

Chapter 15

Multiple Choice

- Which of the following describes China?
 - It is larger than the United States in terms of land area.
 - It has a considerable amount of arable land.
 - It is very diverse in terms of climate and topography.
 - It has nearly 100 cities with a population of a million or more citizens.
- Which statement about China's population is NOT correct?
 - Most Chinese live in the countryside.
 - China has more than 150 cities with a population of a million or more.
 - Although China has several ethnic groups, it is generally ethnically homogenous.
 - Most of China's ethnic minorities live in border regions.
- Which of the following pair are the two Special Administrative Regions that used to be European colonies and are now ruled indirectly by China?

a.	Taiwan	Hong Kong
b.	Hong Kong	Macau
c.	Shanghai	Hong Kong
d.	Macau	Taiwan

- Taiwan Hong Kong
 - Hong Kong Macau
 - Shanghai Hong Kong
 - Macau Taiwan
- The Chinese empire was fatally weakened in the 19th century by an unprecedented combination of all the following EXCEPT:
 - A population explosion that led to economic stagnation and deepening poverty
 - Internal rebellions and external aggression by European powers
 - British demands that they be allowed to sell the narcotic in China
 - Suppression of religious minorities owing allegiance to neighboring countries
 - Which of the following was the first president of China following the collapse of the Chinese empire?
 - Sun Yat-sen
 - Chiang Kai-shek
 - Mao Zedong
 - Jiang Zemin
 - After the alliance between them collapsed, how did the Communists avoid the suppression of the Nationalists?
 - They allied themselves with the invading Japanese Army.
 - They undertook a 6,000-mile march to a remote area of the country.
 - They initiated a guerrilla war against the Nationalists.
 - They escaped to Taiwan and established an alternative government.

Chapter 15

7. 1949 is a significant year in Chinese history because
- a. the Chinese Communist Party took control of mainland China.
 - b. the last emperor abdicated his throne.
 - c. China finally took control of all European colonies it had been forced to cede earlier.
 - d. China finally eliminated the last Japanese held territory within its borders.
8. Mao contributed to Marxism–Leninism by
- a. emphasizing the crucial role of the peasants.
 - b. advocating the idea of a vanguard party.
 - c. advocating the idea of democratic centralism.
 - d. advancing the idea that the revolution could be nonviolent.
9. What became of the Nationalists in China after being defeated by the Chinese Communist Party?
- a. They were absorbed by the communists after World War II.
 - b. They fled to the more remote western portion of the country.
 - c. They fled to Taiwan after losing to the communists.
 - d. They disbanded after formally surrendering to the communists.
10. Between 1953 and 1957, China took steps that moved it decisively toward socialism. These included all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the collectivization of agriculture.
 - b. implementing a planned economy.
 - c. virtually eliminating private property.
 - d. instituting a secret police organization to silence its opponents.
11. Which statement about Taiwan is NOT correct?
- a. It began to democratize in the 1960s.
 - b. The Nationalist-imposed dictatorship deepened the divide between the mainlanders and the native majority.
 - c. Its standard of living is higher than that of Britain and Japan.
 - d. It is not formally recognized as an independent country by most other countries, nor does it belong to the UN.
12. Which of the following statements about the relationship between Taiwan and China (PRC) is CORRECT?
- a. Taiwan and China are closely connected through a number of economic, military, and political treaties.
 - b. China no longer regards Taiwan as part of the PRC.
 - c. China officially regards Taiwan as the protectorate of the United States.
 - d. China and Taiwan enjoy extensive economic relations, despite a tense political relationship.
13. The Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution were both
- a. radical movements launched by Mao in order to achieve his ideological objectives for China.
 - b. movements to promote rapid economic development relying on mass mobilization and ideological incentives,
 - c. policies implemented by Deng Xiaoping to bring greater economic and cultural freedom to China.
 - d. efforts by Mao to distinguish Chinese foreign policy as being separate from that of the Soviet Union.

Chapter 15

14. The difference between the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution was that the Great Leap Forward
- was aimed at the agricultural sector, whereas the latter was aimed at the industrial sector.
 - came about because Mao was unhappy with the country's progress, whereas the latter came about because party officials close to Mao convinced him to pursue a purification program.
 - was aimed at economic development, whereas the latter was aimed at opening up the Chinese culture to foreign influences
 - had as its goal to quickly develop China economically, whereas the goal of the latter was to purify the CCP of class enemies.
15. The "Gang of Four" refers to
- a group of four radicals, led by Mao's widow, who sought to succeed Mao but ultimately lost to the moderates.
 - the top four positions in the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government.
 - the advisors to Deng Xiaoping who advocated the use of force against demonstrators in Tiananmen Square.
 - Mao's term for the four great enemies of China—Taiwan, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain.
16. All of the following were important parts of the economic reforms launched by Deng Xiaoping EXCEPT
- a growth of the role of private industry.
 - reducing the role of the state in the economy.
 - a large increase in foreign trade and investment.
 - the abolition of all state-owned enterprises.
17. Deng Xiaoping's political reforms in the 1980s included allowing
- writers and artists much greater freedom.
 - for free media to flourish without censorship.
 - for the popular election of the head of China's government,
 - for the development of an "official" opposition party.
18. How did Hu and Jiang differ from earlier communist leaders of China?
- They favored economic reforms to a more free-market economy.
 - They wanted to allow more political freedoms.
 - They were more open to the possibility of independence for Taiwan.
 - They were technocrats.
19. Since coming to power, all Chinese communist leaders have been unified in their belief that
- socialist economic policies are the best means to develop the country.
 - the Soviet Union serves as an example of a truly socialist country.
 - the Communist Party leadership of China should be unchallenged.
 - Taiwan should become a separate independent state
20. During the Maoist era, the Chinese state's economic policies
- greatly improved the country's economic growth
 - greatly improved the average standard of living
 - were consistently modeled after the Soviet Union

Chapter 15

- d. established a strong industrial base.
21. The “opening up” in Deng's “Reform and Opening Up” program refers to
- increasing China's engagement with the global economy via trade.
 - planning for higher wages to improve the standard of living of workers.
 - passing the authority for making economic decisions from factory managers to bureaucrats.
 - opening up the sparsely populated regions of the country by relocating industries.
22. The “reform” in Deng's “Reform and Opening Up” program refers to
- allowing market forces to play a greater role in the country's economy.
 - linking the country's currency to other global currencies.
 - allowing government, rather than party, officials to make most economic decisions.
 - permitting noncommunist parties to form and run for political office.
23. Which of the following statements about GDP in China is NOT correct?
- As measured by GDP, China's economic growth was barely hindered by the 2009–2010 global recession.
 - GDP per capita in China has risen dramatically since the country moved towards a market economy.
 - In terms of GDP, China has grown faster than the United States over the last 20 years.
 - In terms of GDP, China has grown faster than other rapidly developing countries since 1980.
24. Which of the following statements about the current status of state-owned enterprises in China is NOT true?
- Although they are vastly outnumbered by private enterprises, they still dominate critical sectors of the economy.
 - They have never needed bailouts by the country's banks.
 - They are not required to respond to market forces.
 - They account for more than half of the country's GDP.
25. Which of the following statements about income inequality in China today is TRUE?
- There is a wide gap between the prosperous coastal regions and most inland areas.
 - Economic reform has generally evened out income inequality between rural and urban residents.
 - Economic reform has generally evened out income inequality between men and women.
 - Although it has greatly enlarged the middle class, economic reform has not created a class of “super-rich.”
26. The term *socialist market economy* refers to the
- combination of elements from both socialism and capitalism.
 - collectivization of the rural market economy during the Maoist era.
 - development of a stock market in China since the 1980s.
 - gradual privatization of state-owned enterprises in China.
27. Under the *household responsibility system*,
- villages own the farmland but contract it out to individual families who operate it chiefly according to the profit motive.
 - formerly collectively owned land has been transferred to private ownership.
 - individual households are held responsible for a certain level of agricultural output.

Chapter 15

- d. individual households and families are responsible for the provision of many social services previously guaranteed by the state.
28. The phrase “break the iron rice bowl” means
- ending state policies that forced farmers to grow rice.
 - implementing policies that reduce state-guaranteed benefits to increase worker motivation.
 - ending the collectivization of farms.
 - transforming the countryside’s economy from agricultural production to small-scale industry.
29. The term *floating population* refers to
- the increasingly large number of migrants from rural regions living in urban areas.
 - those who move from job to job in an increasingly capitalist economy.
 - workers who transfer from state-owned enterprises to private enterprises.
 - the large number of foreign investors who have special state-granted privileges.
30. China's general approach to environmental issues has been to
- focus on technical solutions rather than address underlying causes.
 - follow the wishes of the international community in spirit.
 - allow local authorities to address them as they see fit.
 - invest heavily in expensive pollution controls and other forms of remediation.
31. Which of the following statements about China's role in the global economy is NOT true?
- China is the world's leader in exports.
 - China is the world's second-largest importer of goods and services.
 - Foreign trade accounts for over half of China's GDP.
 - China is much more economically dependent on trade than other major economies.
32. Which statement about U.S.–China relations is INCORRECT?
- The United States is China’s largest trading partner.
 - China is the United States' second-largest trading partner (after Canada).
 - The United States does not have formal diplomatic relations with China.
 - In 2010, less than three percent of U.S. consumer spending was on Chinese goods and services.
33. A sign that communist ideology remains important in China can be found in the constitution's
- declaration that “the Communist Party of China is a vanguard party”.
 - definition of the country as “a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship”.
 - statement that “national unity is possible only under the rule of the Communist Party of China”.
 - statement that the country's polices are guided by “Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought”.
34. Which of the following is NOT true of the National Party Congress?
- Its meetings provide an opportunity to debate the party's current policies.
 - It is one of the “highest leading bodies” of the Communist Party of China.
 - Its roles are largely symbolic.
 - It has more than 2,100 delegates.

Chapter 15

35. Which of the following is NOT true of the Central Committee?
- Its members are elected by the National Party Congress with a limited choice of candidates.
 - Formally, it directs party policy when the National Party Congress is not in session.
 - Its meetings can be forums for discussions of the party's elite.
 - It consists of about 100 members.
36. The most powerful organizations in China's communist party-state are the
- National Party Congress and the Central Committee.
 - Politburo and the Standing Committee.
 - Standing Committee and the Central Committee.
 - Politburo and the Central Commission.
37. The most powerful position in the Chinese party-state is
- the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.
 - the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.
 - the president of the People's Republic of China.
 - the premier of the People's Republic of China.
38. Which of the following is NOT true of the State Council in China?
- It is the highest organization in the state administration of the PRC.
 - The premier directs the State Council.
 - It is something like the cabinet in a presidential or parliamentary system.
 - Most State Council members have roles across several departments.
39. Which statement about China's judicial system is INCORRECT?
- Citizen mediation committees settle a majority of civil matters out of court.
 - The conviction rate for cases brought to trial is quite high.
 - Judicial appointments are controlled by the Chinese Communist Party.
 - The Supreme People's Court has, but has never exercised, the power of judicial review of government policies.
40. Which of the following statements about subnational government in China is NOT true?
- China is a unitary state in which the national government exercises a high degree of control over other levels of government.
 - Subnational executives are more accountable to party authorities than to subnational legislatures.
 - Because of economic decentralization, the central government cannot easily intervene directly in local affairs.
 - Although subnational legislatures (people's congresses) meet infrequently, they have become increasingly active.
41. *Leading small groups* are
- issue-specific bodies that coordinate policy development and implementation.
 - groups of nonparty experts brought in to develop policy alternatives.
 - permanent inter-agency task forces responsible for coordinating policy in areas of national importance.
 - party branches within various government, economic, and social institutions.

Chapter 15

42. The central notion of the *fragmented authoritarianism* model is that
- while power remains concentrated in the top leadership of the Communist Party of China, there are now other sources of influence as well.
 - decentralization accompanying economic development has given provincial and regional leaders influence in the policy-making process.
 - policy-making differs from policy area to policy area,
 - the policy-making process has become less institutionalized.
43. The National People's Congress, China's legislature
- is directly elected by voters but does not provide an important check on the Chinese Communist Party.
 - has become more influential but remains basically a rubber stamp for policies decided by the top leaders of the Party,
 - consists solely of members of the Chinese Communist Party
 - is the most important source for policy in the Chinese government
44. Which of the following is TRUE about the Chinese Communist Party?
- It is the world's largest party.
 - Women are proportionally represented in its most powerful bodies.
 - Private entrepreneurs are not permitted to join the party.
 - Its membership makes up a very large majority of the population.
45. Which statement about China's noncommunist "democratic parties" is INCORRECT?
- Each represents a particular group in Chinese society.
 - Although they provide advice to the CCP on nonpolitical matters, they neither challenge it for power nor contest policy.
 - All were established after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.
 - Collectively, they have a membership of just over half-a-million.
46. Which of the following BEST describes elections in China?
- The Chinese Communist Party does not allow any free, contested elections in the country.
 - Most elections are indirect but direct elections are widely used in rural villages and there have even been experiments involving the direct election of lower-level communist party members.
 - Although candidates from the Chinese Communist Party always win indirect elections, independent candidates (who must be approved by the communist party) have on rare occasions been able to win direct elections.
 - Most subnational positions are directly elected by the citizens.
47. Which of the following BEST describes the state of religion in China?
- Freedom of religion is guaranteed in the constitution but religious life is limited to officially approved organizations and venues.
 - China is officially an atheist state, religion is banned, and religious organizations are severely prosecuted.
 - Certain religions, such as Buddhism and Confucianism, are allowed, whereas others, such as Islam and Christianity, are prohibited.
 - China is officially an atheist state but tolerates religious expression as long as it is "nonpolitical."
48. Which statement BEST describes ethnic unrest in China?

Chapter 15

- a. It has been sporadic and easily quelled, in large part because of the geographic isolation and small size of the country's minorities.
 - b. It has occurred only in Tibet.
 - c. It has sometimes escalated into international conflict with India.
 - d. It has been virtually nonexistent because the country's minorities were assimilated into Chinese society over centuries.
49. Which of the following statement about interest groups in China is NOT true?
- a. Mass organizations are generally subordinate to the Chinese Communist Party but nevertheless do act as effective lobbies on nonpolitical matters.
 - b. There has been a huge increase in the number of nongovernmental organizations operating in the country since the 1990s.
 - c. Nongovernmental organizations are directly subordinate to the Chinese Communist Party.
 - d. China has not restricted the activities of nongovernmental organizations, although it does require them to register and regularly report on their activities.
50. In China, urban and rural protests
- a. are typically directed against local targets and are often accommodated by the party-state.
 - b. often escalate into challenges directed against the party-state,
 - c. have become virtually nonexistent since the Tiananmen Square massacre of 1989,
 - d. are routinely brutally suppressed by local authorities,
51. Which statement about technology and politics in China is INCORRECT?
- a. Only about a third of all Chinese use the internet, although internet usage is greatest among younger cohorts.
 - b. China licenses only a small number of internet service providers.
 - c. Social media has been used to expose corrupt officials.
 - d. Social media and the internet have been used to mobilize action in response to natural disasters in China.
52. *People-centered* urbanization has included all of the following EXCEPT
- a. granting urban registration status to rural migrants already living in cities.
 - b. expanding the flow of legal rural migration,
 - c. investing in housing, schools and hospitals.
 - d. eliminating rural and urban registration status.
53. What is meant when China is called a “Market-Leninism” system?
- a. Its top officials are corrupt and subject to be bought by the highest bidder.
 - b. It is a system of increasing economic openness with one-party rule.
 - c. Its market only allows communist nations to trade.
 - d. It is a system that combines capitalist ideas with egalitarian ones.
54. The text points to all of the following as potential harbingers of democracy in China EXCEPT
- a. enhanced political and economic power of local governments.
 - b. the coming to power of younger, better-educated, and more worldly leaders.
 - c. the partial depoliticalization of the legal system.
 - d. growing political apathy and rising consumerism.

Chapter 15

55. Which statement about China's youth is INCORRECT?

- a. China has about the same number of college graduates per year as the United States.
- b. Only about 20 percent of the age-relevant population in China is in college.
- c. An economic slowdown could lead to the expansion of the Ant Tribe who will thus grow increasingly unhappy about their situation.
- d. Higher education in China has expanded rapidly over the last three decades, but admission remains extremely competitive.

56. Because the current Chinese regime has increasingly recognized the importance of obtaining advice from key sectors of the population while insisting on suppressing dissent, it can be described as

- a. a consultative authoritarian regime.
- b. a totalitarian regime,
- c. an accommodative authoritarian regime.
- d. a fragmented authoritarian regime.

Essay

57. Compare and contrast the leadership of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. What do you see as the main differences between them? Do you see any similarities? What would you count as the major achievements and shortcomings of each? Finally, in what ways does Xi Jinping represent a change and/or continuity with the past leadership?

58. What have been the major social consequences of China's rapid economic growth over the past few decades? What political impacts might these bring?

59. China is one of the few remaining communist party-states in the world. First, describe what this means in terms of the distinctive features of China's system, its most important political institutions, the distribution of power and the policy-making process. Next, explore how these features have changed over the years, paying particular attention to the models of consultative authoritarianism and fragmented authoritarianism.

60. Describe some factors that help to explain the durability of the Chinese communist party-state?

61. At the end of the Mao era, China was seen as being only peripherally engaged with the global economy. Today, the country is often viewed as a powerhouse in the global economy. First, explain what kind of political and economic transformations brought this about. Second, explore what challenges the country's leadership face in trying to sustain China's remarkable record of economic growth. Finally, discuss what the Chinese model suggests to other countries wishing to undergo rapid economic development.

62. Over 40% of China's population still lives in rural areas, which makes what happens in these areas important in the political and economic development of the country. Describe several changes in the countryside that have taken place over the past two decades and discuss their political and/or economic impact. What does this suggest about the further development - economic and political - of China?

63. To what extent does ideology still play a role in Chinese politics? Has Marxism–Leninism and Mao Zedong thought been replaced and if so by what?