

Aim #12: How did China become a Communist nation & how has it been ruled?



IT DOESN'T MATTER IF IT'S
A BLACK CAT OR A WHITE CAT:
IF IT CATCHES MICE,
THEN IT'S A GOOD CAT!



不管黑猫白猫，捉到老鼠就是好猫。



Mini Lecture

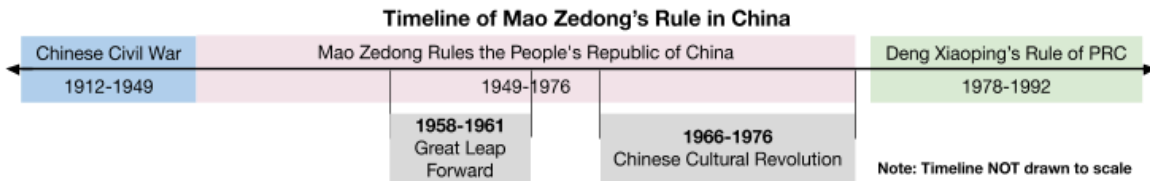
- In 1911, the **Qing Dynasty** was overthrown after ruling China since 1644. This began a period of instability & hardship in China that lasted for decades.
- In 1912, **Sun Yat-Sen** became the first leader of the Chinese Republic. Although, he had great vision, he & the central government were too weak as regional warlords ruled China.
- Following WWI, many in China had high hopes the Paris Peace Conference would end foreign control. While the Big 3 granted Eastern Europeans self-determination, they didn't do the same for China- instead transferring lands controlled by Germany prewar to Japan. This led to revolts in China (May Fourth Movement).
- In the wake of revolts, two main groups jockeyed for power- the **Chinese Communist Party (CCP)** led by **Mao Zedong** and the **Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT)** led by Yat-sen & **Chiang Kai-Shek** in 1925.
- Mao, the son of a peasant, was inspired by the Russian Revolution. He believed the peasant majority (not the urban working class) would bring about a communist revolution.
- Kai-shek was an urban leader and had ties with Westerners. He distrusted communists and in 1927 attacked & nearly wiped out Mao's forces- marking the start of the Civil War.
- Mao's forces trained in hiding. In 1934, Mao's forces were attacked again & began the **Long March**- a yearlong 6,000-mile trek along treacherous mountains, deep marshes, & dry deserts. Of the 80,000 who began the March, only 10,000 survived & assembled in Northern China.
- However, the Long March gave Mao's army a strong connection with the peasants because Mao promised redistribution of land to peasants. More generally, peasants admired Mao's stamina & dedication- the March became legendary.
- Meanwhile, Kai-shek continued to rule much of China & was out of touch w/ his own people. When criticism from opponents threatened his power, he suppressed free speech. Corruption was rampant in the KMT as well.
- China's situation was made worse by Japan's invasion in the 1930s. In 1935, the CCP & KMT paused their civil war to unite against Japan. Mao's peasant army proved to be very effective in fighting the Japanese.
- In 1945, with the defeat of the Japanese at the end of WWII, the CCP & KMT resumed their civil war for control of China. By that point, Kai-shek lost further support of Chinese people as Mao gained more support.
- In 1949, the Communists defeated the Nationalists- Mao declared the **People's Republic of China**. He nationalized China's industries & created five-year plans on the Soviet model. He planned to emphasize heavy industry & hoped to return China to its former position as a global economic leader.
- In 1958, Mao attempted to reform the economy dramatically in a short period- the plan was called the **Great Leap Forward**. It affected both rural & urban areas:
 - Peasant lands were organized into communes (collectivization) controlled by the government.
 - Peasants were forced to go work in factories (to increase industrial production, steel) & set high production quotas.
- The GLP failed with terrible consequences. People who protested were imprisoned in "reeducation camps" or killed. So many workers were transferred to work in factories that farms had too few workers to harvest crops.
- Further, a combination of droughts in some areas & flooding in others ruined some crops. China continued to transfer food from rural to urban areas & export grain even as rural starvation spread. Around 20 million Chinese died from the resulting famines.
- In 1966, Mao aimed to strengthen the original principles of communism through the **Cultural Revolution**. Like Stalin's purges, the Cultural Rev. attempted to silence critics & strengthened the ruler's hold on power. Leading the movement were the **Red Guards**, groups of students & young adults inspired to impose Mao's ideology strictly.
- Mao ordered the Red Guards to seize political leaders, government workers, teachers, & educated people and sent them to live & work in the countryside- to reeducated them about peasant life. In reality, they were treated harshly, physically & emotionally. So many people died or silenced by fear that China suffered from a "lost generation" of leaders.
- Mao died in 1976 & **Deng Xiaoping** took over. Deng was more flexible on ideology than Mao. While Mao used punishment, Deng used incentives/rewards. Deng's reform program, the **Four Modernizations** focused on science/technology, agriculture, industry, & national defense.
- In agriculture, the government allowed people small family farms, decisions which crops to grow, & sell some surplus in markets. Food production increased 50% in 6 years.
- In industry, Western manufacturers were allowed to open factories in China giving a substantial boost to China's economy.
- Under Deng, China remained officially Communists, but it adopted aspects of capitalism. The reforms significantly increased the income, job opportunities, & standard of living for millions of Chinese.
- Some hoped that the economic reforms should be accompanied by political reforms (freedom of speech, press, end 1-party Communist rule).
- In 1989, a large & peaceful demonstration in **Tiananmen Square** led by students was met with government force. Soldiers used guns & tanks to break up the demonstration killing hundreds.
- The democratic nations condemned this *violation of human rights*. Deng justified his actions by claiming the demonstrators were plotting to destroy national unity. He continued economic reforms, but tightened restrictions on political reforms. Deng died in 1997, but China generally continued on his path.

Review Questions:

1. Why did China fight a civil war?
2. How did Mao rule China? What are the results/effects?
3. How did Deng Xiaoping rule China? What are the results/effects?

Enduring Issue: Nationalism; Conflict; Scarcity; Human Rights Violation

What led to the Civil War and the establishment of the People's Republic of China?



Directions: Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Fall of the Qing Dynasty and Rise of Chinese Nationalism

In 1912, the Qing Dynasty, founded in 1644, was overthrown, ending thousands of years of dynastic rule in China. Each of the events below contributed to the weakening of the dynasty and the increasing Chinese frustration with their government. The following historical events weakened the Qing over the centuries, made the Chinese people frustrated with the Qing, and led to the overthrow of the dynasty: European imperialism, Opium Wars, Treaty of Nanjing & other unequal treaties, Sino-Japanese War, Boxer Rebellion.

Though the Qing Dynasty attempted to modernize their army and started other “self-strengthening” policies after the Boxer Rebellion, nationalist groups who opposed imperial powers like the Europeans and Japanese and who thought the Qing government did not do enough grew. One revolutionary named Sun Yat-sen was particularly active. Sun Yat-sen was a Chinese nationalist who was educated in Hawaii where he learned English, became a United States citizen, and was exposed to Christianity which he later converted to. Returning to China, Sun became increasingly frustrated with the Qing Dynasty’s policies and China’s lack of technology compared to what he observed in Hawaii. Sun created a group in Hawaii called the Revive China Society in 1894 to raise money from Chinese living abroad for revolutionary groups in China. After participating in a failed attempt to capture the city of Canton from the Qing government in 1895, Sun was exiled [sent out of the country and not allowed to return]. For the next sixteen years he joined and led many groups that supported revolutionary activities in China. He also traveled to Europe, the United States, Canada, and Japan to raise money to overthrow the Qing government in favor of a republic.

1. Who was Sun Yat-sen and what was his role in Chinese history?
2. What effect did Sun Yat-sen’s death have on China?

Two Sides of the Chinese Civil War and Their Leaders

After the fall of the Qing Dynasty, two nationalist groups fought one another in a Civil War that had only brief breaks in hostility until it ended in 1949.

The Nationalist Party (Kuomintang, KMT)

Leader: Chiang Kai-shek
Party History and Beliefs:

- Party created by Sun Yat-sen
- China should become a democracy
- Anti-communist, supported capitalism
- Supported by wealthy Chinese
- Allied with the United States after WWII



The Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

Leader: Mao Zedong
Party History and Beliefs:

- China should be a communist nation like Russia
- The government should take over private property and redistribute it to all equally
- Supported by the peasants and poor
- Supported by the USSR



3. Who would you support if you were a wealthy landlord? Why?
4. Who would you support if you were a peasant? Why?

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Expulsion of the Communists from the Nationalist Party

After the fall of the Qing and for a few years after Sun Yat-sen’s death in 1925, the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party worked together with the leadership of the Soviet Union to create a military and defeat warlords in China who supported bringing back a monarchy to rule the country.

The Soviet Union’s government believed that it was their duty as the first communist nation in the world to support the creation of other communist nations. In addition, China was an important ally to the Soviet Union because they shared a long border and both felt threatened by the increasing power of the Japanese. The Soviets invited leaders of the KMT and CCP to Moscow where they were trained to create a Soviet-styled government and military. The USSR also sent advisors to China to assist in the creation of a socialist state.

Though they were allied against the warlords, there were disagreements between the KMT and CCP. The Communists were set on the idea of starting a revolution in China led by the peasants, while the Nationalists were more concerned with gaining control of the country and reforming it through the leadership of their government. As a result, Chiang Kai-shek, the military leader of the KMT, refused to allow Communist Party members to hold important positions in the government.

During a successful military campaign called the Northern Expedition in which the alliance defeated many warlords, the Communists started peasant revolts that led to violence against landlords and other rural power holders and encouraged industrial workers in cities to strike. This event led to a division in the party. The Communists wanted to continue their alliance with the Soviets, which the KMT were more and more weary of, and the Communists were afraid that the KMT might ally itself with imperial powers from Europe and Japan to get what they wanted.



Communists being rounded up by the KMT in one of the purges.

5. Why did the Nationalists and Communists separate?
6. At this point in the civil war, which side do you think will win, Nationalists or Communists? Why?

The KMT Consolidates and Expands its Power

Between 1928 and 1937, the Nationalist Party, led by Chiang Kai-shek had a string of military successes. They defeated rival warlords and pushed the Communists back away from important cities. Chiang owed his success to great financial resources and foreign weapons he gained from trading with other countries, including Europeans and the United States. Sun Yat-sen established the KMT to bring democracy to China, but under Chiang Kai-shek the military ruled. The Nationalists did much to create a modern government and a coherent monetary and banking system and to improve taxation. They expanded the public educational system, developed a network of transportation and communication facilities, and encouraged industry and commerce. Urban and wealthy Chinese benefited from living in Nationalist controlled areas of China. The KMT did little to modernize agriculture or to eradicate disease, illiteracy, and underemployment in the villages, hamlets, and small towns scattered over a continental-size territory. With conscription [required military service] and heavy taxation to support civil war and a collapsing export market for commercial crops, rural economic conditions may have grown worse during the Nationalist decade.



Chiang Kai-shek inspecting KMT soldiers with shoes made of straw, 1945

[Image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is Public Domain](#)

7. Why were the Nationalists successful between 1928 and 1937?
8. Which social groups benefited from Nationalist rule? Which social groups did not?
9. At this point in the civil war, which side do you think will win? Nationalists or Communists? Why?

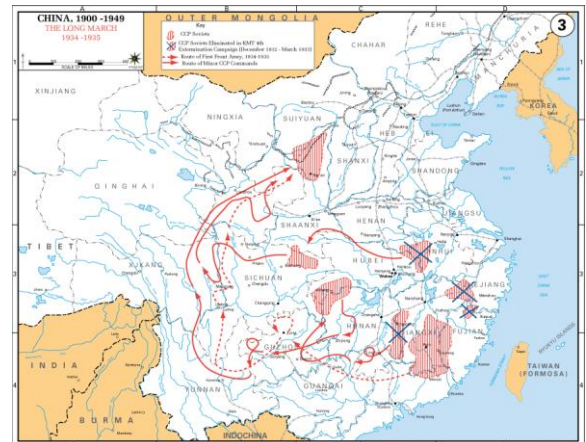
Communists Support the Peasants and the Long March

Watch an excerpt of [this documentary about The Long March \(9:25-14:41\)](#)

The Nationalists controlled most of the China's cities in the 1930s, but the Communists were able to consolidate power in regions of the south where they instituted communist reforms. In fifteen rural bases in central China, they took land from wealthy warlords and redistributed it to the peasants.

In 1934, the Nationalist army started another campaign to defeat the Communists. Outnumbered and with less well trained and equipped army, the CCP and the peasants that followed them decided to retreat.

The retreat, led by Mao Zedong, is known as the Long March. The march lasted a year and covered around 6,000 miles ending in Northwest China. Along the way, the Communist army confiscated property and weapons from local warlords and landlords, while recruiting peasants and the poor into their ranks. The Communist supporters marched over difficult terrain across rivers, over mountains, and through drastic changes in weather. Of the 90,000-100,000 people who began the Long March, only around 7,000-8,000 arrived at their final destination. The Communists had marched to safety and Mao Zedong became the leader of their new settlement.



Map depicting The Long March (1934-1935) during which Mao Zedong led the Communists away from KMT troops to safety in the North where they could consolidate their power for later offenses.

10. Why did Mao and the Communists take the Long March?
11. How did the Communists benefit from the Long March?
12. At this point in the civil war, which side do you think will win? Nationalists or Communists? Why?

The United Front Against Japan and Rise of Communist Power (1937-1945)

In 1937, the Japanese invaded China. With a common enemy to face, the Nationalists and Communists stopped fighting one another for a limited time to defend against the Japanese. Though they were on the same side, the two parties rarely fought with one another. At the start of the war, the Japanese won victory after victory, eventually taking the capital Nanjing, where Japanese troops engaged in a brutal campaign called the Nanjing Massacre, sometimes referred to as the Rape of Nanjing.

The Nationalist government, which was in control of Nanjing before the Japanese invasion, suffered. They lost the best of their modern armies, their air force, and access to the country's major industries and railways. In areas of China controlled by the KMT, the people suffered as well. Manufactured goods were scarce, and prices went up. The government did not have the ability to produce the food it needed to feed the population. Morale amongst the military and civilians in Nationalist controlled areas of China was very low in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Corruption spread in the bureaucracy and the armed forces. As the war dragged on, government measures to suppress dissent grew oppressive. Secret police activity and efforts at thought control were aimed not only against communists but also against all influential critics of the government or the KMT.

The Japanese invasion and WWII had the opposite effect on the CCP. The communist leaders had survived 10 years of civil war and had developed a unity, camaraderie, and powerful sense of mission. They had learned to mobilize the rural population and to wage guerrilla warfare. In 1937, the CCP had about 40,000 members and the poorly equipped Red Army numbered perhaps 100,000. By 1945, the party claimed to have an army of more than 900,000 and a militia of more than 2,000,000. It also claimed to control areas with a total population of 90,000,000. These claims were disputable, but the great strength and wide geographical spread of communist organization was a fact. There was convincing evidence that the areas under communist control extended for hundreds of miles behind Japanese lines in northern and central China.

The Communists' success was the result of many factors. Communist troop commanders and political officers in areas behind Japanese lines tried to mobilize the entire population against the enemy. Party members led village communities into greater participation in local government than had been the case before. They also organized and controlled peasants' associations, labor unions, youth leagues, and women's associations. The party experimented with various forms of economic cooperation to increase production; one of these was mutual-aid teams in which farmers temporarily pooled their tools and draft animals and worked the land collectively. In areas behind Japanese lines, some mutual-aid teams evolved into work-and-battle teams composed of younger peasants: when danger threatened, the teams went out to fight as guerrillas under direction of the local communist army; when the crisis passed, they returned to the fields. The party recruited into its ranks the younger leaders who emerged from populist activities. Thus, it penetrated and to some extent controlled the multitude of villages in areas behind Japanese lines. As the Japanese military grip weakened, the experienced communist armies and political organizers spread their system of government ever more widely.

13. Which country invaded China in 1937? How did that country's invasion affect the Chinese Civil War?
14. What effect did the Japanese invasion and WWII have on Nationalist controlled areas of China?
15. What effect did the Japanese invasion and WWII have on the Chinese Communist Party?
16. At this point in the civil war, which side do you think will win? Nationalists or Communists? Why?

The End of WWII and Defeat of the Nationalists

In 1945, the United States used two nuclear bombs against the Japanese. The Japanese surrendered soon after. As a result, they withdrew their troops from China and hostilities between the KMT and CCP reignited. From 1945 to 1949, the two groups engaged in an all out civil war. The Communists continued to gain support from the peasants, expand their territory, and promote propaganda that painted the Nationalists as too loyal to the United States to act in China’s best interests. As the Communists conquered more regions of China, they brought the land reforms to peasants throughout that country that made them so popular in the Northwest. They encouraged peasants to seize landlords’ fields and other property. The party leaders believed that to crack the age-old peasant fear of the local elite and overcome the traditional respect for property rights required unleashing the hatred of the oppressed. Teams of activists moved through the villages, organizing the poor in “speak bitterness” meetings to struggle against landlords and Nationalist supporters, to punish and often to kill them, and to distribute their land and property. Rural China went through a period of terror. Yet the party gained from the revolutionary dynamism; morale was at fever pitch, and, for those who had benefited from land distribution, there was no turning back. The Communists won military victory after military victory against the Nationalists. All along the way their armies grew with enthusiastic peasants joining the ranks. By the end of 1949, Chiang Kai-shek and the KMT retreated to Taiwan, an island off of the coast of China where they established their own country called the Republic of China. Mao Zedong and his Communist supporters unified the rest of China and on October 1, 1949, declared the establishment of the People’s Republic of China.



Pictured here is former Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong announcing the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1 1949.
Source: courtesy of wikimedia commons and isn't his public domain

17. Based on this and all of the previous readings, why did Mao Zedong and the Communists win the Chinese Civil War?

Mao Zedong, “Proclamation of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China,” October 1, 1949

The people throughout China have been plunged into bitter suffering and tribulations since the Chiang Kai-shek [Jiang Jieshi] Kuomintang [Guomindang] reactionary government betrayed the fatherland, colluded with imperialists, and launched the counter-revolutionary war. Fortunately our People's Liberation Army, backed by the whole nation, has been fighting heroically and selflessly to defend the territorial sovereignty of our homeland, to protect the people's lives and property, to relieve the people of their sufferings, and to struggle for their rights, and it eventually wiped out the reactionary troops and overthrew the reactionary rule of the Nationalist government. Now, the People's War of Liberation has been basically won, and the majority of the people in the country have been liberated... The Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China took office today in the capital and unanimously made the following decisions: to proclaim the establishment of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China....

Mao Zedong
Chairman
The Central People's Government

18. Explain the historical circumstances that led to Mao Zedong’s “Proclamation of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China.”

How did Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

After decades of civil war, Mao Zedong and his supporters established the People’s Republic of China, a Communist nation, in 1949. Mao was a totalitarian dictator whose methods for gaining, consolidating, and maintaining control are exemplified through his two most well known policies: the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.

Directions: As you read the information below, annotate for methods used by Mao to gain (G), consolidate (C), and maintain (M) power. Then, complete the questions accompanying the documents. At the end of the activity, fill in the graphic organizer below.

GAIN Gaining power is the process of getting it and expanding it.	CONSOLIDATE Consolidating power is the process of taking control from other people who also have power.	MAINTAIN Maintaining power is the process of keeping one’s power.
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	Great Leap Forward	Cultural Revolution
Methods Mao used to gain, consolidate, and maintain his power through each policy		

The Great Leap Forward (1958-1961)

Watch [this video about the Great Leap Forward](#).

The Great Leap Forward was an economic and social plan used from 1958 to 1960 which aimed to use China's vast population to rapidly transform mainland China from a primarily agrarian (or farming) economy dominated by peasant farmers into a modern, industrialized communist society.

Mao Zedong based this program on the Five Year Plans used by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union.

The Great Leap Forward is now widely seen as a major economic and humanitarian disaster, with estimates of the number of people killed by famine during this period ranging from a minimum of 14 million to as many as 43 million.

Document 1



In Xinyang county, Henan, during the Great Leap Forward era, commune members worked in the night, using lamps as light, 1959.

Document 2



Backyard furnace to produce steel during the Great Leap Forward era, 1958.

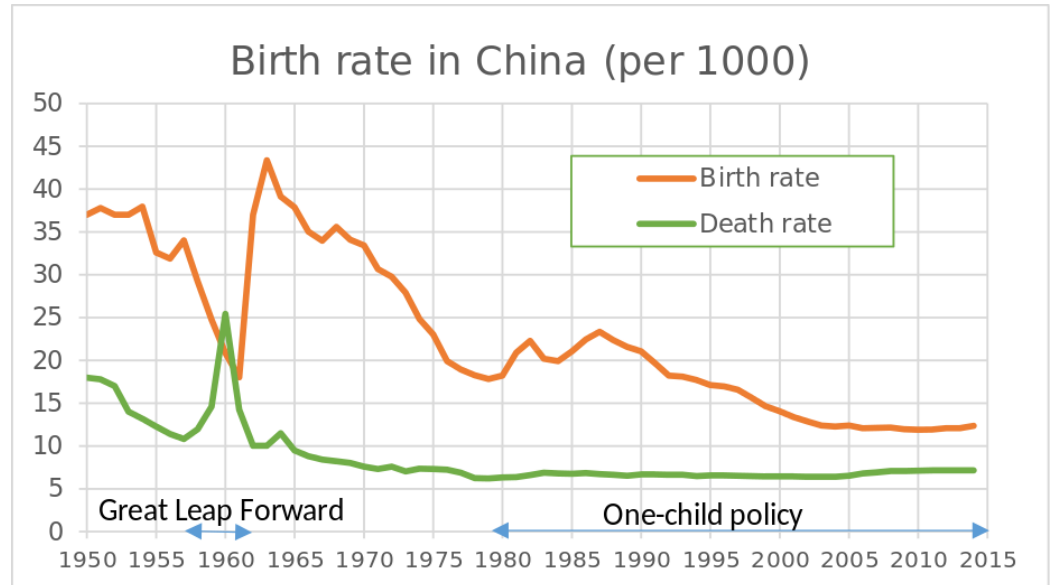
Document 3

Great Leap Forward Famine Death Estimates

Deaths (millions)	Authors	Year
23	Peng	1987
27	Coale	1984
30	Ashton, et al	1984
30	Banister	1987
30	Becker	1996
32.5	Cao	2005
36	Yang	2008
38	Chang and Halliday	2005
38	Rummel	2008
42 min.	Dikotter	2010
43-46	Chen	1980

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Leap_Forward

Document 4



1. What were the goals of the Great Leap Forward?
2. What was a "commune" during the Great Leap Forward?
3. What was the result of the attempt to have peasants make steel on their communes during the Great Leap Forward?
4. Did the Great Leap Forward's policies lead to more food production in China? Why or why not?
5. What were the effects of the Great Leap Forward in China?
6. Was the Great Leap Forward successful? Explain.

The Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)

Watch this [NowThis World video on the Cultural Revolution](#) and [What was China's Cultural Revolution? from BBC news](#)

The **Chinese Cultural Revolution** was a massive social upheaval from 1966 through 1976 brought on by a struggle for power within the Communist Party of China, in which at least half a million people died and the People's Republic of China was brought to the brink of civil war. The Cultural Revolution was started by Party Chairman Mao Zedong in 1966 to reassert his leadership after the disasters of the Great Leap Forward. After the failures of the Great Leap Forward, other party members challenged Mao's authority. In response, Mao and his supporters purged the CCP of those who opposed him, trained Chinese youths to worship Mao and his sayings, and then empowered those young people to rebel against their elders to defend Mao's revolution. In the chaos and violence that ensued, much of China's artistic legacy was destroyed and millions were persecuted, some of whom lost their lives.

Document 1



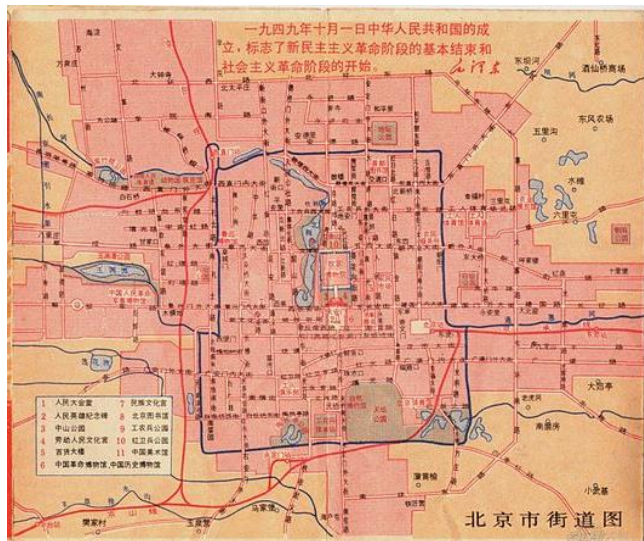
The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the great school of Mao Zedong Thought, 1969. A poster from the Cultural Revolution, featuring an image of Chairman Mao, and published by the government of the People's Republic of China.

Document 2



Red Guards on the cover of an elementary school textbook from 1971.

Document 3



A 1968 map of Beijing showing streets and landmarks renamed during the Cultural Revolution. Andingmen Inner Street became "Great Leap Forward Road", Taijichang Street became the "Road for Eternal Revolution". Dongjiaominxiang was renamed "Anti-Imperialist Road", Beihai Park was renamed "Worker-Peasant-Soldier Park" and Jingshan Park became "Red Guard Park." Most of the Cultural Revolution-era name changes were later reversed.

Document 4



A scene from the *Red Detachment of Women*, a play written during the Cultural Revolution that glorified Mao, 1972.

1. Why did Mao start the Cultural Revolution?
2. What methods did Mao use to change Chinese culture during the Cultural Revolution?
3. Who were the Red Guards?
4. Who was targeted and denounced by the Red Guards? Why did the Red Guards denounce these people? What methods did the Red Guards use?
5. Why do you think Mao gave young people so much power during the Cultural Revolution?
6. What ended the Cultural Revolution?
7. What were the effects of the Cultural Revolution in China?

How were the policies of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping similar and how were they different?

Directions: Read the text, examine the images & graphs and answer the questions that follow.

Who was Deng Xiaoping? Why is he important in Chinese history?

Deng Xiaoping (August 22, 1904 – February 19, 1997) was a prominent Chinese politician and reformer of the Communist Party of China (CCP). He led the People's Republic of China from 1978 to 1992. After Mao Zedong's policies like the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution failed to bring prosperity to China, Deng made significant changes. Economically he turned China into a "socialist market economy," a mix of government planned decisions with capitalist features by:

- abolishing communes
- allowing farmers to own their farms and decide what to grow
- allowing people to sell goods they produce in local markets
- opening China to foreign trade

He was, however, unwilling to embrace wide-scale political reform. Despite protests for more freedoms, Deng's government repressed the people's freedom of speech and expression and eliminated opposition to their rule.



1. Who was Deng Xiaoping?
2. What changes did he make to China?

The Four Modernizations

The domestic social, political, and most notably, economic systems in China underwent significant changes during Deng Xiaoping's time as leader. The goals of Deng's reforms were summed up by the "Four Modernizations." He planned to modernize China's **agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the military.**

Deng's strategy for developing China into a modern, industrial nation was the development of the *socialist market economy*, a combination of **government planning** and **free markets**. Deng's new economic strategy emphasized policies that proved effective over policies that were ideologically pure and endorsed by Mao Zedong. In 1982, for example, Deng abolished the use of communes, which were seen by Mao and other communists as an essential part of the Chinese socialist system because communes were an idea endorsed by communists throughout history and the world. Since communes proved unsuccessful during the Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution, Deng stopped the practice. Other Chinese leaders would have continued Mao's policies because they referred him as the country's father and thought he could do no wrong.

Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations

AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	MILITARY

3. What should determine China's economic policies?
 - a. Mao's answer?
 - b. Deng's answer?

Government's Role in Economy

Deng abandoned Mao's style of launching mass campaigns of economic construction like the Great Leap Forward and introduced **planned, centralized management of the economy by skilled and experienced government workers**. Deng sustained Mao's emphasis on the importance of agricultural output. He encouraged decision-making on the local level and by individual peasant households as opposed to Mao whose government set goals for each commune and forced communities to meet those quotas or be punished. At the local level in Deng's China, **material incentives**, rather than political appeals and punishment, were used to motivate the labor force, including allowing peasants to earn extra income by selling the produce of their private plots at free markets.

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A political cartoon showing the two, sometimes conflicting, concepts that Deng used to rule China.
Source: Global History Regents Exam, Brain Baffling, Christian Science Monitor, March 30, 2006.

4. How should a government motivate workers to produce more?
 - a. Mao's answer?
 - b. Deng's answer?

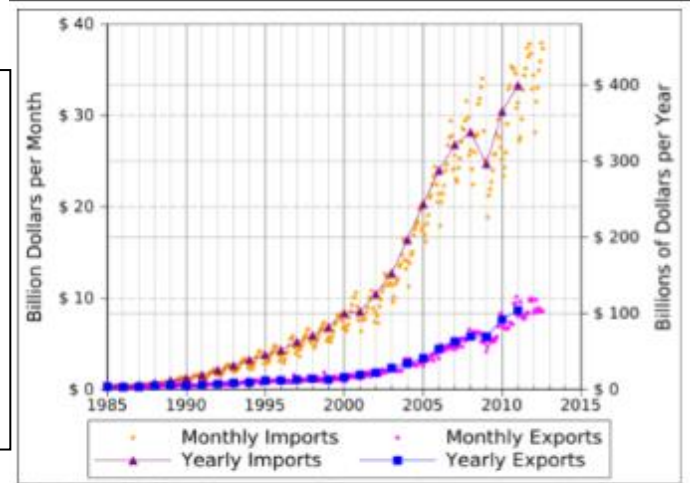
China's Relationship with Foreign Countries

Deng shifted industrial development in China from the government directed heavy-industry that Mao supported to the production of goods that could be sold to other countries for a profit. These reforms were a reversal of the Maoist policy of economic self-reliance which meant that China could prosper without involving other countries. Under Deng, China decided to accelerate the modernization process by stepping up the volume of foreign trade, especially the purchase of machinery from Japan and the West. By focusing on exports, China was able to quickly take advantage of foreign investment, advanced technologies and professional management. Deng attracted foreign companies to China who invested in the country's companies.

Under Deng's direction, relations with the West improved markedly. Deng traveled abroad and had a series of friendly meetings with Western leaders. In 1979, he became the first Chinese leader to visit the United States when he met with President Carter at the White House. Sino-Japanese relations also improved significantly, and Deng used Japan as an example of a rapidly progressing economic power that China could emulate.

5. What should China's relationship with foreign countries be?

- Mao's answer?
- Deng's answer?



Graph of US-China Imports and Exports showing that trade between the two countries increased during and after Deng's rule in China.

Political Control: Tiananmen Square Protests

Watch this [TestTube News Video "What Happened in Tiananmen Square?"](#), this [CNN Report on the Tiananmen Square Protests \(start- 2:45\)](#), and this [ABC News Report \(2:19- end\)](#)

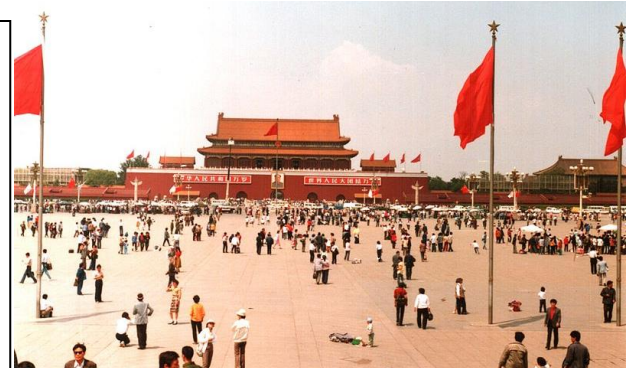
The Tiananmen Square protests began in mid-April 1989. Pro-democracy students and other protesters who wanted more political freedom in China started to gather in Tiananmen Square after the death of Hu Yaobang, a Chinese politician who was seen as a supporter of their cause on April 15, 1989. Soon, others who were disgruntled with the government gathered. On April 18, ten thousand students staged a sit-in in Tiananmen Square. On April 21, one hundred thousand students marched on Tiananmen Square. Demonstrations began to occur all over China, and the protests escalated in Beijing.

Though some government officials favored a soft approach to the protesters, most of the Communist Party elders believed that the prolonged demonstrations were a threat to the political stability of China. On May 20, Deng Xiaoping, as chairman of the Central Military Commission, declared martial law [the suspension of laws in favor of military order], but the demonstrations continued. The decision by Communist party leaders to use military force caused deep division in the government. Even the military was reluctant to oppose the students, so soldiers and tanks from the 27th and 28th Armies of the People's Liberation Army, which were based in rural areas, were sent to take control of the city. These forces were confronted by Chinese students in the streets of Beijing and the ensuing violence resulted in both civilian and army deaths.

Estimates of civilian deaths which resulted vary: 400-800, 1,000 (NSA), and 2,600 (Chinese Red Cross). Student protesters maintained that over 7,000 protesters were tortured and killed. Following the violence, the government conducted widespread arrests to suppress, torture, and kill the remaining supporters of the movement, limited access for the foreign press, and controlled coverage of the events in the mainland Chinese press. The violent suppression of the Tiananmen Square protest caused widespread international condemnation of the Chinese government. Deng Xiaoping, along with other hardliners were generally blamed for the events. Critics accused Deng of suppressing any signs of political freedom that would undermine the direction of his economic reforms.

Deng's involvement in the events of Tiananmen Square showed that he still possessed dictatorial powers, and that the Chinese Communist Party still relied on the use of force and violence to control public protest.

For years after the crackdown, opponents of Deng, centered mainly around college campuses, would anonymously burn and smash little glass bottles as a gesture of contempt toward him, especially on the crackdown anniversary. (The word for little bottle sounds exactly like Xiaoping (Chinese: 小平; pinyin: xiǎoping) in Chinese.)



Tiananmen Square in 1988 a year before pro-democracy protests and the violent government crackdown



The Goddess of Democracy

Replica of the Goddess of Democracy Statue which was created by protesters during the Tiananmen Square protests in 1989. It was 33 feet tall and made out of foam and papier-mache on a metal frame. Government troops destroyed it on June 4, 1989 when soldiers violently cleared the protesters out of the square.

- Why were people protesting in Tiananmen Square in April of 1989?
- How did the Chinese government respond to the protests?
- How should opposition to the government's policies be dealt with? a. Mao's answer? b. Deng's answer?