# VISION OF REVOLUTION

## Introduction

The emergence of Sun's ideology came into existence when the foreign powers were slowly creeping into the territory of China. China had degenerated into sub-colony of the imperialist during the 19th century. The long-lived monarchial system of government was shaken by the western incursions eroding their social-economic institutions. Sun Yet did not wait to see their freedom taken away he decided to take the challenge and save his country from the danger of degradation. On the other hand, Mao Zedong born of a wealthy farmer in the region of Hunan also adopted the Chinese nationalist and anti-imperialist shape during his early life. Due to the event that was taking the place of 1911 revolution, Mao decided to join the Marxism after which he becomes the pioneer of the communist party of China.

The three principle of San yet set are typically in agreement with the Mao Zedong in many ways with their vision tally with each other. Both the ideologies call for the restoration of China lost glory and their territory, equal distribution of land and nationalist-to re-establish the new republic. The communist is known to have firm stand concerning the welfare of people of chines and to give the citizen the sense of dignity and to have faith and civilization for their nation-China. With sun, He emulates the western culture and the political theories of the west country. According to the sun, he believes Abraham Lincoln theory the government of the people by the people and for the people. With close relation between the two communists, it’s evident that their vision is based on equality, liberty, and fraternity of the people.

According to Sun and Mao, nationalism means rejuvenating of customs of Chinese term of their moral standards as well as encouraging the traditional way of learning. Morality according to Zao and the Sun, is sets of virtues such as loyalty, justice, harmony, and peace of citizens. The morality foundation has a lot of implication for the people of the Republic of China, such as consolidating the nation with another individual with the goal of advancing towards the idea of commonwealth basing on Confucian laws. The communist believed that the country belongs its citizens and therefore the resources.Basing on the theory, the funds should be shared equally, which bring the notion of universal brotherhood while creating peace and harmony. The ideology captured the attention of foreign supporters to end the warlord and to reconstruct the Republic of China.

Mao Zedong believed that any nation’s foundation should base on the freedom and rights of the citizens. Similarly, Sun also argues that China could be a democratic nation with effective governance if some implementations such as equal division of sovereign rights and its administrative powers adhere to the latter. With the three implementation programmers, they tend to formulate the stages of revolution with each having its implications. The implementations include the formation of military governance that would pave the way for democracy, the creation of revolution party to train citizens to practice their political rights and the constitutional government. The second stage of implementation includes the struggle to end the monarchial rule of governance.

The two communist had one vision to protect the right and welfare of the people of the Republic of China. The sun focus was majorly based on the formation of the stable government and party rule that initiate ideal democracy. On the other hand, Mao Zedong vision was aimed at protecting people’s livelihood to provide justice to all the citizens of the Republic of China. The grand idea for the communist was to attain their ultimate goals which are based on the Commonwealth policies; citizens share everything that belongs to the state. The Commonwealth in this context would mean equalization of land ownership as well as regulation of the private capital. With the adherence to above factors, then peace and justice will not be a hard task to be achieved.

To San Yet Sen, inequitable land distribution ownership was the primary obstacle to improving the livelihood of people in China. He struggled to explain what his reforms are up for; proposing that farmers own their land that they tilt and receive the fruit of their labor. Furthermore, he also articulates for unearned increment of increased value of the property for the benefit of the people. As costs and tend to hike, the unearned increment is to be given to the community as a whole. Sun's ideas owed much to and Mao Zedong text, the theories towards elevating poverty and uplift the welfare of all people in the society. Mao Zedong vision was the rising of peasant one day like strong hurricane and storm and swipe the imperialist and the warlords. The peasant will also rise to fight against the local tyrants as well as the evil gentry and the corrupt officials in the society. Mao articulates the economic powers of the peasant association, for instance, limiting the rate of renting, protecting the rights of the tenants and lowering the interest rates on loan services.

With high regard to the industrialization in the Republic of China, Sun Yet puts more emphasis on the need of investing both on internal and international scales. He articulated for international cooperative that should bear no burden and mass exploitation of the citizen of China at that time. The measures of economy contained in Suns book, the primary goal is to do away with the evil deed that was taking place during the era of capitalism. He argued that all the citizens should share the distressing poverty that existed among the Chinese citizens. The Sun's idea was to avoid the evil of capitalism that was rampant among the people of China and therefore demanding the plan to escape the dangers and other cases of emergencies. Similarly, Mao in his catalogs articulates the need for people especially the peasants to form cooperates. When the peasant buys and sells goods and other commodities, it was found that merchants tend to cheat them and exploit intensively. From the two communists, it’s worth concluding that man should only be guided by the principles of cooperation rather than conflict.

Through the adoption of the CPP of the great Soviet economic model, the primary goal was to improve the economy of China. Basing on the state ownership, they argued that implementing the model would result in the construction of large-scale industrial projects to establish the foundation for China socialist towards industrialization. Mao posits that through increased production of coal and steel at that time, there would be the corresponding input of China. The plan for agricultural practice includes the formation of cooperative farms and establishing of heavy industries. Some of the ideas for industrial set up include the production of cement electric generation, mining of coal, machine building and both iron and steel manufacturing company. In that same year, there was the mass construction of heavy industries following that reforms hence increasing the production rate by 10% of annual returns.

Similarly, Sun's teaching basing on the land reforms was efficient, and it was realized to take roots in both urban and rural settings. The citizen noted that through the industrialization in the Republic of China, an outstanding success had been recorded. Sun's teaching basing and his recommendation made the peasants embrace the international economy as well as the technical cooperation in their daily operation. On the commercial scale of China, there has been the massive realization of 9% annual economic growth hence the greatest prosperity ever made in the Republic of China. With all the factors held constant it’s evident that both Mao and Sun share the same ideology for the vision of revolution in their country.

## Bibliography

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