

## TEXT SUMMARY

THE **BIG** IDEA

political, social, and

Communism is a

economic theory

that calls for the

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ductive property.

In the mid-1800s, Karl Marx developed the political, social, and economic theory of **communism**, which calls for the collective, or state, ownership of productive

property. In any communist-run nation, the Communist Party holds all decision-making power in government and in the economy. Central planning results in bureaucrats planning the economy, usually with **five-year plans** that show how leaders want the economy to develop over that time. Also essential to communism are **collectiviza**-

**tion**—the process of merging small, private farms into large, government-owned agricultural enter-prises—and state ownership of parts of the economy.

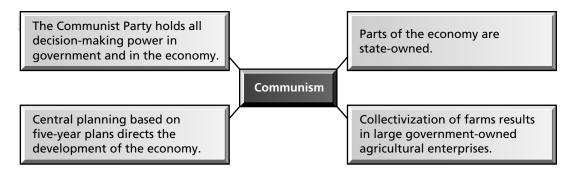
The Soviet Union became communist when Vladimir Lenin took control in 1917. Lenin's successor, Josef Stalin, intro-

duced centralized planning run by a large agency called the **Gosplan.** Soviet communism lasted until 1991, when the Soviet Union fell apart. At that point Boris Yeltsin made radical changes in Russia, including the privatization of farms and factories. **Privatization** is the return of nationalized enterprises to private ownership.

In 1949 Mao Zedong founded the People's Republic of China as a communist nation. Mao's 1958 five-year plan was called the **Great Leap Forward.** It eliminated all elements of free enterprise and brought collective farms together into a larger unit called the **commune.** In 1978 Deng Xiaoping steered the country toward a market economy while maintaining a communist government.

In addition to China, communist governments continue to exist in Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and North Korea.

## **■ GRAPHIC SUMMARY:** Characteristics of Communism



Communism is a political, social, and economic theory that exists today in countries such as China.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS

- **1.** In what ways do collectivization and privatization differ?
- **2. Diagram Skills** What is the basis of central planning in communist economies?