



The Time of Mao Zedong: Government Official Role Card

Background Information: The economic plan that Mao had followed during his leadership was modeled after the Soviet Union in creating a centrally planned command economy. In a command economy, government planners decide what goods need to be produced. Like the Soviets, communist officials in China had organized the people and resources in their country to build roads, ports, dams, and other large-scale projects.

As part of the organization process, the Chinese government requires people to work and live within the community their family is from. Moving to a new section of China, and taking up a new occupation there, is forbidden. The work that you do within your community will be rewarded, based on what the community/nation produces.

Background on the Government Officials: Under the direction of Mao, you help to organize the economy of China by telling people what to produce and where to produce it. As a member of the Communist Party, you value creating a China that is self-reliant, that does not need other countries to help grow their food or create important goods. You say that all people in China are equal, however you are aware that your job and membership within the Communist Party has provided you with several benefits of other Chinese citizens.

Overview In this stage of the activity you will be working as a group to keep track of the amount of food, factory, and farming equipment coupons that are produced. You will also be asked to give the farms and factories equipment they need. For keeping accurate records, you will be given candy at the end of this stage.

Directions:

1. Each member of your group should help to create a chart that will help you keep track of how much the peasants and iron rice bowl workers produce.
2. Go to each of the groups and keep an accurate record of what is produced. If these groups ask you for additional supplies, make sure you get them for each group.
3. Your teacher will ask you to read some newsflashes. When you are asked make sure you do so in a loud and clear voice.
4. You are required to sit on top of your desks during the activity if you are waiting for the workers and peasants to complete more coupons. During this time, you may speak with other members of your group.



The Leadership of Deng Xiaoping: Government Official Role Card

Background Information: Under the command economy (one in which the government planners decide what to produce) Mao and the Communist Party committed horrendous blunders. One mistake Mao made was implementing an economic plan called the Great Leap Forward. Introduced in the late 1950s, this plan aimed push China's economy forward by organizing China's peasants into huge "people's communes." Each commune contained tens of thousands of people and was designed to be self-sufficient in agriculture and industry, even to the point of producing its own steel. The experiment proved disastrous. Confusion, disorganization, and bad weather led to widespread crop failures. As many as 30 million people starved in the famine that resulted.

Following the death of Mao, there was a struggle within the Communist Party regarding its leadership. In 1978 Deng Xiaoping became the top official. Deng gradually dismantled Mao's command economy. People in the countryside, who made up 70% of China's population, first felt the impact of his reforms. Under Deng, individual families had responsibility for working the land through long-term leases. Meaning, they had the right to work the land, but did not own it. Deng lifted price controls and allowed peasants to sell most of their crops in the marketplace. He loosened controls on housing, health care, education, and other necessities of life in the country. Deng also opened China up to foreign investment and greatly expanded international trade. The government also created **Special Economic Zones** along the southeastern coast that allowed Chinese entrepreneurs and foreign investors to go into business with little government interference.

Background on the Government Officials: When Deng took charge, he quickly set about weeding out old party members who were not educated enough or were too old help with the new direction of the government. Party recruitment was stepped up to bring in younger people with better educations. This new leadership threatens some of you.

Overview In this stage of the activity you will still be working as a group to keep track of the amount of factory equipment coupons that is produced from the Iron Rice Bowl workers. You have, however, lost control of the work of the entrepreneurs. You will also be asked to give the factories equipment they need. If the farmers ask for help, they will need to figure out their problems themselves. For keeping accurate records of the factories, you will be given candy at the end of this stage.

You are required to sit on top of your desks during the activity if you are waiting for the workers to complete more coupons. During this time, you may speak with other members of your group.



Restructuring the Economy: Government Official Role Card

Background Information: In 1992 Deng Xiaoping visited the Special Economic Zones. He told people not to worry if policies were capitalist or communist, only whether or not they would make China prosperous. Soon the Communist Party constitution was rewritten to show the new change in values of the Communist Party. At that time, the government announced that the state owned industries, in which the iron bowl workers labored, would be shut down if they were not profitable. These workers could lose their jobs and possibly their benefits. Many of the state owned businesses could be transferred into privately owned businesses. Furthermore, the government who had once forbid people from moving to new cities or provinces would allow them to move as “migrant workers.” Government officials can help workers obtain the right permits to leave their communities to become migrant workers and open new businesses.

Background on the Government Officials: Economic restructuring placed many party members in positions where corruption was easy and tempting- they were the ones to supervise the sale of the state-owned industries to private industries. Therefore, some party members pocketed the profits, goods, or money for benefits the iron bowl workers were supposed to receive when they left their jobs. Other party officials, in rural areas, had lost much of the government support for farmers. There, party officials supported themselves by levying taxes and fees.

Overview: You have the opportunity to make more money (candy) than simply working for the state-owned industries. You can levy “taxes on farmers, demand bribes from entrepreneurs for your “help” in expanding their business, and request money for migrant workers for assisting them with government paperwork.

1. Your first task is to fire half of the government workers. These workers receive a benefit for their lost job (a piece of candy) when they leave. You have the choice of giving it to them or keeping it. When you fire them, send them to the entrepreneurs.
2. Let the remaining rice bowl workers know that if they do not work efficiently, they will also lose their jobs. Make sure to keep track of how quickly they are producing cars.
3. If you’d like, tell some of the entrepreneurs they need your help in expanding their business. They can give you either candy or some of their shirts, which you can trade later for candy.
4. If you’d like, tell the migrant workers they need your help with government paperwork. They can either give you a piece of candy or some of their wages when they get paid.
5. You will be asked by your teacher to announce a newsflash



The Time of Mao Zedong: Iron Rice Bowl Worker Role Card

Background Information: The economic plan that Mao followed during his leadership was modeled after the Soviet Union in creating a centrally planned command economy. In a command economy, government planners decide what goods need to be produced. Like the Soviets, communist officials in China had organized the people and resources in their country to build roads, ports, dams, and other large-scale projects.

As part of the organization process, the Chinese government requires people to work and live within the community their family is from. Moving to a new section of China, and taking up a new occupation there, is forbidden. The work that you do within your community will be rewarded, based on what the community/nation produces.

Background on Iron Rice Bowl Workers: The communist government of China has stated that you are the backbone of the country. You, as industrial workers, are considered to be one of the most important elements of a communist country. Therefore, you need to take great pride in your labor and work hard for the benefit of the community/nation. For the first time in Chinese history, all citizens of China are equal. However, as a worker within a city you have what many call the “iron rice bowl.” You live a much higher quality of life than people in rural areas, because of the better government housing, health care, food, and other benefits of living within a city. Also, you are **guaranteed** a government job and retirement benefits.

Overview: In this stage of the activity, you will be working as a group to create car coupons. You will trade these coupons to your teacher for candy. The more coupons you earn, the more candy your community earns.

Directions:

1. Gather all the supplies you need to make the coupons. You will need papers, scissors, and markers. The pictures you need to copy for the cars and color them.
2. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. For example, the government official will ask you how many coupons you have made. Make sure to do as you are told.
3. If you need additional supplies, ask the government officials for them.
4. You are required to sit in your desk during this activity



The Leadership of Deng Xiaoping: Iron Rice Bowl Worker Role Card

Background Information: Under the command economy (one in which the government planners decide what to produce) Mao and the Communist Party committed horrendous blunders. One mistake Mao made was implementing an economic plan called the Great Leap Forward. Introduced in the late 1950s, this plan aimed push China's economy forward by organizing China's peasants into huge "people's communes." Each commune contained tens of thousands of people and was designed to be self-sufficient in agriculture and industry, even to the point of producing its own steel. The experiment proved disastrous. Confusion, disorganization, and bad weather led to widespread crop failures. As many as 30 million people starved in the famine that resulted.

Following the death of Mao, there was a struggle within the Communist Party regarding its leadership. In 1978 Deng Xiaoping became the top official. Deng gradually dismantled Mao's command economy. People in the countryside, who made up 70% of China's population, first felt the impact of his reforms. Under Deng, individual families had responsibility for working the land through long-term leases. Meaning, they had the right to work the land, but did not own it. Deng lifted price controls and allowed peasants to sell most of their crops in the marketplace. He loosened controls on housing, health care, education, and other necessities of life in the country. Deng also opened China up to foreign investment and greatly expanded international trade. The government also created **Special Economic Zones** along the southeastern coast that allowed Chinese entrepreneurs and foreign investors to go into business with little government interference.

Overview: The Special Economic Zones and end of the commune system have not affected you directly at your factory job, so you will continue working as you had in the past.

Directions:

1. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. For example, the government official will ask you how many coupons you have made. Make sure to do as you are told.
2. If you need additional supplies, ask the government officials for them.
3. You are required to sit in your desk during this activity.



Restructuring the Economy: Iron Rice Bowl Worker Role Card

Background Information: In 1992 Deng Xiaoping visited the Special Economic Zones. He told people not to worry if policies were capitalist or communist, only whether or not they would make China prosperous. Soon the Communist Party constitution was rewritten to show the new change in values of the Communist Party. At that time, the government announced that the state owned industries, in which the iron bowl workers labored, would be shut down if they were not profitable. These workers could lose their jobs and possibly their benefits. Many of the state owned businesses could be transferred into privately owned businesses. Furthermore, the government who had once forbid people from moving to new cities or provinces would allow them to move as “migrant workers.” Government officials can help workers obtain the right permits to leave their communities to become migrant workers and open new businesses.

Background on Iron Rice Bowl Workers: During the 1980s and 1990s, those who worked for the government found that they could lose their jobs. Many new jobs have been created, but they lack the benefits and pensions of state jobs.

Overview: In this stage, some of you workers will be “fired” from your jobs. The remaining will have to work harder to create an efficient factory, or be fired later. For those remaining, continue to create car coupons. You will trade these coupons to your teacher for candy. The more coupons you earn, the more candy your community earns.

Directions:

1. Continue to make car coupons to turn in for candy.
2. Some of the government officials will “fire” your workers. If you are fired, ask for your “benefits” from the government officials and immediately go to the entrepreneurs and ask for a job. If you are given a job, do as they direct. If not, fill out a job application at the unemployment section of the classroom and fill out a job application.
3. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. For example, the government official will ask you how many coupons you have made. Make sure to do as you are told.
4. If you need additional supplies, ask the government officials for them.
5. You are required to sit in your desk during this activity



The Time of Mao Zedong: Entrepreneur Role Card

Background Information: The economic plan that Mao had followed during his leadership was modeled after the Soviet Union in creating a centrally planned command economy. In a command economy, government planners decide what goods need to be produced. Like the Soviets, communist officials in China had organized the people and resources in their country to build roads, ports, dams, and other large-scale projects.

As part of the organization process, the Chinese government requires people to work and live within the community their family is from. Moving to a new section of China, and taking up a new occupation there, is forbidden. The work that you do within your community will be rewarded, based on what the community/nation produces.

Background on Entrepreneurs: Under Mao's communist government, individual ownership of businesses is forbidden. All Chinese people are considered equal, and therefore should earn the same amount of money, no matter their occupation. All jobs within China are to be organized by the government, for the benefit of all people. Therefore, your drive to work hard, create a business, and be wealthy are dreams of the past.

Directions:

1. Since you cannot start your own business, you will be joining the Iron Rice Bowl workers and helping them to complete their tasks. Go to their group and complete the following directions.
2. Gather all the supplies you need to make the coupons. You will need papers, scissors, and markers. The pictures you need to copy for the cars and color them.
3. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. For example, the government official will ask you how many coupons you have made. Make sure to do as you are told.
4. If you need additional supplies, ask the government officials for them.
5. You are required to sit in your desk during this activity.



The Leadership of Deng Xiaoping: Entrepreneur Role Card

Background Information: Under the command economy (one in which the government planners decide what to produce) Mao and the Communist Party committed horrendous blunders. One mistake Mao made was implementing an economic plan called the Great Leap Forward. Introduced in the late 1950s, this plan aimed push China's economy forward by organizing China's peasants into huge "people's communes." Each commune contained tens of thousands of people and was designed to be self-sufficient in agriculture and industry, even to the point of producing its own steel. The experiment proved disastrous. Confusion, disorganization, and bad weather led to widespread crop failures. As many as 30 million people starved in the famine that resulted.

Following the death of Mao there was a struggle within the Communist Party regarding its leadership. In 1978 Deng Xiaoping became the top official. Deng gradually dismantled Mao's command economy. People in the countryside, who made up 70% of China's population, first felt the impact of his reforms. Under Deng, individual families had responsibility for working the land through long-term leases. Meaning, they had the right to work the land, but did not own it. Deng lifted price controls and allowed peasants to sell most of their crops in the marketplace. He loosened controls on housing, health care, education, and other necessities of life in the country. Deng also opened China up to foreign investment and greatly expanded international trade. The government also created **Special Economic Zones** along the southeastern coast that allowed Chinese entrepreneurs and foreign investors to go into business with little government interference.

Overview: You now can break away from the Iron Rice Bowl workers and create your own business! You will now be working by **YOURSELF** for your own individual profit. Your task will be to design a shirt that you will copy for mass production. The more shirts you make, and the better they are, the more candy you will receive.

Directions:

1. Move the "Special Economic Zone" designated by your teacher.
2. Gather all the supplies you need to make the "shirts." You will need papers, scissors, and markers.
3. Create a design for your t-shirt, copy, and color them.
4. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. Make sure to do as you are told.
5. You are required to sit in your desk during this activity.



Restructuring the Economy: Entrepreneur Role Card

Background Information: In 1992 Deng Xiaoping visited the Special Economic Zones. He told people not to worry if policies were capitalist or communist, only whether or not they would make China prosperous. Soon the Communist Party constitution was rewritten to show the new change in values of the Communist Party. At that time, the government announced that the state-owned industries, in which the iron bowl workers labored, would be shut down if they were not profitable. These workers could lose their jobs and possibly their benefits. Many of the state-owned businesses could be transferred into privately owned businesses. Furthermore, the government who had once forbid people from moving to new cities or provinces would allow them to move as “migrant workers.” Government officials can help workers obtain the right permits to leave their communities to become migrant workers and open new businesses.

Overview: You now can earn more money (candy) by expanding your business. You can choose from a few workers who are either migrant peasants or rice bowl workers who have lost their jobs. You can only select two of each. The other people who ask you for a job, you will need to deny and send them to the unemployment section of the classroom. If you are selecting a migrant worker for a job, you do not have to give them the same benefits as the local iron rice bowl worker. So, withhold their pay (candy) and make their working conditions worse. Since you are expanding your business, you will need the assistance of a government official.

Directions:

1. When “workers” ask you for a job either hire them or send them to the unemployment section of the classroom.
2. Show your new employees how to make your shirt. Give them the supplies they need for production. You may harass your workers to go faster and can fire them if they are not working hard enough. If you fire a worker, you can hire another in the unemployment section.
3. If a government official requests something for expanding your business, give it to them.
4. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. Make sure to do as you are told.
5. You are required to sit ON your desk during this activity. During this time, you can listen to your IPOD or the classroom radio.



The Time of Mao Zedong: Peasant Role Card

Background Information: The economic plan that Mao had followed during his leadership was modeled after the Soviet Union in creating a centrally planned command economy. In a command economy, government planners decide what goods need to be produced. Like the Soviets, communist officials in China had organized the people and resources in their country to build roads, ports, dams, and other large-scale projects.

As part of the organization process, the Chinese government requires people to work and live within the community their family is from. Moving to a new section of China, and taking up a new occupation there, is forbidden. The work that you do within your community will be rewarded, based on what the community/nation produces.

Background on Peasants: The communist government of China has stated that you are the backbone of the country. You, as farming peasants, are considered to be one of the most important elements of a communist country. Therefore, you need to take great pride in your labor and work hard for the benefit of the community/nation. To provide you with land and farming equipment, the government has stripped the wealthy landlords of their land. For the first time in Chinese history, all citizens of China are equal.

Overview In this stage of the activity you will be working as a group to acquire food and farm equipment coupons. You will trade these coupons to your teacher for candy. The more coupons you earn, the more candy your community earns.

Directions:

1. Divide the group into two groups. Select four people to make the farm equipment coupons, the rest will make the food coupons.
2. Gather all the supplies you need to make the coupons. You will need papers, scissors, and pencils/pens. The picture you need to copy for the coupons is printed at the bottom of this sheet.
3. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. For example, the government official will ask you how many coupons you have made. Make sure to do as you are told.
4. If you need additional supplies, ask the government officials for them.
5. You are required to sit on the floor during this activity.



The Leadership of Deng Xiaoping: Peasant Role Card

Background Information: Under the command economy (one in which the government planners decide what to produce) Mao and the Communist Party committed horrendous blunders. One mistake Mao made was implementing an economic plan called the Great Leap Forward. Introduced in the late 1950s, this plan aimed push China's economy forward by organizing China's peasants into huge "people's communes." Each commune contained tens of thousands of people and was designed to be self-sufficient in agriculture and industry, even to the point of producing its own steel. The experiment proved disastrous. Confusion, disorganization, and bad weather led to widespread crop failures. As many as 30 million people starved in the famine that resulted.

Following the death of Mao, there was a struggle within the Communist Party regarding its leadership. In 1978 Deng Xiaoping became the top official. Deng gradually dismantled Mao's command economy. People in the countryside, who made up 70% of China's population, first felt the impact of his reforms. Under Deng, individual families had responsibility for working the land through long-term leases. Meaning, they had the right to work the land, but did not own it. Deng lifted price controls and allowed peasants to sell most of their crops in the marketplace. He loosened controls on housing, health care, education, and other necessities of life in the country. Deng also opened China up to foreign investment and greatly expanded international trade. The government also experimented with capitalism by creating **Special Economic Zones** along the southeastern coast that allowed Chinese entrepreneurs and foreign investors to go into business with little government interference.

Overview In this stage of the activity you will be working as an **INDIVIDUAL** to acquire food. You will trade these coupons to your teacher for candy. The more coupons you earn, the more candy **YOU** will earn.

Directions:

1. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. Make sure to do as you are told.
2. If you need additional supplies, you will have to locate the supplies yourself.
3. You are required to sit on the floor during this activity.



Restructuring the Economy: Peasant Role Card

Background Information: In 1992 Deng Xiaoping visited the Special Economic Zones. He told people not to worry if policies were capitalist or communist, only whether or not they would make China prosperous. Soon the Communist Party constitution was rewritten to show the new change in values of the Communist Party. At that time, the government announced that the state owned industries, in which the iron bowl workers labored, would be shut down if they were not profitable. These workers could lose their jobs and possibly their benefits. Many of the state owned businesses could be transferred into privately owned businesses. Furthermore, the government who had once forbid people from moving to new cities or provinces would allow them to move as “migrant workers.” Government officials can help workers obtain the right permits to leave their communities to become migrant workers and open new businesses.

Background on Peasants: In the countryside, Chinese peasants look to the cities with envy. Although farmers were the first to benefit from Deng’s economic reforms, agricultural modernization has slowed since the mid-1980s. In many areas, the breakup of collective farms has undercut investment in road, irrigation canals, and grain silos. Farmers are still not allowed to own land outright, which discourages them from spending on long-term investments. In addition, crop prices have not kept with the cost of manufactured goods. The average Chinese peasant earns about one-tenth of the income of city dwellers along China’s southeastern coast. To make matters worse, the government now expects you to pay more for education and health care, so many of you cannot afford these basic necessities. Many Chinese villagers hang portraits of Mao in their homes to symbolize their discontent with the growing inequality of China.

Overview In this stage of the activity you will be working as an **INDIVIDUAL** to acquire food. You will trade these coupons to your teacher for candy. The more coupons you earn, the more candy **YOU** will earn. 25% of you may also choose to become migrant workers and try to earn a better living in the cities.

Directions:

1. Select 25% of the group to become migrant workers. These workers will need to go to the entrepreneurs and ask for jobs. The remaining group will continue to make food coupons.
2. While you are making the coupons, you may be asked to stop and listen to a newsflash or follow directions from the government official or your teacher. Make sure to do as you are told.
3. If you need additional supplies, you will have to locate the supplies yourself.
4. You are required to sit on the floor during this activity.

Newsflashes

Newsflash #1: The people of China would like to thank their honorable farmers and industrial workers for their contributions to the nation of China. It is their noble actions that have helped our country advance further from the old feudal times. Stop and give a round of applause of the farmers and industrial workers.

Newsflash #2: It has been a year of hard work, and the government would like to recognize all your accomplishments. We would like to announce how much the farmers and iron rice bowl workers have produced and then reward each group for their efforts.

Newsflash #3: In 1957 the population of China was 630 million. By the time of Chairman Mao's death, in 1975, the population of China was reaching about one billion people. Now, in the late 1970s, the government is taking steps to stop the population from increasing at such a dramatic rate. The government is starting the one-child policy. Young people will now need to get permission from their jobs to get married and have permission to have a child. Peasants in the countryside may have more than one-child, without the government fining them, but workers in the city can only have one.

Therefore, the city-workers will have fewer children to support them in their old age, so we will be taking away some of your coupons. Government officials may appeal to the bosses in the party to have them "overlook" having more than one child.

Newsflash #4: The government of China is pleased to announce that the break-up of the communal farms to individual farms and the creation of the special economic zone has been a success. Within seven years, output in rural areas has increased by 48 percent. In the special economic zones, people have established new enterprises, helping China enter the global economy.

Newsflash #5: China's economic growth has become an environmental issue. China has fueled its industrial expansion mainly with coal and oil. Consuming 7.3 million barrels of oil per day, China is the second largest consumer of energy, after the United States.

China now produces more than 14 percent of the world's carbon dioxide in the world, which is leading to global warming. Pollution in China's cities is the worst in the world. Only one percent of the people in urban China breath clean air. Water pollution also threatens human life. In rural areas of China, farmers are affected. So much as has been brought up from the underground that China could quickly run out of its water supply in many rural areas. In the Yangzi region, the opposite problem is occurring- floods have gotten worse because of deforestation and soil erosion. So, the people of China have been physically impacted by this degradation. Each of you will have to "pay" for damages either candy or coupons. If you'd like, you may complain to the government officials about these environmental issues and the human cost.

Peasant Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Special Economic Zone

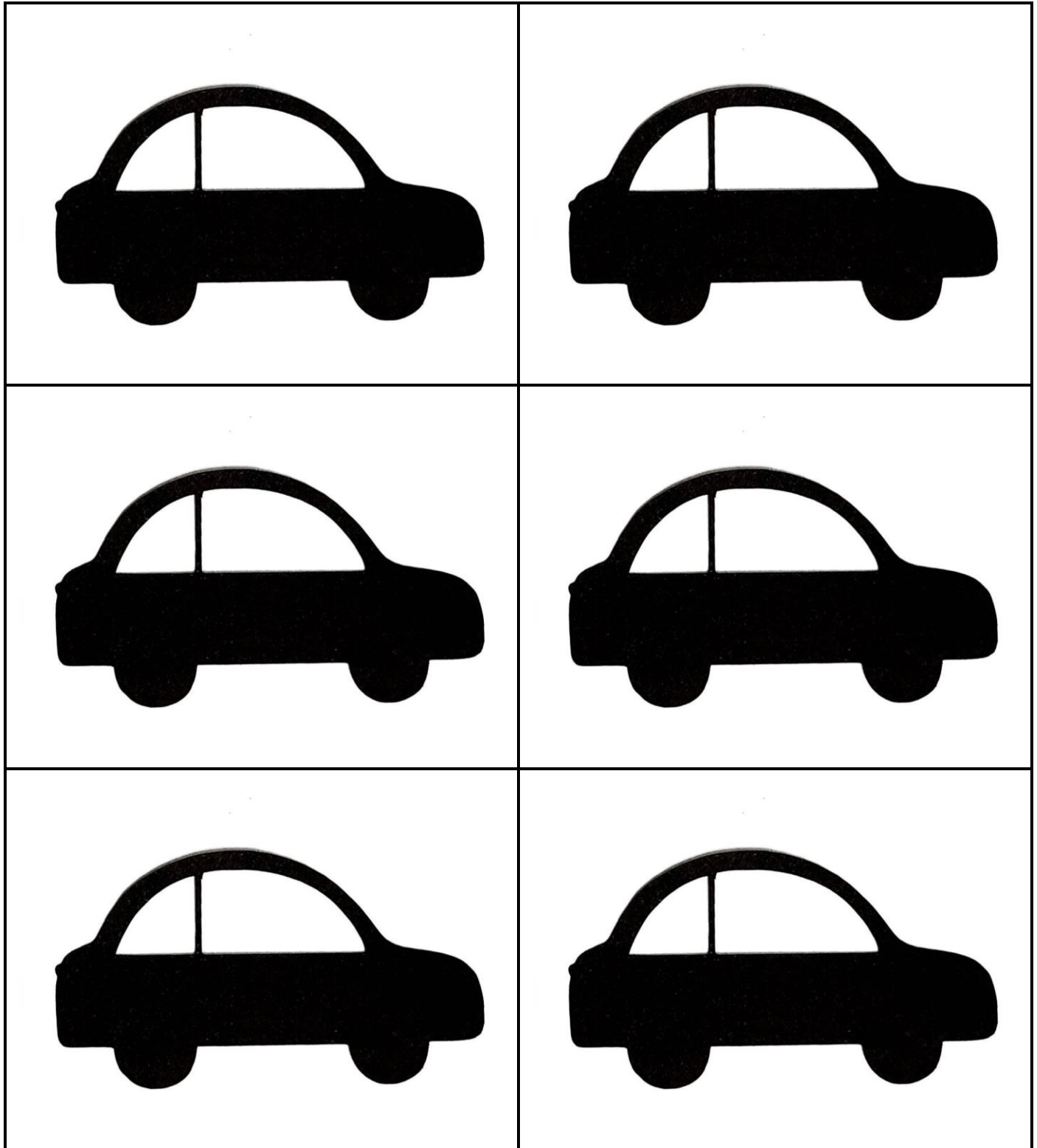
Government Officials

Iron Rice Bowl Workers

Unemployment Section

Model Cars

Directions: To produce cars, make copies of the models below by tracing over the drawings onto scratch paper. Then, cut the cars out.



Job Application Form

Name:

Job Title: What job are you applying for?

Skills: What skills do you have that qualify you for this position?

Job History: What positions have you worked in the past? Provide a description of the type of work you did in that position.

References: Write names of 2 people we could contact who could give you a good reference.

Reference 1:

Reference 2:

The Mao Years and Beyond Student Note-Taking Guide

China Today

In the late 1970s, China emerged from _____ of economic isolation imposed by _____. Mao's policies had produced a society which valued _____ and uniformity. China was able to feed and clothe its population, but there were few opportunities for _____ advancement.

In the decades after Mao, China's economic reforms offered some citizens opportunities for huge financial _____, but many others struggled. Although the wealth has not been distributed equally, the pace of economic reform has turned China into _____ giant. They have the _____ largest economy in the world after the United States. No other country in modern times has grown so fast! This speedy growth has brought many of _____ but threatens to increase _____, government debt, and _____ destruction.

China's transformation is changing international relations and the implications for the _____ are enormous. Just as the 1900s have been referred to as the "American century," some specialists say that 2001 may have marked the beginning of the "_____." So, how did China move from isolation to an economic powerhouse?

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 1966 – 1976: The End of the Cultural Revolution

The goal of the _____ was to establish a society of _____ and workers in which all were equal. The life of the _____ mind- intellectual and artistic activity- was considered useless and dangerous.

Once colleges, schools, and factories _____, however, China was on the brink of disaster. Civil War seemed possible. By 1968 even Mao admitted that the Cultural Revolution had to stop. The _____ was ordered to put down the Red Guard. _____, a Communist Party leader, began to restore order.

Mao died in 1976, creating a power struggle in the Communist Party. Mao's mistakes in the Cultural Revolution were blamed on the _____, one was his wife. By 1978, _____ emerged as the top official.

The Leadership of Deng Xiaoping: Four Modernizations

Deng had been a member of the Chinese Communist Party since 1924. He had twice been ousted from power during the Cultural Revolution and sent to camps for “_____.” When he came to power in 1978, he planned many reforms. He had grown to think the revolutionary slogan that it was “better to be poor under socialism than rich under capitalism” was absurd, insisting that “_____ is not socialism.”

Deng was willing to use _____ ideas to help China’s economy. He embraced a set of goals known as the _____ Modernizations (modernizing agriculture, industry, science, and technology).

Four Modernizations

First, Deng eliminated Mao’s _____ and leased the land to individual farmers. They could grow crops and sell them for _____. Under this system, food production increased by _____ from 1978 to 1984. He also lifted controls on housing, _____, and education.

Under the Mao, the government had created a “_____” in which they told businesses what to produce (a system developed from the Soviets). This system was highly ineffective. State Run Industries were creating a government _____. However, they did provide their workers (particularly those in cities- known as the _____ benefits, government housing, and a guaranteed job.

Modernization of Industry

With the success brought about by eliminating the commune system, Deng sponsored the first _____ in Southeastern China. These zones offered incentives to _____ companies, including low taxes, new plants, and _____. The foreign companies are also drawn to China because they do not have to pay the same fees for environmental protection policies...as a result China today is facing grave environmental issues.

Once these proved successful, the state decided to shut down _____ that were inefficient and had a difficult time competing with the new privately owned companies. During the 1980s and 1990s, those who worked for the state found that reform meant they could _____ their jobs. Between 1990 and 2000 some _____ people were laid off. Many of the new jobs that are new *do not* have the benefits offered by the government industries. However, a new wealthy and upper class of Chinese are forming who have profited from the privately owned businesses.

Agriculture in the 1990s

The advances made by peasants in the 1980s ended. In many areas, the breakup of collective farms has

_____ investment in road, irrigation canals, and grain silos. Farmers are still not allowed to _____ outright, which discourages them from spending on long-term investments. In addition, _____ have not kept with the cost of manufactured goods. the government now expects peasants to _____ more for education and health care, so many cannot afford these necessities.

Many farmers move to cities to try to make a better living, and send money home to their families in the country-side. Although they are Chinese citizens, they are considered “_____” and do not have the same benefits as workers born within the urban areas. Many work long hours, under horrible conditions, and are often not paid for their work.

Communist Party

When Deng took power he weeded out the _____, elderly party members who would not go along with the new changes. China’s economic transformation has brought the country to a political crossroads. The generation of _____ who led the communist revolution is dying out. The communist ideas of equality no longer fit China’s strategy for economic reform.

During the 1980s and 1990s, party members had lost significant power to _____, as well as the command economy. The new economic restructuring also opened the party to _____. Since they were the ones to supervise the distribution of the state businesses, many pocketed benefits. Furthermore, in rural areas party members often _____ and place fees on farmers without providing government services. In 1987 some _____ party members were expelled for corruption.

Tiananmen Square: Challenging Party Leadership

New policies admitted not only western businesses but _____. In 1989, a democratic movement led by university students critical of government corruption challenged government authority. In June, a mass demonstration in _____ Square, at the center of Beijing, took place. Students erected a replica of the Statue of _____ to symbolize their quest of democracy. The government responded by calling in the army. Many ordinary Beijing citizens attempted to stop soldiers from entering the city. Troops killed hundreds of people and arrested thousands. Today’s generation of students is _____ likely to be involved in politics.

The Chinese Government Today

The party is no longer dominated by a single person as forms of collective leadership have developed since the death of Deng Xiaoping. These ____disagree on the direction of the country. _____want to slow down the pace of change and reassert the authority of the party. They face opposition from_____leaders. Nevertheless, the Communist Party still_____ the government and has its hands in much of what goes on in the country. The Chinese state does not interfere in everyday affairs to the extent it used to, but it still has tremendous force.

Assignment:

Write a paragraph using their journals and the lecture notes. Your paragraph should explain how your experiences in the Moving Beyond Mao activity reflected the historical realities in China during the later half of the 20th century.