

# China 1945 - 1975

## Storyville

We are going to watch a clip from a BBC Four programme, *Storyville*, where we will learn about why a revolution in education and art were important for the success of China's political revolution.

**Task:** as we watch, complete the **cloze** activity.

- By \_\_\_\_\_, Liu Shaoqi's policies had begun to revive the \_\_\_\_\_. The National Day parade was celebrating China's new \_\_\_\_\_ prosperity, despite the fact that banners still hailed the triumphs of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mao became increasingly concerned about the leaders who seemed to be prioritising \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mao feared that China's fate would go the same way as the \_\_\_\_\_, believing Khrushchev's communism to be a \_\_\_\_\_ – under his Khrushchev's leadership, he perceived the world's first \_\_\_\_\_ state to be undergoing a peaceful revolution towards \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mao believed this was a result of newly entrenched \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ elites \_\_\_\_\_ the revolution.
- From this, Mao believed that the solution was to have a revolution in \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_: a \_\_\_\_\_ revolution. By 1964, the term was frequently used in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- This revolution taught \_\_\_\_\_ people that they were responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ of communism, not just in China, but the rest of the \_\_\_\_\_ too.

- Economy
- Politics
- World
- Soviet Union
- Material
- 1964
- Arts
- Corrupting
- Future
- Educated
- Sham
- Capitalism
- Young
- Great Leap Forward
- Education
- Prosperity
- Bureaucrats
- Press
- Cultural
- communist

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We are going to watch a clip from a BBC Four programme, *Storyville*, where we will learn about why a revolution in education and art were important for the success of China's political revolution.

### Answers

- By **1964**, Liu Shaoqi's policies had begun to revive the **economy**. The National Day parade was celebrating China's new **material** prosperity, despite the fact that banners still hailed the triumphs of the **Great Leap Forward**.
- Mao became increasingly concerned about the leaders who seemed to be prioritising **prosperity** over **politics**.
- Mao feared that China's fate would go the same way as the **Soviet Union**, believing Khrushchev's communism to be a **sham** – under his Khrushchev's leadership, he perceived the world's first **communist** state to be undergoing a peaceful revolution towards **capitalism**.
- Mao believed this was a result of newly entrenched **bureaucrats** and **educated** elites **corrupting** the revolution.
- From this, Mao believed that the solution was to have a revolution in **education** and the **arts**: a **cultural** revolution. By 1964, the term was frequently used in the **press**.
- This revolution taught **young** people that they were responsible for the **future** of communism, not just in China, but the rest of the **world** too.