China After Mao
Mao died in 1976 of a heart attack. He wished to be cremated but his body was embalmed and is on display in the Mausoleum in the center of Tiananmen Square in Beijing.
I. Deng Xiaoping Emerges as Leader

Named *Time* magazine’s Man of the Year in 1986.
The Gang of Four
A. The Four Modernizations

The goal was to make China an economic power by the 21\textsuperscript{st} century. In order to do so, China had to open its economic system and become more self-reliant.
1. Agriculture
1. Agriculture

a. Peasants left collectives and leased private farms
b. Responsibility System – peasants could sell crops for profit after “paying rent” by meeting govt. quota for land plots
2. Industry
2. Industry

a. Allowed citizens to have private businesses for profit
b. Special economic zones created for foreign investors
3. Defense and Science/Technology

China defense budget slows

China says its military spending will increase by 7.5% in 2010 – the first time in more than two decades that the defense budget growth has dipped below 10%.

DEFENSE BUDGET 2010: $77.9 BILLION
Many analysts think actual spending is far higher than published amount.

Source: Global Security
© GRAPHIC NEWS
3. Defense and Science/Technology

Shenzhou 5: China’s first manned space flight in 2003
3. Defense and Science/Technology

Launch of Tianlian I satellite
II. Political Reforms Resisted

Economic reform led to people wanting more political freedoms.
Tiananmen Square Incident

“The blood shed in Tiananmen square has come to symbolize the triumph of spirit over brute force.”

1989

June 5

Fall of the Berlin Wall

“This monstrous barrier, which caused so much grief and pain for so many, has become nothing but a sad memory. But the most amazing memory of all: It happened without violence; it happened because people wanted to live in peace and freedom.”

1989

Nov. 9
A. Tiananmen Square Massacre
Street-by-Street: Tian’an Men Square

Chairman Mao

Tian’an Men Guangchang – the Square of the Gate of Heavenly Peace – is a vast open concrete expanse at the heart of modern Beijing. With Mao’s Mausoleum at its focal point, and bordered by 1950s Communist-style buildings and ancient gates from Beijing’s now leveled city walls, the square is usually filled with visitors strolling about as kites flit overhead. The square has also traditionally served as a stage for popular demonstrations and is most indelibly associated with the student protests of 1989 and their gory climax.

Great Hall of the People

Seat of the Chinese legislature, the vast auditorium and banqueting halls are open for part of the day except when the National People’s Congress is in session.

Zhengyang Men

Along with the Arrow Tower this tower formed a double gate known as the Qian Men. It now houses a museum on the history of Beijing.

The Arrow Tower or Jian Lou, like Zhengyang Men, was first built in the Ming dynasty.

Mao’s Mausoleum

Flanked by revolutionary statues, the building contains the embalmed body of Chairman Mao. His casket, raised from its refrigerated chamber, is on view mornings and afternoons.

Tian’an Men

Mao proclaimed the founding of the People’s Republic of China on October 1, 1949 from this Ming dynasty gate, where his huge portrait still remains.

Cyclists along Chang’an Jie

Bags, coats, and cameras must be left here before visiting Mao’s Mausoleum.

Monument to the People’s Heroes

Erected in 1958, the granite monument is decorated with bas-reliefs of episodes from China’s revolutionary history and calligraphy from Communist veterans Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai.

China National Museum

Built in 1959, this building was originally home to the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of the Revolution, now merged. The same exhibits are on display (and the same propaganda lens). The halls also host exhibitions from other world class museums.
Tiananmen Square Protest

1. Students gathered in the Square and refused to leave for 2 ½ months. Students were making demands for more freedoms, improved conditions in the schools and an end to the corruption in the Communist party.
The Goddess of Democracy was a 33 ft tall statue that was created during the Protests. It was made out of foam and papier-mâché over a metal frame. It was a symbol of the demands the students were making. It stood for only 5 days when it was destroyed by soldiers when the crackdown began.
2. The Government’s initial response was to meet with the student leaders. These talks broke down and Deng believed the students want an end to the Communist system so he ordered tanks and 250,000 troops into the Square to remove the protestors. An estimated 3,000-5,000 were killed.
Tank Man
Tank Man
B. Results of Tiananmen Square
   1. Mass arrests of pro-democracy movement leaders
   2. Communist Party remained in power
   3. International community outraged at TV images
   4. Foreign press banned, massacre reports denied

C. Deng remained the leader until his death in 1997
III. China Today—Promises and Challenges

Xi Jinping, President of China
Xi Jinping—Current Leader of China (2013 – Present)

Born in 1953, Xi Jinping has been involved in the Communist Party for most of his adult life. He served as Vice President under the former leader, Hu Jintao. He is facing several issues that the country is trying to come to terms with, including:

Two Presidents meet, in Florida
April 6, 2017
Fun Facts

• Born June 15, 1963

• Father was jailed during the Cultural Revolution

• Visited and lived in Iowa for a small period of time to study agriculture

• Married a popular Chinese singer

• Has a daughter who studied at Harvard and works on humanitarian causes

• Wants a more open approach to government, and a more market based economy (capitalism).
PRESIDENT FOR LIFE?
A. Fastest Growing Economy

Conflicts between Socialism v. Capitalism
B. Environmental Problems

Two new coal power plants are brought on line each week!
C. Human Rights Issues

Falun Gong followers arrested
C. Human Rights Issues

Tibet wants to be an independent country. There is Buddhist resistance. China believes that Tibet is a part of China.
Tibetan Independence Movement

Tibet wants to be an independent country. China believes that Tibet is a part of China.
Tibetan Independence Movement

Tibet’s flag, created by the 13th Dalai Lama
D. Taiwan (Republic of China),
D. Governing Hong Kong

Reverted back to China from UK in 1997.
E. Reeling in N. Korea’s and their Nuclear Ambitions
F. Economic Slowdown

Overpopulation and One-Child Policy

Concerns about the growth of China’s population (currently at 1.3 billion people) including providing access to food, water, and health care. China’s one-child policy is officially known as the family planning policy. It officially restricts the number of children married urban couples can have to one, although some exemptions are made. The policy has created concerns over the babies being abandoned, forced abortions, and female infanticide. There is also a growing concern over the gender imbalance that is beginning to show up in the population.
G. Great Power Status

--conflicts with . . .
Controlled by Japan, the Senkaku Islands (or Diaoyu Islands in China) are located around 225 nautical miles southwest of the Japanese island of Okinawa, and 180 nautical miles from the Chinese mainland. As well as being claimed by the governments in both Beijing and Tokyo, Taiwan has also made a claim (in fact, both the Chinese and Taiwanese governments agree the islands are part of Taiwan, in perhaps one of the only diplomatic areas of agreement between Taipei and Beijing). Why are these islands so important? Why is this dispute such a significant issue?
Trade Imbalance

US exports $81.8bn

US imports $344.1bn

--conflicts with Japan and the USA.