

**Philosophies  
and Ideologies  
of  
authoritarian  
Leaders**

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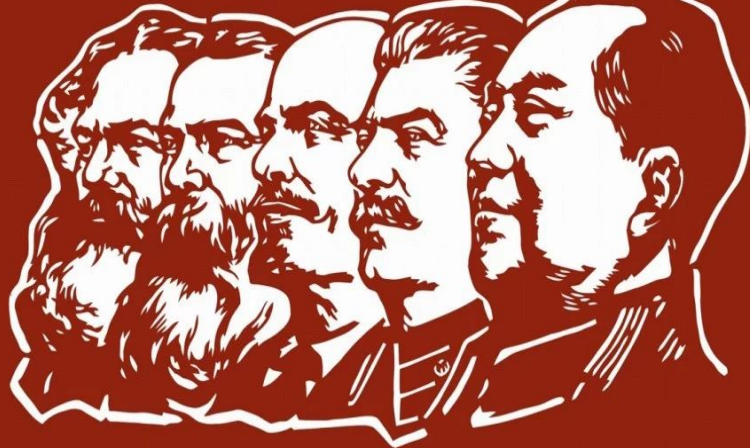
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# Ideology questions

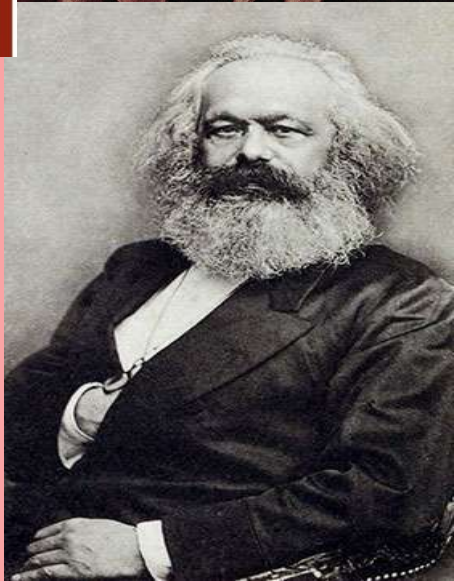
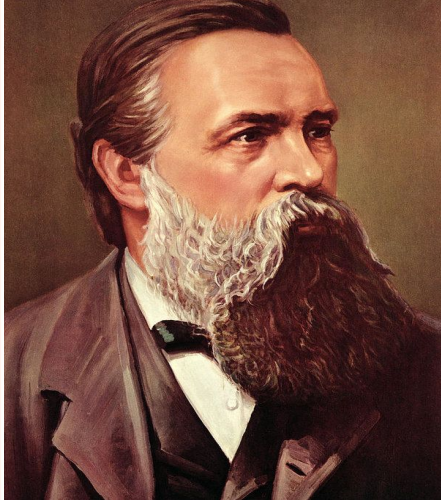
## Questions:

- What were the origins of Maoist ideology?
- What were the key elements of 'Mao Zedong Thought'?
- In what ways and with what effect did Mao's ideology influence his rule in China between 1949 and 1976?

Marxism



马克思列宁主义毛泽东思想万岁



# Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

They were philosophers concerned about the social impact of industrial capitalism.

Karl Marx  $\implies$  The father of Marxist Communism

Marx inspired left-wing movements and uprisings across Europe.

They also influenced the formation and evolution of trade unions and the rise of new political parties. The activities of these groups and the pressures they exerted on governments led to laws protecting the rights, safety and welfare of workers.

*The Communist Manifesto*, was published in 1848 which criticised capitalism for its inequalities, exploitation and dehumanising impact on workers. This was also a cry for REVOLUTION.

# Marxism origins

Created by Karl Marx

a philosophical anthropology, a theory of history, and an economic and political program

Many of farmers driven into the cities seeking work and industrial workers felt that they deserved better conditions and a greater say in how they were governed

Originated from discontent of the people due to industrial capitalism

# All Humans Have Wants and Needs



# Marxism Key elements

- **Economics shapes society**
  - individuals and groups who own wealth and capital also wield considerable power. They use this power to influence or control other aspects of society.

Economic power = political power  social and cultural influence

- **The history of class struggle**
  - most historical change is caused or shaped by friction between economic classes – particularly the elite classes that own capital and the working classes that do not
  - Class struggle between capitalists and workers





- **Phases of history**
  - Human society has passed and will pass through several phases of development.
  - Each of these phases is defined by who owns or controls resources and labour.
- **Human society is progressing**
  - workers would eventually rise up and overthrow capitalism
- **Capitalism exploits workers**
  - Workers work hard most profit is collected and accumulated by business owners or shareholders ← Wage Slavery
  - hierarchical workplaces with little or no equality



- **Religion is an opiate for the masses**
  - Marxism views religion as a tool of the upper classes: it is used to encourage order, compliance and obedience among the dissatisfied lower classes.

# Marxist Theory

Throughout history every class has tried to improve its position, developing political and ideological concepts to support this aims. The demands and desires of classes often contradict or clash with those of other classes. This is known as class struggle.

The ruling class in every society owns or controls the material needed to produce or manufacture goods or its means of production.

The groups of individuals who privately own this material are called capitalists or bourgeoisie.

Gives the impression of democracy but in reality serves the capitalists and their interests.



According to Marx, the bourgeoisie are greedy for greater profit and deny a fair share of profit to the working class. They also minimise costs by keeping wages low and working conditions poor.



# The phases

1. Primitive or tribal-communism
  - Humans live in small communities where work and resources are shared
2. Slavery
  - Reliance on slave labour and extreme hierarchy
3. Feudalism
  - Kings and lords owned land and allowed peasants to use it in return for obedience
4. Capitalism
  - Private ownership of land
5. Socialism
  - To rule on behalf of working class, 'Dictatorship of Proletariat'
6. Communism
  - *without classes, divisions of wealth, exploitation or suffering*

# Marxism Influence in rule

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) followed closely the theories of Marx and the Comintern in Moscow

Marxist criticisms of materialism and foreign imperialism were popular among Chinese intellectuals

Mao claimed to have been loyal to Marxism but quickly adapted many aspects of Marxist theory.

Maoist histories acknowledge the importance of Marxist theory but they claim it could not have succeeded in China without Mao's interpretation and leadership.

“A revolution is not a dinner party, nor a literary composition, nor painting nor embroidering. It cannot be done so delicately, so leisurely, so gentlemanly and gently, kindly, politely and modestly. Revolution is insurrection, the violent action of one class overthrowing the power of another. An agrarian revolution is a revolution by the peasantry to overthrow the power of the feudal landlord class. If the peasants do not apply great force, the power of the landlords, built up over thousands of years, can never be uprooted.”

**Mao Zedong, communist revolutionary and leader**

# Videos

Who introduced China to Marxism?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I8LqQrYngg>

Chinese play detailing Mao's  
Marxist-Leninist foundations for new  
China

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gTq6Qi3vdQ>



chineseposters.net



The image features a white background on the left and a red background on the right, separated by a diagonal white line. The red background is filled with a pattern of semi-transparent red circles. On the white background, there is a vertical red line to the left of the text.

# Authoritarian Socialism

# Authoritarian Socialism definition

Authoritarian socialism is derived from the concept of “Socialism-from-above”

Emphasis on heavy industry for development

Single party system to propel the goals of the state



# Authoritarian Socialism Key elements

- Formation of Industry
- Single-Party System
- Propaganda

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# Formation of Industry

When Socialist economics are enforced > support growth of heavy industry to reach industrialization

“For Socialism. Give our greatest strength!”



爲了社會主義·獻出我們最大的力

# Single-Party-System

The rationale is :

1) Only the elites have the time and resources to enforce socialist theory



2) In this socialist state, the interests of the people are represented by the party or head of the party



# Propaganda

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qTkTrWihaxo>

Video of Mao Zedong's Worship



**Communism**

# Communism origins

An ideology developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich

A form of socialism

It was formed in the mid-1800s, in response to the mistreatment and exploitation of industrial workers in Europe.

Derived from the Latin *communis*, meaning “shared” or “common”.



# Communism Key elements

- Aims to replace private property
- Public ownership and communal control of the major means of production and the natural resources of society
- There is no government or private property or currency
- Wealth divided among citizens equally

# Two Phases of Communism (According to Karl Marx)

To follow after a predicted overthrow of Capitalism:

## Transitional system

- the working class would control the government and economy while continuing to pay people according to how long, hard, or well they worked

## Full Communism

- a society without class divisions or government

# Communism in China

Mao claimed to have made minor changes to communism to fit Chinese conditions.

1. Mao invoked Lenin's theory of imperialism to explain Chinese "backwardness" and to justify a revolution in a poor agricultural society without the sizable industrial proletariat that Marx believed was generally necessary to instigate a workers' revolution.
2. Mao redefined and replaced key concepts of Marx's theory.

Ex: Mao replaced the Marxist concept of a proletarian "class" of industrial wage labourers exploited by the capitalist ruling class with the idea of a proletarian "nation" of agricultural peasants exploited by capitalist countries such as the United States

# Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

Formed in 1921 and led by Mao Zedong

In October 1949, the CCP seized control of China

Dreamed of a free and independent nation ruled by Chinese with no foreign political involvement

Represented China's industrial working class and peasant farmers

Inspired by the soviet regime

The founders of the CCP turned to the writings of Karl Marx and the example provided by Bolshevik revolutionaries in Russia to develop China politically.

# Videos

A history of communism in China

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mGluodea19k>



# Maoism



“Long Live the full victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution”



无产阶级文化大革命全面胜利万岁

# Maoism origins

Also known as Mao Zedong Thought. Mao expanded on Marxism-Leninism through his experience in China fighting the Kuomintang nationalists and Japanese Imperialists

“Experience shapes Theory”

“无产阶级文化大革命全面胜利万岁!”



# Maoism Key elements

## 5 main principles of Maoism

- 1: Permanent feature of contradiction (Maoist dialectics)
- 2: New Democracy (Maoism applied to developing nations)
- 3: Cultural Revolution (Mao's concept of where bureaucracy comes from)
- 4: Mass Line (Ensuring power to the people)
- 5: Protracted People's War (Maoist theory of revolution)



# Permanent Feature of Contradiction

The main fundamental law of dialectics is the unity and struggle of opposites.

The contradictions promote the continuous development and progress of things.

“One divides into two”



# New Democracy

The theory of **New Democracy** holds that the national-bourgeois in semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries has a dual character in that although it is an exploitative capitalist force, it can also (though not always) side with the proletariat against colonialism and imperialism.



# Cultural Revolution

Maintains (and shapes)



## SUPERSTRUCTURE

Everything not to do with production:

Culture, ideology, art, philosophy education  
media, law, religion, family

“Class struggle  
continues, and is  
intensified, under  
socialism”

## BASE

- Means of Production:

Tools, factories, raw materials

- Relations of Production:

Proletariat, labour aristocracy, bourgeoisie

Private property, capital, commodities, etc

Shapes (and maintains)



CONTRADICTIONS!



## Mass Line

1. Gathering the diverse ideas of the masses
2. Process ideas from the Marxist perspective and from scientific analysis
3. Returning concentrated ideas to the masses in the form of a political line which will advance the mass struggle toward revolution



# Protracted People's War



- Any attempt to fight with the bourgeoisie on its own terms, using the same tactics and strategies as they do, will be crushed
- It cannot be predicted when objective conditions for revolution will exist
- Seizure of state power generally does not happen in one fell swoop
- The party cannot hope to lead the proletariat in a seizure of power if it itself has no military experience

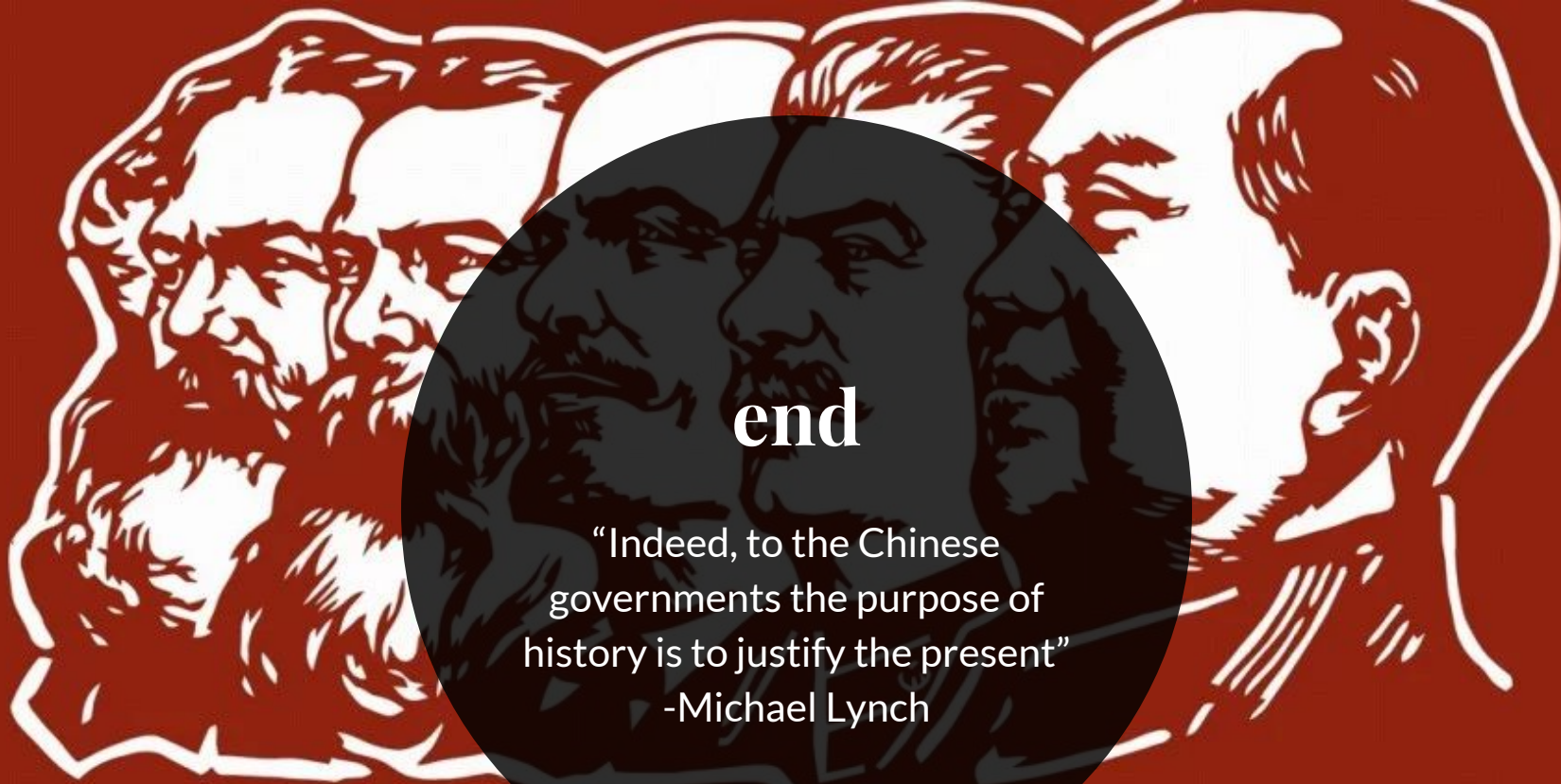


# Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-arInohpv4>

Maoism Explained: What is  
Marxism-Leninism-Maoism?





end

“Indeed, to the Chinese governments the purpose of history is to justify the present”

-Michael Lynch

马恩恩列宁主义毛泽东思想万岁