpinned the Chinese revolutions, and Mao's clarion call to insurrection has lost none of its ability to stir the blood and stimulate the mind. Drawing on a dizzying array of references from contemporary culture and politics, Slavoj Žižek's introduction reaches unsettling conclusions about the place of Mao's thought in the revolutionary canon. Whether one views Mao Zedong as a hero or a demon, the "Great Helmsman" was undoubtedly a pivotal figure in the history of 20th-century China. The first part of this volume is an introductory essay that traces the history of 20th-century

China, from Mao's early career up to the Chinese Communist Party's victory in 1949, through three decades of revolution, to Mao's death in 1976. The second half offers a selection of Mao's writings - including such seminal pieces as "On the New Democracy" and selections from the "Little Red Book" - and writings about Mao and his legacy by both his contemporaries and modern scholars. Also included are headnotes, a chronology, Questions for Consideration, photographs, a selected bibliography, and index. Mao Zedong was not only a great strategist and politician, but also a poet, a philosopher, and calligrapher. As early as the

1940s Mao's poetry was earning critical and popular acclaim. This book makes all of Mao's extant poems available for the first time in English. China's Communist Party seized power in 1949 after a long guerrilla insurgency followed by full-scale war, but the revolution was just beginning. Andrew Walder narrates the rise and fall of the Maoist state from 1949 to 1976—an epoch of startling accomplishments and disastrous failures, steered by many forces but dominated above all by Mao Zedong. First published in 1963. This study traces the development of Mao's political thinking from his earliest writings to the

beginning of the Long March. In a thorough examination of the early years, the author delineates Mao's distinctive perspectives, political concerns, and leadership style—the enduring components of his political identity. The analysis goes to the roots of Mao's thinking—the crucible of action—in order to demonstrate the fundamental unity of theory and practice which constituted the leading principle of Mao's thought, an approach to politics that was a major innovation within both the Chinese and Marxist political traditions. Mao Zedong's political career spanned more than half a

century. The ideas he championed transformed one of the largest nations on earth and inspired revolutionary movements across the world. Even today Mao lives on in China, where he is regarded by many as a near-mythical figure, and in the West, where a burgeoning literature continues to debate his memory. In this book, leading scholars from different generations and around the world offer a critical evaluation of the life and legacy of China's most famous - some would say infamous - son. The book brings the scholarship on Mao up to date, and its alternative perspectives equip readers to assess for themselves the

nature of this mercurial figure and his significance in modern Chinese history. Mao Zedong is recognized alongside Chiang Kai-Shek and Sun Yat-Sen as one of the most influential figures of modern Chinese history. His political control of the nation waned during his later years, but he remained the Chairman of the Community Party of China since it was established in 1949 to the day he died (September 9, 1976). Acclaimed national researcher Hu Angang presents Mao and the Cultural Revolution, an immensely rich account of the massive political event of 1966 that brought seismic changes to the landscape of New China. ? A

culmination of Mao Zedong's political ambitions, the Cultural Revolution restored his power and prestige as paramount leader, albeit at great costs to the economic and social development to the country. The impact of the movement — more significantly, the politics that drove it — deeply influences political philosophy in China today. ? Hu Angang's Mao and the Cultural Revolution provides a unique perspective and objective assessment of the progression of the Cultural Revolution, focusing on the intra-party politics, the Politburo's international outlook, and the political thought of the Chinese leadership that shaped these

pivotal decades. Hu's research is a must-read for academic scholars demanding a native-centric account of the Cultural Revolution, as well as think-tank researchers desiring to understand the foundations of contemporary Chinese political thought. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, I am necessarily concerned about the future role of Communist China in world affairs. A true understanding of Peking's foreign policy motives and objectives is possible only if one has a grasp of the ideological foundations and conflicts of the contemporary leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. Therein lies

the value of Professor Yung Ping Chen's revised edition *Chinese Political Thought: Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi*. Within a compact number of pages, Professor Chen's book provides the reader with a clear and ready grasp of the fundamentals of Communist Chinese ideology. Although its scholarship is evident, the work's interpretation do not overwhelm the reader with lengthy quotations or confuse him with excessive speculations-difficulties sometimes associated with books about China. Instead, Professor Chen appears to have the ability to reduce complicated ideas to manageable proportions. In his

revised edition, the author makes use of source material which recently has become available outside China to clarify issues involved in the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." That phenomenon, which has caused so much wonder and speculation in the West, is analyzed by Professor Chen. He describes for the reader the underlying ideological factors which have emerged from the great turmoil in China, placing them within a framework of verified historical events while avoiding the pitfall of endless theorizing about situations and events inside China about which too little is yet known. Acclaimed national researcher Hu Angang

presents Mao and the Cultural Revolution, an immensely rich account of the massive political event of 1966 that brought seismic changes to the landscape of New China. A culmination of Mao Zedong's political ambitions, the Cultural Revolution restored his power and prestige as paramount leader, albeit at great costs to the economic and social development to the country. The impact of the movement — more significantly, the politics that drove it — deeply influences political philosophy in China today. Hu Angang's *Mao and the Cultural Revolution* provides a unique perspective and objective assessment of the progression

of the Cultural Revolution, focusing on the intra-party politics, the Politburo's international outlook, and the political thought of the Chinese leadership that shaped these pivotal decades. Hu's research is a must-read for academic scholars demanding a native-centric account of the Cultural Revolution, as well as think-tank researchers desiring to understand the foundations of contemporary Chinese political thought. With its clear and provoking thesis, this classic study of Mao has stood the test of time far better than the hundreds of descriptive studies that have in the meantime come and gone. This book develops a new way of reading

and benefiting from Schmitt's legal and political theories. It explores Schmitt's theories from the perspective of what I refer to as the politics of transition. It also contributes to identifying the real theoretical relationship between Schmitt and Mao. Forty years after his death, Mao remains a totemic, if divisive, figure in contemporary China. Though he retains an immense symbolic importance within China's national mythology, the rise of a capitalist economy has seen the ruling class become increasingly ambivalent towards him. And while he continues to be a highly visible and contentious presence in Chinese public life, Mao's

enduring influence has been little understood in the West. In China and the New Maoists, Kerry Brown and Simone van Nieuwenhuizen look at the increasingly vocal elements who claim to be the true ideological heirs to Mao, ranging from academics to cyberactivists, as well as at the state's efforts to draw on Mao's image as a source of legitimacy. This is a fascinating portrait of a country undergoing dramatic upheavals while still struggling to come to terms with its past. Academic interest in Mao Zedong's role in the Chinese Revolution remains intense, as scholars and commentators continue to analyze his thinking and the

history of the movement for clues about the Chinese model and its supposedly unique features. The debate about Mao's career and influence is now enlivened by the consequences of the dramatic turn by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) away from the radical socialism he is said to represent and its granting of a far greater role to the market, though without shedding much of its political power.

Collections of primary sources on Mao Zedong and CCP history, written by the communists themselves, are readily available but informed scholarship is indispensable to explain these sources and to put them in proper perspective.

What were Mao's objectives? Were they consistent? In what ways did Mao manipulate the CCP and the state to his own political ends? To what extent did his political vision dominate Chinese politics in the revolutionary years and after 1949? And where is Chinese communism now headed? This new major work will help to identify some of the answers. Bringing together the best scholarship, reportage, and other materials, the collection includes the following: scholarly studies by Westerners on Mao's life and work, including wide-ranging studies of Mao's political career as a whole psychological studies studies on his role in the urban

years, the rural period, the Japanese War, the Civil War, the 1950s, the deepening of the revolution under the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution, and the final years specialist essays on his views on topics such as philosophy, literature, economics, and the Soviet Union studies on his interpretation of Marxism assessments of his role in the Chinese Revolution by Soviet China watchers.

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Chinese Revolution by Soviet China watchers. Comprehensively indexed and with an introduction newly written by the editor, a leading expert in /LI> assessments of his role in the Chinese Revolution by Soviet China watchers. Comprehensively indexed and with an introduction newly written by the editor, a leading expert in the field, Mao Zedong and the Chinese Revolution is a vital reference resource for all scholars and students of Chinese communism. In recent years historians and political observers have vilified Mao Tse-tung and placed him in a class with tyrants like Hitler and Stalin. But, as Lee Feigon

points out in his startling revision of Mao, the Chinese leader has been tainted by the actions and policies of the same Soviet-style Communist bureaucrats he came to hate and attempted to eliminate. Mr. Feigon argues that the movements for which Mao is almost universally condemned today—the Great Leap Forward and especially the Cultural Revolution—were in many ways beneficial for the Chinese people. They forced China to break with its Stalinist past and paved the way for its great economic and political strides in recent years. While not glossing over Mao's mistakes, some of which had heinous consequences, Mr. Feigon

contends that Mao should be largely praised for many of his later efforts—such as the attacks he began to level in the late 1950s on those bureaucrats responsible for many of the problems that continue to plague China today. In reevaluating Mao's contributions, this interpretive study reverses the recent curve of criticism, seeing Mao's late-in-life contributions to the Chinese revolution more favorably while taking a more critical view of his earlier efforts. Whereas most studies praise the Mao of the 1930s and 1940s as an original and independent thinker, Mr. Feigon contends that during this period his ideas and

actions were fairly ordinary—but that he depended much more on Stalin's help than has been acknowledged. Mao: A Reinterpretation seeks a more informed perspective on one of the most important political leaders of the twentieth century. Essay from the year 2011 in the subject History - Asia, grade: 2,0, University of Warwick (Department of History), course: China since 1900, language: English, abstract: Das Essay untersucht die politische Entwicklung China seit Gründung der PRC unter Mao Zedong bis zur Öffnung Chinas und seiner Modernisierung unter Deng Xiaoping. Dazu werden die

Rolle des Staates bzw. der Kommunistischen Partei, die zentrale Frage der Wirtschaftspolitik sowie die Rolle Chinas in den internationalen Beziehungen und seine Strategie in einer sich ändernden weltpolitischen Lage, untersucht. A collection of Mao's writings on international affairs. In this dazzling new series, philosopher and cultural critic Slavoj Žižek interrogates key writings on revolution. These early philosophical writings underpinned the Chinese revolutions and their clarion calls to insurrection remain some of the most stirring of all time. Drawing on a dizzying array of references from

contemporary culture and politics, Zizek's firecracker commentary reaches unsettling conclusions about the place of Mao's thought in the revolutionary canon.

"Communism is not love. Communism is a hammer, which we use to crush the enemy."-Mao Zedong Professor Schram offers a fascinating and sure-footed analysis of Mao's intellectual itinerary. "In 1957 and 1958, Chairman Mao Zedong led China into two major experiments: the Hundred Flowers policy of encouraging literary and political free expression and the economic Great Leap Forward. Each was a disaster. Repression followed the first

when it became clear that intellectuals would criticize the Communist Party itself; famine followed the second. During two crucial years when the movements were being initiated, however, Mao addressed various Party groups behind closed doors to explain the new policies and exhort compliance. Recorded at the time and collected for limited circulation in the 1960s by his admirers among the Red Guards, the speeches, question-and-answer sessions, and letters here translated have never before been published in China or the West. These new, candid materials revise our understanding of how the policies developed and

reveal not only the extent of Mao's power but the startling flights his untethered thought could take. Introductory essays by Roderick MacFarquhar, Benjamin Schwartz, Eugene Wu, Merle Goldman, and Timothy Cheek provide a context for evaluating and interpreting the nineteen texts translated in this volume." When Mao and the Chinese Communist Party won power in 1949, they were determined to create new, revolutionary human beings. Their most precise instrument of ideological transformation was a massive program of linguistic engineering. They taught everyone a new political vocabulary, gave old words

new meanings, converted traditional terms to revolutionary purposes, suppressed words that expressed "incorrect" thought, and required the whole population to recite slogans, stock phrases, and scripts that gave "correct" linguistic form to "correct" thought. They assumed that constant repetition would cause the revolutionary formulae to penetrate people's minds, engendering revolutionary beliefs and values. In an introductory chapter, Dr. Ji assesses the potential of linguistic engineering by examining research on the relationship between language and thought. In subsequent

chapters, she traces the origins of linguistic engineering in China, describes its development during the early years of communist rule, then explores in detail the unprecedented manipulation of language during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976. Along the way, she analyzes the forms of linguistic engineering associated with land reform, class struggle, personal relationships, the Great Leap Forward, Mao-worship, Red Guard activism, revolutionary violence, Public Criticism Meetings, the model revolutionary operas, and foreign language teaching. She also reinterprets Mao's strategy during the early

stages of the Cultural Revolution, showing how he manipulated exegetical principles and contexts of judgment to "frame" his alleged opponents. The work concludes with an assessment of the successes and failures of linguistic engineering and an account of how the Chinese Communist Party relaxed its control of language after Mao's death. A monumental account of the social psychology and political culture of Mao Zedong and his era This eighth volume covers the period 1942 to 1945 when Mao asserted his status as the incarnation and symbol of the Chinese Revolution and the sinification of Marxism-Leninism. This is the first

volume in a set covering the writings of Mao-Tse-tung and charting his progress from childhood to full political maturity. This work contains essays, letters, notes and articles in the period 1912 to 1920, which saw him move from liberal to radical. A lucid analysis of Mao as revolutionary general, ideologist and astute political manipulator, this introduction to the life and career of Mao Zedong provides an excellent introduction to modern Chinese history and its enigmatic protagonist. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (formerly romanized as Mao Tse-tung), the former

Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, thus commonly becoming known internationally as the Little Red Book. This edition from Radical Reprints returns Quotations back to its original 4"x6" pocketbook size with all 427 quotations in English. The Black Panther Party considered Quotations to be a kind of Bible, it was essential reading. Quotations has a mythical quality to it, most cannot agree if it is the second-most printed

book in history or if it barely cracked past a billion. Regardless, Quotations was so popular among Chinese workers because of its accessibility. This edition serves to make this book accessible again in its original pocketbook format. Short's masterful assessment--informed by secret documents recently found in China--provides an up-close look at Mao Tse-tung, the colossal figure whose shadow will dominate into the 21st century. Includes 40 pages of photos. 4 maps. In China's New Red Guards, Jude Blanchette illuminates two trends in contemporary China that point to its revival of Mao Zedong's legacy--a development

that he argues will result in a more authoritarian and more militaristic China. This book not only will reshape our understanding of the political forces driving contemporary China, it will also demonstrate how ideologies can survive and prosper despite pervasive rumors of their demise. Politics affects us all and the same questions reverberate across history. Who should rule? Is property theft? What's mightier - the bullet or the ballot? Discover 80 of the world's greatest thinkers and their political big ideas that continue to shape our lives today. Humankind has always asked profound questions about how we can best govern ourselves

and how rulers should behave. The Politics Book charts the development of long-running themes, such as attitudes to democracy and violence, developed by thinkers from Confucius in ancient China to Mahatma Gandhi in 20th-century India. Justice goes hand in hand with politics, and in this comprehensive guide, you can explore the championing of people's rights from the Magna Carta to Thomas Jefferson's Bill of Rights and Malcolm X's call to arms. Ideologies inevitably clash and The Politics Book takes you through the big ideas such as capitalism, communism, and fascism exploring their beginnings and

social contexts in step-by-step diagrams and illustrations, with clear explanations that cut through the jargon. Filled with thought-provoking quotes from great thinkers such as Nietzsche, Karl Marx, and Mao Zedong, The Politics Book is a thought-provoking and unmissable read for both students and everyone interested in how the world of government and power works. Series Overview: Big Ideas Simply Explained series uses creative design and innovative graphics along with straightforward and engaging writing to make complex subjects easier to understand. With over 7 million copies worldwide sold to date, these

award-winning books provide just the information needed for students, families, or anyone interested in concise, thought-provoking refreshers on a single subject. This is an authoritative reappraisal of one of the most controversial shapers of the modern world. Written for non-specialists, it explores the career of Mao from a number of angles. The author investigates the internal logic and evolution of Mao's theory in terms of various themes. Beginning with a consideration of conflict, which in Mao's view is a given and permanent component of society, Professor Starr then takes up the individual concepts of knowledge and

action, authority, class and class conflict, organization, participation and representation, political education, political history, and political development. Originally published in 1979. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in

the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. *Dragon in Ambush* opens up Mao Zedong's poems to a radically new interpretation as the corpus of his political ideology to reveal his grand design for total domination of the Communist Party and of China itself. Mao laid out his poems in a systematic and carefully schematized blueprint to assure that his ideas and aims would be followed long after his own lifetime. This work is indispensable in understanding Mao's thinking and his relationship to the People's Republic of China.

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