



Communist China

The Great Leap Forward

Suggested Responses

Comprehension Questions

1. b) transform China into an industrial power.
2. Some Chinese leaders opposed of the rate of Mao's Great Leap Forward because they felt the speed risked social upheaval.
3. d) He controlled the Communist Party
4. Collectivization meant all private land was **abolished**, and people's lives came under **government/state control**.
5. Mao believed that working together would improve agricultural output.
6. 1959
7. Women during the Communist Revolution were treated equally to men.
8. a) Both statements are true.
9. Workers were treated badly as the famine worsened and were worked harder and longer.
10. China's greatest resource in this period was human labor.
11. Mao expected China's steel production to double in output between 1957 and 1958.
12. b) Food was left to rot while farmers made steel,
c) All metal household objects were smelted,
13. Steel produced in "backyard smelters" was secretly buried.
14. 30–50 million
15. Rural workers were most impacted by the famine.
16. 70%
17. Chairman of the Communist Party
18. Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping





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19. a. Collectivization was a process of organizing a country's production and industry so that it was owned by the government.
- b. In collectivization, private land was abolished and controlled by the state. Farmers were organized into groups, or communes, to farm the land collectively. The state would divide the food produced by each commune equally among the members of the commune, with the surplus going to feed urban workers.
- c. Students' responses may vary.

Talking it Through – Students' responses may vary.

In Their Shoes – Students' responses may vary.

The Awful Leap Backward? – Students' responses may vary.

Transcript – For student and teacher use.

