

# CHINA & JAPAN (1950-PRESENT)

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# AFFECTS ON CHINA

- China split into two nations
  - Taiwan (ROC- Republic of China)
  - Mainland, or People's Republic
- Chinese troops expanded to:
  - Tibet (took control in 1950-1951)
  - India
  - Southern (Inner) Mongolia
- The Dalai Lama, religious leader of Tibet fled to India when China's control tightened.

# MAO'S ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE CHINA

- The Agrarian Reform Law (1950)
  - Allowed Mao to seize the holdings of landlords who controlled the rural farmland.
- Five-Year Plan (1953-1957)
  - Chinese industries grew 15% a year
  - Agricultural output grew very slowly
- Great Leap Forward (1958-1961)
  - China suffered crop failures, food shortages, death due to famine
  - Mao lost influence
- Cultural Revolution(1966-1976)
  - Mao got his influence back by supporting the radicals
  - There was conflicts among leaders which created economic, social and political chaos



# DENG XIAOPING



- ◉ Four Modernizations:
  - Agriculture
  - Industry
  - Defense
  - Science and technology
- ◉ Under Deng food production increased by 50% (1978-1984)
- ◉ He permitted private businesses to operate
- ◉ Welcomed foreign technology and investment

# MASSACRE OF TIANANMEN SQUARE

- ◉ Tiananmen Square- a huge public space in the heart of Beijing
- ◉ More than 100,000 students occupied Tiananmen square as a protest for democracy
- ◉ Students wanted Deng Xiaoping to resign
- ◉ On June 4, 1989 the soldiers attacked protestors everywhere, killing and wounding many people



# TRANSFER OF HONG KONG

- ⦿ Great Britain gave Hong Kong back to China, after 155 years of colonial rule (1997)
- ⦿ China promised they would respect Hong Kong's economic system and political liberties for 50 years.
- ⦿ about 4 or 5 years after the transfer control of Hong Kong increased

# CHINA BEYOND 2000

- ◉ Much less poverty
- ◉ Maintained economic growth
- ◉ U.S. Congress voted for normal trade with China (2000)
- ◉ Successful campaign to host the Summer Olympics in Beijing (2008)



# JAPAN AFTER WORLD WAR 1

- ◉ Signed a peace treaty with most former enemies (1951)
- ◉ Cold War isolated Japan from most world industries
- ◉ Under U.S. occupation Japanese conglomerates called “zaibatsu” were broken up.
- ◉ Gained independence from American occupation (1952)
- ◉ 6 Major Keiretsu

# IMPROVEMENTS IN INDUSTRIES

- ⦿ Electricity was in short supply, (1950), but between 1951- 1970 there were producing 60 million kilowatts of electricity
- ⦿ Steel production grew (1960-1970)
- ⦿ Shipbuilding industry produced 6 times as much tonnage
- ⦿ Japan's trade surplus continued to grow. (1985-1990)

# PROBLEMS (1980S)

- ◉ Japanese housing and stock markets became overvalued.
- ◉ Large trade surpluses led to estate and stock market speculation
- ◉ Close relationship of government, banks, and industries led to speculation and corruption that made the nations confidence seem smaller.
- ◉ Japan suffered a huge loss of “GPD” (gross domestic product)