**CHINA**

**Pu Yi:** Last emperor of the Qing (Manchu) dynasty; forced to abdicate on February 12, 1912 after the successful Chinese Revolution of 1911.

**Manchu Dynasty:** The last imperial dynasty of China, ruling from 1644 to 1912. Mass civil disorder in the early 1900s, floods and severe famines, and conservative opposition to reform resulted in the overthrow of the dynasty in 1911. Also known as the Qing Dynasty.

**Chinese Communist Party:** Founded in 1921 by Marxist revolutionaries inspired by the success of the Russian revolution of 1917. The party gained popularity because of its favorable treatment of rural peasants, and by 1949 the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had driven its nationalist rival, the Guomindang, from the Chinese mainland. Ruling party of the People’s Republic of China.

**Guomindang:** Preceded by the Revolutionary Alliance, which was one of the major advocates of the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and the establishment of a republic. The Guomindang was founded by Sun Yat-sen shortly after the Chinese Revolution of 1911 and consolidated its power in southern China until it was defeated by the CCP in 1949.

**Sun Yat-sen:** The first president and founding father of the Republic of China (which lasted from 1912 to 1949). Sun Yat-sen was an instrumental figure in uniting the Chinese people to overthrow the imperial dynasty. Sun’s death in 1925 led to a power struggle between his young protégé Chiang Kai-shek and his old revolutionary comrade Wang Jingwei. Considered in China to be the “Forerunner of the revolution.”

**Three People’s Principles:** A political philosophy developed by Sun Yat-sen. The three principles are nationalism, democracy, and the livelihood of the people. Official guiding philosophy of the Guomindang.

**First United Front:** A 1923 alliance between the Guomindang and the Chinese Communist Party which was formed for the purpose of defeating the Chinese warlords. The alliance jointly formed the National Revolutionary Army and set out on the 1926 Northern Expedition. The CCP joined the alliance because it wanted to use the Guomindang’s superiority in numbers to help spread communism; the Guomindang joined the alliance because it wanted to control communism from within. The alliance was unsustainable and ended when General Chiang Kai-shek banned the communists in 1927.

**Chiang Kai-shek:** Leader of the Republic of China between 1928 and 1975; took over as leader of the Guomindang after Sun Yat-sen’s death in 1925. Unlike Sun Yat-sen, Chiang was socially conservative, promoting traditional Chinese culture and rejecting Western democracy in favor of an authoritarian government.

**Mao Zedong:** A Chinese revolutionary and the founding father of the People’s Republic of China. During the Chinese Civil War between the CCP and the Guomindang, Mao helped to found the Red Army, led the Jiangxi Soviet’s radical land policies, and ultimately became the head of the CCP during the Long March. As Chairman, Mao initiated land reforms and consolidated his power through a “cult of personality.” Mao was responsible for both the Great Leap Forward and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

**Northern Expedition:** A 1926-1928 Guomindang military campaign, led by General Chiang Kai-shek, with the objective of unifying China under Guomindang control by ending the rule of local warlords. The Northern Expedition led to the end of the Warlord Era, the reunification of China, and the establishment of the Nanjing government.

**Nanjing Decade:** 1927-1937; also known as the Golden decade. The Nanjing decade began when General Kai-shek reclaimed the city of Nanjing from local warlords and declared it to be the national capital, and was a period of relative stability. During this decade, the Guomindang attempted to create a modern government and a stable economy, but its efforts were not entirely successful due to intermittent violence as the Guomindang continued to fight with local warlords.
Shanghai Massacre: The violent suppression of Communist Party organizations in Shanghai by Guomindang forces in 1927. The purge led to even more violent suppressions in cities such as Guangzhou, and caused a split between the left and right wings of the Guomindang.

Chinese Civil War: Fought between the Guomindang and the CCP. The civil war began with Chiang Kai-shek’s Northern expedition in 1927, and essentially ended when major active battles ceased in 1950. The war represented an ideological split between the CCP’s communism and the Guomindang’s nationalism. The CCP gained the upper hand by appealing to the popular support of Chinese peasants and using unconventional tactics to make up for their lack of manpower and supplies.

Eight Points of Attention: A military doctrine issued by Mao Zedong for the Chinese Red Army. The doctrine was notable in that it demanded the army to show respect for civilians during wartime. The eight points were:
- Be polite when speaking
- Be honest when buying and selling
- Return all borrowed articles
- Pay compensation for everything damaged
- Do not hit or swear at others
- Do not damage crops
- Do not harass females
- Do not mistreat prisoners.

Rape of Nanking: An episode of mass murder and rape by Japanese troops against the residents of Nanking from December 1937 until January 1938. During this period, soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army murdered an estimated 40,000 to over 300,000 Chinese civilians and disarmed combatants, and perpetrated widespread rape and looting. Contributed to the unification of the Chinese in their desire to expel the Japanese invaders from their country.

Jiangxi Soviet: The independent government established by Mao Zedong in Jiangxi province in southeastern China. While Chiang Kai-shek launched four massive campaigns to encircle and annihilate the Jiangxi Soviet, all were repulsed by the communists by means of guerrilla warfare. The soviet was finally overwhelmed in 1933 after Kai-shek's fifth campaign, forcing the surviving communists to embark on the Long March.

Red Army: The forerunner of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). The Red Army was founded in August of 1927 when troops of the Guomindang rebelled under the leadership of Zhu De, He Long, Ye Jianying and Zhou Enlai.

Long March: A year-long military retreat by the Chinese Red Army, undertaken to evade the pursuit of the Guomindang. From October 1934 to October 1935, Mao Zedong led the surviving communists in a 6,000 mile retreat to the west and north from Jiangxi province. The Long March began Mao Zedong’s ascent to power, whose leadership during the retreat gained him the support of the members of the party. The bitter struggles of the Long March, which was completed by only about one-tenth of the force that left Jiangxi, would come to represent a significant episode in the history of the Communist Party of China, and would seal the personal prestige of Mao and his supporters as the new leaders of the party in the following decades.

Deng Xiaoping: The leader of China from 1978 until his retirement in 1992. After Mao Zedong's death, Deng led China through far-reaching market economic reforms. He is considered the founder of a new brand of socialist thinking, combining the Communist Party's socialist ideology with a pragmatic adoption of market economic practices. Deng opened China to foreign investment, the global market and limited private competition. He is generally credited with developing China into one of the fastest-growing economies in the world for over 35 years and raising the standard of living of hundreds of millions of Chinese.
Lin Biao: A major Chinese Communist military leader who was pivotal in the communist victory of the Chinese Civil War. Lin was also partly responsible for developing Mao's cult of personality and was rewarded for his service in the Cultural Revolution by being named Mao's designated successor as the sole Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China, from 1969 until his death. However, Lin lost favor with Mao after plotting an alleged coup against him. Lin died in a plane crash while attempting to flee from China.

Liu Shaoqi: President of the People's Republic of China (China's head of state) from 1959 to 1968, during which he implemented policies of economic reconstruction in China. Initially groomed to be the successor to Chairman Mao Zedong, Liu antagonized Mao in the late 1960s during the Cultural Revolution and was criticized, then purged, by Mao. Liu disappeared from public life in 1968 and was labelled the "commander of China's bourgeoisie headquarters", China's foremost 'capitalist-roader', and a traitor to the revolution. He died under harsh treatment in late 1969, but was posthumously rehabilitated by Deng Xiaoping's government in 1980 and granted a national memorial service.

Zhou Enlai: The first Premier of the People's Republic of China, serving from October 1949 until his death in January 1976. With Mao dedicating most of his later years to political struggle and ideological work, Zhou was the main driving force behind the affairs of state during much of the Cultural Revolution. His attempts at mitigating the Red Guards' damage and his efforts to protect others from their wrath made him immensely popular in the Cultural Revolution's later stages. Zhou died eight months before Mao and was succeeded by Hua Guofeng. The massive public outpouring of grief for Zhou in Beijing turned to anger towards the Gang of Four, leading to the Tiananmen Incident.

Manchukuo: A Japanese puppet state in Northeast China and Inner Mongolia, governed under a form of a constitutional monarchy by Puyi, the last Qing emperor. Manchukuo's government was abolished in 1945 after the defeat of Imperial Japan at the end of World War II. The territories formally claimed by the puppet state were first seized in the Soviet invasion of Manchuria in August 1945, and then formally transferred to Chinese administration in the following year.

Second United Front: A brief alliance between the CCP and the Guomindang made for the purpose of defeating the Japanese. The uneasy alliance suspended the Chinese Civil War from 1937 to 1941, although it began to break down by late 1938 as a result of the Communists' efforts to aggressively expand their military strength by absorbing Chinese guerrilla forces behind enemy lines.

People's Liberation Army: The successor to the Chinese Red Army. Currently, the PLA is the world's largest military force.

Great Leap Forward: An economic and social campaign, led by Mao Zedong, that aimed to rapidly transform the country from an agrarian economy into a socialist society through speedy industrialization and collectivization. Agricultural collectivization meant that private farming was prohibited; those engaged in it were labeled as counter-revolutionaries and persecuted. Restrictions on rural people were enforced through public denunciation meetings and social pressure, although people also experienced forced labor. The Great Leap ended in catastrophe, resulting in tens of millions of deaths, mostly as a result of widespread famine. Estimates of the death toll range from 18 million to 45 million. The years of the Great Leap Forward in fact saw economic regression, with 1958 through 1962 being the only period between 1953 and 1985 in which China's economy shrank.

100 Flowers Campaign: A period in 1956 in the People's Republic of China during which the Communist Party of China encouraged its citizens to openly express their opinions of the communist regime. In fact, the campaign was used by Mao to to identify anti-revolutionary aspects of society and led to an Anti-Rightist Campaign against those who were critical of the regime and its ideology. Those targeted were publicly criticized, condemned to prison labor camps, and in many cases executed.

First 5-Year Plan: When Mao came to power in 1949, China was many years behind the industrial nations of the world. Mao wanted this to change. The Five Year Plan was an attempt by China to boost its industry and set it on the path to become a world power. Heavy industry was targeted as being in need of major
reform. The Five Year Plan attempted to tackle steel, coal and iron production. As in the Russian model, each factory or mine was given a target to achieve.

**Chinese Lysenkoism:** Lysenkoism was built on theories of the heritability of acquired characteristics. These theories depart from accepted evolutionary theory and Mendelian inheritance. Lysenkoism dominated Chinese science from 1948 until 1956, when, during a genetics symposium opponents of Lysenkoism were permitted to freely criticize it and argue for Mendelian genetics.

**“walking on two legs”**: During the Great Leap Forward, Mao believed that through radical organizational changes, combined with adequate political mobilization techniques, the Chinese countryside could be made to provide the resources both for its own development and for the continuing rapid development of the heavy industrial sector in the cities. Through this strategy of “walking on two legs,” China could obtain the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and, within the urban sector, of both large- and small-scale industry.

**Rural people’s communes:** Large collective administrative units within the rural Chinese countryside; first created during the Great Leap Forward. Each commune was a combination of smaller farm collectives and consisted of 4,000-5,000 households. Larger communes could consist of up to 20,000 households. In the commune, everything was shared. Private cooking was banned and replaced by communal dining. Private kitchens became redundant, and everything in the private kitchen, such as tables, chairs, cooking utensils and pans were all contributed to the commune's kitchen. Everything originally owned by the households, private animals, stored grains and other food items were also contributed to the commune. All farming activities were to be centrally assigned by cadres every morning. Because of governmental control over resources and bad weather in 1958, 1959 and 1960, famine became widespread amongst the countryside, with many food resources being exported to urban areas.

**Red Flag:** The design of the Chinese flag features one large star, with four smaller stars in a semicircle set off towards the fly (the side farthest from the flag pole). The red represents the communist revolution; the five stars and their relationship represent the unity of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

**Chen Boda:** A member of the Gang of Four, Chen Boda played an important role in the Cultural Revolution. In May 1966, he was placed at the head of the newly formed Cultural Revolution Group, a body established to overcome and direct the course of the Cultural Revolution. In time, this group would rise to become the most important political body in China, surpassing even the Politburo Standing Committee in importance. Chen was also placed as head of the Communist government's propaganda machine alongside Jiang Qing. After the Cultural Revolution, he was tried by the post-Mao government as a collaborator with the Gang of Four. He was sentenced to eighteen years in prison, but was released shortly afterwards due to his ill health, and died on 20 September 1989.

**Lushan Plenum:** A 1959 meeting of top communist officials, during which the Chinese Politburo discussed the Great Leap Forward. The Lushan Conference saw the political purge of the Defence Minister, Marshal Peng Dehuai, whose criticisms of some aspects of the Great Leap Forward were seen as a personal affront on Mao. This marked a key point of departure in Mao's rule. Criticism of party actions and policies were now equated with criticism of Mao.

**Eighth Plenum:** held in 1956, Mao Zedong was appointed Chairman of the Central Committee, with Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Chen Yun as vice-chairmen and Deng Xiaoping as general secretary.

**Great Leap famine:** From 1959 to 1961, between 20 and 43 million Chinese citizens starved to death as a result of the agricultural blunders caused by the Great Leap Forward.

**The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution:** Chairman Mao’s disillusionment of the path of the communist party in the Soviet Union and fear that China was heading down the same road spurred him to pursue the persecution and prosecution of any “antievolutionist” especially in leadership positions. This
was justified to be a campaign for the purpose of finding and destroying “counterrevolutionary” and “anticommunist” symbols.

**Socialist Education Movement**: The primary purpose of this was to improve the ideological purity in the education system, to restore the revolutionary fervor into the government, and to intensify class struggle. This was a tool to enhance the image of Mao throughout his people with indoctrination of the communist struggle.

**Cadres**: A public official that holds office and joins to group of other people in government. People who took office did not necessarily belong to the communist party, but people who obtained politically sensitive positions were required members.

**Ten-Year Catastrophe/The Lost Ten Years**: this is the term that came from the people and the government looking back upon the Cultural Revolution. It was intended to be an era of reform and loyalist revival, but instead it was a catastrophic event that tore people down and made them loose their sense of individuality along with the loss of national progression. In the end it put both the Chinese people and China itself behind many nations as a politically, economically, and socially lacking country.

**Red Guards**: A student group, that had originally began in a northern Chinese university, joined the bandwagon of the Cultural Revolution and began attacking professors at their school as well as other aspects of their society as being “anticommunist” or “counterrevolutionary”.

**“Four Olds”**: “Old Culture”, “Old habits”, “Old Ideas”, and “Old Customs” were in a campaign launched shortly after the beginning of the Cultural Revolution.

**Quotations from Chairman Mao**: A text that was published throughout the nation and spread to everyone to promote communist indoctrination and loyalty to chairman Mao. It became known as the “little red book” and was supported throughout the nation as the most important and relevant text to all education and event, even though most of the quotes contained in the book were ones said by chairman Mao before the Great Leap forward (1949). (Basically this is the ‘bible’ of the cult of Mao)

**“capitalist roaders”**: A person who displays tendencies toward bowing down to the Bourgeois government or ideals. They were to be irradiation from the government and the nation, or be reeducated to not believe of fall for such tendencies.

**The Red Detachment of Women**: A ballet of women that became known as one of the Eight Model Operas and took the national stage during the Cultural Revolution. It became known as a very important and model aspect of Chinese society and was even preformed for President Nixon during his visit to China.

**Jiang Qing**: or Madam Mao rose to power during the Cultural Revolution. After backing her husband in his decisions and showing great fervor and support for the communist ideals, she was appointed head of cultural reform.

**“barefoot doctors”**: Under trained medical aid farmers that would promote basic hygiene, preventative heath care, and family planning in places where urban doctors would not settle.

**Three-in-One Method**: Implemented to promote economic growth in many different sectors by putting leaders in charge of the sectors in the factory, production, agricultural, and industrial areas in each place.
Eight Model Plays: created and executed by Jiang Qing, the model plays were to inspire revolutionary ideas into the heads of the people, and were later adapted into movies. All of the eight model plays were created during the Cultural Revolution where there had been a great need for the idea of revolution among the people.

Mao Yuanxin: nephew of Mao Zedong who became the liaison between the committee and Mao Zedong after he became old and ill. Later, after the Cultural Revolution and the death of Mao Zedong, Mao Yuanxin was arrested for being allied with hard party-liners (Gang of Four) and sentenced to prison.

“right opportunism”: In China, the right opportunism was extremely dangerous towards the communist theory in government. By going towards the right and the bourgeois ideals it contradicts the real desires of the working-class.

rehabilitation: After the end of the Cultural Revolution some of the accused right opportunist in government were rehabilitated into the government. Among them were Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai.

The People’s Daily: During the Cultural Revolution this was the medium by which other countries would try to figure out what was going on inside china and what the party was planning on doing with social, political, and economic movement and reform. This journal/newspaper has always been under the control of the government and used as their primary source of propaganda for the people in Communist China.

Cult of Mao: during the Cultural Revolution the aspects and ideals of Mao grew into a personal cult that influenced every aspect of Chinese life. Despite all his blunders as their leader, the people who grew up during this era only had respect and awe for their leader Mao.

Lei Feng: before his death this man was part of the People’s Liberation Army, but it wasn’t until after his death that he became a nationally renowned figure that was respected as a model citizen for his dedication to the communist party, his hard work, and his modesty. Every young child that grew up under Mao era was educated to preform just like Lei Feng.

“speak bitterness meetings”: Agrarian reform act instated shortly after Chairman Mao had taken power was the first time that saw these trials/meeting. The purpose of these meetings during this time was to allow the peasants, who had worked under the landlords for so long, to come to the communist trials for their owners and ‘speak bitterness’ about the suffering that they had caused them.

“bitterness meal”: provided by the government every once in a while to facilitate the population back to remember what life had been like before the communist party had taken power. These bitterness meals were merely very unappetizing meals that were bitter and nasty.

“Great Helmsman”: this is just another name for Mao Zedong. Helmsman means the person that steers a boat or a ship, and Mao is the “Helmsman” because he was given the job to ‘steer’ communist China and was greatly respected by all his people there for “Great”.

Gang of Four: A political faction comprised of four main Chinese Communist Party leaders. They came into prominence during the Cultural Revolution, but once it ended and Mao Zedong has died, they were systematically convicted of various treasonous crimes and all sentenced to prison. Mao’s own wife Jiang Qing had been the leader of the group.
571 Project: allegedly, this was a plot that Lin Biao (VP of the Chinese Communist Party) had cooked up to overthrow Chairman Mao, but it is actually more likely Lin Biao’s nephew. Either way it was used as an excuse for other party members to seek out Lin Biao and try to take him down not just politically. Eventually he died in a plane crash on the way to Mongolia.

Anti-Confucius Campaign: promoted communist interpretation of history. (Funnily enough this was also know as the anti-Lin Biao campaign because Lin had greatly enjoyed Confucianism.) It was to tear down old ideas, and yet another campaign that was formed during the Cultural Revolution by the cultural reform committee (Jiang Qing) and Chairman Mao.

Wang Hongwen: During the Cultural Revolution, Wang rose in the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party and eventually ended up as the youngest member of the Gang of Four. After Mao’s death and the end of the Cultural Revolution, however, Wang was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1981 for “antirevolutionary” actions along with the rest of the members of the gang.

Four Modernizations: Developed by Zhou Enlai, the Four Modernizations were established to promote China in the fields of industry, agriculture, national defense, and finally science and technology.

Qing Ming Festival/April 5th Movement: The Qing Ming Festival is the day where you celebrate ancestors or dead people that you have respect for and is located 106 days after the spring solstice. Just days before the festival the popular leader Zhou Enlai died, leaving many morning followers in his wake. On April fifth, the day of the Qing Ming Festival in 1976, thousands of people gathered and placed wreaths on the people statue in Beijing’s Tiananmen Square. Eventually this gathering, with the combination of Government action, turned into a critique of the Communist government.

“three poisonous weeds”/“fragrant flowers”: in 1975 and during the Cultural Revolution, Deng Xiaoping wrote three papers on the four modernizations and the need for their implementation. The gang of four, who were still in power during this time, called them the three poisonous weeds, but would later be called fragrent flowers.

Hua Guofeng: After the death of Zhou Enlai, Hua Guofeng became the next designated leader that would take over after the death of Chairman Mao. He was chosen because he was a very politically neutral character, yet loyal to the Communist Government of China. Finally in 1978 after Mao died, he became chairman of the party and leader of the country and would remain in these positions until 1981. He was also credited with the downfall of Mao’s wife Jiang Qing and the Gang of Four.

Ye Jianying: Ye was an important military leader that had long ties with the Communist Government. After Lin Biao was ousted for his “anti-Maoist” actions, Ye rose to power and replaced Lin’s place as defense minister. Later after Hua Guofeng took over the Chairmanship and leadership of the country, Ye was the Military leader that assisted Hua in overthrowing the Gang of Four.

“smashing the Gang of Four”: The fall of the gang of four came a mere month after the death of Mao. Their fall was considered the fall of the two largest (Lin Biao the other) “counterrevolutionary” movements and it brought many cheering and celebration to the streets of Beijing because it signified the end of the Cultural Revolution.
“with you in charge, I am at ease”: The scramble for power after the death of Mao between Hua Guofeng and Jiang Qing was answered by the question of who Mao believed to be his successor. This quote was a note that was signed by Mao to Hua while Mao was on his deathbed. All in all this answered the question of who was to take power.

**Hundred Flowers, 1977**: To lure the intellectuals out of hiding, this anti-rightest campaign was to scare the people into quiet by showing them the wrath of the communist party towards people who defied them.

**Ten Year Plan, 1976-1985**: Developing the National Economy was the main goal of this plan. To do that is these extremely high goals were set for economic development in all the fields of the four modernizations. Shortly into this plan, it became clear that most, if not all, of the goals would not be reached, but nonetheless the economy did advance itself somewhat.

**Democracy Wall**: A long brick wall in Beijing that became a focus of democratic dissent among the people of China. Through the medium of Big Character posters, the complaints about the communist regime grew and grew and became more and more known to the people.

**Hu Yaobang**: Under the direction of Deng Xiaoping, Hu pursued economic and social reform throughout the 1980’s and was eventually forced to resign from the politburo. Widely liked by the public, this did not go unnoticed. Shortly after Hu died and sparked the famous Tiananmen Square protests of 1989.

**Big-character posters**: became a large part of the democracy movement. These posters were pasted on the democracy wall in protest of Social, Economic, and Political problems people thought the government had. The most famous of these Big Character posters was the Fifth modernization written by Wei Jingsheng.

**Third Plenum, 1977**: This meeting of the Communist Party of China was seen as the point in time where Deng Xiaoping really became the leader of China and Hua Guofeng would slowly fade as head of both the party and the county.

**Open Door Policy (Deng era)**: this second open door policy referred to China opening its doors to foreign business and the turn toward the path of economic modernization.

**Special Economic Zones**: The goal of these economic zones was to create heightened investment, trade, and job creation. To do this, these zones had different regulations and laws concerning trade and factories than the rest of the country.

**Decollectivization**: The movement of the method of economic growth and production in China to a more capitalist system. Tearing down collective farms and other commune units in the early 1980’s was the beginning of this. Eventually it would escalate farther and farther into capitalist systems of wealth.

**Household-responsibility System**: First instated in 1981. Peasants were given drastically reduced quotas; what food they grew beyond the quota could be sold in the free market at unregulated prices. This system became an instant success, quickly causing a large increase in the standard of living for most peasants.

**Township and Village Enterprises**: A form of market-oriented public enterprises based in townships and villages first introduced in 1984. TVEs were incredibly successful and contributed substantially to local government revenues.

“iron rice bowl”: A Chinese term used to refer to an occupation with guaranteed job security, as well as steady income and benefits. Because the “iron rice bowl” guaranteed a stable standard of living regardless
of the amount of effort made by the worker, the term was used to describe the reliance of extremely unmotivated and unproductive workers on government benefits. Economic reforms led by Deng Xiaoping chipped away at the “iron rice bowls” of many Chinese workers.

**Decentralization:** The transfer of economic decision-making authority from the central government to lower levels of authority. The decentralization effort of 1979 in China differed from previous attempts during the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution in that decentralization was extended down to the level of individual production units, rather than stopping at the level of provincial governments.

**Marketization:** The replacement of central planning by the free play of market forces. The Open Door policy opened China's economy to foreign competition, technology, trade, and investment. By 1994, 85% of agricultural prices and 95% of industrial consumer prices were free from government control.

**Financial Liberalization:** The switch from government investments to bank loans; loosened the budget constraints on the financing of investment and production.

**State-owned enterprises:** A legal entity that undertakes commercial activities on behalf of an owner government. The defining characteristics of SOEs are that they have a distinct legal form and they are established to operate in commercial affairs. In China, after 1949, all business entities were created and owned by the government. In the late 1980s, however, the government began to reform the state-owned enterprise, and during the 1990s and 2000s, many mid-sized and small sized state-owned enterprises were privatized and went public.

**Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon:** In 1971, Henry Kissinger flew on secret diplomatic missions to China to prepare for Nixon's visit to China. Nixon visited China in 1972. This was an important step in formally normalizing relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. It marked the first time a U.S. president had visited the People's Republic of China, and ended 25 years of separation between the countries.

**Wei Jingsheng:** A Chinese human rights activist known for his involvement in the Chinese democracy movement. He is most prominent for having authored the essay, Fifth Modernization, which was posted on the Democracy Wall in Beijing in 1978. Due to the manifesto, Wei was arrested and convicted of counterrevolutionary activities, and was detained as a political prisoner from 1979 until 1993.

**Fifth Modernization:** Along with the four official modernizations (industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defense), Wei Jingsheng argued that democracy should be also be a modernization goal for China.

**Wang Xizhe:** One of the leaders of the Chinese democracy movement, a series of loosely organized political movements in the People's Republic of China against the continued one-party rule by the Communist Party.

**Tiananmen Square:** In 1989, student pro-democracy protests were forcibly suppressed by hardline leaders who ordered the military to enforce martial law in Beijing. The crackdown that initiated on June 3–4 became known as the Tiananmen Square Massacre (or the June 4 Massacre) as troops with assault rifles and tanks inflicted casualties on unarmed civilians trying to block the military's advance towards Tiananmen Square in the heart of Beijing, which student and other demonstrators had occupied for seven weeks. The Chinese government condemned the protests as a “counter-revolutionary riot”, and has prohibited all forms of discussion or remembrance of the events since.

**Li Peng:** The fourth Premier of the People's Republic of China (served between 1987 and 1998). During the Tiananmen protests of 1989, Li used his authority as Premier to declare martial law and order the June 1989 military crackdown against student pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square. Li also advocated for a largely conservative approach with Chinese economic reform, which placed him at odds with General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, who fell out of favour after 1989. As Premier, Li oversaw a rapidly growing economy, and attempted to decentralize and downsize the Chinese bureaucracy, to varying degrees
of success.

Zhao Ziyang: The third Premier of the People's Republic of China (served from 1980 to 1987), Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of China (served from 1981 to 1982), and General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (served from 1987 to 1989). Zhao was critical of Maoist policies and instrumental in implementing free-market reforms. He also sought measures to streamline China's bureaucracy and fight corruption, issues that challenged the Party's legitimacy in the 1980s. Zhao Ziyang was an advocate of the privatization of state-owned enterprises, the separation of the Party and the state, and general market economic reforms. His economic reform policies and sympathies to student demonstrators during the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 placed him at odds with some members of the party leadership. In the aftermath of the events, Zhao was purged and effectively placed under house arrest for the next 15 years.


Martial law, 1989: Premier Li Peng declared martial law in Beijing in 1989, denouncing the student protests as a "counter-revolutionary riot."

Goddess of Democracy: A statue created during the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989. The statue was constructed in only four days out of foam and papier-mâché over a metal armature. The statue was destroyed by soldiers clearing the square of protesters.

Heroes’ Monument: The Monument to the People's Heroes is a ten-story obelisk that was erected as a national monument of the People's Republic of China to the martyrs of revolutionary struggle during the 19th and 20th centuries. It is located in the southern part of Tiananmen Square in Beijing, to the north of Mausoleum of Mao Zedong. The monument has served as the center of large-scale mourning activities that later developed into protest and unrest, such as the deaths of Premier Zhou Enlai (which developed into the Tiananmen Square protests of 1976) and Hu Yaobang (which developed into the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989).

“Tank Man”: A man who stood in front of a column of tanks on June 5, 1989, the morning after the Chinese military had suppressed the Tiananmen Square protests by force. As the lead tank maneuvered to pass by the man, he repeatedly shifted his position in order to obstruct the tank's attempted path around him. Although the incident was filmed and seen worldwide, there is no reliable information about the identity and fate of Tank Man.