

Maoismo Era Mao Tse Tung Khmer Vermelho Mao Tse Tung Revolucao Cultural Chinesa O Livro Vermelho Insurgencia Naxalitaollie The Owl

[#Maoism](#) [#Mao Zedong](#) [#Chinese Cultural Revolution](#) [#Khmer Rouge](#) [#Naxalite insurgency](#)

Explore the enduring impact of Maoism, an ideology shaped by Mao Zedong, which fueled China's transformative Cultural Revolution. This political philosophy also influenced other radical movements, including the brutal Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia and the ongoing Naxalite insurgency in India, leaving a complex legacy across Asia.

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Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: The Little Red Book

These quotations from the writings and speeches of Mao Tse-tung, the father of Chinese communism, offer a rare and penetrating insight into the political and philosophic thought of one of the most hated and revered men to ever have lived. This is a classic text in the politics of revolutionary socialism and propaganda. Note: Publication of this document does NOT constitute an endorsement by the publisher of all of its contents.

Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung

Familiar to the world as the "little red book," this collector's edition of Chairman Mao's quotations was used as the bible of the Red Guards in the Maoist Cultural Revolution 1966-1976. Introduction by Frederick Ellis.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

Principles of Communist Party ideology, organization and activity outlined by the leader of the People's Republic of China.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, becoming commonly known in the West as the Little Red Book. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung was

originally compiled by an office of the PLA Daily (People's Liberation Army Daily) as an inspirational political and military document. The initial publication covered 23 topics with 200 selected quotations by the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and was entitled 200 Quotations from Chairman Mao. It was first given to delegates of a conference on 5 January 1964 who were asked to comment on it. In response to the views of the deputies and compilers of the book, the work was expanded to address 25 topics with 267 quotations, and the title was changed simply to Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung

The 'little red book' used as the Bible of the Red Guards in Maoist Cultural Revolution 1966-76. Mao predicted in November 1956 "in the year 2001, or the beginning of the 21st century, China will have undergone an even greater change". Introduction by Frederick Ellis MBA. A Collector's Edition.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung

Reveals the man and the aims of the Cultural Revolution.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung consists of 427 quotations, organized thematically into 33 chapters. It is also called "Thoughts of Chairman Mao" by many Chinese people. The quotations range in length from a sentence to a few short paragraphs, and borrow heavily from a group of about two dozen documents in the four volumes of Mao's Selected Works. Usually the quotations are arranged logically, to deal with one to three themes in the development of a chapter.

Quotations from Mao Tse Tung

Commonly known in the West as the "Little Red Book," Quotations from Mao Zedong contains a selection from Mao Zedong's political statements and speeches. From 1964 to 1976, Quotations was published in nearly 50 editions, in Chinese and in 37 other languages, becoming one of the most printed books in history. While most editions of Quotations from Mao Zedong were printed with a red vinyl cover, the CN Times edition is available in both standard trade paperback and standard ebook formats.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all the work of the Party, the army and the country. Therefore, the most fundamental task in our Party's political and ideological work is at all times to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to arm the minds of the people throughout the country with it and to persist in using it to command every field of activity. The broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the broad ranks of the revolutionary cadres and the intellectuals should really master Mao Tse-tung's thought; they should all study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters. In studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying. In order really to master Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is essential to study many of Chairman Mao's basic concepts over and over again, and it is best to memorize important statements and study and apply them repeatedly. The newspapers should regularly carry quotations from Chairman Mao relevant to current issues for readers to study and apply. The experience of the broad masses in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the last few years has proved that to study selected quotations from Chairman Mao with specific problems in mind is a good way to learn Mao Tse-tung's thought, a method conducive to quick results. We have compiled Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung in order to help the broad masses learn Mao Tse-tung's thought more effectively. In organizing their study, units should select passages that are relevant to the situation, their tasks, the current thinking of their personnel, and the state of their work. In our great motherland, a new era is emerging in which the workers, peasants and soldiers are grasping Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible

source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. The large-scale publication of Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a vital measure for enabling the broad masses to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and for promoting the revolutionization of our people's thinking. It is our hope that all comrades will learn earnestly and diligently, bring about a new nation-wide high tide in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and, under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, strive to build our country into a great socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern science and culture and modern national defence! Lin Biao December 16, 1966

Quotations from Mao Tse-Tung

By the Seventh Party Congress in 1945, Mao Zedong's position as the pre-eminent leader of the Chinese Communist Party was fully consolidated and the Thought of Mao Zedong was enshrined in the new Party constitution as an integral part of the official ideology.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

Political science analysis of the impact of mao's political leadership on politics, cultural change and social change in China - gives a historical perspective of maoist political doctrine developed in context with traditional values, examines the motivational mechanisms for securing political participation, and covers social conflict, political opposition, the political system, the dynamics of political education, etc. Selected bibliography pp. 575 to 588.

Quotations from Mao-Tse-tung

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (formerly romanized as Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, thus commonly becoming known internationally as the Little Red Book. This edition from Radical Reprints returns Quotations back to its original 4"x6" pocketbook size with all 427 quotations in both English and Spanish. The Black Panther Party considered Quotations to be a kind of Bible, it was essential reading. Quotations has a mythical quality to it, most cannot agree if it is the second-most printed book in history or if it barely cracked past a billion. Regardless, Quotations was so popular among Chinese workers because of its accessibility. This edition serves to make this book accessible again in its original pocketbook format. ----- Citas del Presidente Mao Tse-tung es un libro de declaraciones de discursos y escritos de Mao Zedong (antes romanizado como Mao Tse-tung), el ex Presidente del Partido Comunista de China, publicado desde 1964 hasta aproximadamente 1976 y ampliamente distribuido durante la Revolución Cultural. Las versiones más populares se imprimieron en tamaños pequeños que se podían transportar fácilmente y se encuadernaron en tapas de color rojo brillante, por lo que se conocieron internacionalmente como el Pequeño Libro Rojo. Esta edición de Radical Reprints devuelve Citas a su tamaño original de bolsillo de 4 "x6" con las 427 citas en inglés y español. El Partido Pantera Negra consideraba a Citas como una especie de Biblia, era una lectura esencial. Citas tienen una cualidad mítica, la mayoría no puede estar de acuerdo si es el segundo libro más impreso de la historia o si apenas pasó de los mil millones. Sin embargo, Citas fue tan popular entre los trabajadores chinos debido a su accesibilidad. Esta edición sirve para hacer que este libro sea accesible de nuevo en su formato original de bolsillo.

Quotations from Mao Zedong

Offering a different interpretation of the evolution of Chinese politics during the years 1972-82, this book provides a study of the end of the Maoist era, demonstrating Mao's dominance even as his ability to control events ebbed away. It analyzes the tensions within the "gang of four," the role of younger radicals, and more

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung

Introduction -- Indictment -- Monsters -- Testimony -- Emotions -- Verdict -- Vanity -- Conclusion -- Index of Chinese terms

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung

Details of Mao's private life as well as his political and philosophical thought add to this diverse picture of the influential leader.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung

First published in 2001. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The Formation of the Maoist Leadership

Reaching back into the history of China, the personalities, ideals and ambitions from which the leadership of Communist China evolved are re-created.

Mao's Revolution and the Chinese Political Culture

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, becoming commonly known in the West as the Little Red Book. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung was originally compiled by an office of the PLA Daily (People's Liberation Army Daily) as an inspirational political and military document. The initial publication covered 23 topics with 200 selected quotations by the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and was entitled 200 Quotations from Chairman Mao. It was first given to delegates of a conference on 5 January 1964 who were asked to comment on it. In response to the views of the deputies and compilers of the book, the work was expanded to address 25 topics with 267 quotations, and the title was changed simply to Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution

Many people still think that Maoism and Marxism constitute more or less the same ideological concept and have a lot in common. Allegedly, they both stand for 'Communism' or the failure of Communism, and are both some sort of totalitarian system with no respect for human rights and basic freedoms. The texts, documents and analyses presented in this book disprove these assumptions. Maoism essentially destroyed Communism. This collection may give some valuable insights into how this could happen.

Mao's Quotations

First published in 1963.

Mao, China's Intellectuals and the Cultural Revolution

The Chinese Revolution changed the face of the twentieth century, and the politics that issued from it - often referred to as 'Maoism' - resonated with colonised and oppressed people from the 1970s down to the anti-capitalist movements of today. Maoism and the Chinese Revolution offers the novice reader a sweeping overview of five decades of Maoist revolutionary history. It covers the early years of the Chinese Communist Party, through decades of guerrilla warfare and rapid industrialisation, to the massive upheavals of the Cultural Revolution.

The End of the Maoist Era

Investigating 20th century Chinese ideology through the two main elements of passionate belief and cultivation of rage, this timely book examines how Maoist thinking has influenced Western politics.

The Cultural Revolution on Trial

Presents a revised account of the revolution of 1966-1969 - Examines the social and political consequences of the upheaval - Deng Xiaoping - Democracy movement - Tienanmen Incident - Mao Zedong - The hundred flowers - Great Leap Forward.

Mao

The selections in this volume cover the period from August 15, 1945 through September 16, 1949.

Mao and China

In the ten years of the Cultural Revolution, political persecutions, violation of rights, deprivation of freedom, violence and brutality were daily occurrences. Especially striking is the huge number of ordinary civilians who were involved in inflicting pain and suffering on their comrades, colleagues, friends, neighbors, and even family members. The large-scale and systematic form of violence and injustice that was witnessed differs from that in countries like Chile under military rule or South Africa during apartheid in that such acts were largely committed by ordinary people instead of officials in uniforms. Mok asks how we should assess the moral responsibility of these wrongdoers, if any, for the harm they did both voluntarily and involuntarily. After the death of Chairman Mao, there was a trial of the Gang of Four, who were condemned as the chief perpetrators of the Cultural Revolution. Besides, tens of millions of officials and cadres who were wrongly accused and unfairly treated were subsequently cleared and reinstated under the new leadership. However, justice has not yet been fully done because no legal or political mechanism has ever been established for the massive number of civilian perpetrators to answer for all sorts of violence inflicted on other civilians, to make peace with their victims, and to make amends. The numerous civilians who participated need to come to terms with the people they wronged in those turbulent years. Justice in general and transitional justice in particular may still be pursued by taking the first steps to clarify and identify the moral burden and responsibility that may legitimately be ascribed to the various types of participant. This book will be of interest to anyone who studies the Cultural Revolution of China, especially those who are concerned with the ethical dimension.

Mao's Prey

Professor Schram offers a fascinating and sure-footed analysis of Mao's intellectual itinerary.

Mao's Great Revolution

Previously untranslated writings of the Chinese revolutionaries by a group termed 'ultra-left' by the Peking establishment. They present their views on socialist democracy, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Maoist ideology and China's future.

The Little Red Book: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung

How Maoism Destroyed Communism