

# Autocracy and Chinas rebel founding emperors - comparing Chairman Mao and Ming Taizu

**Rowan & Littlefield - Autocracy and China's Rebel Founding Emperors: Comparing Chairman Mao and Ming Taizu by Anita M. Andrew**

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Collège catholique Samuel-Genest (Ottawa).  
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Logic, Symbolic and mathematical.  
China -- Politics and government -- 1368-1644  
China -- Politics and government -- 1949-1976  
Dictatorship -- China  
Ming T'ai-ts'u, -- Emperor of China, -- 1328-1398  
Mao, Zedong, -- 1893-1976Autocracy and Chinas rebel founding emperors - comparing Chairman Mao and Ming Taizu  
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After the war, the army was disbanded into smaller groups and sent back to their respective districts, while the commanders had to return their authority to the state.

## Hongwu Emperor

He learned to read and write during the time that he spent with the. Private foreign trade was made punishable by death, with the ; ships, docks, and shipyards were destroyed, and ports were sabotaged.

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The emperor encouraged agriculture, reduced taxes, incentivized the cultivation of new land, and established laws protecting peasants' property. Military households, for example, accounted for around one-sixth of the total population at the beginning of , and each was required to provide an adult man as soldier, and at least one more person to work in support roles in the military.

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Many of the latter, relying on their connections with government officials, encroached unscrupulously on peasants' lands and bribed the officials to transfer the burden of taxation to the poor. Zhu claimed the and established the Ming dynasty at the beginning of 1368 and occupied the Yuan capital, present-day , with his army that same year.

**Mao: Bibliography**

Mote; Denis Twitchett 26 February 1988. According to surviving Ming historical records, Zhu Di's mother was the Hongwu Emperor's primary consort, , the view Zhu Di himself maintained.

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Mote; Denis Twitchett 26 February 1988.

### **Autocracy and China's Rebel Founding Emperors : Comparing Chairman Mao and Mi...**

He was proclaimed emperor on 23 January 1368 and established the on that same day. Through the repeated purges and the elimination of the historical posts, Hongwu fundamentally altered the centuries-old government structure of China, greatly increasing the emperor's absolutism.

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