

Name _____

Date _____

Question Sheet: The Great Disaster of the Leap Forward: Interactive

0:33 Collectivization: the organization of all of a country's production and industry so that it is owned and managed by the government.

2:02 Moderates within the Chinese Communist Party, including Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi, wanted to:

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collectivize first and then industrialize.

☐

industrialize first and then collectivize.

☐

collectivize and industrialize at the same time.

☐

neither industrialize nor collectivize.

3:49 Rural families could move freely to a different commune so long as there was sufficient room for them there.

☐

True

☐

False

5:41 Mao enforced a policy to remove fruit and _____ crops -- which he considered "_____" -- in favor of more _____ crops.

7:30 Which of the following statements is implied?

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The peasants did not like the new farming techniques, but were happy to use them as they were producing high yields.

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The peasants liked the new farming techniques because they were less labor-intensive, even though they were detrimental to yield.

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The peasants did not like the new farming techniques, but were afraid to speak out against them.

☐

The peasants liked the new farming techniques as they assumed modern ways must be an improvement on centuries-old practices.

10:03 With human labor its greatest resource, there were more than enough people to tend to both steel production and food production.

☐

True

☐

False

11:04 It became clear that the Great Leap Forward was disastrous:

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five years after the "5-year plan" ended.

☐

two decades after the "5-year plan" ended.

☐

less than five months into the "5-year plan."

☐

less than two years into the "5-year plan."

12:40 Briefly describe how the Great Leap Forward may have posed a challenge to Mao realizing his revolutionary vision.