

5

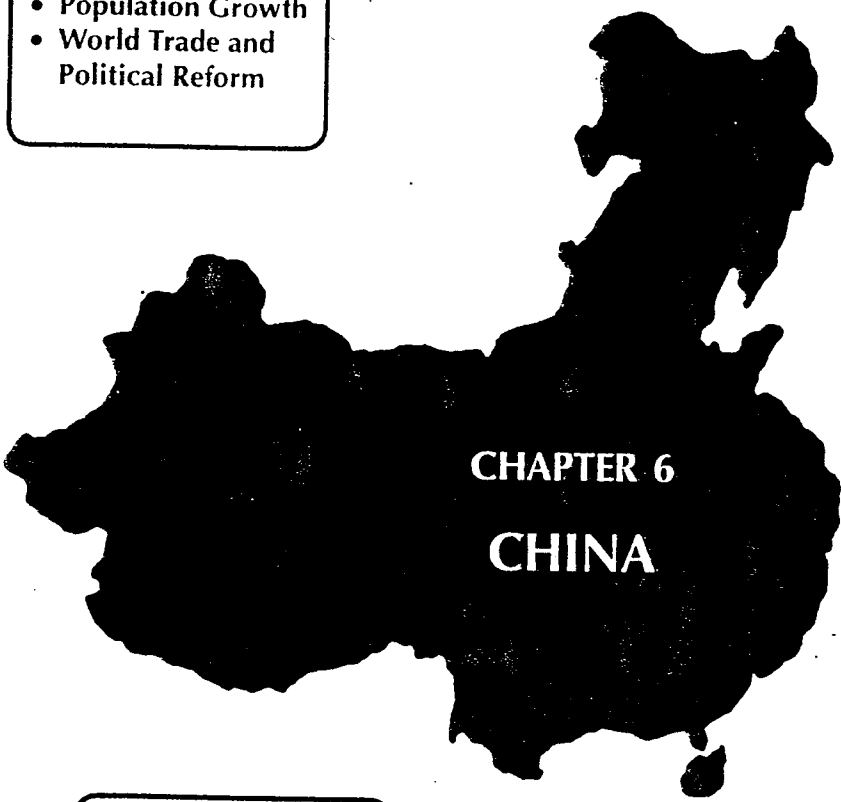
CONCERNS

- Chinese-American Relations
- Population Growth
- World Trade and Political Reform

1

GEOGRAPHY

- Size and Location
- Geographic Features and Their Effects



2

HISTORY

- Early Civilization
- European Imperialism
- From Republic to Communist Nation
- China under Mao Zedong
- China under Deng Xiaoping

4

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

- Confucius
- Sun Yat-Sen
- Mao Zedong
- Chiang Kai-Shek

3

SYSTEMS

- Government
- Economy
- Religion
- Society
- The Arts

1 GEOGRAPHY

In this section you will read about the major geographic features of China, and how these features have affected its people and history.

THINK ABOUT IT

Look at the map of China on page 145. Where do you think the majority of China's population lives? _____

Why? _____

Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

◆ Hwang Ho / Yangtze

◆ Ethnocentrism

SIZE AND LOCATION

China is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies most of the mainland of East Asia, covering 3.7 million square miles. The map below shows that China is slightly larger than the United States. China's neighbors to the north and west are Russia and Mongolia. To the east lies the Pacific Ocean.

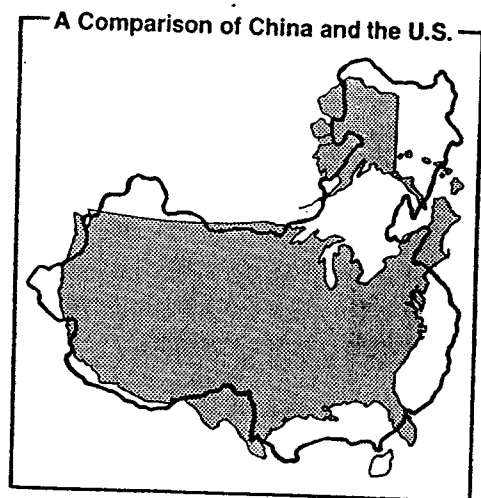
MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND THEIR EFFECTS

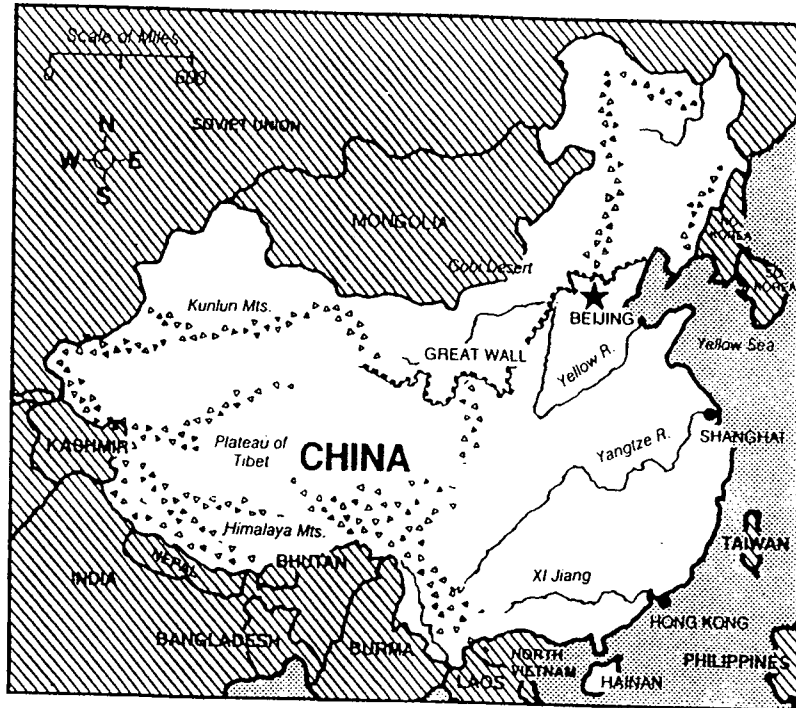
MOUNTAINS

On the southern and western borders of China are some of the world's high mountains, including the **Himalayas**, the highest in the world. These mountains have protected and isolated China from other nations. Cut off from the outside world, China's people developed a unified culture. This helped promote **ethnocentrism** (*the belief that one's culture is superior to all other cultures*) among the Chinese.

DESERTS

Much of western China is made up of deserts; the Gobi Desert is the largest. Because of this geographic feature, a high **population density** exists in the eastern part of the country (*the greater the number of people, the higher the population density*).





RIVERS AND RIVER VALLEYS

Like other ancient civilizations (*the Egyptians along the Nile and the Indians along the Indus River*) the Chinese developed their earliest civilization in river valleys. River valleys such as the **Hwang Ho** (Yellow River) and the **Yangtze** have been very important to China, providing water for transportation and agriculture. ◆◆

CLIMATE

Because of its large size, China's climate varies greatly from one part of the country to another. Most Chinese live in the eastern part of the nation where the most fertile soil is found. The southeast part of China receives plenty of rainfall from monsoons, making it easier to grow rice and other crops.

SUMMING UP: GEOGRAPHY

China, located in eastern Asia, is one of the largest countries in the world. Mountains have played an important role in China's history, allowing it to develop apart from the rest of the world.

THINKING IT OVER

Were you correct in locating the most populated area of China? _____

What might you now answer? _____

Why? _____

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

HWANG HO / YANGTZE

What are they? _____

Effects on China: _____

ETHNOCENTRISM

Definition: _____

Why did it develop in China? _____

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 The Indus, Yangtze, and Amazon are
 1 mountain ranges 3 lakes
 2 river systems 4 deserts</p> <p>2 If you were to take a trip from California to China, in which general direction would you travel?
 1 north 3 south
 2 east 4 west</p> <p>3 Which statement about China is most accurate?
 1 China's mountains and deserts allowed it to develop a separate culture.
 2 Chinese civilization first developed along the Nile River.
 3 The best farm land is found in western China.
 4 China has the world's largest oil resources.</p> | <p>4 China is a part of which continent?
 1 Asia 3 South America
 2 Australia 4 Europe</p> <p>5 A main characteristic of ethnocentrism is
 1 believing your culture is superior to others
 2 promoting energy conservation
 3 providing foreigners with trading rights
 4 thinking your culture is backward</p> <p>6 China's highest population density is found in
 1 its western desert sections
 2 the Himalayan Mountains
 3 the east
 4 its tropical rain forests</p> |
|---|---|

2

HISTORY

In this section you will read about China's earliest civilization and how it developed. Then you will read about western imperialism in China, and how in 1949 it became a Communist nation under Mao Zedong.

THINK ABOUT IT

The History section on China is divided into five major topics or themes. List them below:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | |

Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ◆ Dynasties | ◆ Boxer Rebellion |
| ◆ Spheres of Influence | ◆ Cultural Revolution |
| ◆ Open Door Policy | ◆ Tiananmen Square |

TIMELINE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS							
214	1894	1900	1911	1949	1971	1979	1982
Great Wall completed	Sino-Japanese War begins	Boxer Rebellion starts	Manchu Dynasty ends	Communists seize power	Communist China admitted to U. N.	U.S. resumes diplomatic relations with China	China's population reaches 1 billion

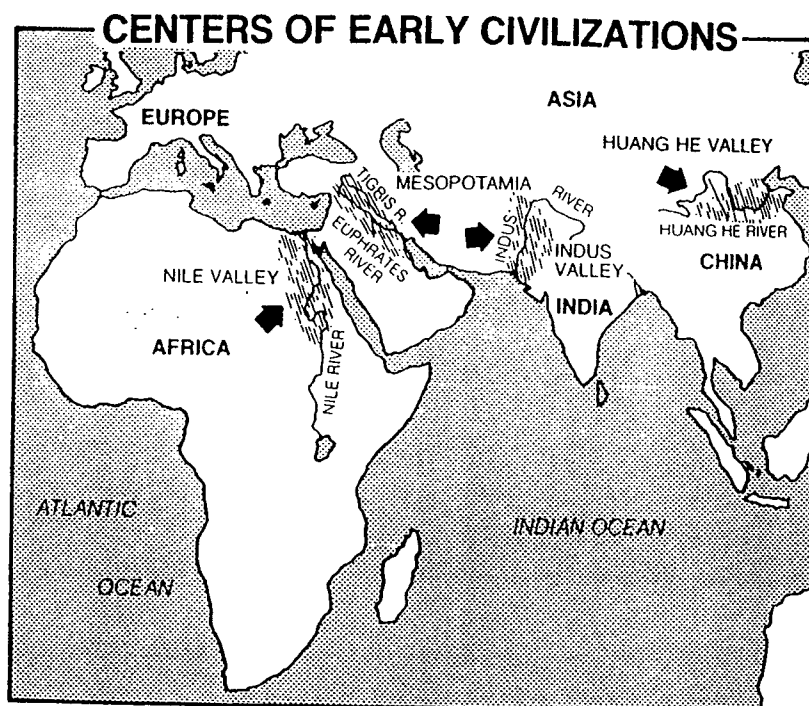
CHINESE CIVILIZATION (4000 BC-1912)

EARLY CHINESE CIVILIZATION

The world's first civilizations developed in valleys by the banks of rivers. Ancient peoples were attracted to river valleys because they offered a mild climate, fertile soil, protection from invasions and a water highway to other areas. About six thousand years ago—in the same period that early river valley civilizations began in other parts of the world—China's first civilization developed along the Hwang Ho (*Yellow River*).

CHINA'S DYNASTIES (2000 B. C.-1912 A.D.)

From about 2000 B.C., China was ruled by emperors belonging to a series of **dynasties**, (a succession of rulers from the same family). During the long period from 618-1279 A.D. China experienced its **Golden Age**, filled with cultural achievements and inventions. Peace and stability were achieved partly because the government was run by those with the greatest abilities, which they proved by passing a test based on the teachings of **Confucius**. For a fuller discussion of Confucius, see page 158.



ANCIENT CHINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD CIVILIZATION

For much of its history, China was the world's most advanced civilization. The Chinese invented paper, the compass, printing, silk, porcelain and gunpowder. To protect themselves from invasions, they built a 25-foot-high wall stretching thousands of miles in western China. This **Great Wall** helped to isolate China from the rest of the world.

CHINA AND EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

By the middle of the 1800s, European nations began to show an interest in China. Its large population could serve as a market for manufactured goods, and it had valuable resources and raw materials. China, cut off from the world for so long, lacked the military technology to prevent Western **imperialism** (the takeover of a weak nation by a stronger one). As a result, China fell under Western influence and control.

- ◆ Each powerful European country rushed to control part of China by creating its own “sphere of influence.” The United States also became interested in Chinese trade, although it opposed the idea of “spheres of influence.”

HISTORY OF IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

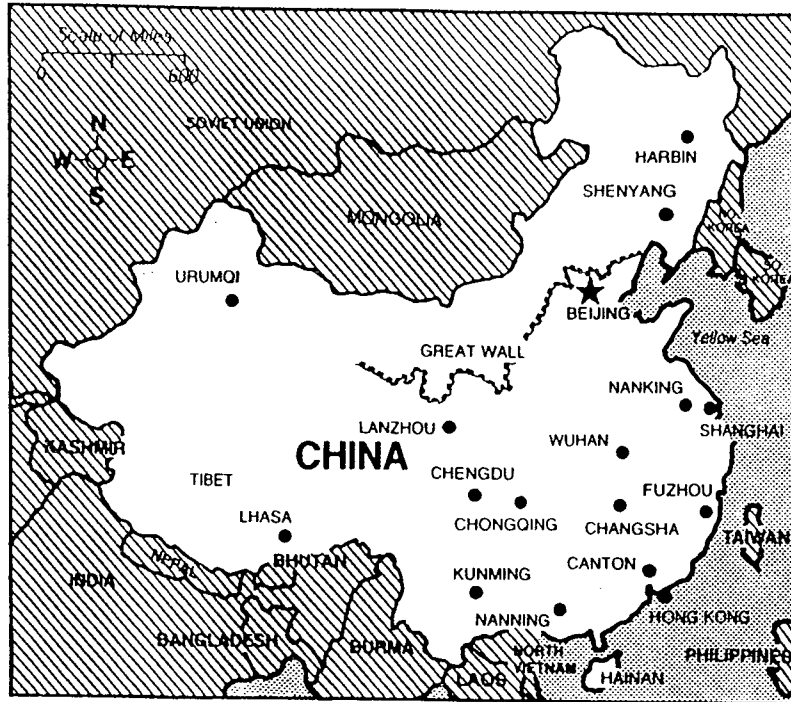
EVENT	YEAR	RESULTS
Opium Wars	1839	China lost the war to Great Britain, and was forced to open its ports to allow Europeans trading rights inside China. A major rebellion broke out against the Chinese government, but the rebellion was brutally crushed.
Sino-Japanese War	1894	Japan easily defeated China. As a result, Japan took some Chinese land and created its own area of economic control.
◆ Open Door Policy	1899	The U.S. proposed equal trading rights for all nations in China, saving China from being divided up by foreign powers. This policy helped open China to trade with all nations.
◆ Boxer Rebellion	1900	Chinese “Boxers” (a group opposed to foreign influences) rebelled against Western ideas and imperialism, and attacked foreigners living in China. Foreign powers sent armies to China and crushed the rebellion.
Russo-Japanese War	1904	Japan defeated Russia and seized the province of Manchuria. This takeover showed that China was too weak to prevent others from fighting over its territory.

FROM REPUBLIC TO COMMUNIST NATION (1912-1949)

The Chinese people became angry about their country’s weakness and backwardness; in 1912 they overthrew the imperial government. The new leader, **Sun Yat-Sen**, tried to establish a democratic government. This was difficult, however, because many local rulers (called warlords) refused to give up their powers.

Finally, in 1928, **Chiang Kai-Shek** defeated the local warlords and united most of China. Next, Chiang tried to destroy the growing Communist movement in China. He was interrupted in this when China was invaded by Japan in 1937. The Chinese spent most of World War II fighting to free themselves from the Japanese, who had conquered much of the country.

Following World War II (in 1949), the Chinese Communists, led by **Mao Zedong**, defeated the nationalist forces of Chiang Kai-Shek and took control of China. Chiang had failed to win the support of the Chinese people, who were tired of war, high prices and government corruption. Chiang and his followers fled from mainland China to **Taiwan**, an island off the coast.



CHINA UNDER MAO ZEDONG (1949-1976)

After taking control, Mao Zedong moved to bring all aspects of Chinese life under the control of the Communist Party. The changes he introduced are known as the **Chinese Revolution of 1949**.

MAO ZEDONG INTRODUCES CHANGES

Mao brought great changes to Chinese life. The most important group in traditional China had always been the family, but now Mao made the Communist Party the most important group. The father's traditional role as head of the family was greatly weakened. The practice of ancestor worship was forbidden. Communist beliefs were required learning in all universities and schools, factories and villages. All newspapers, books, music and art were expected to promote Communism. Opponents of Communism were forced to publicly declare their support for the new government, and those who did not were either jailed or killed. Mao made himself a god-like figure, and everyone had to study and memorize many of his writings and sayings. He also introduced economic changes, discussed later in the chapter.

THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION (1966-1975)

By 1966, Mao felt the Communist revolution was losing support in China. He decided to make one last attempt to achieve his goal of total Communism. Mao closed the schools and universities and invited China's youths, whom he called the **Red Guards**, to travel throughout the country attacking anyone who opposed Communism. Eventually the Red Guards got out of control, and Mao had to use the army to restore order, bringing an end to the Cultural Revolution.

CHINA UNDER DENG XIAOPING (1976-PRESENT)

When Mao died in 1976, he was replaced by **Deng Xiaoping** as China's new leader. Although a Communist, Deng seemed willing to change the way of life imposed by Mao in order to make China into a more modern nation.

CHANGES INTRODUCED BY DENG

Deng aimed to show the Chinese people that not all of Mao's actions had been perfect. He allowed the people more freedom of thought, greater contact with other nations, and a new legal code. He also introduced greater economic freedom by permitting some limited private enterprise. Despite these changes, critics of the Communist system were still arrested.

◆ PROTESTS IN TIANANMEN SQUARE

In Beijing (*China's capital city*) in 1989, large numbers of Chinese peacefully protested in Tiananmen Square for more democracy. Angered by these demonstrations, the government sent in tanks and soldiers, resulting in the deaths of many protesters. Others were executed afterwards. This showed the world what Deng could do when he believed the Communist system was threatened. Since 1989, China has continued to introduce economic reforms, but without advancing towards greater democracy.



Protesters about to be executed, shortly after the Tiananmen Square demonstrations

SUMMING UP: HISTORY

One of the world's first civilizations developed along the Huang Ho (Yellow) River valley. From about 2000 B.C. to 1912 A.D., China was ruled by powerful emperors. In the mid-1800s, European nations, and later Japan, gained control over parts of China. The rule of the emperors ended in 1912, when a republic was established. China became a Communist state in 1949, when Mao Zedong succeeded in taking over the government. Recently, the Communist leadership under Deng Xiaoping has supported economic reforms, but crushed an attempt to make China more democratic.

THINKING IT OVER

Which time period in China's history do you think is the most important? _____

_____ Why? _____

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

DYNASTIES

What were they? _____

Contributions: _____

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

What were they? _____

Effect on China: _____

BOXER REBELLION

What was it? _____

When did it happen? _____

Result: _____

OPEN DOOR POLICY

What was it? _____

When did it start? _____

Result: _____

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

What was it? _____

When did it happen? _____

Result: _____

TIANANMEN SQUARE DEMONSTRATIONS

Describe: _____

Results: _____

Importance: _____

- 1 The aim of the Open Door Policy in China was to
 - 1 introduce democratic reforms
 - 2 encourage Chinese immigration
 - 3 prevent China's division by foreign powers
 - 4 develop Chinese industries
- 2 Which leader would most agree with the ideas of Communism?

1 Confucius	3 Mao Zedong
2 Nelson Mandela	4 Chiang Kai-Shek
- 3 Before the 20th century, China's history was best characterized by
 - 1 many violent revolutions
 - 2 rule by dynasties
 - 3 being Communist
 - 4 rule by democratic leaders
- 4 The Golden Age in China was a period in which
 - 1 gold was discovered
 - 2 the government ended hunger
 - 3 great cultural achievements took place
 - 4 China defeated the U.S.
- 5 Which group would have supported the Boxer Rebellion?
 - 1 European imperialists
 - 2 Westerners living in China
 - 3 Chinese opposed to foreigners
 - 4 Christian missionaries
- 6 Which best describes China's relations with the outside world before 1850?

1 isolationist	3 militarist
2 imperialist	4 expansionist

7. The leader of the Communist forces of China in 1949 was
- 1 Sun Yat-sen
 - 2 Chiang Kai-shek
 - 3 Mao Zedong
 - 4 Confucius
8. Which headline is associated with China's Cultural Revolution?
- 1 "Red Guards Attack Doubters of Communist Ideals"
 - 2 "China's Emperor is Overthrown"
 - 3 "Japan Invades China"
 - 4 "United States Announces Open Door Policy"
9. A major goal of Deng Xiaoping has been to
- 1 modernize China's economy
 - 2 limit farm production
 - 3 make China into a farming nation
 - 4 eliminate all foreign trade
10. The failure of the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square illustrated the fact that
- 1 creating a democracy is important to Chinese leaders
 - 2 young people want to fight hunger in China
 - 3 certain democratic demands are unacceptable in China
 - 4 there is increased participation of women in government

3
SYSTEMS

In this section you will read about China's major political institutions, economic development, social structure, religions and cultural achievements.

THINK ABOUT IT

It has been said that China can only be understood if one knows China's "isms:" Confucianism, Buddhism and Communism. How many of these can you describe? What do you know about each of these "isms"?

Confucianism _____

Buddhism _____

Communism _____

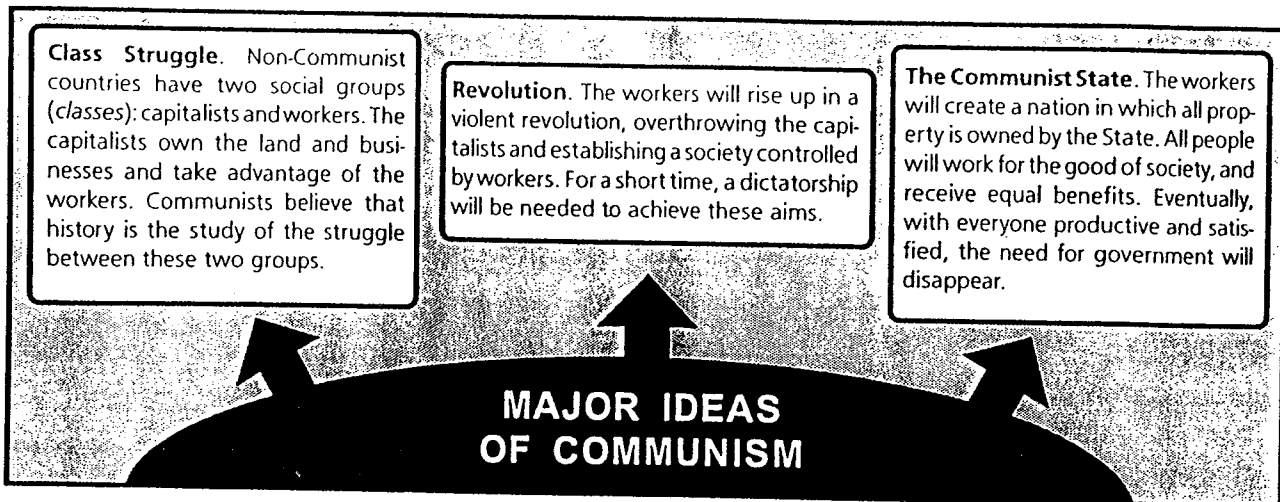
Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

- ◆ Communism
- ◆ Communes

- ◆ Confucianism
- ◆ Buddhism

GOVERNMENT

Since the Communist takeover in 1949, China has been ruled by a single leader, the head of the Communist Party. Today, China is the world's largest and most powerful Communist country.



ECONOMY

THE ECONOMY UNDER MAO ZEDONG

Farms were taken away from their owners and given to peasants. Eventually, the farms became **communes** — smaller farms merged into one common farm of at least 20,000 people. Mao forced peasants and their families to live and work on these communes. All property was turned over to the commune. Peasants had to work in the fields together, eat in a central dining hall together, and place their children in government-run nurseries and schools.

THE GREAT LEAP FORWARD

Mao created a plan, known as the “**Great Leap Forward**,” to increase agricultural production and turn China into an industrial power. He directed all of China’s resources into achieving industrialization. People worked long hours and had little to eat. They built dams, bridges and factories. After a while, an economic and political crisis came about in China. Mao was forced to admit that his Great Leap Forward was a failure because of poor planning, a lack of cooperation from the peasants, and a lack of aid from the Soviet Union.

THE ECONOMY UNDER DENG XIAOPING

Deng faced many economic problems when he replaced Mao as leader. The most serious problem was China’s growing population. Deng changed Communism in China by adding some capitalist features to its economy. For example, farmers were now able to own land, people could run their own small businesses, and productive workers were able to earn bonuses. New rules allowed foreign companies to start businesses in China. These reforms were very successful. China started producing more radios, television sets and other consumer goods for its people. It also began to export goods to Western countries like the United States. In recent years, China’s economy has become one of the fastest growing in the world.

RELIGIOUS SYSTEM

Chinese religious beliefs are more concerned with how to conduct one’s life than with the nature of God. Confucianism and Buddhism are two of the key religions in China.

◆ CONFUCIANISM

Named after the ancient philosopher **Confucius** (551-479-B.C.), Confucianism stressed the natural order existing in the universe and in all human relationships. A person can achieve harmony and peace if he or she follows tradition — putting the needs of the family over individual needs, having good manners, respecting others, and worshipping one's ancestors. Eventually, Confucianism became the official belief of the Chinese empire, and to get a government job a person had to pass a test based on the ideas of Confucius.

◆ BUDDHISM

Buddhism came into China from India. It is a religion based on the belief that desires are the main cause of pain and suffering in life. Instead of being concerned with obtaining wealth and trying to reach a high social position, a person should try to discover the true meaning of life. Buddhists believe that this is the only way to achieve inner peace.

COMMUNISM AND RELIGION

Communism looks down on all religious beliefs and practices. Communists believe that religion keeps people from seeing that the capitalists are their enemy. Despite this, religion still plays an important role in Chinese life.

SOCIETY

In traditional China people lived in villages, in extended families. The center of all authority was the male head of the family, and women had few rights. Peasants raised crops on small plots of land, growing only enough to feed their families. Many of the ideas introduced by the Communists went against those of traditional China. Individuals are forced to work for the benefit of the state rather than for the benefit of their families. Loyalty to the Communist Party was considered more important than family loyalty. The power of the oldest male in the family was reduced, and women were given equal rights with males.

Although China has a large population, most Chinese still live in rural villages, spending their entire lives there. Most feel very attached to the land, and few move to the cities.

SELECTED STATISTICS ABOUT CHINA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

Nation	Current Population (in millions)	Population Density (people per sq. mile)	Urban Population (percent)	Rural Population (percent)
China	1069.6	288	37	63
Mongolia	2.0	3	52	48
Taiwan	20.2	1460	72	28
Nepal	18.7	334	8	92

The above table provides information about China's population. However, if you have difficulty understanding it, you should read the following Skill Builder on interpreting tables.

SKILL BUILDER: INTERPRETING A TABLE

What Is a Table?

A table is an arrangement of words or numbers in columns. It helps us to organize large amounts of information so that specific items can be more easily located and compared.

Keys to Understanding a Table

First, look at its major parts:

Title. The title tells you the overall topic. For example, our table on page 154 is entitled: "Selected Statistics About China and its Neighbors." It tells us what information is in the table. The table lists statistics (*collected numbers*) that compare China's population with those of its neighbors.

Categories. Tables are made up of categories of information. These categories are found in

the **headings** across the top of the table. In our table, the categories listed along the top row are: "Nation," "Current Population," "Population Density," "Urban Population" and "Rural Population."

Interpreting a Table

To locate specific information, you must find the nation you wish to learn about. For example, if you want to find information about Nepal's population density, move your finger down the "Nation" column until you reach "Nepal." Next, using your other hand, slide a finger down the column labeled "Population Density." Now slide from "Nepal" across to the "Population Density" column. Where the two columns meet tells you Nepal's population density: 334 persons per square mile.

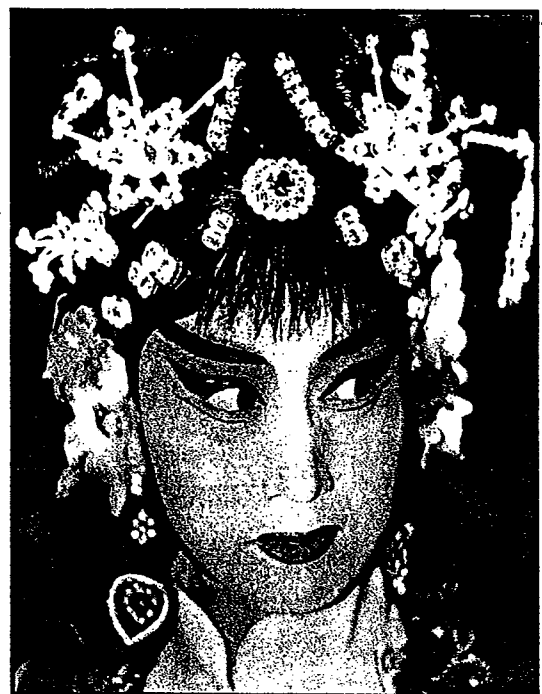
THE ARTS

Chinese civilization is rich in cultural achievements, many of them influenced by Confucianism. Chinese writing is based on *characters*, in which a separate symbol is used for each word, instead of an alphabetic system. For example, the following character means "tree:"

木

Art forms such as painting, lacquerware, woodcuts and ceramics are inspired by nature and are decorated with flowers, birds and animals. Chinese literature, dance and music emphasize morality and virtue.

Today, the arts are greatly influenced by Communist propaganda. Culture is used to promote Communism. As in most countries where governments control all aspects of life, Chinese artists must follow official government policy.



A performer in the Beijing Opera

SUMMING UP: SYSTEMS

GOVERNMENT. Since 1949, China has been ruled by a single leader, the head of the Communist Party. The people have very few democratic rights.

ECONOMY. At first, Communist leaders tried to control the entire economy. Today, some private ownership and profit-making are allowed.

RELIGION. Confucianism and Buddhism have had a great influence on Chinese history. Today the Communists discourage religion.

SOCIETY. Many traditional Chinese practices were opposed by Communists. Under Communism, people work for the benefit of the state, and not for their individual families.

THE ARTS. Traditional Chinese art was most influenced by Confucianism. Under the Communists, artists must reflect official government policy.

THINKING IT OVER

What new things can you **now** add about each of China's "isms"?

Confucianism: _____

Buddhism: _____

Communism: _____

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

COMMUNISM

Major beliefs: _____

Effects on China: _____

COMMUNES

Definition: _____

Effect on China: _____

CONFUCIANISM

What is it? _____

Major beliefs: _____

- 1 Which is an important belief of Communism?
 - 1 freedom of religion
 - 2 state ownership of property
 - 3 peaceful social change
 - 4 the profit motive
- 2 What do Communists predict will take place in most societies?
 - 1 violent revolution and a classless society
 - 2 private property ownership and freedom of religion
 - 3 peaceful change and freedom of the press
 - 4 social classes and a traditional economy
- 3 Confucianism is mainly concerned with
 - 1 respecting God
 - 2 learning about suffering
 - 3 achieving money and glory
 - 4 seeking harmony in relationships
- 4 Communist ideals emphasize
 - 1 individual gains
 - 2 the welfare of the group
 - 3 wealth and status
 - 4 the importance of religion
- 5 Which did Mao Zedong introduce into China under Communism?
 - 1 the importance of family matters
 - 2 the need for profits
 - 3 the importance of the individual
 - 4 the establishment of communes

BUDDHISM

What is it? _____

Major beliefs: _____

- 6 An important belief of Buddhism is that
 - 1 one should not eat meat products
 - 2 suffering is caused by desire
 - 3 persons should travel to Mecca
 - 4 one should pray to Allah
- 7 Which value was considered important in traditional Chinese society?
 - 1 family loyalty
 - 2 nationalism
 - 3 individualism
 - 4 Christianity
- 8 Which philosophy had the greatest influence on traditional Chinese culture?
 - 1 Animism
 - 2 Communism
 - 3 Confucianism
 - 4 Christianity
- 9 Which best describes the goal of the Great Leap Forward?
 - 1 establish China as a great military power
 - 2 chase all Westerners out of China
 - 3 increase China's industrial production
 - 4 reduce the influence of the Communists
- 10 Buddhism came to China from India. This is an example of
 - 1 cultural diffusion
 - 2 racism
 - 3 cultural isolation
 - 4 imperialism

4
IMPORTANT PEOPLE

In this section you will read about some of the most important individuals who have helped to shape China in the past, as well as today.

THINK ABOUT IT

Which person first comes to mind when you think of China? _____

Why? _____

Important Names: As you read this section, look for the following names:

- ◆ Confucius
- ◆ Sun Yat-sen
- ◆ Mao Zedong
- ◆ Deng Xiaoping



THE NEW CHINA TIMES



Volume XXVVL

Number 11

CONFUCIUS

Confucius, a scholar who lived about 2500 years ago, was China's most famous teacher and philosopher. His ideas about the individual, family and government helped to influence China and most of eastern Asia for over 2000 years. He stressed the importance of family, individual behavior, virtue and respect for one's ancestors. Confucius believed that each person had a role to play in life, and should fill that role properly. These ideals helped to promote harmonious social relations.

SUN YAT-SEN

Sun Yat-Sen devoted himself to overthrowing the rule of the emperor and establishing democracy in China. Sun hoped to make China a republic in which the people elected their leaders. He believed that to survive, the Chinese had to develop a sense of nationalism. Regarded as the "Father of Modern China," he died in 1925 and was succeeded by Chiang Kai-Shek.



MAO ZEDONG

In 1949, Mao became China's first Communist ruler. He led China for the next 25 years, introducing economic and political changes that affected Chinese life in almost every way. He was determined to increase farm production, reduce the rate of population growth, and to turn China into an industrial power. Mao and the Communist Party had total control. Going against tradition, he reduced the importance of the family and raised women's position in society.



DENG XIAOPING

After Mao died, Deng became China's ruler. He realized that some changes had to be made if Communism was to succeed. To modernize China, he moved away from some of Mao's ideas. He allowed some limited forms of capitalism, like the private sale of crops. Although not as harsh a ruler as Mao, Deng showed during the Tiananmen Square protests that he was willing to use force.

SUMMING UP: IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Leaders like Confucius, Sun Yat-Sen, Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping have had a very important influence on China.

THINKING IT OVER

Now, who is the first person that comes to mind when you think about China? _____

Why? _____

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

CONFUCIUS

Who was he? _____

Major ideas: _____

Importance: _____

SUN YAT-SEN

Who was he? _____

Major ideas: _____

Importance: _____

MAO ZEDONG

Who was he? _____

Major ideas: _____

Importance: _____

DENG XIAOPING

Who is he? _____

Major ideas: _____

Importance: _____

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Respect for tradition and honoring one's parents were practices encouraged by</p> <p>1 Confucius 3 Chiang Kai-Shek</p> <p>2 Mao Zedong 4 Deng Xiaoping</p> <p>2 Which would Mao Zedong have favored most?</p> <p>1 showing respect for one's ancestors</p> <p>2 increasing industrial production</p> <p>3 establishing imperialism in Africa</p> <p>4 establishing Confucian traditions</p> | <p>3 Which person is correctly paired with his country?</p> <p>1 Desmond Tutu — Israel</p> <p>2 Sun Yat Sen — Korea</p> <p>3 Anwar Sadat — Mexico</p> <p>4 Nelson Mandela — South Africa</p> <p>4 Which leader supported limited capitalism in Communist China?</p> <p>1 Confucius 3 Mohandas Gandhi</p> <p>2 Mao Zedong 4 Deng Xiaoping</p> |
|--|--|

5 Which person tried to make China into a democratic republic?

- 1 Sun Yat-Sen
- 2 Mao Zedong
- 3 Ho Chi Minh
- 4 Saddam Hussein

6 Which headline correctly pairs the person with the event?

- 1 "Panama Canal Completed" — Anwar Sadat
- 2 "Communists Come To Power in China" — Mao Zedong
- 3 "Tiananmen Square Protests Crushed" — Sun Yat-Sen
- 4 "The Gulf War Begins" — Fidel Castro

5
CONCERNS

In this section you will read about some of the major problems and concerns currently facing the government and people of China.

THINK ABOUT IT

Why did the 1989 demonstrations in Tiananmen Square capture the world's attention?

Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

◆ Population Growth

◆ One-Child Policy

AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST CHINA

UNFRIENDLY RELATIONS (1949-1972)

The period following the 1949 Communist takeover in China was marked by distrust and bad feelings between China and the United States. The United States refused to recognize the Communists as China's legal government. Instead, the U. S. recognized **Chiang Kai-Shek**, who had fled to Taiwan with his followers, as the leader of the government of China.

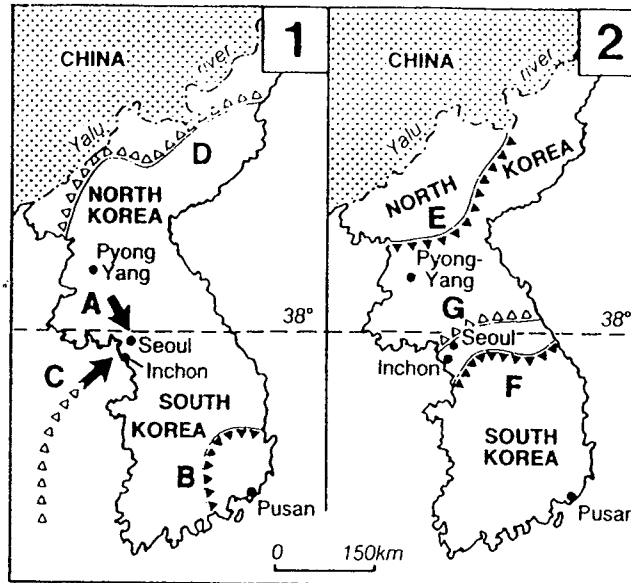
In 1950, the Communist government of North Korea invaded non-Communist South Korea. During the **Korean War** which followed (1950-1953), the United States supported South Korea and sent in troops. The Chinese sent in a large military force in support of Communist North Korea. In 1953, a compromise ended the war, leaving Korea divided exactly as it was before the war began. This war increased the distrust between China and the United States, because each thought the other was interfering where it did not belong.



Chiang Kai-Shek

MAP 1

- A North Koreans attack 25 June 1950
- B North Koreans advance Sept 1950
- C UN troops land at Inchon
- D UN advance 27 October 1950



MAP 2

- E Chinese advance 11 Dec 1950
- F Chinese advance 15 Jan 1951
- G Armistice line 27 Nov 1951

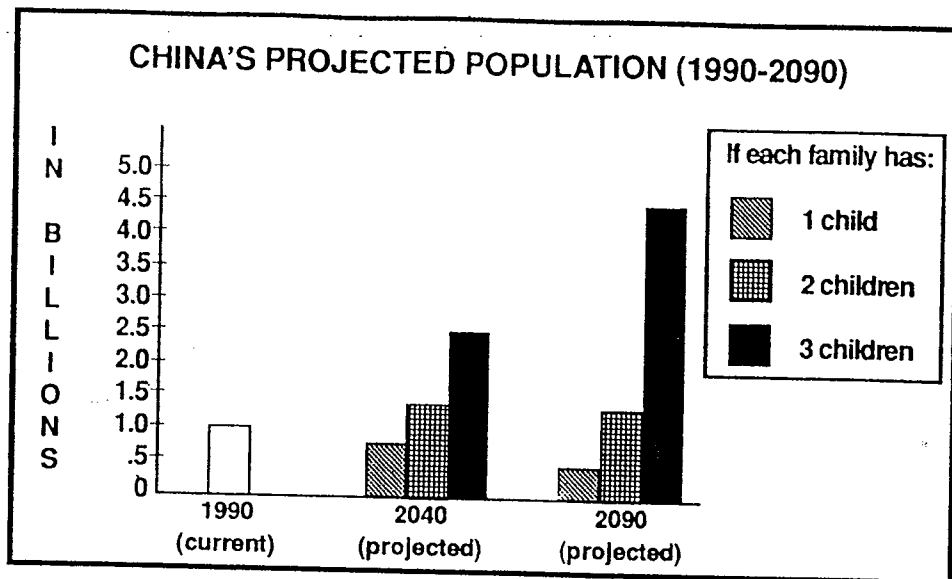
IMPROVED RELATIONS (1973-PRESENT)

In the 1960s the leaders of the two largest Communist nations, the Soviet Union and China, became increasingly unfriendly. This led the U.S. to seek better relations with China. Since the U.S. was involved in the Vietnam War at the time, it hoped that opening relations with China might give it some advantage in negotiating a peace settlement with North Vietnam. In 1972, **Richard Nixon** became the first American President to visit Communist China. In 1979, the U.S. reversed its long-standing policy and gave official recognition to the Chinese Communist government. This began a period of improved relations between the two countries. However, after the mass arrests and killings by the Chinese government of the demonstrators for democracy in Tiananmen Square, relations cooled between the U.S. and China. Since 1989, tensions have eased somewhat. China is now a major trading partner of the U.S., and many American companies are investing there.

POPULATION GROWTH

THE PROBLEM. With over 1 billion people, China has the world's largest population. Such a growing population makes it very difficult for China to feed its people or to raise their standard of living. Whatever gains China makes in food production are often used up by having more mouths to feed.

ATTEMPTED SOLUTIONS. In an effort to control the rapid population growth, the government began a program known as the "one-child policy." Each family was told how many children it was allowed to have (usually one child), and the policy was carried out by force. Recently the Chinese government has modified this policy, and the number of children allowed in each family depends upon where the family lives (city or country), their jobs and their ethnic group. Parents who follow the government's rules about the size of their family receive free medical care, cash awards, and favored treatment in government housing and jobs. However, solutions to the overpopulation problem have not completely succeeded, because peasants want larger families to help with farm work. Also, if their first child is a girl, most Chinese couples want a second child, hoping to have a boy.



WORLD TRADE AND POLITICAL REFORM

THE PROBLEM. China needs to trade with other nations in order to improve the standard of living of its people. Increased trade allows China to buy more equipment and machinery, making it more prosperous. Most of the trade is with democratic nations like the U.S. — yet China is still a very undemocratic country; there is only one political party, and no freedom to express different ideas. Democratic nations are still angry over China's crushing of the democracy movement in Tiananmen Square, and also because China is selling weapons of war to certain countries in violation of international law. China has also oppressed the people of Tibet — a small mountainous country that China invaded in 1950 and has controlled ever since. Critics say that U.S. trade with China should be reduced.

ATTEMPTED SOLUTIONS. Chinese leaders are trying to convince the U.S. and other democracies that they are introducing changes that will make China a freer country. Many Chinese say that increasing trade remains the best way to encourage more democracy. Western business leaders also favor continued trade with China.

SUMMING UP: CONCERNS

Overpopulation continues to be China's most serious problem, and attempted solutions have not completely succeeded. From 1949 to 1979, the United States did not recognize the Chinese Communist government. Today relations between the two countries are far better.

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

THINKING IT OVER

Did you give the correct reasons as to why the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square captured the world's attention? _____ What effects have these protests had on China? _____

ANALYSIS

Many people believe that although China's leaders have crushed the movement for democracy, increasing trade with China is the best way to encourage democracy. Do you agree?

_____ Explain: _____

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions.

POPULATION GROWTH

Why is it a problem? _____

Importance: _____

Attempted solutions: _____

ONE-CHILD POLICY

What is it? _____

How has it changed? _____

- 1 The primary reason for China's policy of one child per family was to
 - 1 introduce labor-saving devices
 - 2 add unskilled workers
 - 3 limit the need for doctors
 - 4 prevent population increases
- 2 Communist China is undemocratic in part because
 - 1 it has only one political party
 - 2 the press may print anything it wishes
 - 3 candidates must be Buddhists
 - 4 elections take place too often
- 3 If China's population continues to increase faster than its production of goods, then
 - 1 its standards of living will decline
 - 2 industrialization will remain unchanged
 - 3 people will move from cities to rural areas
 - 4 capitalism will be adopted as China's economic system
- 4 One immediate result of the Korean War was to
 - 1 lead to U.S. support of North Korea
 - 2 bring about friendly relations between China and the U.S.
 - 3 increase distrust between the U.S. and China
 - 4 end Communism in China
- 5 The terms "one-child policy," "cash awards" and "favored treatment" are most closely associated with the problem of
 - 1 overpopulation
 - 2 Communist leadership
 - 3 foreign trade
 - 4 dynastic government
- 6 In an outline, one of these is the main topic; the other three are sub-topics. Which is the main topic?
 - 1 Reaction to Tiananmen Square
 - 2 Nixon Visits China
 - 3 The Korean War
 - 4 Chinese-American relations
- 7 A major problem facing the government of China in the 1980s and 1990s is
 - 1 environmental pollution
 - 2 religious unity
 - 3 population control
 - 4 racial differences
- 8 Which event occurred last?
 - 1 India gains its independence
 - 2 Demonstrations break out in Tiananmen Square
 - 3 The Korean War begins
 - 4 Castro comes to power in Cuba

Mass murder of a group. **G** **E**

Area of China in which most of its population is located. **E** **T**

Name of man who replaced Mao as leader of China. **D** **G**

Nation split from Pakistan in 1971. **B** **H**

Island off mainland China where Chiang Kai-Shek fled. **T** **N**

Religion that recommends avoiding wealth and high social position. **B** **M**

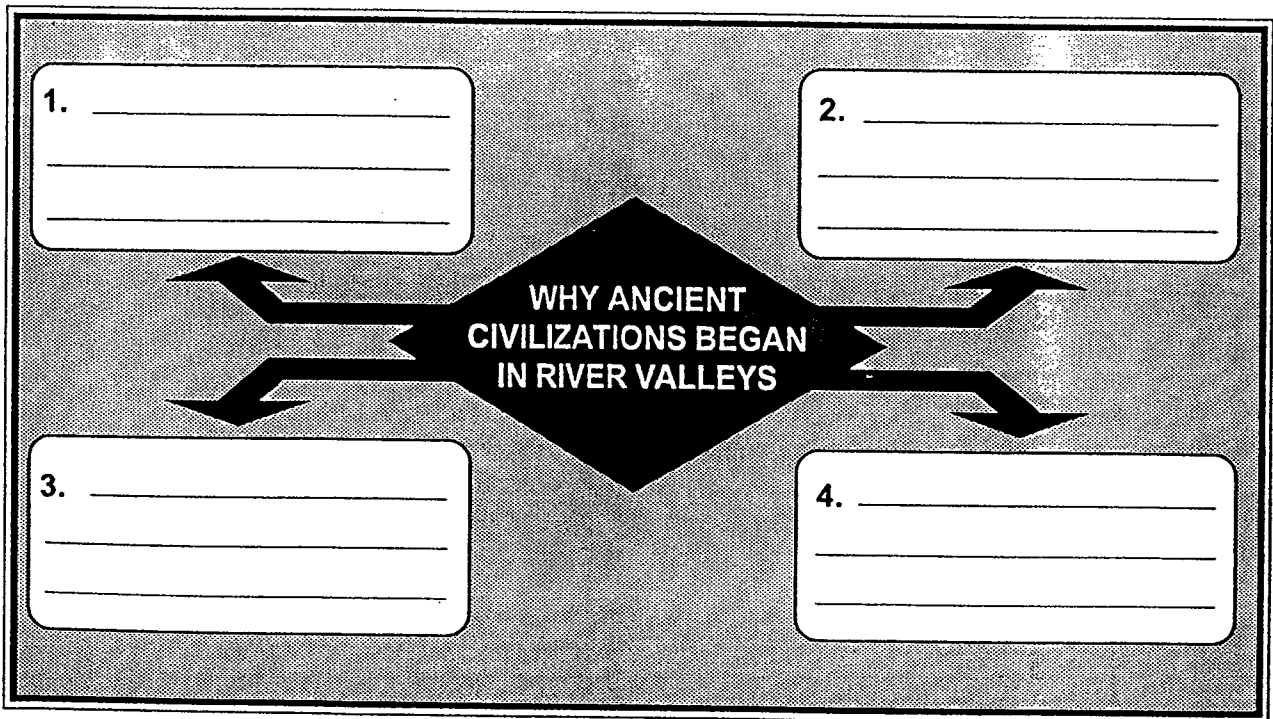
Students used by Mao to carry out the Cultural Revolution. **R** **S**

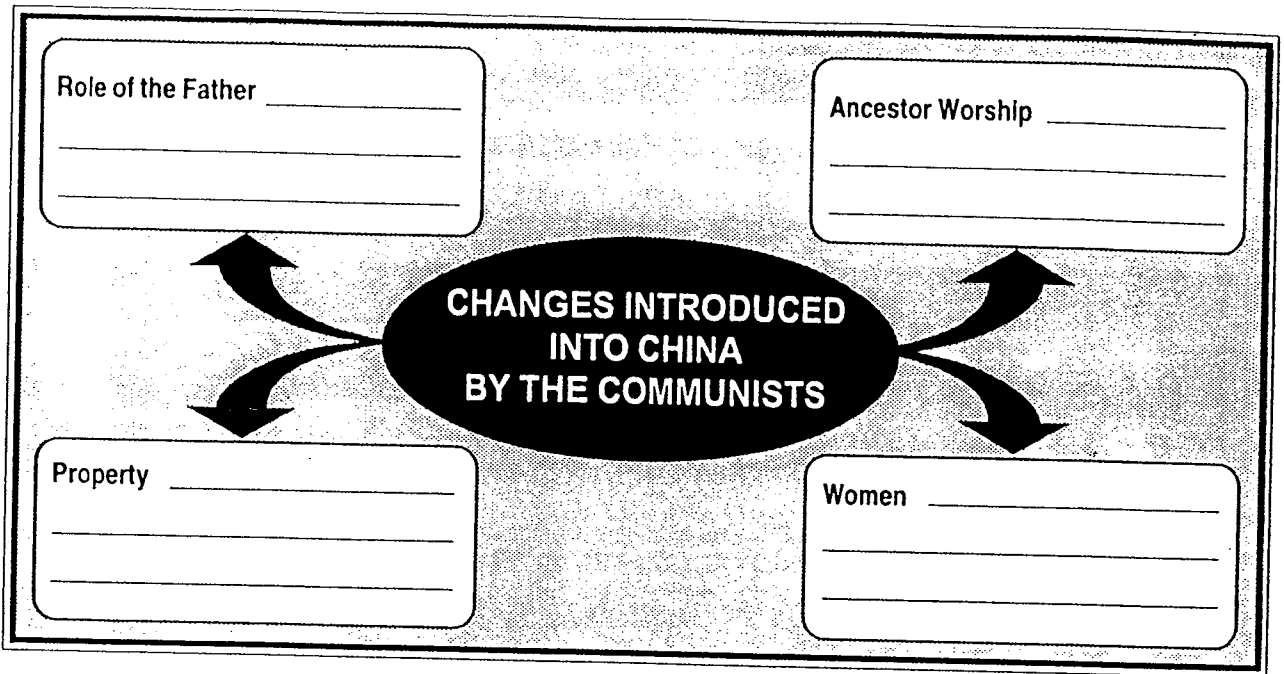
Economic system introduced into China by Mao Zedong. **C** **M**

Merging of many smaller farms into one larger collective farm. **C** **E**

Summer winds that bring heavy rains to China. **M** **S**

Directions: Fill in the necessary information on the following two visual organizers.





DESCRIBING HISTORICAL EVENTS

Directions: Fully describe a historical event you learned about in this chapter, by filling in each box.

WHEN did it happen?

WHERE did it happen?

THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER OF CHINA

WHO was involved?

WHAT were the causes?

RESULTS:

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

LOOKING AT IMPORTANT PEOPLE

TEST HELPER

One way to study history is to look at the impact of great men and women. Each of these people has had an important effect on the lives of millions of others. In studying any of these individuals, the key question to focus on is: How has the world been changed by the existence of this person?

Two types of people who often have a major impact on others are *leaders* and *thinkers*.

Leaders are people who usually head a government or an organization. They affect history because they persuade or force millions of people to follow their commands. When studying leaders, you should ask yourself the following questions:

- What country or group did he or she lead?
- When was he/she active?
- What problems did the country or organization face?
- What actions were taken by the leader?
- What were the effects of the leader's policies?

For this last question, you should consider the effects both on the leader's country and on the rest of the world. For example, did the policies lead to independence, peace, war, prosperity or depression? How was the world changed by the activities of this leader?

Thinkers are people who, by their ideas, stimulate others to act or lead others to technological or artistic changes. When studying these thinkers, you should ask yourself:

- In what field did this thinker (writer, scientist) make a contribution?
- What was the contribution?
- What was the impact of this contribution?

For this last question, you should consider how the world has been changed by the contribution of this person.

Following is a list of important individuals that you should pay particular attention to when you read about them. You know some of these names already. Others will appear in later chapters.

LEADERS		THINKERS
Adolf Hitler	Fidel Castro	Karl Marx
Peter the Great	Corazon Aquino	Mother Teresa
Elizabeth I	Mao Zedong	Martin Luther
Mikhail Gorbachev	Mohandas Gandhi	Albert Einstein
Napoleon Bonaparte	Nelson Mandela	Confucius
Anwar Sadat	Vladimir Lenin	Galileo Galilei

TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Circle the number preceding the word or expression that correctly answers the statement or question. Following the multiple choice questions, answer the essay questions.

Base your answers to questions 1 through 3 on the table below and on your knowledge of global studies.

HOW THE WORLD'S MOST POPULATED NATIONS COMPARE
(in millions of people)

NATION	1960	1970	1987	2000	2020
CHINA	650	820	1,067	1,200	1,361
INDIA	438	547	800	1,013	1,310
U.S.	180	205	243	268	296

- 1 What was the population of China in 1970?
 - 1 820
 - 3 820,000
 - 2 82,000
 - 4 820 million

- 2 Which nation is expected to show the greatest increase in population between 1987 and the year 2000?
 - 1 China
 - 3 Russia
 - 2 India
 - 4 U. S.

- 3 If the population trend in China continues, there is a possibility of a
 - 1 decline in farm production
 - 3 ethnic diversity
 - 2 need for slower trains
 - 4 U. S.
 - 3 reduced rate of illiteracy
 - 4 serious shortage of food

- 4 Which geographical feature is correctly paired with its location?
 - 1 Sahara Desert / Brazil
 - 2 Gobi Desert / China
 - 3 Amazon River / Egypt
 - 4 Nile River / India

- 5 Ancient Chinese civilization was similar to other ancient civilizations in that it
 - 1 developed near river valleys
 - 2 shared a common language
 - 3 originally began in Africa
 - 4 had a democratic government

- 6 The flight of Chiang Kai-Shek from mainland China and Mao Zedong's taking control of China are events most closely related to the
 - 1 Japanese invasion of China (1937)
 - 2 Korean War (1950)
 - 3 Communist Revolution of 1949
 - 4 Gulf War of 1991

- 7 The fact that Chinese foods are eaten by many Americans is an example of
 - 1 nationalism
 - 3 ethnocentrism
 - 2 cultural diffusion
 - 4 cultural isolation

- 8 Confucianism is most concerned with a person's
 - 1 physical appearance
 - 3 social relationships
 - 2 inherited traits
 - 4 emotional makeup

- 9 In China, Mao Zedong introduced the Great Leap Forward in order to
 - 1 break up the communes
 - 2 stress religious values
 - 3 increase production
 - 4 introduce capitalism

- 10 The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt to rid China of
 - 1 dynastic control
 - 3 illegal drug traffic
 - 2 Communists
 - 4 foreigners

ESSAYS

1 Communist beliefs have influenced the political, economic and social life of China.

Part A

List *two* beliefs of Communism. For *each* belief, state an effect it has had on Chinese life.

BELIEF	EFFECT ON CHINESE LIFE
1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____

Part B

In your Part B answer, you should use information you gave in Part A. However, you may also include different or additional information in your Part B answer.

Write an essay explaining how Communist beliefs have influenced the political, economic and social life of China.

2 Events in one part of the world often affect other areas of the world.

Events

Open Door Policy (1899-1900)
Communist takeover in China (1949)

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait (1990)
Korean War (1950)

Part A

Select an event from the list: _____

State what happened: _____

State how this event affected another part of the world: _____

Part B

In your Part B answer, you should use information you gave in Part A. However, you may also include different or additional information in your Part B answer.

Write an essay describing how events in one part of the world often affect other areas of the world.

3 Some individuals have brought about important changes in their countries.

Individuals		
Mao Zedong	Nelson Mandela	Deng Xiaoping
Mohandas Gandhi	Anwar Sadat	Ayatollah Khomeini

Part A

Choose *two* individuals from the list. For *each* individual, state one important change brought about by that individual.

INDIVIDUAL	CHANGE
1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____

Part B

In your Part B answer, you should use information you gave in Part A. However, you may also include different or additional information in your Part B answer.

Write an essay describing how some individuals have brought about important changes in their countries.

