

Name _____

Date _____

THE RED GUARDS from RED SCARF GIRL

COPY MASTER

Vocabulary Practice

acrid	confiscate	leniency	aggressively	zealous
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A. Directions: Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box.

- The teacher announced that he would _____ all chewing gum.
- Anna was a _____ supporter of the debate team.
- Marco _____ went after the ball and made a goal.
- The principal decided to show _____ to the kids who planned the prank.
- The smoky fire gave off an _____ smell.

B. Directions: Circle the word in each group that is the same or almost the same in meaning as the boldfaced word.**6. acrid**

gentle

sweet

harsh

easy

7. zealous

angry

eager

believable

appalled

8. confiscate

return

ruin

confuse

remove

9. leniency

gentleness

ability

calmness

despair

C. Writing Option: Imagine you are Ji-li Jiang. Write a diary entry describing what happened when the Red Guards came. Use at least three words from the box.

Name _____ Date _____

The Ideas of Mao Zedong: Analyzing a Primary Source

The following selections are from the *Thoughts of Chairman Mao*. For many years, Chinese peasants and workers learned to read by studying the "Little Red Book," the name given Mao's sayings by westerners. Read the selections carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

It is up to us to organize the people. As for the reactionaries in China, it is up to us to organize the people to overthrow them. Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself.

A revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so . . . kind, courteous, restrained, and generous. A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another.

We communists are like seeds, and the people are like the soil. Wherever we go, we must unite with the people, take root and blossom among them.

Communists should set an example in study; at all times they should be pupils of the masses as well as their teachers

We should pay close attention to the well-being of the masses, from the problems of the land and labour to those of fuel, rice, cooking oil, and salt.... All such problems concerning the wellbeing of the masses should be placed on our agenda. We should discuss them, adopt and carry out decisions, and check up on the results. We should help the masses to realize that we represent their interests, that our lives are intimately bound up with theirs.

1. Who are the "reactionaries" Mao refers to in the first selection? _____

2. According to Mao, what is the goal of revolution? _____

3. According to Mao, what should the relationship be between Communist leaders and the masses? _____

4. To what people in China did Mao's ideas appeal most? _____

5. Why were Mao's ideas popular among these people? _____

WHY DID THE CHINESE REVOLUTION SUCCEED?

Post World War II in Asia

Chinese Communist Revolution

A. Leader

1. Mao Zedong successfully led communist rebels against the Chinese Nationalist government in 1949

B. Reasons for Communist Success

1. Communist promised to distribute free land to China's poor and landless peasant farmers (90% of the population) Most farmers supported the Communist rebels.
2. The Soviet Union provided money, weapons, and training to the communist rebels.
3. The Chinese Nationalist government was incompetent, corrupt, and too weak to stop Mao Zedong's forces

NAME: _____

Why Did The Chinese Communist Revolution Succeed?

The following is based upon the true story of STONE WALL VILLAGE in China.

Five men brought the Communist revolution to Stone Wall Village. Their job was to overturn the political, social, and economic life in the village. The first step in doing so was to "struggle" against the wealthy landowners and divide the land. The five men who came to the village to "overturn" it were called CADRES (officials). When they arrived in the village, they put up signs announcing that every village has the right to elect its own officials and that land rents and the interest rates that peasants were being charged should be established fairly. There was no response from most of the people. Then they called a meeting to explain their ideas but people still kept their mouths shut. The cadres then tried to talk to the villagers individually but without any success.

Under these conditions, the cadre could not carry out their work, so they tried talking to the poorest men in village in private. One peasant, Ma, revealed that his family had been poor tenant farmers for the past hundred years, renting land and never having any of their own. Every year, he raised 8 bushels of wheat and had to give 4 bushels to landlord Wang. Ma could not afford medicine for his wife who he feared was dying. Two years before, his father had died, and he had been too poor to afford a coffin, so he wrapped his father in straw. Now Ma was 35, and he was poor, and it looked as if he would always stay poor. "I guess I had a bad brain," replied Ma, explaining the reasons for his poverty. One of the cadres would ask: "Are you poor because you had a bad brain or because your father left you no land?" Ma-"I guess it is because my father left us no land," he replied. "Is that really the reason?" said the cadres. "You pay 4 bushels of wheat to the landlord every year. Your family has rented land for 100 years. That is 400 bushels of wheat; if you had not given this wheat to the landlord, you would be rich. The reason that you are poor is because you have been **EXPLOITED BY THE LANDLORD.**"

They would talk like this for hours, and Ma finally agreed that he was exploited. For 15 days, the cadres had 33 talks with Ma. Slowly, Ma began to convince other poor peasants to join the struggle against the landlord Wang. Then suddenly a villager named Fortune Lee was found murdered. It seemed that the landlord Wang had decided to draw first blood. At a lengthy meeting after Fortune Lee's funeral, the villagers told each other stories of how landlord Wang had caused them suffering. Then they decided: "Let's get him tonight." Using guns and hand grenades supplied by the cadres, they went to landlord Wang's home and found him scared and shaking in an underground room.

Now the time had come for revenge. One man slapped Wang across the face. A low animal moan came from the crowd and they leaped into action. The crowd was on him like beasts. A big farmer swung his pig knife and plunged it directly into the landlord's heart. His body quivered. Even the trees shook, and he slumped. But still the farmer drew his knife in and out again and again and again...

THE VILLAGE OF STONE WALL HAS BEEN OVERTURNED

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION;

DIRECTIONS: Use the word bank below to fill in the correct answers below.

THE VILLAGE OF STONE WALL HAD BEEN OVERTURNED

1. Cadres 2. Peasants 3. Exploited 4. Quivered 5. Tenant 6. Bushels

1. _____ were poor farmers.
2. _____ means to shake violently in fear.
3. _____ is someone who rents land.
4. _____ were people who tried to spread communism.
5. _____ refers to a specific amount of crops.
6. To be _____ is to be taken advantage of.

Part II

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the reading.

1. Who owned most of the land in China before the Communist Revolution?

2. Why did Ma and his family live in poverty? (Use your own words)

3. How is communism similar to the deeds of Robin Hood?

4. Was the landlord a greedy lowlife or was he just trying to make a living? Explain your answer.

IT WAS A LONG TIME BEFORE / ABUELITO WHO

Selection Test B/C**Comprehension**

Read each of the following questions. Then choose the letter of the best answer.
(6 points each)

1. Which line from "It Was a Long Time Before" emphasizes the cultural background of the speaker?
 - A. "for a young child"
 - B. "a'moo'oooh"
 - C. "spoken with great feeling and love"
 - D. "Her house was next to ours"
2. In "It Was a Long Time Before," the poet emphasizes Grandma A'mooh in lines 24-29 by
 - A. using the word "I"
 - B. taking about the past
 - C. repeating the word "she"
 - D. writing one long sentence
3. In "It Was a Long Time Before," the speaker describes how Grandma A'mooh keeps roots on her windowsill in order to
 - A. suggest that she is poor
 - B. hint that she likes to cook
 - C. show that she is stubborn
 - D. imply that she is traditional
4. In "It Was a Long Time Before," what does Grandma A'mooh reveal about her life in the past?
 - A. People were friendlier when she was young.
 - B. Because there was no toothpaste, people could not clean their teeth.
 - C. She followed the old ways of doing things.
 - D. She never liked cornflakes with milk for breakfast.
5. What happens to Grandma A'mooh at the end of "It Was a Long Time Before"?
 - A. She learns to relax and enjoy doing nothing.
 - B. She dies from the loneliness of her new life.
 - C. She is pleased that so many people come to visit her.
 - D. She comes to resent her daughter for neglecting her.
6. The punctuation mark that shows the end of the sentence in "Abuelito Who" is
 - A. a period
 - B. a question mark
 - C. an exclamation mark
 - D. a comma
7. "Abuelito Who" is one long sentence to suggest that
 - A. Abuelito ran swiftly through life
 - B. time passes slowly when one is old and sick
 - C. we should cherish family traditions
 - D. the poet had an abounding love for her grandfather
8. In "Abuelito Who," the poet compares Abuelito to
 - A. a rainstorm
 - B. a diamond
 - C. the sky
 - D. blankets

SELECTION TEST B/C, CONTINUED

IT WAS A LONG TIME BEFORE /
ABUELITO WHO

9. One difference between “It Was a Long Time Before” and “Abuelito Who” is that “It Was a Long Time Before”
- A. is more serious
 - B. has less punctuation
 - C. uses more sentences
 - D. describes a different subject
10. “It Was a Long Time Before” is similar to “Abuelito Who” because both poems
- A. depict Native American cultural values
 - B. are written as a series of short, breathless lines
 - C. picture life as it was lived a long time ago
 - D. illustrate a strong connection between generations

Written Response

Short Response On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions based on your knowledge of the poems. (10 points each)

11. How can you tell that Grandma A'mooh upholds her traditions? Give two examples from the poem “It Was a Long Time Before” to support your answer.
12. What is one reason that the speaker loves Abuelito, her grandfather? Give an example from the poem “Abuelito Who” to support your answer.

Extended Response Answer one of the following questions based on your knowledge of the poems. Write one or two paragraphs on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

13. In “Abuelito Who,” what effect does the poet create by making line 13 only two words long?
14. **Challenge** Describe how the poets of “It Was a Long Time Before” and “Abuelito Who” both characterize their subjects in a similar style. Identify the style the poets characterize their subjects with and provide an example from each poem to support your answer.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE / JOHN HENRY

Selection Test B/C**Comprehension**

Read each of the following questions. Then choose the letter of the best answer.
(6 points each)

1. What happens in lines 9–12 of “Barbara Frietchie”?
 - A. Union troops march on horseback and force the Confederates out of town.
 - B. General Lee jumps with his horse over the wall guarding the town of Frederick.
 - C. The Confederate army marches into the town of Frederick, Maryland.
 - D. Union forces from the town of Frederick join with other forces to go to war.
2. In lines 13–14 of “Barbara Frietchie,” Whittier most likely uses the sound devices of rhyme and repetition to
 - A. emphasize the number of flags on display
 - B. show support for the Confederate soldiers
 - C. explain why the Union soldiers are fighting
 - D. highlight Barbara Frietchie’s age and sickness
3. Why do the soldiers most likely shoot the flag in “Barbara Frietchie”?
 - A. Union flags have been banned in the North.
 - B. A woman rather than a soldier puts up the flag.
 - C. The flag interferes with their marching.
 - D. The flag represents support for the Union.
4. How does Jackson react to Barbara Frietchie’s actions in lines 33–36?
 - A. He orders his men to leave her and her flag alone
 - B. His men replace all the flags that he tore down.
 - C. He leaves the city and promises never to return.
 - D. His men follow him to look for her in the town.
5. How does Whittier characterize “Barbara Frietchie” with the images in lines 53–56?
 - A. respectful
 - B. patriotic
 - C. carefree
 - D. humble
6. John Henry’s dialogue with his wife helps characterize him as someone who
 - A. wants to be like his father
 - B. cares deeply for his family
 - C. works hard to prove himself
 - D. feels pride in being a steel worker

SELECTION TEST B/C, CONTINUED

7. John Henry issues the challenge that he
 - A. will be a better steel driving man than his father
 - B. will be the first man to blast through the tunnel
 - C. can hammer more rock than the steam drill
 - D. can earn more money than any other man
8. John Henry shows pride in himself when he
 - A. jokes and laughs with the shaker
 - B. becomes a steel driver like his father was
 - C. asks his wife to be faithful to him forever
 - D. says he will never let a machine defeat him
9. According to the poem, John Henry meets his death when he
 - A. quits his job
 - B. dies of exhaustion
 - C. becomes a shaker
 - D. feels depressed
10. The authors of both poems characterize the subjects of their poems as people with
 - A. inner strength
 - B. faith in their country
 - C. happiness in their lives
 - D. pride in their achievements

Written Response

Short Response Answer the following questions based on your knowledge of the poems. Write a sentence or two on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

11. What are two words or phrases from “Barbara Frietchie” that show the speaker’s dislike of the Confederates?
12. Give one detail from “John Henry” that shows that family is important to John Henry.

Extended Response Answer one of the following questions based on your knowledge of the poems. Write one or two paragraphs on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

13. How do John Henry and Barbara Frietchie similarly affect the people they encounter and the speakers in the poems? Support your response with details from both poems.
14. **Challenge** Which poem more effectively demonstrates the quality of loyalty? Support your response with details from your chosen poem.