AP COGO Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 4: China

Guided Reading – China (Chapter 9, Kesselman 7th edition)

Answer **ALL** parts of each question to get credit for the question. Reading guides that are more than 5% incomplete will make you INELIGBLE for test corrections.

Section 1: The Making of the Modern Chinese State

1. June 4, 2014 marked the 25th anniversary of the Beijing massacre in **Tiananmen Square**. How did Chinese authorities make sure it would not be commemorated or acknowledged in any way in China?

**Geographic Setting**

2. China is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populous nation in the world.

* What is the population size? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* How many cities does China have with a population of a million or more? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What % of the land can be used for agriculture? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What dilemma does this create?
* What percent of the population is ethnically Han Chinese? \_\_\_\_\_
* How many ethnic groups? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Where do most of China’s ethnic groups live?

**Critical Junctures**

3. How was China ruled from 221BCE to 1912CE?

4. How did imperial China become the People’s Republic of China? Identify the role of each of the following:

* **Sun Yastsen/Nationalist Party:**
* **Chinese Communist Party (CCP):**
* **Chiang Kai-Shek:**
* **Mao Zedong:**
* **The Long March:**
* **Japan’s invasion of China in WWII:**

5. Describe the current status of the **Republic of China (Taiwan)** in regards to the PRC (see box on p. 366).

* Taiwan’s position:
* PRC’s position:

6. *Between 1953 and 1957, the PRC under Mao’s leadership and with aid from the Soviet Union, implemented a* ***command economy*** *and took steps towards an eventual goal of true communism*. *Mao and the communists soon broke ties with the Soviets and developed their own version of Marxism-Leninism, referred to as* ***Maoism***. Explain the role of each of the following in this process:

* **Collectivization**:
* **Great Leap Forward** (why was it a “great leap backward”?):
* **The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**:
* **Red Guards**:

7. What happened after Mao died in September 1976?

8. What changes/reforms did **Deng Xiaoping** institute that demonstrated a profound break with the Maoist past?

9. After being named Time’s Man of the Year for the 2nd time, Deng Xiaoping faced a serious challenge in the spring of 1989. Explain the causes and the results of the **Tiananmen Square** protests in Beijing, including the role of the CCP.

10. What problems did the PRC face under Jian Zemin’s leadership?

11. Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao were different kinds of leaders than Mao Zedong because they were **technocrats**.

* Explain what this means and why that makes them different.
* How is the current head of the CCP and President of China, **Xi Jinping** similar to Zemin and Jintao?

**The Four Themes in China**

12. Why is China considered a key player in the world of states?

13. Describe the 3 major approaches the PRC has used to govern the economy.

* What has been the main factor in the CCP’s ability to continue rule?

14. What is the prognosis for democracy in China?

15. What factors contribute to China having a strong sense of collective national identity?

* What are the exceptions?

Section 2: Political Economy & Development

**State and Economy**

16. What happened to the average standard of living between the mid-1950s and Mao’s death in 1976?

17. Explain what Deng Xiaoping’s statement “*It doesn’t matter whether a cat is white or black, as long as it catches mice*” means.

18. Explain the shift in thinking that accompanied the sweeping economic reforms that Deng instituted.

19. How does China’s economy operate today?

* What is the role of **State-Owned Enterprises** (SOEs)?
* What percent of China’s GDP comes from private businesses?
* SOEs still dominate which sectors of the economy?

20. Describe the results of China’s move from a command economy to a market one.

* How does China’s **GDP per capita growth rate** from 1990 to 2009 compare to the U.S. rate?
* How does China’s **GDP per capita** compare to the U.S.? To its own GDP in 1980?

21. How have consumers responded to China’s economic growth?

22. Officially the PRC has a “**socialist market economy**.” Explain what this means.

23. Explain how the **household responsibility system** differs from the collectivized agriculture system that was instituted in the 1950s in China.

**Society and Economy**

24. What are the positive results of economic reform on society?

* What social problems are results of economic reform?

25. The Maoist economy provided almost all workers with the “**iron rice bowl**.”

* What does this mean?
* Under the iron rice bowl, what benefits did the workplace provide?
* How did economic reformers break the iron rice bowl?
* What effect has this had on China’s population?

26. Explain what the term “**floating population**” means and why China needs to address this population.

27. Describe the growing inequality in China in terms of each of the following:

* Urban/Rural:
  + How has the government tried to address this issue?
* Men/Women:

28. Describe China’s **One-Child Policy**.

* What have been some consequences of this policy?

29. One of the biggest downsides of China’s spectacular economic growth has been the serious damage caused to the environment. Summarize China’s major environmental concerns:

* Give two examples of the PRC’s preference for an “engineering” fix to its energy needs and environmental problems.

**China in the Global Economy**

30. The PRC is now the world leader in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , ahead of the U.S., Germany, and Japan, and is the 2nd largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of goods and services (behind the U.S.)

* China is often referred to as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* What makes the products China exports competitive?
* How does the wage per hour of an average factory job compare to one in the U.S.?

Section 3: Governance & Policymaking

**Organization of the State**

31. The preamble China’s constitution repeatedly states that the country is under “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

* It also declares “disruption of the socialist system by an organization or individual is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

32. Describe the relationship between the government of the PRC (the “state”) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), including who really holds the power.

33. Describe the role of each of the following in the organization of the **CCP**:

* **National Party Congress:**
* **Central Committee:**
* **Politburo:**
* **Standing Committee:**
* **General Secretary:**
* CCP Branch Organization:
* Which has the most power? Why?

34. What is the role of the **National People’s Congress** (NPC) in the selection of the president and vice-president?

35. The President (currently **Xi Jinping**):

* Length of term:
* Term limit:
* Head of State or Head of Gov’t?
* President of the PRC has always been a high-ranking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Since the early 1990s, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the CCP has served concurrently as the country’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

36. The Premier (Prime Minister – currently **Li Kequiang** ):

* Role:
* How selected?
* Head of State or Head of Gov’t?
* Relationship to the State Council?

37. China’s bureaucracy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in size and scope of its reach throughout the country.

* What is a **cadre**?
* Explain the role of the **cadre list/nomenklatura**:

Other State Institutions

38. What is the role of the **Supreme People’s Court**? Does it have the power of judicial review?

39. Which offenses are subject to capital punishment?

40. Although the PRC constitution guarantees judicial independence, China’s courts remain under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control.

41. China operates under rule *by* law instead of rule *of* law. Explain the difference.

42. Is China unitary or federal? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* The PRC has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provinces, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very large centrally administered cities (Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Chongquing), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ autonomous regions.
* Define **autonomous region**:

43. What role does the central government play in local affairs?

44. Describe the **People’s Liberation Army (PLA).**

45. Who heads the Central Military Commission (CMC) and is therefore the commander-in-chief of China’s armed forces?

46. What role does the Ministry of Public Safety play in China?

Section 4: Representation & Participation

47. Define **socialist democracy**:

**The Legislature**

48. Describe each of the following in relation to the **National People’s Congress (NPC):**

* Powers according to Constitution (“on paper”):
* Powers in reality:
* Unicameral or bicameral?
* Number of deputies:
* When in session:
* Length of term:
* How are deputies selected:

**Political Parties and the Party System**

49. Describe the size of the current CCP.

* What percentage of the Chinese population joins the party? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What does the process of joining the CCP include?

50. How has the social composition of the CCP changed in recent times?

* What role do women currently play in the CCP?

51. What type of party system does China have?

* China has \_\_\_\_\_\_ political parties in addition to the CCP that are officially referred to as China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parties.
* What is the purpose of these parties?
* What has happened to people who try to establish new political parties?

**Elections**

52. What is the main purpose of elections in China?

* Describe the difference between direct and indirect elections.
* Where do direct elections take place?

**Political Culture, Citizenship, and Identity**

53. How does the CCP try to keep communist ideology viable and visible?

54. What “value” is now the most widely shared value in China today?

55. What is the status of Freedom of Religion in China?

56. When does the state act to shut down media outlets?

57. The CCP has increasingly turned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themes to rally the country behind its leadership.

* What is the most powerful collective identity that connects citizens to the nation?

58. Describe the autonomy that is given to **autonomous regions**.

59. Describe the concern with each of the following:

* **Tibet**:
* **Uyghurs**:

**Interest Groups, Social Movements, and Protest**

60. Describe the role of **mass organizations** in China.

* What is the purpose of the All-China Women’s Federation?
* What is the purpose of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions?

61. Describe the role of **NGOs** in China.

* What must they do in order to operate in China?

62. How has the Chinese government responded to each of the following protests/movements?

* **Falun Gong**:
* Labor unrest:

**The Political Impact of Technology**

63. What percent of China’s population uses the Internet? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* In what ways is web access tightly controlled by the government?

Section 5: Chinese Politics in Transition

**Political Challenges and Changing Agendas**

64. Define **Household Registration** (hukou).

* How and why has China adjusted its policy regarding household registration in recent years?
* What are other economic and social challenges China must address?

**Youth Politics and the Generational Divide**

65. What is meant by China’s “**graying population**” and how does this pose a problem for China?(**Whew!! You did it!☺)**