

# The Modernization of China: a Historical Perspective

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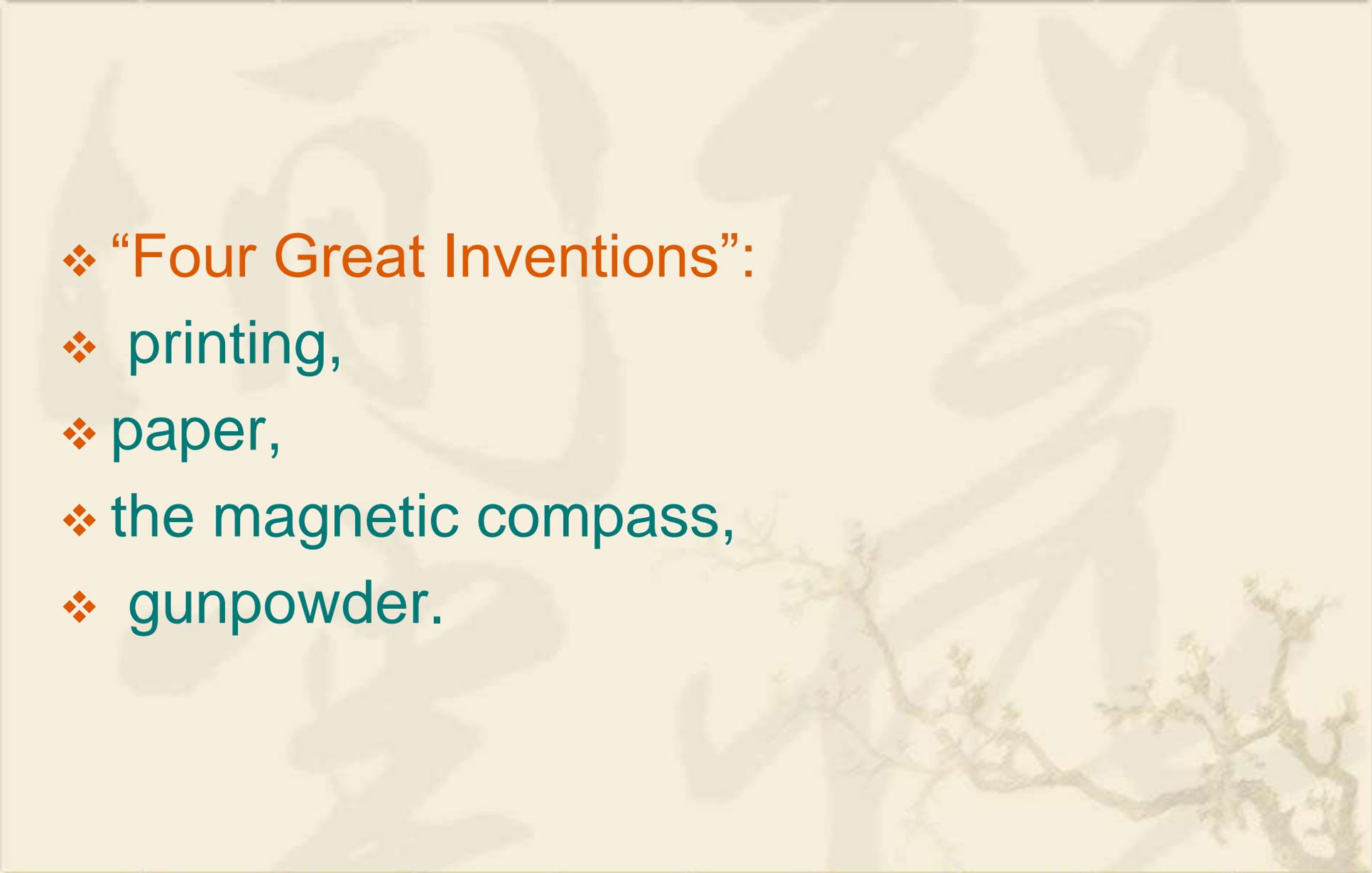
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# MODERNIZATION

- ❖ Modernization is a process by which societies move from rural, agrarian society base to urban, industrial structures of living through application of science, technology and rational modes of thought.
- ❖ **primitive productivity-agricultural productivity- industrial productivity.**

# Traditional Chinese Society

- ❖ most enduring
- ❖ one of the most creative and productive.

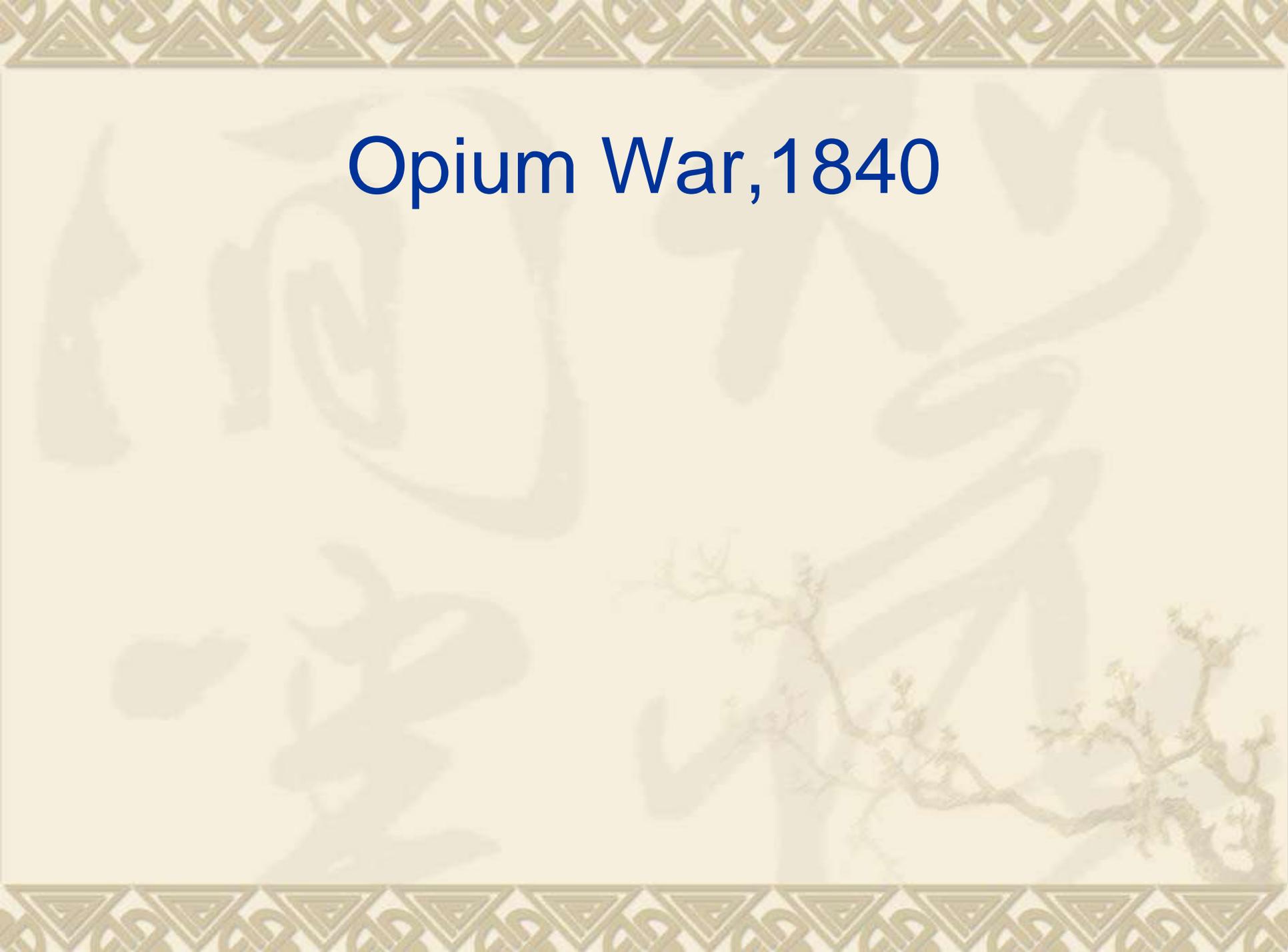
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- ❖ “Four Great Inventions”:
  - ❖ printing,
  - ❖ paper,
  - ❖ the magnetic compass,
  - ❖ gunpowder.

# China's Imperial Dynasties:

- ❖ Xia 2011-1600 B.C.
- ❖ Shang 1600-1027 B.C.
- ❖ Zhou 1027-211 B. C. Confucius 511-479 B. C.
- ❖ Qin 221-206 B. C. China unified, the Great Wall constructed
- ❖ Han 202 B. C.-220 A.D. (Rome empire) paper invented Hanwudi
- ❖ Three Kingdoms A.D. 220-280 period of disunity
- ❖ Eight Dynasties A.D. 265-289

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- ❖ Sui A.D.589-618 united again
  - ❖ Tang A.D.618-907 Tangtaizong
  - ❖ Five Dynasties A.D.907-960 period of disunity
  - ❖ Qidan A.D. 936-1122 rule northern China
  - ❖ Jin A.D. 1115-1234
  - ❖ Song A.D.960-1279 rule southern China
  - ❖ Yuan A.D. 1279-1368 rule by the Mongolia
  - ❖ Ming A.D. 1368-1644 return to rule by Chinese
  - ❖ Qing A.D.1644-1911 Manchu rulers Kangxi
  - ❖ Republic A.D. 1912-1949
  - ❖ People's Republic 1949-

# Opium War, 1840



❖ A young man  
was sucking opium



# Lin Zexu

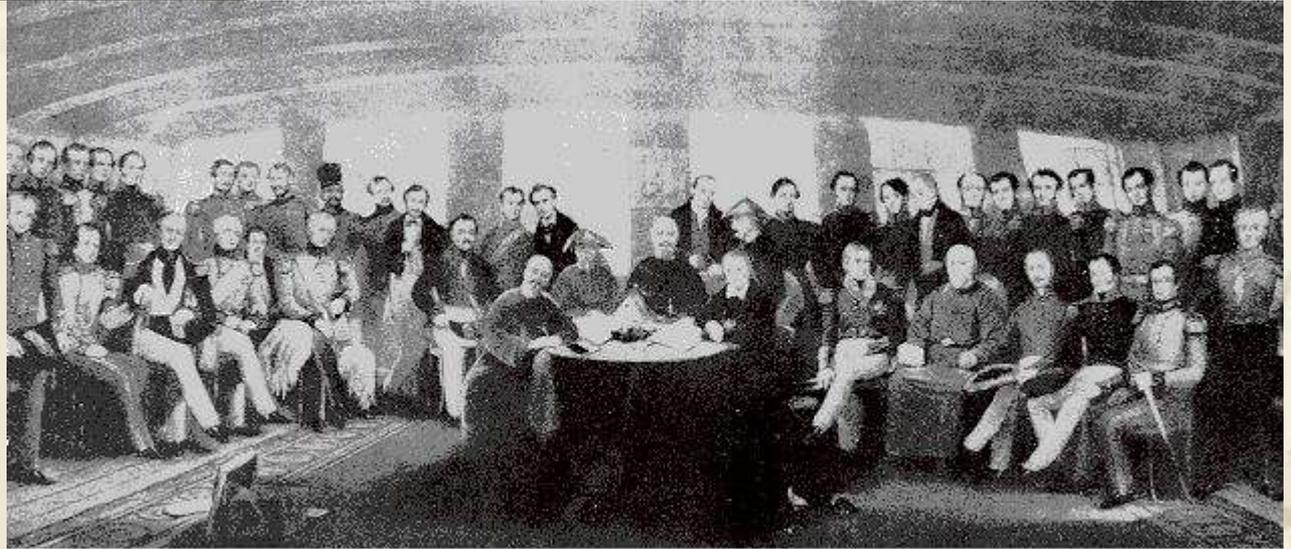


鸦片战争海战图



# Opium War

Nanjing Treaty  
was signed  
on a British  
warship



1842.8.9 清政府在英国军舰上被迫签订了《南京条约》。

The Earliest Awakenings: Wei Yuan (1794-1857)  
and his *Treatise of the Sea Kingdoms*

**to learn from the especially  
strong techniques of the  
barbarians in order to control  
them**



# self-strengthening: military modernization

- ❖ China encountered “the greatest change in its situation” in 3000 years.



Li Hongzhang (1823-1901)



- ❖ The principal aim is to understand the enemy, to watch the frontiers and prevent future disasters. These are, however, superficial measures, falling short of the fundamentals. The Policy for the fundamental is **to strengthen ourselves**.

---- Prince Gong January 1861

We have found that the way to govern the state lies in **self-strengthening**, and in the present time and circumstances, the most important matter regarding self-strengthening is to train troops, but the training of troops must be preceded by the manufacture of weapons.

---- The Foreign Ministry (Zongli Yamen) 1864

# The Beiyang Navy (the North Sea Navy )

the first two ships,  
1872

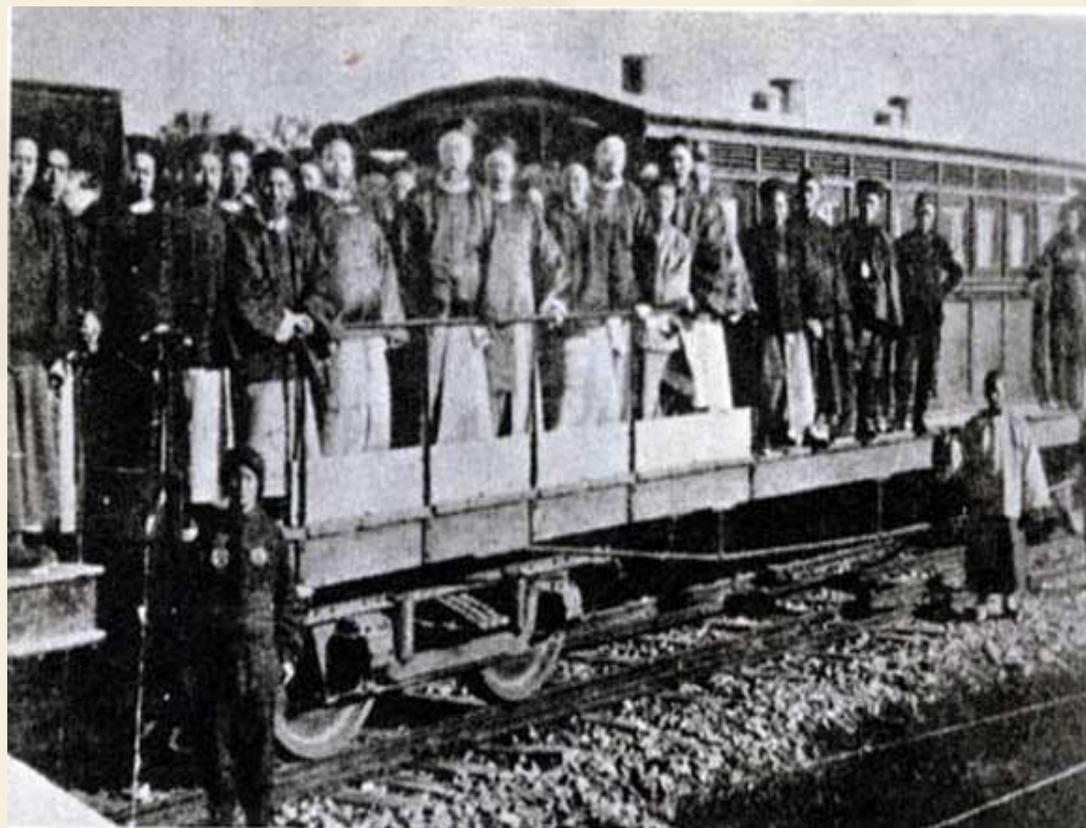
26 warships, 1880s

Dingyuan and Zhenyuan warships  
were “of superior quality by  
international standards”.





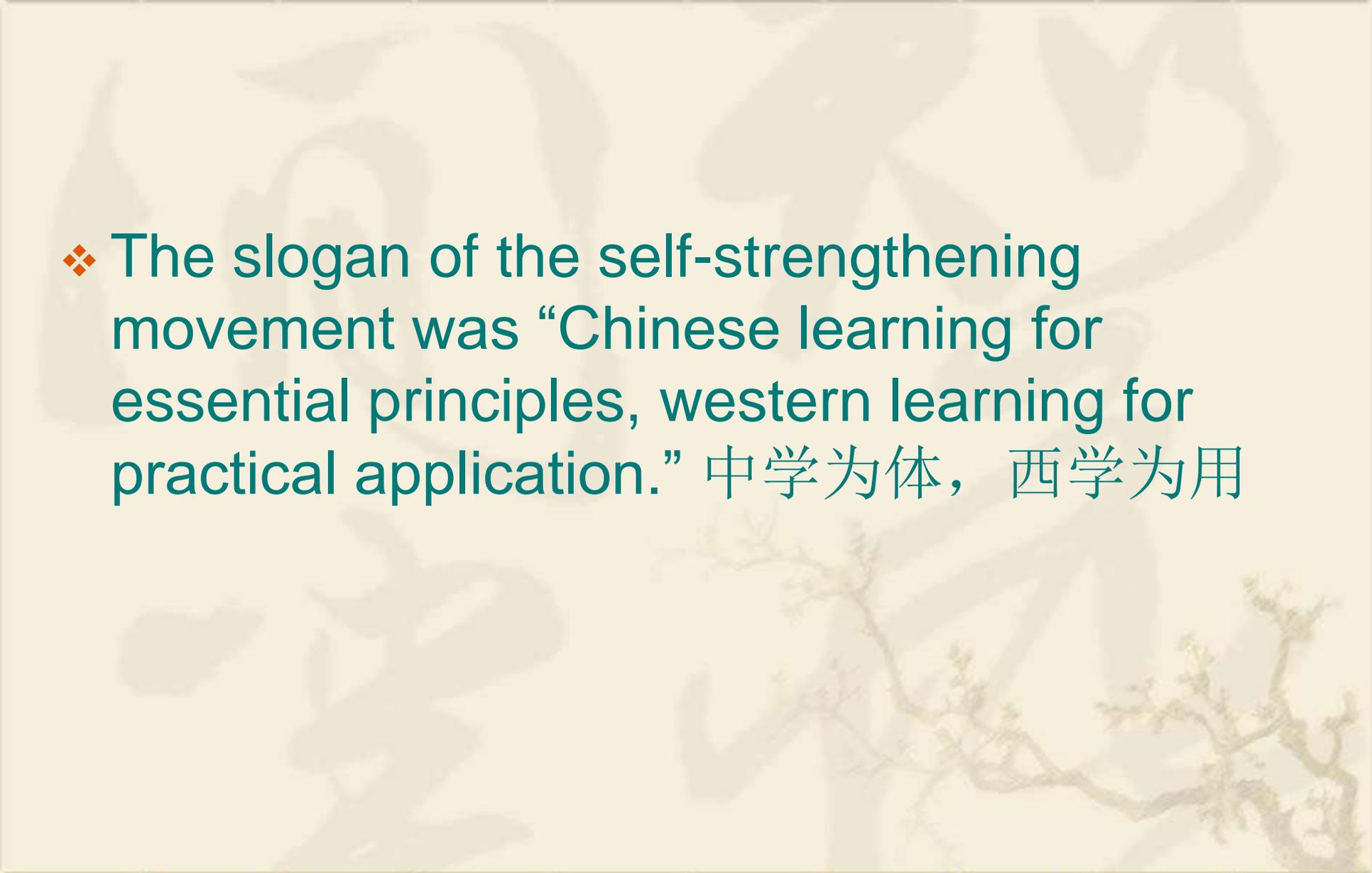
**The Kaiping Coalmine**



**The 1st Railroad in China, 1881**

# The teenagers to the U.S.



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- ❖ The slogan of the self-strengthening movement was “Chinese learning for essential principles, western learning for practical application.” 中学为体，西学为用

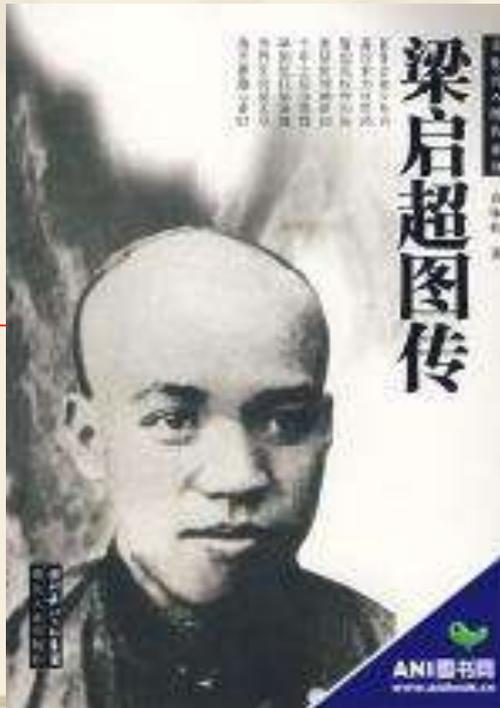


# The Hundred Days Reform of 1898: political modernization

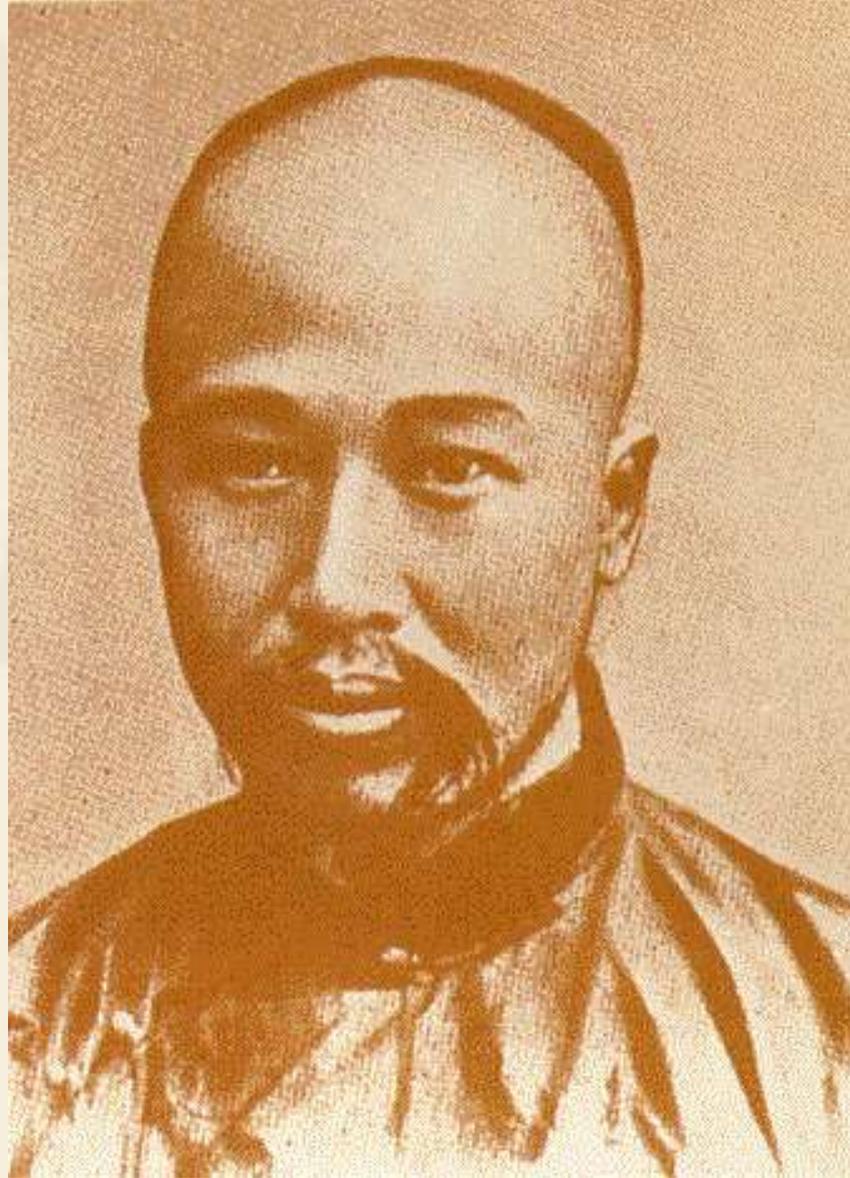


“My country was not wakened from her 4000-year-long dream until she lost the War of 1895, had to cut Taiwan and pay a huge amount of indemnity.”

Liang Qichao



❖ Kang Youwei

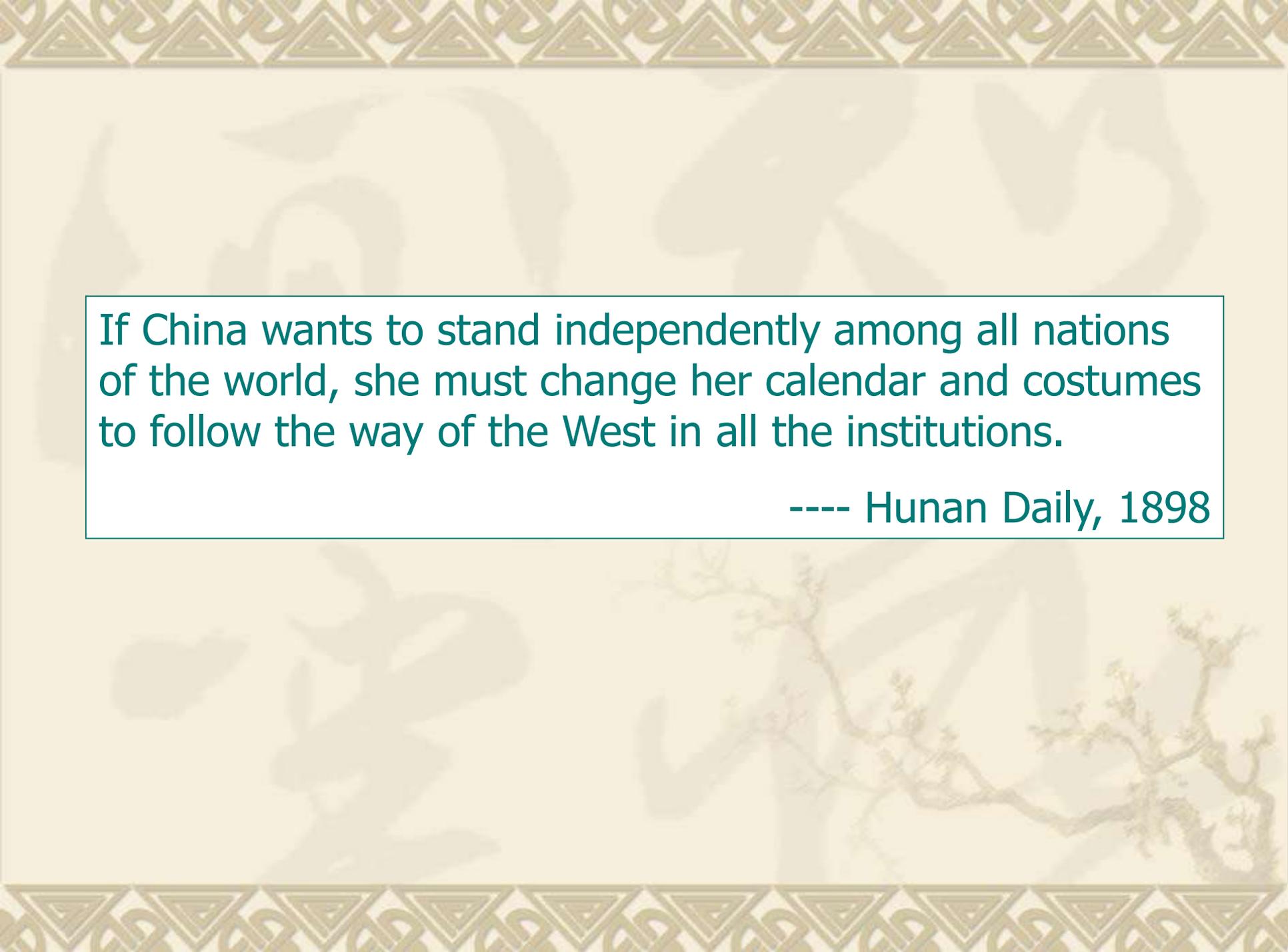


# The New Image of the West,

## More than Advanced Technologies

- ❖ Japan defeated us not because its ministers, generals or soldiers were better than ours. It was because that country established various schools and institutes which developed technologies and capabilities greater than ours.
- ❖ The way of the West's being powerful and wealthy does not lie in its artillery or militarism but in its exploration for principles and its encouragement of studies.

--Kang Youwei



If China wants to stand independently among all nations of the world, she must change her calendar and costumes to follow the way of the West in all the institutions.

---- Hunan Daily, 1898



**Empress Dowager Cixi**  
(1835-1908)



**Emperor Guangxu**(1871-1908)

# The six men of honour



# Beijing University

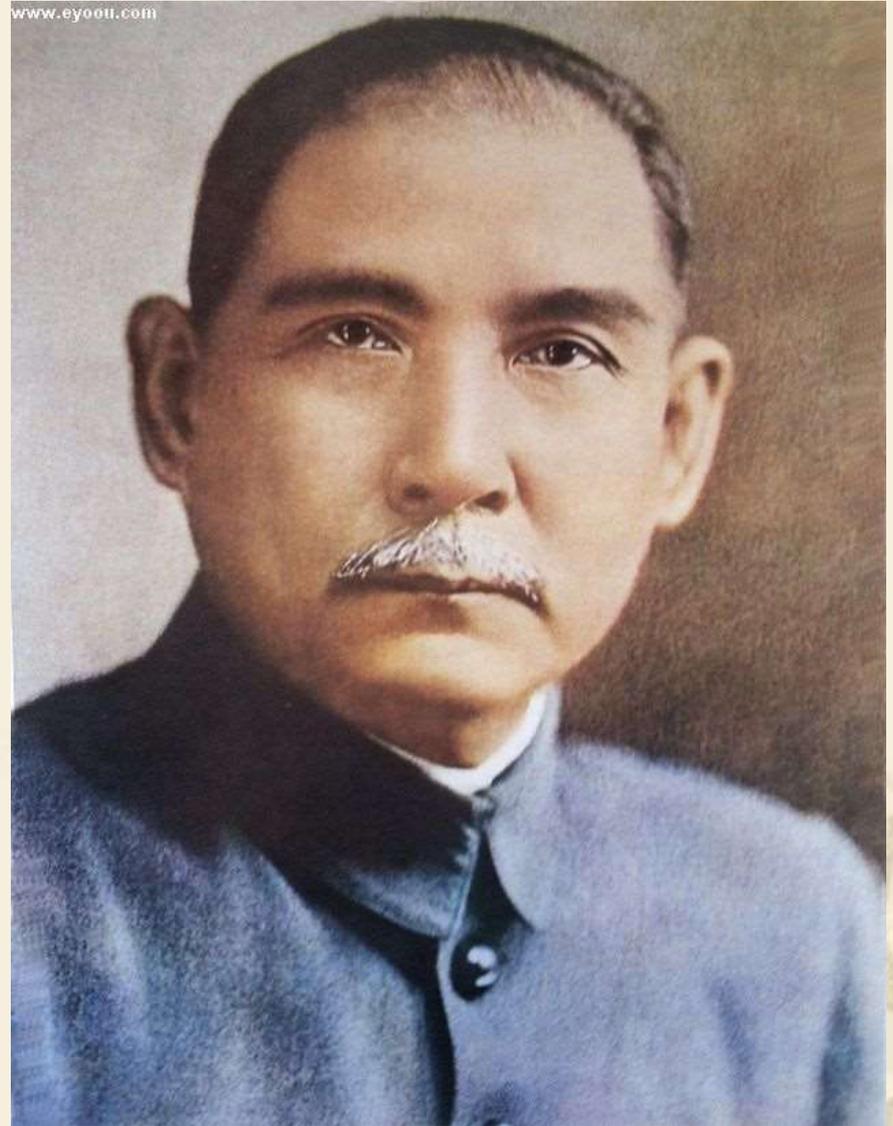




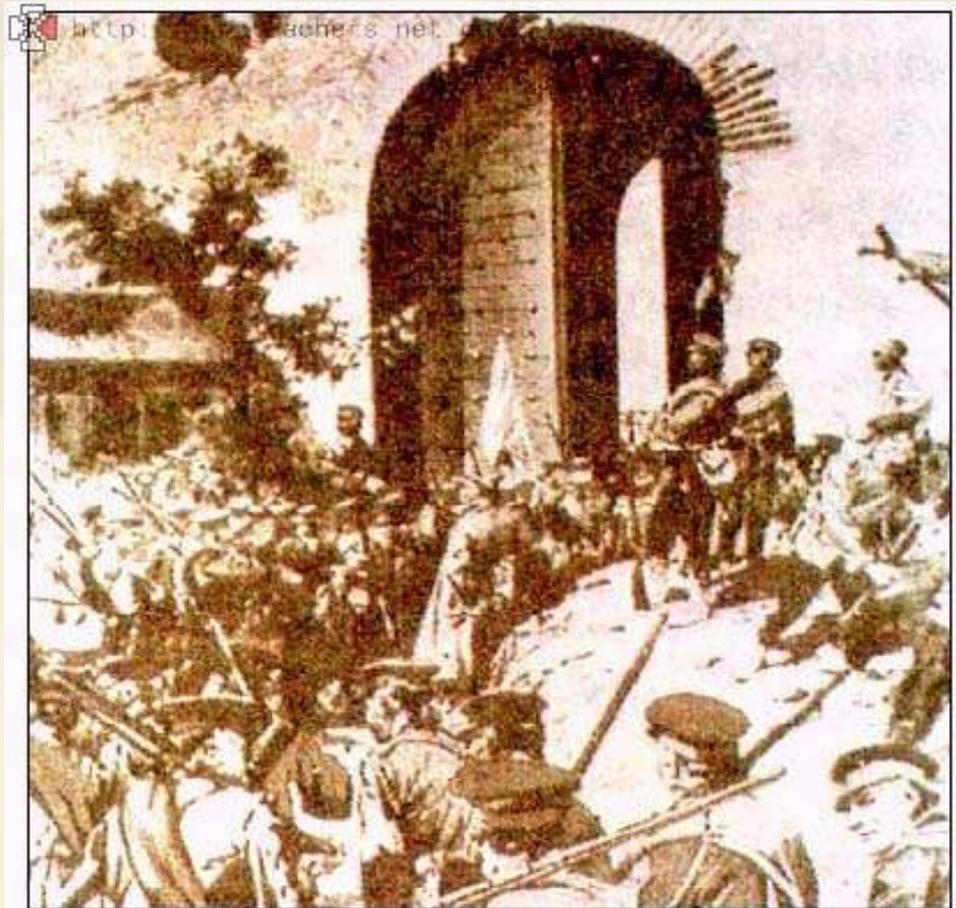
❖ New Deal in late Qing Dynasty

❖ Sun Zhongshan

❖ In 1894, he founded  
Revive China  
Society.



# Wuchang uprising

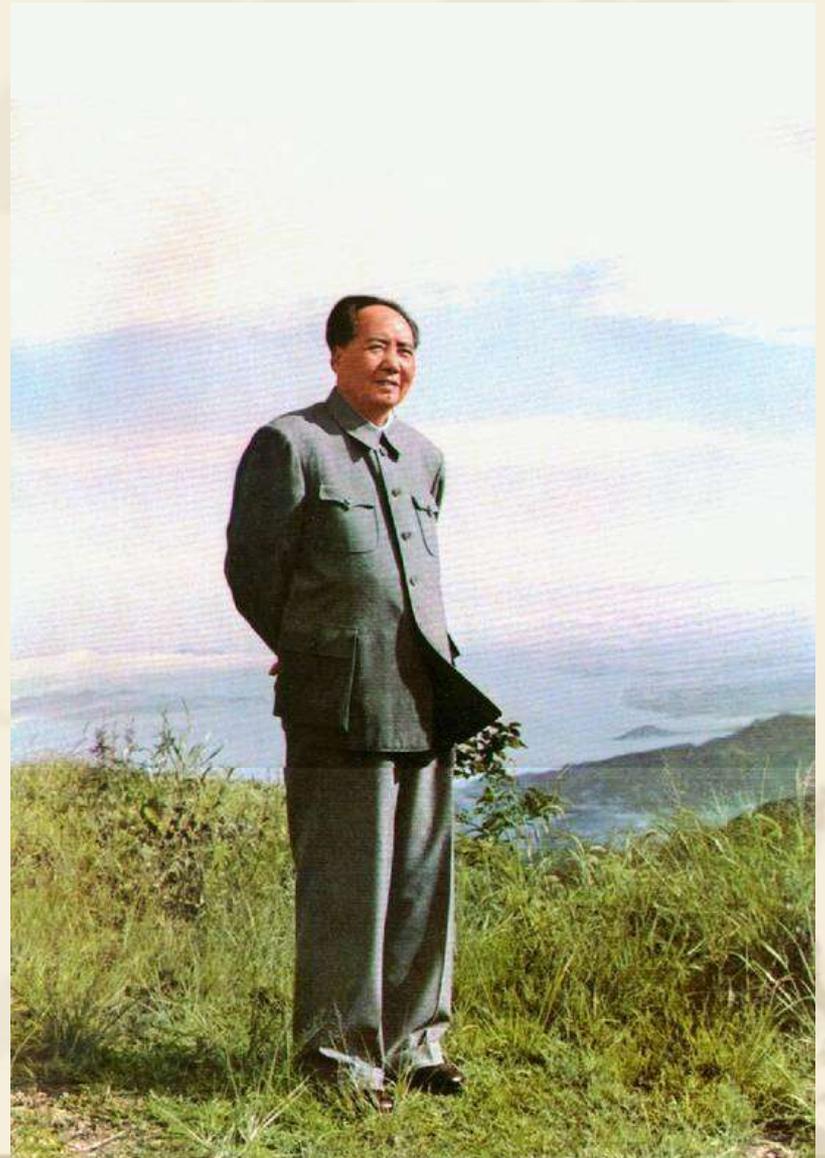


武昌起义

❖ Jiang Jieshi



## ❖ Mao Zedong



1, October, 1949



# the Soviet Model Modernization



# Land reform

- ❖ the Agrarian Reform Law in 1950: the redistribution of holdings
- ❖ The collectivization of the countryside

# The peasants work and eat together in higher Agricultural Producers' Cooperatives



# industrialization

- ❖ the government stressed large scale heavy industry at the expense of lighter consumer industry.

學習蘇聯 蘇聯經濟及文化建設成就  
展覽會的技術交流活動  
苏联专家在向工人们介绍產標搖床的优点



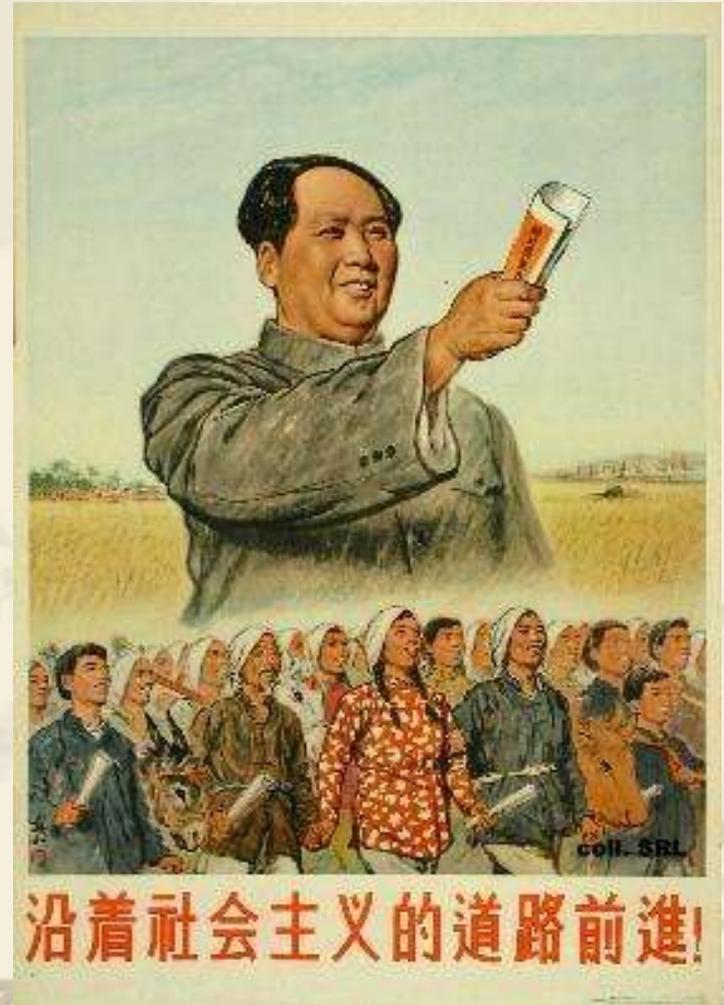
人民画报1954年第12期

苏联专家正在向工人们介绍产标摇床的优点。

A Soviet Union expert  
was instructing  
Chinese workers

# mistakes

- ❖ the Great Leap Forward  
in 1958



❖ the Cultural  
Revolution  
1966-1976



# Reform and openness



# Deng Xiaoping



# Agricultural reform

- ❖ From 1978 to 1984, rural collectives were dismantled, and land were distributed to the households.

# Industrial reform

- ❖ the state owned factories were allowed more management autonomy, such as in the areas of wages and investment. The managers gained the right of hiring and dismissal of labor.
- ❖ supported the establishment of privately owned companies.

# special economic zones

Shen-  
zhen



# The problems China is facing

- ❖ corruption
- ❖ income disparity
- ❖ supply of resources
- ❖ environment pollution

Thanks a111!