



Making Modern China

Pre-Revolutionary China

- China had been ruled by a series of dynasties for over 2000 years
 - Sometime foreign dynasties
- Immediately preceding the Revolution Ruled by Emperor P'u Yi
 - Only 3 years old when he took reign in 1908
 - Member of Qing dynasty
 - Highly privileged life
 - Last Emperor of China



Problems with Pre-Revolutionary China

- Extensive foreign control
- Loss of Wars
 - Opium Wars
 - Sino-Japanese Wars
- Governmental Problems
 - Attempts for liberal reforms
 - Push for a republic
 - Lead by Sun Yat-sen



Nationalist Revolution

- Jan 1st, 1911 Parliamentary republic formed
 - Sun Yat-Sen elected provisional president
 - Royal family formally abdicates in 1912
 - Republic not fully formed until 1928



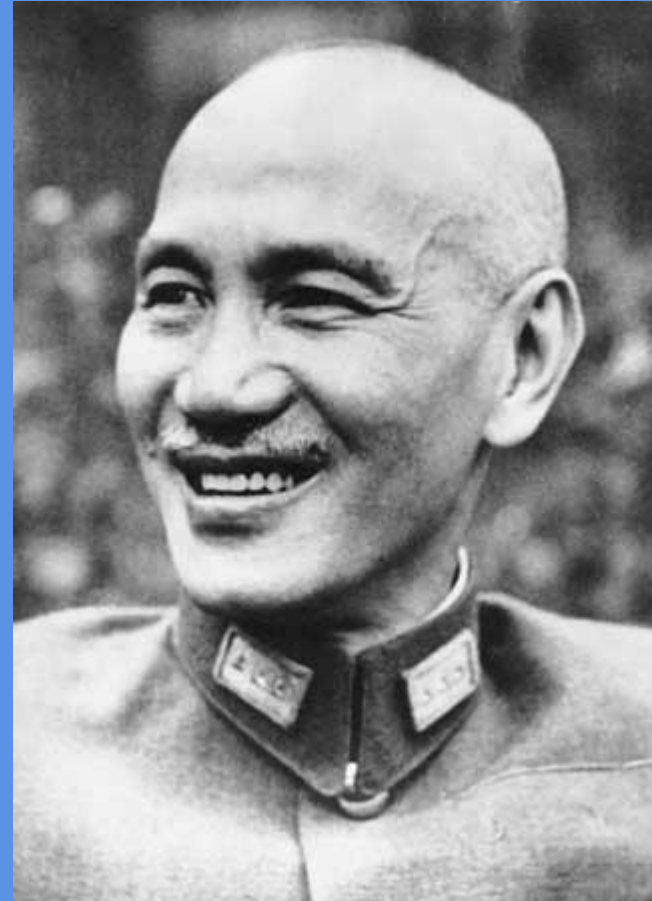
World War I

- Japanese (allies) invade German holdings in eastern China
 - Japan laid claim to large portion of China
 - Anti-Japanese riots all over country
 - May 4th, 1919 massive riot in Peking
 - Long history of Anti-Japanese sentiments in China
 - Especially after World War II



Post World War I

- China re-unified and government re-established in 1928
- Government led by Kuomintang
 - Elected Chang Kai-Shek
 - Anti-Modernization
 - Pro Confucius
 - Still considered to be an important revolutionary leader in China



Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

- Established in 1921
 - With help of Russian advisors
- Attempting to establish communist state
 - Emphasis on farmers instead of workers
 - Led to split between Chinese and Russian Communists
 - Highly organized leadership
 - Much of which would later be purged



Chinese Civil War

- Openly warred against KMT
 - 1927-1937 & 1945-1949
 - KMT winning from 1927 to 1937
 - CCP won 1945-1949
 - KMT no longer with western support
- Communists led by Mao Tse-Tung
 - Became first leader of PRC
 - KMT flee to Taiwan



Principles of Maoism

- Maoism – form of communism that believed in the strength of the peasant
 - Key Values:
 - Collectivism
 - Struggle and Activism
 - Egalitarianism
 - Self-Reliance
 - Mass Line: leaders would communicate their will/direction to people, but people would communicate through mass line their wisdoms to leaders



Maoist Reforms

- The Soviet Model (1949-1957):
- Land Reform
 - Redistributed property from rich to poor and increased productivity in countryside
- Civil Reform
 - Free people from Opium addiction
 - Enhanced women's legal rights
- Five-Year Plans
 - Nationalized industry
 - Collectivized agriculture
 - Private property eliminated



Maoism in Practice

- The Great Leap Forward (1958-1966)
- Wanted to free China from Soviet domination
- Utopian effort to transform China into a radical egalitarian society
- Reorganizes China into communes that would serve all basic social and economic functions
 - (all around development – equal emphasis on industry AND agriculture)
- Mass Mobilization (turn #s into asset)
 - Red vs. Expert
 - Failure - Famine
- **The Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)**
- Goal – remove all vestiges of “old” China and its inequality
 - Scholars sent to fields to work
 - Universities/libraries destroyed
 - Emphasis on elementary education only
- Student radicals (Red Guard) lead a purging of “class enemies”
- 1976: Mao dies leaving followers divided into factions
 - Moderates win and arrest radicals

Reforming China

- 1979: **Deng Xiaoping** takes control of the Communist Party
- Four Modernizations
 - industry, agriculture, science & military
- Open Door Trade policy
- Reforms in Education
- Restored legal system/bureaucracy of Old China



New Policies

- Socialist Market Economy
- **Household Responsibility System**
 - Replaced communes
 - After paying taxes/contract fees to govt, families may consume/sell what they produce
- More Economic Liberalization
 - **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**
 - Promote foreign investment
 - Township and Village Enterprises (TVEs)
- Economic Success:
 - Fastest-growing major economy in the world for more than two decades
 - GDP per capita grew at avg rate of a little over 9% per year from 1990-2009
- Economic Problems:
 - No more “**iron rice bowl**” – cradle to grave benefits
 - Unemployment
 - Inequality
 - **Floating Population** – urban migration & issues with hukou (household registration)

Modern Chinese Politics

- After Deng dies, rise of **technocrats**
 - Career-minded bureaucrats who administer public policy according to technical rather than a political rationale
- Professional competence & political loyalty
 - Jiang Zemin (1993-2003)
 - Hu Jintao (2003-2013)
 - Xi Jinping (2013 - ?)
 - All had university training in engineering
 - All were “groomed” by top leaders to move up in ranks

