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

Unit 4: China

Guided Reading – China (Chapter 14, Kesselman 6th edition)

Answer **ALL** parts of each question to get credit for the question.

Section 1: The Making of the Modern Chinese State

1. Why was Liu Xiaobo sentenced to 11 years in prison and what does this say about politics in the **People’s Republic of China (PRC)**?

**Geographic Setting**

2. Identify the administrative structure of the PRC:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_provinces
* \_\_\_\_\_\_autonomous regions
* \_\_\_\_\_\_centrally administered cities
* \_\_\_\_\_\_Special Administrative Regions (SAR)
* Define **autonomous region**.
* Identify key natural resources.
* Why does China still need to import critical raw materials?
* What % of the land can be used for agriculture? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What dilemma does this create?
* How many cities does China have with a population of a million or more? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 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. What is Confucianism and what is its role in supporting an autocratic state?

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

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

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

6. Describe the current status of the **Republic of China (Taiwan)** in regards to the PRC (see box on p. 628).

* Taiwan’s position:
* PRC’s position:
* U.S. position:

7. *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**:

8. What happened after Mao died in September 1976?

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

10. 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.

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

12. 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?

**Themes and Implications**

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

14. 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?

15. What is the prognosis for democracy in China?

16. 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**

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

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

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

20. How does China’s economy operate today?

* What is the role of **State-Owned Enterprises** (SOEs)?
* SOEs still dominate which sectors of the economy?
* What is the CCP’s attitude towards private business?

21. 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?

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

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

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

**Society and Economy**

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

* What social problems are results of economic reform?

26. 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?

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

28. 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:
* Why is inequality an embarrassment to the CCP?

29. Describe China’s **One-Child Policy**. (note: the policy was changed in 2016)

* What have been some consequences of this policy?
* What are some exceptions to this policy?

30. 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**

31. The PRC is now the world leader in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , ahead of the U.S., Germany, and Japan. China is often referred to as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” And is the 2nd largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of goods and services (behind the U.S.)

* China imports:
* Despite having large domestic sources of petroleum, why is China a net importer of oil?
* Foreign investment in the PRC has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* 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**

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

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

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

33. How is China’s communist ideology similar to Russia’s (Leninism)?

* How was China’s communist revolution different from Russia’s?
* Describe the relationship between the government of the PRC (the “state”) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), including who really holds the power.

34. 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?

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

36. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What has been the recent pattern regarding the vice-president?

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

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

38. 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

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

40. Which offenses are subject to capital punishment?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The Policy-Making Process**

48. Describe the difference between the two major coalitions within the current party leadership.

49. Describe the importance of **guanxi**.

Section 4: Representation & Participation

50. Define **socialist democracy**:

**The Legislature**

51. 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:
* Relationship to Executive:

**Political Parties and the Party System**

52. 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?

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

* What role do women currently play in the CCP?

54. 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**

55. 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**

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

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

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

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

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

61. 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?

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

63. Describe the concern with each of the following:

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

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

64. 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?

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

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

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

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

Section 5: Chinese Politics in Transition

67. What are the major economic and political challenges facing China today?

68. What is meant by China’s “**graying population**” and how does this pose a problem for China?

69. What are the prospects for democratization in China?

70. What has seen a resurgence in China? How has it re-emerged?

71. What does the CCP regard as Gorbachev’s mistake?

72. China has much in common with other communist party-states past and present, including some of the basic features of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political system.

* In what ways has the PRC compared to a totalitarian system?
* What is the PRC now? Explain.
* What has the regime shown that has allowed it to carry out economic reforms while maintaining power?

73. What is a predatory state?

74. What is a developmental state?

75. What is the “riddle of China”?

**Whew!! You did it! ☺**