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| **Rationale**The purpose of this task is to introduce students to some of the concepts, people and events associated with the period of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. This is all the while expanding students’ vocabulary, both in Chinese and English, with the Chinese term on the left side and an expanded English definition on the right side.**Approach*** Bloom’s Taxonomy
	+ Knowledge:
		- As a quite basic task that aims to introduce students to the Chinese Cultural Revolution, students will, in this task, simply identify the correct definition for each term

**Links to Curriculum**General Capabilities* Intercultural understanding:
	+ Students completing this activity will learn about and engage with the Chinese culture, which would likely be different from their own
* Literacy:
	+ Introducing students to the definitions of various concepts will improve their English literacy skills and expand their vocabulary

Subject Curriculums* Chinese: Students are introduced to new Chinese vocabulary
* English: Students are provided with an opportunity to expand their knowledge of more complex concepts and terms
* History: Students are introduced to the basic concepts required to fully understand and question the events and contexts behind the Cultural Revolution
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| **Mix n’ Match: Definitions****搭配游戏：定义**In learning about the Chinese Cultural Revolution, you may encounter a lot of different concepts and new vocabulary.在学习中国文化大革命的过程中，你可能会遇到很多不同的概念和新的词语。Cut out the table below, and match each Chinese word to their appropriate English translation and definition.将下列图表剪下，将表格中的中文和其对应的英文根据定义排列粘贴起来。 |

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| **Teacher’s Note**The words, unlike in the table below, will be mixed up when the students receive their worksheet.Please refer to the answers below when providing feedback to your students. |

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| 共产主义gòng chǎn zhǔ yì | **Communism**Oxford English Dictionary: ‘A theory that advocates the abolition of private ownership, all property being vested in the community, and the organization of labour for the common benefit of all members; a system of social organization in which this theory is put into practice.’ |
| 红卫兵hóng wèi bīng | **Red Guard**Were a paramilitary group during the Chinese Cultural Revolution, whose mission was to carry out the philosophy and orders of Mao and the Gang of Four. Mostly students, their actions mainly consisted of the destruction of old cultural artifacts (such as temples), and the persecution of intellectuals (teachers, doctors, writers, etc.). |
| 毛泽东Máo Zé dōng | **Mao Zedong/ Mao Tse-Tung** (1893-1976)Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and leader of the People’s Republic of China from 1954-1976. While he is known for his leadership of China into a Communist state and for promoting the status of the lower classes and women, his regime ended with the deaths and suffering of millions. |
| 文化大革命Wén huà Dà gé mìng | **Cultural Revolution** (1966-1976)A social and political movement made to re-affirm Mao’s power and influence over Communist China. It involved the destruction of many traditional and ancient elements of Chinese society, in order to make way for the emerging Communist state. |
| 伤痕文学shāng hén wén xué | **Scar literature**A genre of Chinese literature involving the memoirs of those who suffered under Mao’s leadership. |
| 宣传xuān chuán | **Propaganda**Oxford English Dictionary: ‘The systematic dissemination of information, esp. in a biased or misleading way, in order to promote a political cause or point of view.’ |
| 人权rén quán | **Human rights** |
| 歧视qí shì | **Discrimination** |
| 社会主义shè huì zhǔ yì | **Socialism**Oxford English Dictionary: ‘A theory or system of social organisation based on state or collective ownership and regulation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange for the common benefit of all members of society’ |
| 四人帮sì rén bāng | **Gang of Four** (1966-1976)A political group comprised of four members of the Chinese Communist Party, Jiang Qing (Mao’s wife), Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen. They took charge of much of the policy during the Cultural Revolution, and as such are blamed for much of the destruction and turmoil during that period. In 1976, after Mao’s death, they were arrested and jailed by Deng Xiaoping. |
| 江青Jiāng Qīng | **Jiang Qing/ Madame Mao** (1914-1991)Mao’s wife and member of the Gang of Four. A former actress, she had much control over the performing arts in during the Cultural Revolution. Her plays, Chinese operas and ballets, known as ‘model plays’, were prevalent examples of propaganda during this time. |
| 知识分子zhī shi fèn zǐ | **Intellectuals**One of Mao’s most prominent public enemies during the Cultural Revolution. This group included writers, actors, teachers and doctors, but overall consisted of people who had received a high amount of education. |
| 中国共产党Zhōng guó Gòng chǎn dǎng | **Chinese Communist Party** (1921-present)The governing party of the People’s Republic of China. |
| 周恩来Zhōu Ēn lái | **Zhou Enlai** (1898-1976)The first Premier of the People’s Republic of China, who worked under Mao Zedong. During the last few years of the Cultural Revolution, he worked as a diplomat with Western countries, in particular, the United States.Because of his stance to limit the actions of the Red Guard and the Cultural Revolution, he was an easy suspect during the Party’s purges. |
| 苏联关系Sū lián guān xì | **Sino-Soviet relations**The political relationship between China and the USSR (Soviet Russia). |
| 大跃进dà yuè jìn | **Great Leap Forward** (1958-61)One of the most disastrous campaigns during Mao’s governance over China. It pushed for rapid industrialisation and growth of agriculture in the countryside, only to result in the Great Famine and the starvation of millions of peasants. |
| 公社gōng shè | **Commune**Oxford English Dictionary: ‘A group that practises communal living; a small community whose members share common interests, work, and income, and typically own property collectively.’ |
| 毛泽东语录Máo Zé dōng yǔ lù | **Little Red Book/ Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung**A collection of quotes and speeches from Chairman Mao that was widely circulated during the Cultural Revolution as propaganda. During this period, those who did not have this book were often persecuted and attacked by the Red Guard. |
| 迫害pò hài | **Persecution** |
| 无产阶级wú chǎn jiē jí | **Proletariat**The working classes |
| 林彪Lín Biāo | **Lin Biao** (1907-1971)A prominent member of the Chinese Communist Party during the Cultural Revolution, who formed a lot of the campaign’s policy. Though once named as as Mao’s successor, he was eventually named a public enemy, accused of trying to assassinate Mao. He was killed in a plane crash heading to Mongolia. |
| 资本主义zī běn zhǔ yì | **Capitalism**Oxford English Dictionary: ‘The possession of capital or wealth; an economic system in which private capital or wealth is used in the production or distribution of goods and prices are determined mainly in a free market; the dominance of private owners of capital and of production of profit.’Capitalist countries include the USA, Australia, UK |
| 邓小平Dèng Xiǎo píng | **Deng Xiaoping** (1904-1997)The leader of China from 1978-1992. As his economic policy often contradicted Mao’s ideology, he was ‘purged’ from the Chinese Communist Party during the Cultural Revolution, but later returned to politics. |
| 冲突chōng tū | **Conflict** |
| 中产阶级zhōng chǎn jiē jí | **Bourgeois**Of the middle classes. |
| 阶级冲突jiē jí chōng tū/ 阶级斗争jiē jí dòu zhēng | **Class conflict/ class struggle**The tension that exists between the differing social and economic classes due to their conflicting interests. |
| 权力斗争quán lì dòu zhēng | **Power struggle**When different groups or people fight over the ability to control or influence something. |
| 大字报dà zì bào | **Big character poster**Handwritten posters that were used as propaganda during the Cultural Revolution. They were often used to denounce other people, and being mentioned in one negatively, was enough reason to be attacked and persecuted. |
| 四旧sì jiù | **Four Olds** (1966)A political campaign during the Cultural Revolution, in which Chinese citizens were encouraged to destroy Old Customs, Old Culture, Old Habits, and Old Ideas. |
| 农民nóng mín | **Peasant**Oxford English Dictionary: ‘A person who lives in the country and works on the land’ |
| 活动huó dòng | **Campaign** |
| 学习雷锋同志xué xí Léi Fēng tóng zhì | **‘Learn from Comrade Lei Feng’**A propaganda campaign, in which the Chinese were encouraged to follow the self-sacrifice and selflessness of Lei Feng, a soldier who died in the service of the People’s Liberation Army of China. It is debated as to whether or not Lei Feng was a real person, or made up by the Chinese Communist Party. |
| 上山下乡shàng shān xià xiāng | **Down to the Countryside Movement** (1960s-1970s)A political movement in which China’s youth, mainly high school students, were sent to rural China in order to learn the ways of the peasantry. Established to curb the violence and radicalisation of the Red Guard, it resulted in the ‘lost generation’, a group of people who lost the opportunity to continue their studies at university. |
| 会议录huí yì lù | **Memoirs** |
| 个人崇拜gè rén chóng bài | **Personality cult**Oxford English Dictionary: ‘excessive public devotion to or admiration for a famous person, esp. a political leader’ |
| 多疑duō yí | **Paranoia** |
| 当众侮辱dāng zhòng wǔ rǔ | **Public humiliation** |
| 监禁jiān jìn | **Imprisonment** |
| 折磨zhé mó | **Torture** |