

Chapter 09: China

China

1. Much of China's political and economic life is dominated by the fact that the country is so much larger than any other nation on what dimension?
 - a. Geographic land mass
 - b. Population
 - c. Carbon emissions
 - d. Gross domestic product
 - e. Nuclear weapons

2. The ancient Chinese philosophy that stresses respect for those above you in the hierarchy is _____.
 - a. Animism
 - b. Confucianism
 - c. Maoism
 - d. Buddhism
 - e. Taoism

3. Traditional Confucianism education was abandoned because it
 - a. was considered too religious.
 - b. undermined communist thought.
 - c. failed to provide the education needed to compete with the West.
 - d. there were not enough qualified teachers.
 - e. the emperors converted to Christianity.

4. _____ was one of the early leaders of the Kuomintang and the leader of the Chinese nationalists until his death in 1925.
 - a. Chiang Kai-shek
 - b. Deng Xiaping
 - c. Sun Yat-sen
 - d. Mao Zedong
 - e. Hu Jintao

5. Mao created a successful revolution by using a strategy based on
 - a. peasant farmers and using guerrilla tactics.
 - b. city dwellers and advanced weaponry.
 - c. educated elites and nonviolence.
 - d. peasant farmers and conventional warfare.
 - e. city dwellers and targeted assassinations.

6. In 1927, the CCP had to switch to a peasant-based strategy because
 - a. of their defeat by the KMT.

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- b. Moscow told them to.
 - c. there weren't any cities in China.
 - d. of the Japanese invasion.
 - e. of the rejection by urban working classes.
7. Mao's defeat by the KMT in 1934 led to what event?
- a. The Shanghai Massacre
 - b. The Long March
 - c. The Cultural Revolution
 - d. The Four Modernizations
 - e. The Great Leap Forward
8. The communist revolution in China differed from the one in the Soviet Union because China's
- a. was based on widespread popular revolution.
 - b. succeeded without the use of violence.
 - c. closely adhered to Marxist theory.
 - d. did not rely on a strong individual leader.
 - e. was based primarily in the cities.
9. By the time of its defeat in 1949, the KMT was forced to flee Mainland China for what island?
- a. Hong Kong
 - b. Oahu
 - c. Macau
 - d. Taiwan
 - e. Okinawa
10. What event in 1956 led to the Soviet-Chinese "split," causing China to pursue its own path to socialism?
- a. The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - b. The Korean War
 - c. Reagan's speech in Berlin telling the Soviets to tear down the Berlin Wall
 - d. The assassination of Mao Zedong by Soviet agents
 - e. Khrushchev's "secret speech" about multiple "roads to socialism"
11. One feature the CCP did have in common with the Soviet brand of communism was
- a. an antagonistic relationship with Cuba.
 - b. giving most of the power to the military.
 - c. a focus on democratic centralism.
 - d. a willingness to allow dissent.
 - e. allowing economic reform while stifling political change.

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12. The reform attempt during the mid-1950s that supposedly would encourage intellectuals to voice their concerns was the
- Chinese Revolution.
 - Hundred Flowers Movement.
 - Capitalist road.
 - Cultural Revolution.
 - Four Modernizations.
13. Which of Mao's reforms was intended to cause China to make rapid progress in the transition to Socialism and Communism?
- The Hundred Flowers Campaign
 - The Great Leap Forward
 - The Cultural Revolution
 - The "red versus expert" debate
 - The Four Modernizations
14. With the support of the PLA, Mao launched this movement in 1963 to return ideology to the center stage.
- The Great Leap Forward
 - Socialist Education Movement
 - The Four Modernizations
 - The Hundred Flowers Campaign
 - All of the above are true.
15. Jiang, Zhang, Yao and Wang were eventually known as the
- Four Tops.
 - Four Corners of the Square.
 - Gang of Four.
 - Four Partners.
 - Four Prophets.
16. Reform in China has focused on
- the government.
 - the economy.
 - the government and the economy.
 - personal liberties.
 - There has been no reform in China.

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17. The greatest mourning in the past fifty years was not for Mao Zedong but was for which former Chinese prime minister, showing the great respect he commanded from the every day populace?
- Zhou Enlai
 - Deng Xiaoping
 - Chiang Kai-shek
 - Hu Jintao
 - Xi Jinping
18. The Four Modernizations were proposed
- as ways to complete the social restructuring of the Cultural Revolution.
 - by Red Guard leaders to challenge bureaucratic leadership.
 - as replacements for Mao Zedong's goals for the Cultural Revolution.
 - when the Soviet Union withdrew its aid to China.
 - to distract people from the infighting among party leaders.
19. Shortly after coming into power, Mao described China's 600 million people as being
- hard working.
 - poor and blank.
 - intelligent.
 - equals.
 - large.
20. The original political values taught by the Chinese Communist Party included all the following EXCEPT
- collectivism—loyalties to social and political groups should be the basis for political action.
 - democracy—the people should directly determine the collective goals of society.
 - egalitarianism—everyone should be treated equally and be rewarded equally for collective action.
 - self-reliance—China was big enough to take care of itself and individuals united in collective action could do anything.
 - struggle—changing the status quo would require conflict and action by everyone.
21. The CCP typically relies on several techniques for speeding up cultural change, which include all of the following EXCEPT
- state domination of the media.
 - state domination of the education system.
 - shifting many child-rearing activities to the danwei (urban collective).
 - the use of mass campaigns.
 - state domination of the family unit.
22. Observers may question the competitiveness of elections held in the rural areas of China because only

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- a. one candidate is allowed to run.
 - b. the CCP is allowed to nominate candidates.
 - c. party leaders are allowed to vote.
 - d. land owners are allowed to vote.
 - e. Beijing may count the ballots.
23. The difficulties faced by the Chinese Communist Party in recruiting new members is a reflection of the
- a. disenchantment with economic reform.
 - b. widespread belief that the days of the Communist Party leadership are numbered.
 - c. intentions by the best and the brightest young people to emigrate.
 - d. opportunities for success outside of politics.
 - e. the general lack of civic education.
24. When Deng and his colleagues first allowed a degree of political freedom, it was in 1978 with the posting of big-character posters on the so-called
- a. Freedom Fence.
 - b. Golden Gate.
 - c. Liberty Ladder.
 - d. Democracy Wall.
 - e. Beijing Billboard.
25. The 1989 student occupation of Tiananmen Square was eventually known as the
- a. Student Revolt.
 - b. Democracy Movement.
 - c. Worker's Rebellion.
 - d. New Mao Revolution.
 - e. Great Leap Forward.
26. The Democracy Movement began with protests following the death of reformist leader _____.
- a. Hu Yaobang
 - b. Hu Jintao
 - c. Jiang Zemin
 - d. Xi Jinping
 - e. Zhou Enlai
27. Which of the following is an example of a mass movement censored by the Chinese government?
- a. Gang of Four
 - b. Red Guard
 - c. Cultural Revolution

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- d. Falun Gong
- e. Hundred Flowers

28. Falun Gong was outlawed because

- a. it was trying to establish itself as a political party.
- b. all religions are prohibited under Chinese law.
- c. cult leaders were calling for the overthrow of the government.
- d. Communist Party leaders fear any organized group beyond their control.
- e. it is funded by Western sources.

29. Today, most political power in China is located in what institution?

- a. The Central Committee
- b. The National People's Congress
- c. The Comintern
- d. The Politburo
- e. The Central Advisory Council

30. The children of leading politicians who themselves rise to power are known as _____.

- a. residents
- b. successors
- c. princelings
- d. chosen ones
- e. most equal

31. Although individual leaders may hold great power in China,

- a. they do so based on a popularly ratified constitution.
- b. decisions still require the approval of the People's Deputies.
- c. their ability to influence policy is limited by the bureaucracy.
- d. they are still subject to media criticism.
- e. factions still play an important role in policy setting.

32. Rather than being a totalitarian communist regime, Kenneth Lieberthal now describes the Chinese government as

- a. fragmented authoritarianism.
- b. disjointed socialism.
- c. separated communism.
- d. fractured monolith.
- e. constitutional democracy.

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33. Who is the current president of China?
- Deng Xiaoping
 - Hu Jintao
 - Jiang Zemin
 - Xi Jinping
 - Wei Jingsheng
34. The existence of princelings is an example of which problem in China
- environmental damage from economic growth.
 - pressure from external forces to democratize.
 - structural weaknesses in the Communist party
 - demand for freedom of the press
 - inequality due to political access.
35. China's most influential leader since the death of Mao Zedong was _____.
- Deng Xiaoping
 - Zhu Rongji
 - Chiang Kai-shek
 - Xuan Latan
 - Lei Feng
36. One of the remarkable things about Deng Xiaoping was that he
- ruled so long even though he was less than five feet tall.
 - was purged and returned to leadership positions twice.
 - was an engineer.
 - did not participate in the Long March.
 - loved playing bridge, but did so poorly.
37. The first American president to visit communist China was _____ and at the time he was met by the respected Chinese prime minister _____.
- Jimmy Carter; Zhou Enlai
 - Richard Nixon; Zhou Enlai
 - Jimmy Carter; Mao Zedong
 - Richard Nixon; Deng Xiaoping
 - Bill Clinton; Deng Xiaoping
38. Commonly thought of as a religion in the West, _____ is more of a social code of conduct that emphasizes knowing one's place in the social order and having respect for elders.

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39. The _____ were the European power that defeated China in the first Opium War and subsequently opened the country to missionaries and Western merchants.
40. From 1921 until 1927, the Soviet Union wanted the CCP to form a _____ with the KMT.
41. Beginning in 1934, the CCP spent more than a year fleeing and fighting the KMT. This has become known as the _____.
42. During the Cultural Revolution, university and middle school students formed units of _____ to carry on the work of the Revolution, often attacking opponents of Mao Zedong.
43. Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, and three other radical leaders of the Cultural Revolution were known later as the _____.
44. The policy of economic, industrial, scientific, and military development first introduced in the 1970s is called the _____.
45. Although Mao once said that _____ "held up half the sky," they now face growing discrimination in the job market, they hold few positions of power in the party, and are even facing the prospects of being bought and sold, a practice once outlawed in the 1950s.
46. _____ is the medical/religious organization that is banned in China.
47. The Chinese revolution occurred in a rural country that didn't have a credible central government and that had been invaded by Japan. How did those circumstances affect the way the Chinese communists went about trying to put Marxist ideas and ideals into practice?
48. During the 1980s, the Chinese communists concentrated on economic reform, while their Soviet counterparts did more politically. What impact did that difference have on the evolution of Chinese politics?
49. Technology has provided Chinese citizens with new tools to use for expressing themselves, including protesting against the government. Will this make a difference in how China is governed? Why or why not? What changes might these bring to Chinese society over the next five or ten years? How will the government respond to these changes?
50. The Chinese government has experienced growing difficulty in recruiting new members in recent years, even having to go so far as to permit capitalists to join the CCP. What is the long-term impact of this growing recruitment problem for the Chinese government? Is there something they could do to change the situation?

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51. Can the Chinese government continue to ignore political reform while pursuing economic growth? Does the growth in the Chinese middle class inevitably produce democratization in China?
52. The Communist regime underwent tremendous turmoil, both during the revolution and during its first few decades in power. How has the Communist government managed to stay in power throughout?
53. What downsides has China experienced as a result of its rapid economic growth in the most recent decade? How might environmental, political and class-based challenges constrain Chinese growth in the future?
54. Is globalization a help or a hindrance to China? What about to the Communist party? Does the answer change if we consider just economics or just politics?
55. One of Xi Jinping's most innovative programs is a campaign against
- a. Corruption
 - b. Feminism
 - c. The internet
 - d. Democracy
 - e. Religion