

SECTION
4

Reading for Understanding

▶ Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

Although some traditional ways of life are still practiced, life has changed in China. More people are living in cities.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Small changes in the Chinese government and big changes in the Chinese economy are taking place.

▶ Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

province a governmental division like a state

National People's Congress (NPC)

China's national law-making body

demonstration a public gathering to protest a policy or action

Tiananmen (tyahn•ahn•mehn) **Square**
the location of a huge demonstration for democratic rights that occurred in 1989

command economy an economy in which the government owns all land, factories, and businesses, and decides what will be produced

free enterprise an economy in which business is privately owned

reform action to improve social or economic conditions



Visual Vocabulary Tiananmen Square

▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the chart shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the chart to summarize information about China's government and economy.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R5

SUMMARIZE

GOVERNMENT	ECONOMY	ISSUES AND TRENDS



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

A Rising Power

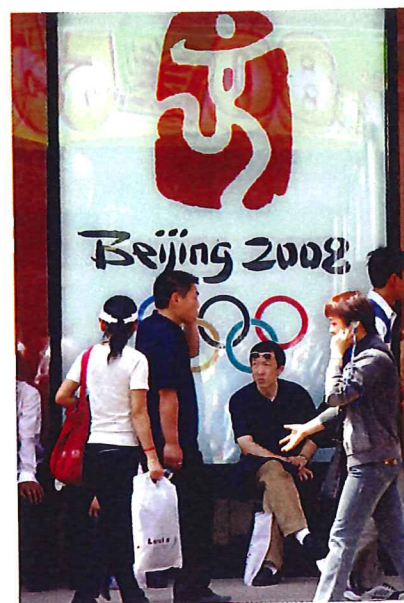
Connecting to Your World

Take a look at the labels in your clothing or shoes, or on a small electronic device such as an inexpensive calculator. Many goods that Americans use every day are made in China. This is a big change from the days of Mao when most products produced in China stayed there. Chinese people had little contact with foreigners or their businesses. Today, China, a rising power in Asia and the world, welcomes foreigners and foreign companies.

A Strong Central Government

▼ **KEY QUESTION** Who controls China's central government?

For centuries, China has had a strong national government. It controlled **provinces**, state-like governmental units, and local areas. Today, the national government makes decisions that the provinces and local governments must carry out. The Chinese national law-making body is called the **National People's Congress**, or **NPC**. Local and provincial People's Congresses elect members of this body. However, in reality, the Communist Party sets the country's policies by selecting candidates for elections and controlling the NPC.



2008 Summer Olympics

When China hosts the Summer Olympics in 2008, thousands of foreigners will have an opportunity to see how much more modern China has become.

Shanghai Harbor Shanghai's harbor is one of the largest ports in the world.



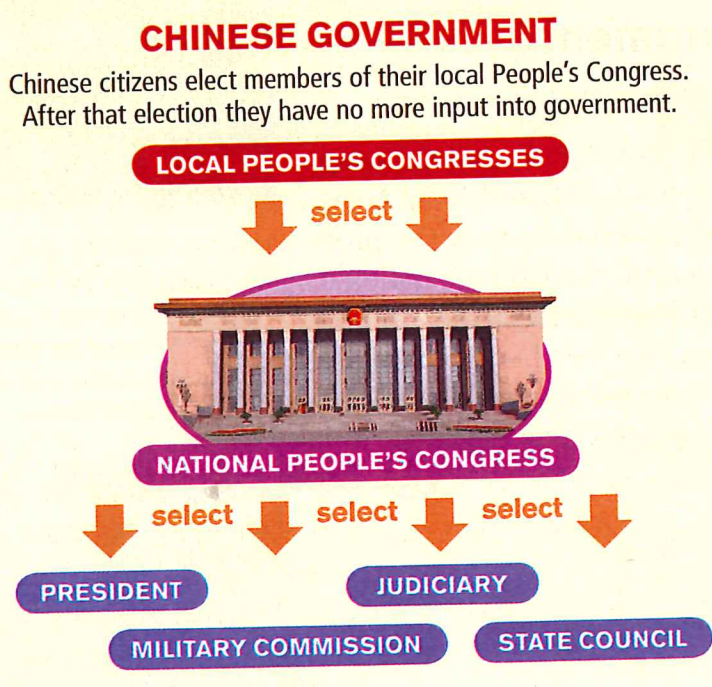
Government and the Communist Party As you can see in the diagram below, the NPC chooses the president and the State Council, or cabinet. The president chooses a prime minister to run the government. The NPC also selects judges for the courts. However, every government office is watched over by Communist Party officials. They make sure the government follows the Party's plans.

Political Trends You learned that the government keeps tight control of people's lives. Beginning in April 1989, **demonstrations** against corruption and for more democratic freedoms took place at Beijing's **Tiananmen** (tyahn•ahn•mehn) **Square**. In early June, the government brutally cracked down on the demonstrators. But the event reflected increasing citizen pressure for reforms in China.

Today, people are a little freer to protest against government policies. But the government still limits many basic rights. Demonstrations are often broken up by force. Protestors are beaten or jailed if they continue to speak out against the government.

FIND MAIN IDEAS Tell who controls China's central government.

COMPARING Chinese and U.S. Governments



CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. Compare and Contrast** How is the selection of a president in China different from the selection of a president in the United States?
- 2. Evaluate** How does division of power in the U.S. government differ from China's?

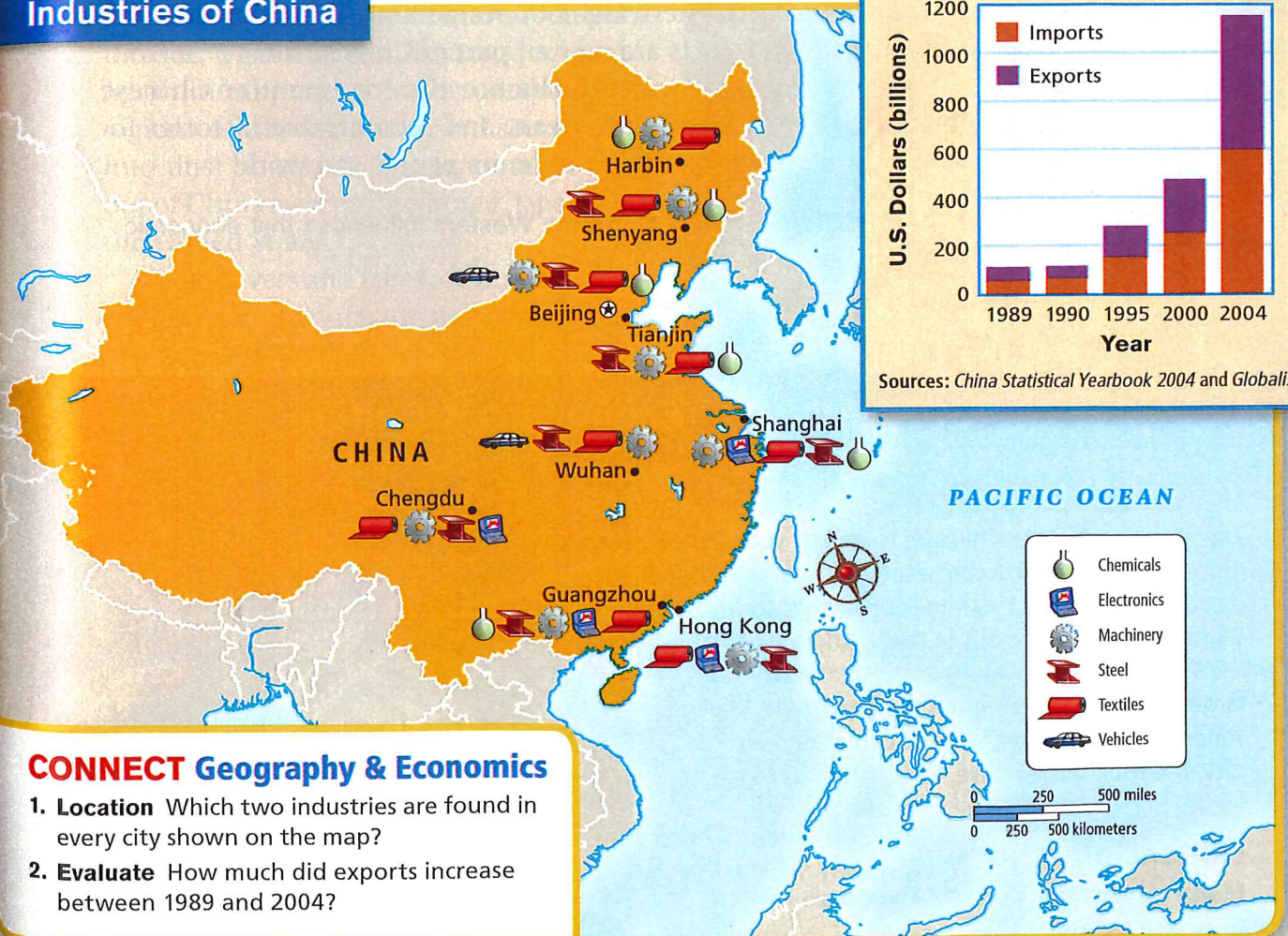
Economic Reforms

KEY QUESTION How did economic reforms bring Western influences to China?

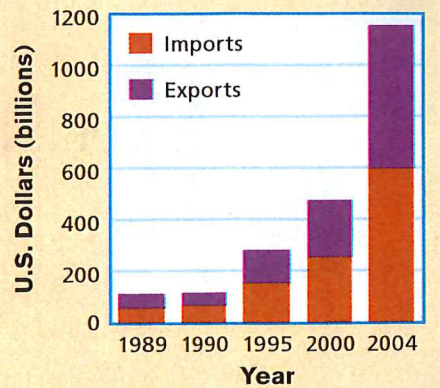
Under Mao, China had a **command economy**. That means the central government owned all the land, materials, and factories. It decided what goods would be produced. However, in 1978, leader Deng Xiaoping (duhng show•pihng) began to allow elements of **free enterprise**. In this type of economy, people can own a business and sell their products for a profit. The government invited foreign companies to invest in big projects and build factories in China.

International Trade The **reforms**, or improvements, described above dramatically changed China's economy. Today, China makes more low-cost goods than any other country and is a big player in international trade. Most of China's trade is with the United States, Taiwan, and Japan. As you can see in the graph below, in 15 years China's exports and imports skyrocketed.

Industries of China



Imports and Exports 1989–2004



Sources: China Statistical Yearbook 2004 and Globalis

CONNECT Geography & Economics

- Location** Which two industries are found in every city shown on the map?
- Evaluate** How much did exports increase between 1989 and 2004?


More Economic Opportunities The Chinese government still owns part of most large Chinese firms, but now there are also many privately owned Chinese companies. In a move to attract foreign businesses, Chinese cities give companies tax breaks. They have also built airports, hotels, malls, and public transportation. Many foreign companies build factories in China. Some sell their products in China, and others buy products made by Chinese companies. As a result, many new jobs have been created.

Now the government is starting to develop western China. It is building roads and railways to the area and drilling there for oil and natural gas. Foreign companies are opening offices, factories, and stores in western Chinese cities.

Western Influences Economic changes have brought more Chinese people into contact with Europeans and Americans. Some of these people are students, scientists, and business people who travel to the West. Others work with Westerners in China. As a result, these groups have become more comfortable with Western ideas.

American and European chains opened stores in China—some in large, new malls like the one shown below. The Chinese now eat at many well-known Western fast-food restaurants. Water parks, miniature golf, and ski resorts are now all part of Chinese life.

Western companies also influence the treatment of Chinese workers. Many demand safe, clean, and comfortable factories for workers and limit the number of hours people can work.

 **ANALYZE EFFECTS** Detail the Western influences that economic reforms brought to China.

CONNECT Economics & Culture

Chinese Malls Shopping in malls is a new experience for most Chinese. In recent years, the Chinese have constructed some of the world's largest malls. In fact, China is projected to have 7 of the 10 largest malls in the world by 2010.

The South China Mall, currently the world's largest, is about three times the size of the Mall of America in the United States. Luchu Commercial City, the mall shown here, is located in Gangzhou.

CRITICAL THINKING

Make Inferences How do Chinese malls reflect Western influences?



Current Issues and Trends

KEY QUESTION What challenges does China face in the 21st century?

With a population of over a billion, China needs to make sure its economy continues to grow. That growth is needed to supply enough jobs for its workers. The transportation and communication systems need to be expanded, and the country also needs to generate more electricity. As you learned in Section 1, the Three Gorges Dam will help produce more electricity. China has plans for 46 additional dams. However, this expansion does not come without problems. Huge projects like the dams or the creation of immense farms in western China often have negative effects on the environment.

Environment China faces serious air and water pollution problems. The country has 16 of the 20 most polluted cities in the world. China ranks behind only the United States in the creation of greenhouse gases. Because most industries use coal for fuel, China also creates large amounts of sulphur dioxide, a gas that contributes to acid rain. Agricultural projects in the northwestern regions of China have turned some farms into dust bowls. Each year, dust blowing out of China sweeps into Korea, Japan, and the United States.

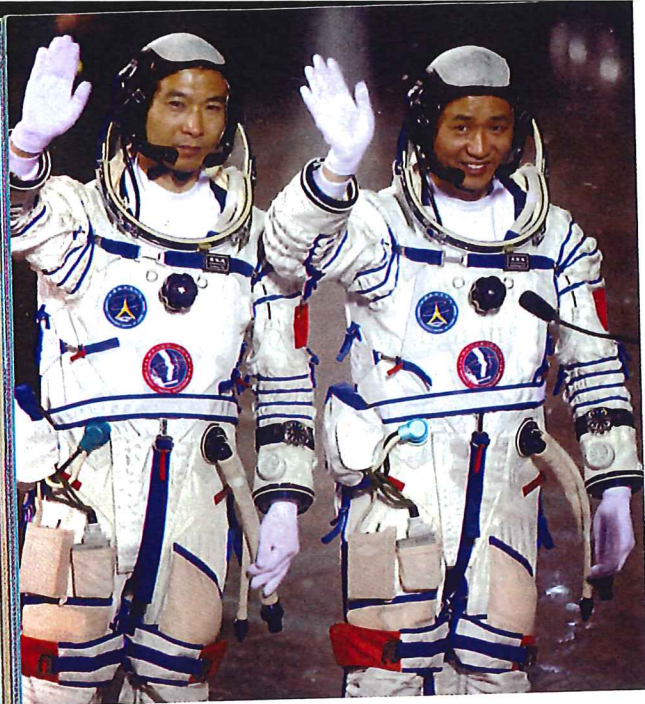
Many rivers and lakes are polluted with wastes from manufacturing processes and raw sewage. Overall, about 700 million people only have contaminated water to use for drinking, cooking, and bathing. The Chinese government has begun to actively enforce environmental protection laws.

Expanding Freedoms In part, the Chinese government began to work on environmental issues as a result of pressure from groups within the country. Changes in China's government have made some environmental protests possible.

Though Chinese society is changing, concerns about basic personal freedoms remain. For example, many workers are forced to work long hours in unhealthy conditions. Some religious groups are not allowed to worship as they wish. As a result, newly formed civic organizations are looking for ways to gain democratic freedoms for the Chinese people.



Air Pollution Getting to work in Chinese cities often requires masks to filter out harmful pollution. Lung-related diseases are on the rise in polluted cities. **Why has pollution increased so much in Chinese cities?**



Chinese Space Program Two years after its first manned space flight, China put two more astronauts in space. They spent five days performing experiments and testing equipment. **What does having a space program tell you about the nation?**

Space Program As China develops, it has tried to show the world that it is a modern nation. Its space program, which China began in the 1950s, is one of those efforts. By 1970, it had sent a satellite into orbit. China's spacecraft are launched and returned to China's space center located in Inner Mongolia.

Only three nations in the world—China, the United States, and Russia—have a manned space program. In 2003, the spacecraft Shenzhou V (shen•joh five) carried a Chinese taikonaut, or astronaut, into space. The name of the spacecraft means "Divine Vessel." In 2005, millions of Chinese watched on television as two men were sent into space in Shenzhou VI. China's space program has

a goal of reaching the moon with an unmanned probe by the year 2010. Eventually, China will launch a space station. The Chinese government hopes their space program will build Chinese pride and show the rest of the world how far China has advanced in science and technology.

CATEGORIZE Discuss the challenges that China faces in the future.

ONLINE QUIZ
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review
@ClassZone.com

Section 4 Assessment

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of

- NPC
- Tiananmen Square
- command economy
- free enterprise

USE YOUR READING NOTES

- 2. Summarize** Use your completed chart to answer the following question:
What economic challenges does China face?

GOVERNMENT	ECONOMY	ISSUES AND TRENDS

KEY IDEAS

3. What role does the Chinese Communist Party play in the government of China?
4. How has China's economy changed since the death of Mao?
5. Why are some Chinese concerned about basic personal freedoms?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Synthesize** In what way is the Communist Party more powerful than the Chinese government?
7. **Draw Conclusions** How might the presence of Western companies in China change working conditions?
8. **CONNECT to Today** How could environmental problems hold back the growth of China's economy?
9. **MATHEMATICS Create a Graph** Review the chart on exports and imports. Create a line graph with one line showing China's exports and one line showing its imports.

CHAPTER SUMMARY



Key Idea 1

China has varied landforms, ranging from high mountains to river valleys. It has diverse climates, plants, and animals.



Key Idea 2

Throughout history, China's rulers have struggled with the problem of feeding so many people.



Key Idea 3

Some aspects of traditional life survive in China, while new ways of life have been introduced.



Key Idea 4

Small changes in the Chinese government and big changes in the Chinese economy are taking place.

 For Review and Study Notes, go to [Interactive Review @ClassZone.com](#)

NAME GAME

Use the Terms & Names list to complete each sentence on paper or online.

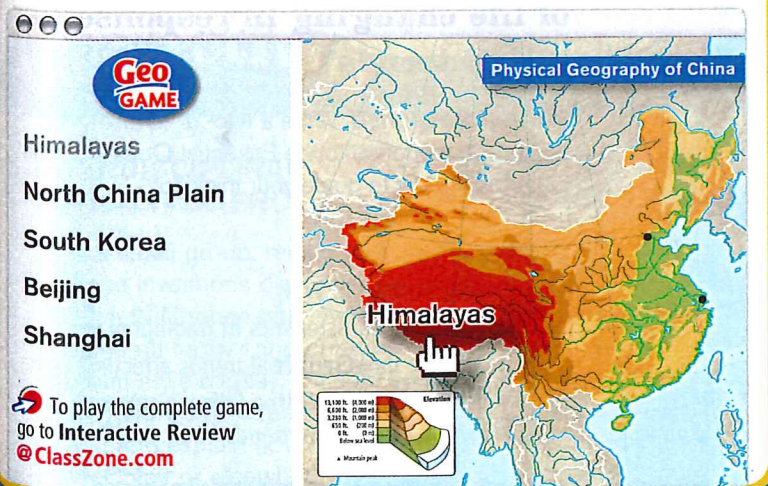
- I am also known as the Yellow River or "China's Sorrow." Huang He, I'm
- I am China's longest river and the Three Gorges Dam was built to control my floods. _____
- I am the highest mountain range in the world and divide China from India. _____
- I am the emperor who united China. _____
- I am the second-largest sand desert in the world. _____
- I am a high desert that divides Mongolia and China. _____
- I will provide hydroelectric power to parts of China. _____
- I am the area where China's earliest civilization began. _____
- I am the routes that brought traders and Buddhism to China. _____
- I am the location of an important political demonstration for democratic rights. _____

Buddhism
Chang Jiang
Confucianism
Gobi Desert
Great Wall
Himalayas
Huang He
Mao Zedong
Middle Kingdom
North China Plain
Shi Huangdi
Silk Roads
Taklimakan Desert
Three Gorges Dam
Tiananmen Square

Activities

GeoGame

Use this online map to show what you know about China's location, geographic features, and important places. Drag and drop each place name to its location on the map.



Geo GAME

Himalayas
North China Plain
South Korea
Beijing
Shanghai

Physical Geography of China

Himalayas

Elevation

11,186 ft. 35,200 ft.
8,200 ft. 12,000 ft.
5,200 ft. 8,000 ft.
2,000 ft. 5,000 ft.
Sea level

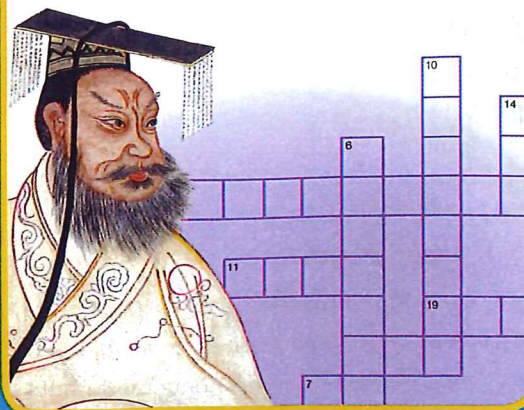
To play the complete game, go to [Interactive Review @ClassZone.com](#)

Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of China's road to the present.

ACROSS

- the first emperor to rule China



VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. Three Gorges Dam
2. Taklimakan Desert
3. Chang Jiang
4. Shi Huangdi
5. Confucianism
6. Mao Zedong
7. Daoism
8. Silk Roads
9. Buddhism
10. National People's Congress



Explain how the terms and names in each group are related.

11. Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism
12. Shi Huangdi and Mao Zedong

KEY IDEAS

1 Land of Three Rivers

13. How does China depend on its rivers?
14. What crops are grown in eastern China?
15. What natural disasters are most common in China?

2 Middle Kingdom to Communist Power

16. What was the Mandate of Heaven?
17. How did Confucius' teaching help produce order?
18. What was Mao Zedong's goal for China, and how did he try to accomplish it?

3 Changing Chinese Culture

19. What is the role of family in Chinese life?
20. Which of China's three belief systems had the greatest influence on Chinese society and government? Why?
21. Where do the majority of Chinese live?

4 A Rising Power

22. What is the role of the NPC in China's government?
23. What has China done to improve its economy?
24. Why are the Chinese concerned about their environment?

CRITICAL THINKING

- 25. Compare and Contrast** Create a chart to compare and contrast the landforms and water, climate, and population density of eastern China and western China.

EASTERN CHINA	WESTERN CHINA

- 26. Analyze Causes and Effects** How did China change after Shi Huangdi unified it?
- 27. Draw Conclusions** What parts of Chinese culture have changed little since dynastic times?
- 28. Connect to Economics** How has the right to own private businesses changed the economy in China?
- 29. Five Themes: Human-Environment Interaction** Explain which natural barriers helped to shape Chinese civilization.
- 30. Connect Geography & Economics** How will the presence of oil and natural gas in western China influence its economy?

Answer the

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How is China's traditional way of life changing in response to global trends?

Written Response Write a two- or three-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Use the rubric below to guide your thinking.

Response Rubric

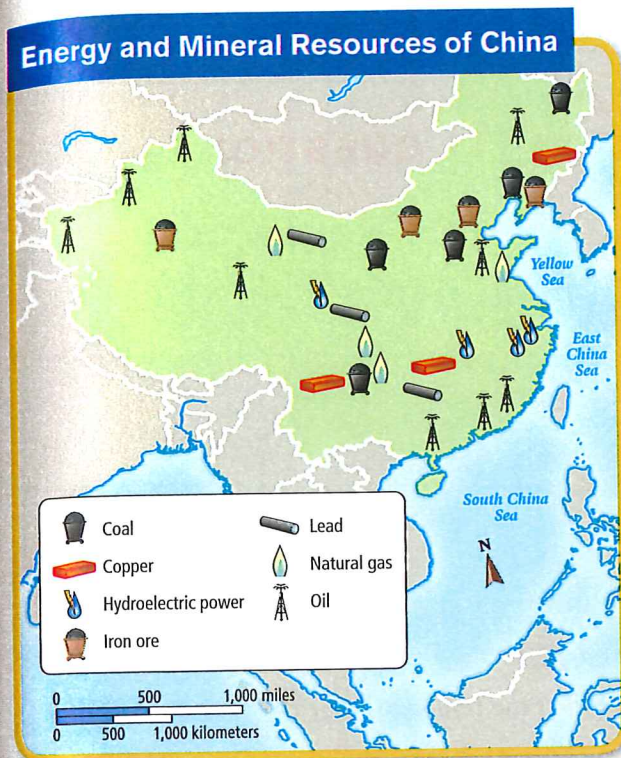
A strong response will:

- identify the characteristics of traditional life
- discuss the modern global trends affecting China
- explain ways in which the Chinese culture has adapted to the global trends

- Online Test Practice @ ClassZone.com
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

THEMATIC MAP

Use the map to answer questions 1 and 2 on your paper.



1. Which source of energy is found throughout China?

- A. coal
- B. hydroelectric power
- C. natural gas
- D. oil

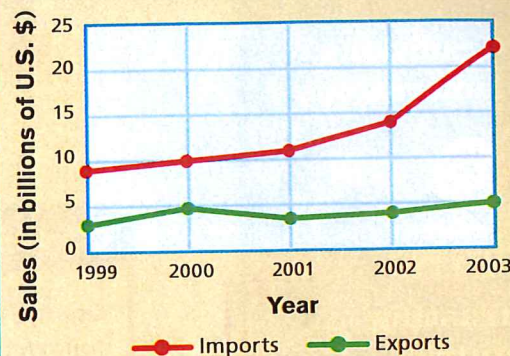
2. Where is most of China's hydroelectric power found?

- A. in the far west
- B. in the southeast
- C. in central China
- D. in the far north

LINE GRAPH

Examine the graph below. Use the information in the graph to write short answers for questions 3 and 4.

China's Iron and Steel Trade 1999–2003



Source: "China's New Heights," *Time Magazine*, June 27, 2005

3. What was the approximate value of China's exports in 2001?

4. Based on the graph, how would you describe China's iron and steel trade between 1999 and 2003?

GeoActivity

1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-SCIENCE

With a small group, review the Chinese inventions discussed in Section 2. Choose one invention to research further and create a museum-style display. Be sure your display shows how the invention works, and explain how it changed life in China or elsewhere.

2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

Reread the part of Section 3 on Chen's day. Imagine that Chen is coming to visit your town or city. Write a tour schedule describing the places you would take Chen so that he would experience life the way you do.

3. MENTAL MAPPING

Create an outline map of China and label the following:

- Himalayas
- Huang He
- Chang Jiang
- Gobi Desert
- Taklimakan Desert
- East China Sea
- Yellow Sea
- Beijing