

AP Tip

Revolution is a core concept in the AP Comparative Government and Politics course, and the Chinese revolutions will help you illustrate the concept in your essay answers on the exam. When reviewing, ask yourself the following questions:

- What similarities/differences did the communist revolution in China have with that in the Soviet Union?
- What type of revolution was the Cultural Revolution?
- What changes did the Cultural Revolution bring?

AP Tip

Political and economic change are two core topics in the AP Comparative Government and Politics course, and China is an excellent case study to use in reviewing these topics for the exam. When reviewing, ask yourself the following questions:

- What political changes have occurred in China and why?
- What is the current relationship between economic change and political change?

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following best describes the Chinese population?
 - (A) All are of the same ethnic group.
 - (B) Most are of the same ethnic group, but there are large numbers of minorities.
 - (C) All support Communist Party rule.
 - (D) All are from families with only one child.
 - (E) Most advocate political and economic reforms openly.

2. The principle of extraterritoriality most directly led to which development?
 - (A) the Long March
 - (B) the downfall of the Qin Dynasty
 - (C) Mao's rise to power
 - (D) the Sino-Japanese War
 - (E) anti-Western sentiment

3. Which of the following was NOT a faction in China?
 - (A) Nationalists
 - (B) Marxists
 - (C) peasant revolutionaries
 - (D) Mensheviks
 - (E) Red Guards

4. Which of the following best describes the goal of the Cultural Revolution in China?
 - (A) to foster the arts
 - (B) to make the Chinese people more refined
 - (C) to allow for some dissent and free speech and free exchange of ideas
 - (D) to rid the country of Western influence
 - (E) to bring the CCP into power

5. Which of the following is true of the Communist Party in China today?
 - (A) It is open to businesspeople.
 - (B) It is strictly limited to the elite members of the Communist Party.
 - (C) It is diverse and includes members of the Uyghur group.
 - (D) It has openly embraced democratic reforms.
 - (E) It allows competition from opposition parties.

6. Which of the following best describes policymaking in China?
 - (A) It is largely conducted behind closed doors.
 - (B) It is done with significant input from the National People's Congress.
 - (C) It is transparent.
 - (D) It is dominated by the People's Liberation Army (PLA).
 - (E) Input from the village officials is largely taken into consideration.

7. Which of the following is NOT true of economic policy in China?
 - (A) Free trade is allowed.
 - (B) Private businesses are allowed.
 - (C) Most collective farms have been dismantled.
 - (D) All major industries are in private hands.
 - (E) Central planning has been deemphasized.

8. What is the role of the National People's Congress?
 - (A) promote democratic centralism
 - (B) control the executive branch
 - (C) rubber-stamp party decisions
 - (D) check power of the general secretary
 - (E) oversee the villagers

9. Which of the following is NOT true of political freedoms in China?
- (A) The Chinese may call a government hotline to complain anonymously about a government leader.
 - (B) The Chinese may vote in a village-level election.
 - (C) Even businesspeople may apply to join the Chinese Communist Party.
 - (D) The Chinese may form a new religion with no government restrictions.
 - (E) The Chinese can choose which career they would like to pursue.
10. For which of the following is the Qin Dynasty known?
- (A) successful bureaucracy
 - (B) Marxist thought
 - (C) populist policies
 - (D) alliances with Western nations
 - (E) revolution
11. What happened during the Hundred Flowers Campaign?
- (A) Efforts were made to beautify the country.
 - (B) The TV and radio were used to elevate Mao to cult-like status.
 - (C) Small study groups were formed.
 - (D) Dissent was applauded.
 - (E) Dissent was tolerated for a brief time, followed by crackdown.
12. Which of the following is true about the Chinese legal system?
- (A) It is still based on Confucianism.
 - (B) It has not changed since the Cultural Revolution.
 - (C) The death penalty is forbidden.
 - (D) Most individuals are unfamiliar with how to bring about a lawsuit.
 - (E) Judges are not required to have formal training.
13. Which of the following best describes the Falun Gong?
- (A) one of China's officially recognized religious groups
 - (B) a repressed religious group in China
 - (C) a minority ethnic group
 - (D) nationalists
 - (E) orthodox communists
14. Which of the following is true of the press in China?
- (A) The Internet is controlled, monitored, and censored by the government.
 - (B) Gradual privatization is taking place in the state-owned press.
 - (C) The press is frequently critical of government leaders, even though it is state owned.
 - (D) Average citizens are not allowed to use the Internet.
 - (E) TV is how most Chinese get their news.

15. Which of the following is true of the one-child policy in China?
- I. It has been abandoned.
 - II. Citizens may pay a tax that allows them to have an additional child.
 - III. Some minority groups are exempt from the one-child policy.
 - IV. There are punishments for additional children.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II and IV only
 - (C) III and IV only
 - (D) II, III, and IV only
 - (E) IV only

Free-Response Questions

1. Define *one-party system*, and briefly describe the one-party system in China.
2. Since the 1980s, China has undergone both political and economic reforms.
 - a. Identify two economic reforms that have occurred in China.
 - b. Assess the impact on democratization of one of the reforms you identified in Part (a).
 - c. Identify two political reforms that have occurred in China.
 - d. Assess the impact on democratization of one of the reforms you identified in Part (c).

Answers

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. (B) China is fairly homogeneous with 90 percent Han Chinese. However, there are large numbers of Muslims and other minorities (Hauss, p. 267; Kesselman et al., p. 342).
2. (E) The principle of extraterritoriality was the idea that British subjects who committed offenses in China would be tried by British rather than Chinese law. It directly led to anti-Western sentiment (Hauss, pp. 269–270; Kesselman et al., pp. 366–367).
3. (D) Factions are small organized groups. The Mensheviks were a faction in Russia, not China (Hauss, pp. 272–273; Kesselman et al., pp. 343, 345, 361).
4. (D) The Cultural Revolution's main goal was to rid the country of capitalist, Western influence and anything old, such as remnants of the Dynasty (Hauss, p. 273; Kesselman et al., p. 345).

5. (A) The CCP accepts businesspeople into the party today to combat its declining membership (Hauss, pp. 286–287; Kesselman et al., pp. 372–373).
6. (A) China’s policymaking lacks transparency (Hauss, pp. 289–291; Kesselman et al., pp. 360–361).
7. (D) There are still some state-owned industries that compete with private industry (Hauss, p. 292; Kesselman et al., pp. 351–352).
8. (C) The National People’s Congress is largely a rubber-stamp organization (Hauss, p. 286; Kesselman et al., p. 364).
9. (D) Religious organizations must receive permission from the government (Kesselman et al., p. 377).
10. (A) One of the Qin Dynasty’s lasting contributions was a successful bureaucracy (Hauss, p. 269).
11. (E) During the Hundred Flowers Campaign, Mao Zedong tolerated dissent for a brief period of time, but then cracked down on this dissent (Hauss, pp. 274–275; Kesselman et al., p. 345).
12. (D) While the Chinese legal system has undergone some changes, most Chinese are still unfamiliar with the process of how to bring about a lawsuit (Kesselman et al., pp. 366–367).
13. (B) The Falun Gong is a Buddhist group that has been banned in China (Hauss, pp. 284–285; Kesselman et al., pp. 380–381).
14. (A) China employs thousands of government-employed Internet censors (Hauss, pp. 295–296; Kesselman et al., pp. 376–377).
15. (D) The one-child policy has been relaxed. Citizens may pay a tax and have additional children, and some minorities are exempt from the policy. At the same time, there are forced abortions and other penalties if a couple cannot afford an additional child (Hauss, pp. 280–281; Kesselman et al., p. 356).

FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. A *one-party system* is a political system in which the constitution limits government leadership to one party and opposition parties are not allowed. In China, only the Communist Party can staff the government, and the few additional parties that are allowed are not opposition parties (Kesselman et al., pp. 340, 349, 374, 383).
2. There have been many economic and political changes in China, although the emphasis has been on economic change.
 - a. Under Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese economy opened up through the creation of special economic zones (SEZs). Once limited to contained areas of the country, these special regions allowed free trade and tourism for the first time and were later expanded to most parts of the country due to their success. Additionally, China privatized many of its formerly state-

owned industries, allowing competition for prices and wages. In summary, a market-like economy has taken hold.

- b. The Chinese Communist Party is still the only mechanism of legitimate political power. It continues to make the rules and could revoke the market-like features at any time. This is unlikely, however, due to economic successes and the fact that China has been integrated into the world economy and plays a role in organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), which mandates free economic policies in order to participate.
- c. Political reforms in China have been more limited, as the CCP does not tolerate dissent and owns and monitors the country's media outlets. However, small steps have been taken toward greater freedom. This includes allowing Chinese citizens to vote in village-level elections. Additionally, within the judicial system, judges are now trained in schools and are not merely common Communist Party members.
- d. The CCP controls the elections, and opposition parties are not allowed. Nevertheless, citizens do have a real choice. The training of judges has made the legal system more professional and less arbitrary.

When assessing the nature of reforms, one must remember that because the Communist Party has refused to relinquish control, all changes come about on its terms and thus cannot be considered thoroughly democratic change. However, it is possible that change could occur from the grass roots as a result of what the CCP has done. First of all, the legitimacy of the CCP is bound to be questioned by citizens. All communist parties have a goal of economic egalitarianism, but there are obvious disparities in wealth in a market economy. Additionally, the ability to vote, albeit limited, may give citizens a taste for democracy and cause pressure to build from the ground up (Hauss, Chapter 10; Kesselman et al., Chapter 8).