

ANSWER KEY
Comparative Politics Test #7: CHINA

1. After the downfall of the imperial system, the first president of China was
b. Sun Yat-sen.
2. One of Mao Zedong's major contributions to Marxism-Leninism was the idea that
a. rural peasants guided by the communist party could be the leading force of a revolution.
3. The Chinese Communist Party came to power in *d. 1949*
4. The phrase "breaking the iron rice bowl" means
b. implementing policies that reduce state-guaranteed benefits.
5. The Chinese Civil War pitted Mao's communists against the Nationalists, which were led after 1925 by:
b. Chiang Kai-shek
6. Beginning in 1934, the Chinese Communists spent more than a year fleeing and fighting the Nationalists in what is known as the Long March.
7. Which of the following best describes Taiwan?
b. A small island off the coast of China that has been politically separated from the PRC since the end of the civil war and which is more economically developed and democratic than the PRC
8. The National People's Congress, China's legislature,
b. has recently become more influential in the country's political process, but is still basically a "rubber stamp" for policies decided by the top leaders of the Chinese Communist Party.
9. Tiananmen Square in Beijing was the site in the spring of 1989 of
b. huge demonstrations by students and others demanding political change that were violently crushed by the Chinese army.
10. The period of great tumult in China that stretched from the 1960s into the 1970s was known as:
d. The Cultural Revolution
11. China's most influential leader from the late 1970s until his death in 1997 was:
c. Deng Xiaoping
12. The Falun Gong is the Chinese spiritual movement which has been repressed by communist authorities.
13. Since Hong Kong went from being a British colony to part of the People's Republic of China in 1997:
d. China has administered Hong Kong as a Special Administrative Region with a considerable degree of political and economic autonomy.

14. **FALSE** – Officially, the People’s Republic of China advocates the ‘One China’ policy, which dictates that Taiwan is rightfully a part of China and should someday be reunited with the mainland. The United States strongly opposes this policy and supports full recognition of Taiwanese independence. (NOTE: The US also adheres to the ‘One China’ policy with the caveat that unification should come peacefully, not by force.)

15. The current President of China is:

b. Hu Jintao

16. **FALSE** – Mao’s ‘Great Leap Forward’ sought to develop China through a policy of constructing massive industrial enterprises, emulating the experience of the Soviet Union under Stalin.

17. Much of the disorder of the Cultural Revolution was led by the so-called “**GANG of Four**”, which included Mao’s wife and a group of Shanghai party officials.

18. Of the institutions of the Chinese Communist Party, which is the most powerful?

d. Standing Committee

19. _____ is the Chinese term for personal ties or connections between individuals that are an important factor in economic and political life.

e. guanxi

20. The British went to war against Imperial China in 1839 to force China to accept trade in opium made in India.

EXTRA CREDIT: “Rewarding pointless knowledge since 2000”

A. When *The Simpsons* go to China they visit the mausoleum of Chairman Mao. Homer comments that Mao looks “like a little angel that **killed 50 million people**”.

