

Cultural revolution

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



Cultural Revolution It is the starting point that Mao Zedong launched the “cultural revolution” to prevent the restoration of capitalism, maintain the partys purity and seek the road of Chinese socialist construction.

But the estimation of his to the party and the countrys political situation at this time has been developed to very serious situation, that the Central Committee of the CPC revisionists, the party and the country faces a real danger of capitalist restoration; it can not solve the problem, only to take drastic measures, open and comprehensive, by to arouse the masses in order to expose the dark side of the life of the party and the state, the so-called capitalist roader usurped the power back. This is the cause of the “Cultural Revolution” in the middle of the 1960s. This paper respectively from the cultural revolution of the international situation, domestic political roots accumulated years of economic problems, and for anti capitalist and feudal ideological roots, analysis and research the factors of the cultural revolution launched by Mao Zedongs mistakes, it will make the todays Chinese political stability and world stability and harmony , as well as of positive significance.

Political Roots of the Cultural Revolution Led by Mao Zedong Some people think that the political cause of the cultural revolution of Mao Zedong is the dictatorship, which is the use of his political position in China to always keep him and his partners dominant position. I personally opposed this view. If not recognized Mao and their age that Communists put his head downtown revolution, it is not like feudal society for personal wealth, they really are to salvaging the country, that the Central Committee of the CPC revisionists, the party and the country faces a real danger of capitalist restoration.(Li Mingjiang, 2005) If not recognized Mao is a great patriot and a great

idealistic person, we cannot properly see Mao launched the cultural revolution of the motivation and intention.

In the early Mao™s times, he witnessed the semi feudal semi colonial either dark and evil, see the darkness and corruption of the Kuomintang, he as a talent of great men, see our own cultures weaknesses and shortcomings, if it is not from the cultural roots of reforming national deep-rooted bad habits, if the elimination of the official standard of the tumor can not be from the political culture, and he knew that, if the Communist Party one day also one by one stay from the government , it can be said to control the people, the country is developed and the sand floor, but something sooner or later. He thought about the revolution and continued the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. His dream is not wrong, of course, he did not succeed. In 1957 he came to an anti - right movement. The great loss of the great leap forward in 1958, the great famine, was led by Peng Dehuai, the opposition of the upper level of the Communist party.

In 1959 he led a movement against right opportunism.(Schoenhals M, 2005). On May 3, 1958, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to expand to announce the meeting: the 1957 anti rightist struggle, according to data released by the Central Committee of the CPC, 1957 - 1958 were designated right 552973 people.

After 1978 ,” correct” them to 552877.(Arnoldy, Ben, 2006) II, The Ideological Roots of the Cultural Revolution 10 years of practice of socialist revolution that Mao Zedong keenly understand that socialist society is a quite long historical period, in this period, there is always a class, class

contradiction and class struggle, there is always the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is always the danger of capitalist restoration, there is always a threat of subversion and aggression of imperialism and Social Imperialism, to develop the theories of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a scientific experiment of this theory, the practice of the Cultural Revolution began. (BBC Monitoring, 2006a) Back forward of intellectuals of the Mao™s era, most of the old intellectuals, acceptance is the feudal traditional culture education, their value is basically school official, as feudalism watchdog and moralist.

They have a natural gap with the working people in their thinking and feeling. (Unger J, 1998) Mao Zedong wanted to establish the new China is a brand-new and lofty new China, and it is a real by the position of the people as masters of the country, no exploitation, oppression, liberty, equality, democracy new China. Of course, it can not be dominated by the feudal intellectuals of the full head of the feudal culture, to grasp the power of discourse. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution on Jian Bozan, Wu Han, Deng Tuo, Liao Mosha, etc., and some works such as Wu Xun biography, Hai Rui dismissed from office of criticism, sounded the clarion call of Chinese ideological and cultural revolution. Be due to the cultural revolution, the mass movement, self education manner on the offensive Chinese revised capital letters.

This is Chinese history unprecedented led by the people to participate in, the action of thought, soul education mass movement, let the Chinese people completely got rid of feudal ideas, way of thinking of the shackles, smash

spiritual shackles into from the personal freedom to freedom of thought, independent personality and human dignity is new, its meaning can be termed as the European Renaissance.(BBC Monitoring, 2006b) Mao Zedong deepening understand Chinese history and the rule of feudalism patterns, he wants to break the Chinese regime change in the history of the curse, he wants to change the governing party “ cycle” the curse of modern continuity. As early as in Yanan period, he said, let the people to monitor the governments democratic ideas.

In Mao Zedongs heart, his goal is how lofty, his mind is how clear! The cultural revolution is the second step in the long march. It is the embodiment of his democratic ideas, and the exploration and practice of the Chinese democratic road. The cultural revolution is from the earliest smash “ Confucian”, breaking the “ four old things” aimed at the beginning of feudalism.(Young G, 2005) Even so, there are still some people who think that Mao Zedongs fundamental motivation is to control the whole Chinese peoples thoughts and to carry out his eternal rule.

From the above discussion, we can see that Mao Zedong is not for his personal gain, I oppose these views at all. III, The Economic Factors of the Cultural Revolution in China Some people think that since the founding of new China, led by Mao Zedong, the leadership group over the years, the implementation of economic policies, the fundamental reason is the establishment of the dominant position, the implementation of Mao Zedongs autocratic policy, in order to seek eternal dominance, these views on the network, and even a lot of academic work extremely severe criticism Mao

Zedong. (Schoenhals M, 2003) However, I don't agree with these views, because the socialist new China led by Mao Zedong has been exploring its own economic development model, these economic policies will inevitably be wrong, from a new socialist country growth point of view, these errors can be understood. The great leap forward undoubtedly has brought serious damage to the Chinese economy. In order to restore the productive forces and social solidarity, the Party adopted a series of policies that can not be accepted. In Mao's opinions, these measures will only produce a certain degree of inequality, specialization, privilege, and these are incompatible with his socialism. Because in the eyes of Mao, he believes that a model of socialist ideal. In terms of production and social management, this model emphasizes the implement the principle of integration, to break the boundaries of the industry, the abolition of the social division of labor, the requirements of all walks of life to establish the "expert", self-sufficient society, and take this as the prototype, the whole society to gradually eliminate the division, and elimination of commodity economy.

All trades and professions should implement the comprehensive development of military, industry, agriculture, science and business. So that they can become farmers, workers, do not rely on other industries and can compose and perform military exercises, self-contained society. And the transition from rural to urban, and the realization of Communist society. In terms of consumer goods and egalitarian. This idea has been well reflected in the great leap forward of the people's commune. (Gong Qian, 2015) Mao tries to change the policies adopted by the party in the great leap forward, but bureaucrats to his instructions were not carried out, he makes

concluded, negative reaction of bureaucrats, spiritual life in the traditional bourgeois ideas, and strategy of national economy too much emphasis on benefits, together constitute a revisionist risk, simply from the socialist road of development is emerging in China. He called on the whole party to overcome revisionism.

(Jin Bihui; Li Ling; Rousseau R, 2004). Conclusion This paper respectively analysis and research the factors of the cultural revolution launched by Mao Zedongs mistakes. It comes to this conclusion: the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is led by Mao Zedong mistake launched , by counter revolutionary group to use, bring civil strife in the serious disaster to the party, the country and the people of all ethnic groups.(Petras J, 1997).

In name is directly rely on the masses, in fact, far from the partys organization, but also far from the masses. Although it is called “ revolution”, in fact, it is not nor can it be any sense of revolution or social progress.

(Schoenhals M, 2004)This paper researches the main factors of the Chinese Cultural Revolution, and it is hoped to have positive significance to the political stability in China and the stability of the world. ;, [-Z]