

Teacher Overview Objectives:

Deng Xiaoping, The Four Modernizations and Tiananmen Square Protests

NYS Social Studies Framework Alignment:

Key Idea	Conceptual Understanding	Content Specification	Objectives
<p>10.7 DECOLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM (1900–2000): Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose. (Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, SOC, GOV, CIV,)</p>	<p>10.7d Nationalism in China influenced the removal of the imperial regime, led to numerous conflicts, and resulted in the formation of the communist People’s Republic of China.</p>	<p>Students will investigate political, economic, and social policies under Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping and compare and contrast these policies.</p>	<p>1. Compare and contrast the policies of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping.</p>

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How were the policies of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping similar and how were they different?

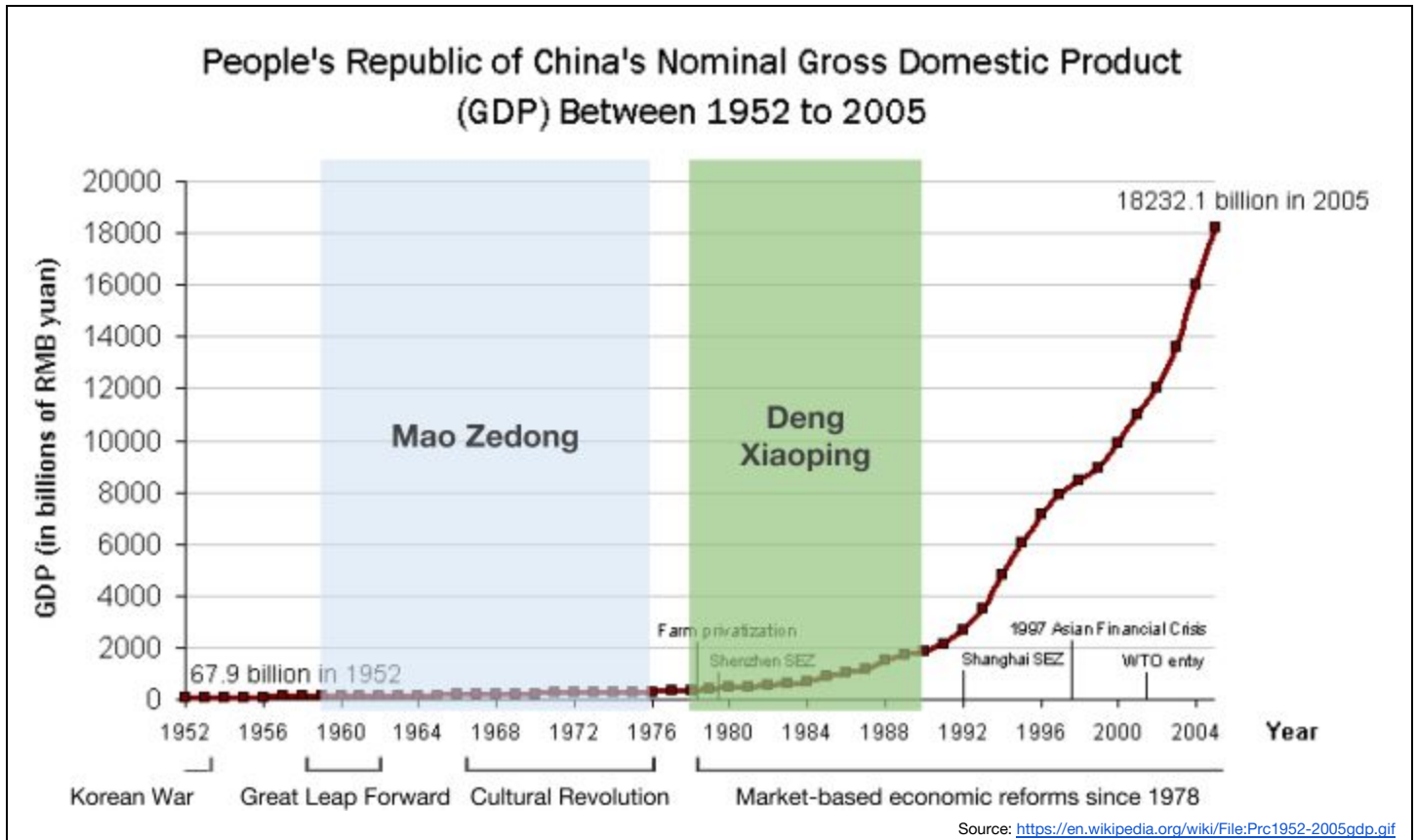
Objective: Compare and contrast the policies of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping.

Introduction

Directions: Examine the graph then answer the questions that follow.

GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

the total value of all of the goods and services produced in a country



1. Based on the graph above, describe China's GDP during Mao Zedong's rule (1959-1976).

2. Based on the graph above, what change did Deng Xiaoping make to the country's economic policy in 1978?

3. What effect did Deng Xiaoping's rule have on China's GDP?

Who was Deng Xiaoping? Why is he important in Chinese history?



Deng Xiaoping, 1979

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:DengXiaoping.jpg>

Deng Xiaoping (August 22, 1904 – February 19, 1997) was a prominent Chinese politician and reformer of the Communist Party of China (CCP). He led the People's Republic of China from 1978 to 1992. After Mao Zedong's policies like the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution failed to bring prosperity to China, Deng made significant changes. Economically he turned China into a "socialist market economy," a mix of government planned decisions with capitalist features by:

- abolishing communes
- allowing farmers to own their farms and decide what to grow
- allowing people to sell goods they produce in local markets
- opening China to foreign trade

He was, however, unwilling to embrace wide-scale political reform. Despite protests for more freedoms, Deng's government repressed the people's freedom of speech and expression and eliminated opposition to their rule.

Source: "Deng Xiaoping." New World Encyclopedia.

http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Deng_Xiaoping

1. Who was Deng Xiaoping?

2. What changes did he make to China?

The Four Modernizations

Directions: Read each of the sections below, then answer the questions that follow based on Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping's policies.

The domestic social, political, and most notably, economic systems in China underwent significant changes during Deng Xiaoping's time as leader. The goals of Deng's reforms were summed up by the “**Four Modernizations**.” He planned to modernize China’s **agriculture, industry, science and technology**, and the **military**.

Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernizations

AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	MILITARY

Deng’s strategy for developing China into a modern, industrial nation was the development of the **socialist market economy**, a combination of **government planning** and **free markets**. Deng’s new economic strategy emphasized policies that proved effective over policies that were ideologically pure and endorsed by Mao Zedong. In 1982, for example, Deng

abolished the use of communes, which were seen by Mao and other communists as an essential part of the Chinese socialist system because communes were an idea endorsed by communists throughout history and the world. Since communes proved unsuccessful during the Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution, Deng stopped the practice. Other Chinese leaders would have continued Mao’s policies because they referred him as the country’s father and thought he could do no wrong.

1. What should determine China’s economic policies?



Mao’s Answer



Deng’s Answer



A political cartoon showing the two, sometimes conflicting, concepts that Deng used to rule China.

Source: Global History Regents Exam, Brian Barling, *Christian Science Monitor*, March 30, 2006.

Deng abandoned Mao's style of launching mass campaigns of economic construction like the Great Leap Forward and introduced **planned, centralized management of the economy** by **skilled and experienced government workers**. Deng sustained Mao's emphasis on the importance of agricultural output. He encouraged decision-making on the local level and by individual peasant households as opposed to Mao whose government set goals for each commune and forced communities to meet those quotas or be punished. At the local level in Deng's China, **material incentives**, rather than political appeals and punishment, were used to motivate the labor force, including allowing peasants to earn extra income by selling the produce of their private plots at free markets.

Under Deng, rural markets were revived to sell peasants' homegrown products and the surplus products of communes. Not only did the rural markets increase agricultural output, they created a demand for domestically-manufactured goods and increased the political support for more difficult economic reforms. Peasants who were able to sell surplus agricultural yields on the open market had the means to purchase more domestic products, stimulating industrial growth.

2. How should a government motivate workers to produce more?

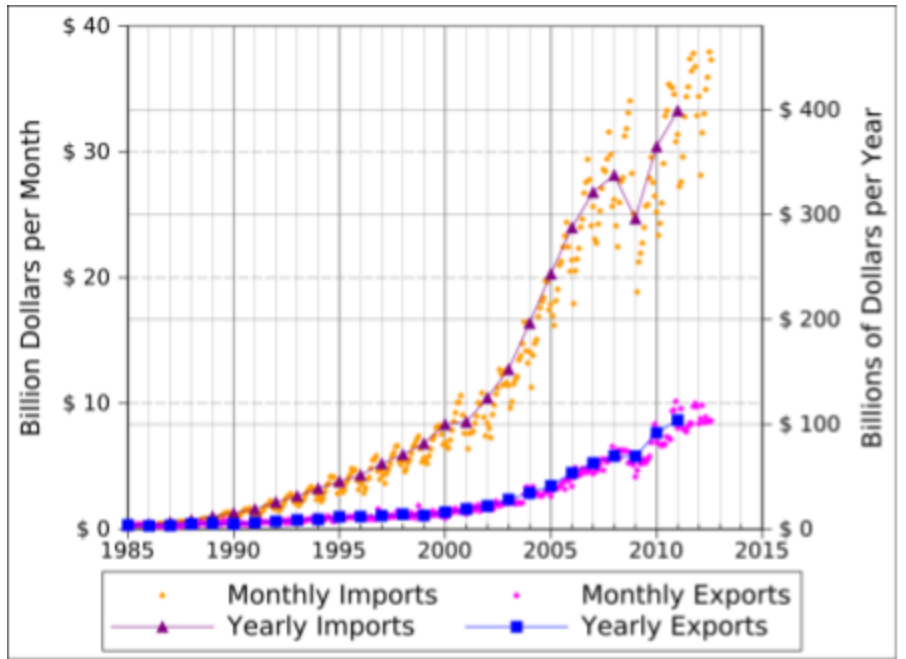


Mao's Answer



Deng's Answer

Deng shifted industrial development in China from the government directed heavy-industry that Mao supported to the production of goods that could be sold to other countries for a profit. These reforms were a reversal of the Maoist policy of economic self-reliance which meant that China could prosper without involving other countries. Under Deng, China decided to accelerate the modernization process by stepping up the volume of foreign trade, especially the purchase of machinery from Japan and the West. By focusing on exports, China was able to quickly take advantage of foreign investment, advanced technologies and professional management. Deng attracted foreign companies to China who invested in the country's companies.



Graph of US-China Imports and Exports showing that trade between the two countries increased during and after Deng's rule in China.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:US_China_imports_and_exports_Census_data.svg

Under Deng's direction, relations with the West improved markedly. Deng traveled abroad and had a series of friendly meetings with Western leaders. In 1979, he became the first Chinese leader to visit the United States when he met with President Carter at the White House. Sino-Japanese relations also improved significantly, and Deng used Japan as an example of a rapidly progressing economic power that China could emulate.

3. What should China's relationship with foreign countries be?



Mao's Answer



Deng's Answer

Political Control: Tiananmen Square Protests



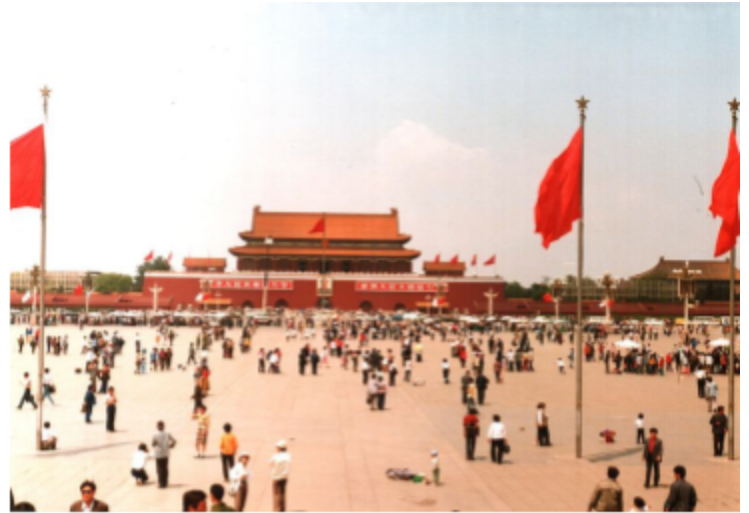
Watch this [TestTube News Video “What Happened in Tiananmen Square?”](#), this [CNN Report on the Tiananmen Square Protests \(start- 2:45\)](#), and this [ABC News Report \(2:19- end\)](#), examine the images below, read the text, and answer the questions below.

The Tiananmen Square protests began in mid-April 1989. Pro-democracy students and other protesters who wanted more political freedom in China started to gather in Tiananmen Square after the death of Hu Yaobang, a Chinese politician who was seen as a supporter of their cause on April 15, 1989. Soon, others who were disgruntled with the government gathered. On April 18, ten thousand students staged a sit-in in Tiananmen Square. On April 21, one hundred thousand students marched on Tiananmen Square. Demonstrations began to occur all over China, and the protests escalated in Beijing.

Though some government officials favored a soft approach to the protesters, most of the Communist Party elders believed that the prolonged demonstrations were a threat to the political stability of China. On May 20, Deng Xiaoping, as chairman of the Central Military Commission, declared martial law [the suspension of laws in favor of military order], but the demonstrations continued. The decision by Communist party leaders to use military force caused deep division in the government. Even the military was reluctant to oppose the students, so soldiers and tanks from the 27th and 28th Armies of the People's Liberation Army, which were based in rural areas, were sent to take control of the city. These forces were confronted by Chinese students in the streets of Beijing and the ensuing violence resulted in both civilian and army deaths.

Estimates of civilian deaths which resulted vary: 400-800, 1,000 (NSA), and 2,600 (Chinese Red Cross). Student protesters maintained that over 7,000 protestors were tortured and killed. Following the violence, the government conducted widespread arrests to suppress, torture, and kill the remaining supporters of the movement, limited access for the foreign press, and controlled coverage of the events in the mainland Chinese press. The violent suppression of the Tiananmen Square protest caused widespread international condemnation of the Chinese government. Deng Xiaoping, along with other hardliners were generally blamed for the events. Critics accused Deng of suppressing any signs of political freedom that would undermine the direction of his economic reforms.

Deng's involvement in the events of Tiananmen Square showed that he still possessed dictatorial powers, and that the Chinese Communist Party still relied on the use of force and violence to control public protest.



Tiananmen Square in 1988 a year before pro-democracy protests and the violent government crackdown.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tiananmen_Square,_Beijing,_China_1988_01.jpg



The Goddess of Democracy

Replica of the Goddess of Democracy Statue which was created by protesters during the Tiananmen Square protests in 1989. It was 33 feet tall and made out of foam and papier-mache on a metal frame. Government troops destroyed it on June 4, 1989 when soldiers violently cleared the protesters out of the square.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Goddess_of_Democracy_at_UBC.jpg

For years after the crackdown, opponents of Deng, centered mainly around college campuses, would anonymously burn and smash little glass bottles as a gesture of contempt toward him, especially on the crackdown anniversary. (The word for little bottle sounds exactly like Xiaoping (Chinese: 小平; pinyin: xiǎo píng) in Chinese.)

Source: http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Deng_Xiaoping

1. Why were people protesting in Tiananmen Square in April of 1989?

2. How did the Chinese government respond to the protests?

3. How should opposition to the government's policies be dealt with?



Mao's Answer



Deng's Answer

Summary Task

Directions: Analyze the political cartoon below by filling out the See, Think, Wonder Chart and completing the task that follows.



See

Describe what you see in the image.

Think

What do you think the cartoon means? What do the symbols represent? What is the main idea?

Wonder

What questions do you have about the cartoon?

Based on what you have learned about Deng Xiaoping's policies, identify the cartoonists' claim and explain what historical events support it.



Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

1. Which action was taken by Deng Xiaoping to improve the economy of China?

- (1) discouraging foreign investment
- (2) encouraging some capitalist practices
- (3) organizing the Red Guard
- (4) practicing glasnost

4. One way in which the Great Leap Forward and the Four Modernizations are similar is that each was an attempt to

- (1) increase farm and factory output
- (2) develop a democratic government
- (3) strengthen economic ties with communist neighbors
- (4) reduce the gap between rich and poor

2. Which statement best expresses the change in economic policy between Deng Xiaoping and Mao Zedong?

- (1) A more favorable attitude toward a market economy existed under Deng Xiaoping than under Mao Zedong.
- (2) Deng Xiaoping and Mao Zedong rejected Western capitalism.
- (3) Both Deng Xiaoping and Mao Zedong encouraged peaceful protest.
- (4) Deng Xiaoping wanted greater government control of the economy than Mao Zedong did.

5. What was a goal of the student protestors in Tiananmen Square in 1989?

- (1) independence for Taiwan
- (2) removal of troops from South Korea
- (3) access to foreign products
- (4) democratic reforms

6. One way in which the Tiananmen Square massacre in China, the Amritsar massacre in colonial India, and Bloody Sunday in czarist Russia are similar is that they were

- (1) government responses to citizen protest
- (2) pro-Communist demonstrations against government policies
- (3) protests against the imperialism of foreign nations
- (4) attempts by the military to overthrow the governments in power

3. Which statement is accurate about the Hungarian Revolution in 1956 and the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989?

- (1) These events led to democratic reforms.
- (2) Repressive action was taken to end both protests.
- (3) Strong action was taken by the United Nations.
- (4) Both events brought communist governments to power.

7. The Tiananmen Square massacre in China was a reaction to

- (1) Deng Xiaoping's plan to revive the Cultural Revolution
- (2) student demands for greater individual rights and freedom of expression
- (3) China's decision to seek Western investors
- (4) Great Britain's decision to return Hong Kong to China

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



8. What is the main idea of the cartoon?

- (1) The majority of people in China do not support the recent changes.
- (2) China is improving its record on human rights.
- (3) Economic freedom in China has not led to political reforms and freedom.
- (4) China's system of criminal justice is based on Western traditions and laws.