CHINA & JAPAN (1950-PRESENT)

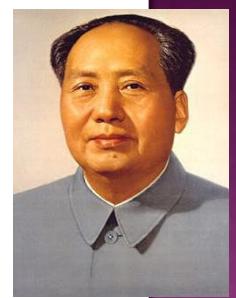
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AFFECTS ON CHINA

- 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 or Tibet fled to India when Chinas 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)