



Deng Xiaoping emphasized the introduction of the market and the opening up of China to foreign trade and investment. As a result of peasants being allowed to produce for the market, agricultural production shot up. Foreign investment poured into China, and the country became one of the world's largest exporters.

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Document 2

Program of Economic Reforms: THE FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

Agriculture (Farming)	Industry	Science and Technology	Defense
Eliminated the commune system (small farming communities where people worked and lived). Land was leased to individual famers. Formers paid rent by growing food for the government. Farmers could grow food for a	 Government allowed small private businesses to operate. Large state- owned industries had more freedom to set production goals. Welcomed foreign technology and investment. 	 People began to buy new appliances and televisions. Chinese youths wore western clothes and listened to western music. 	 Military forces were improved and modernized.

"When our thousands of Chinese students abroad return home, you will see how China will transform itself."

-Deng Xiaoping

1989: Massacre in Tiananmen Square

Several hundred civilians have been shot dead by the Chinese army during a bloody military operation to crush a democratic protest in Peking's (Beijing) Tiananmen Square.

Tanks rumbled through the capital's streets late on 3 June as the army moved into the square from several directions, randomly firing on unarmed protesters.

Demonstrators, mainly students, had occupied the square for seven weeks, refusing to move until their demands for democratic reform were met.

Throughout the day the government warned it would do whatever it saw necessary to clamp down on what it described as "social chaos".

But even though violence was expected, the ferocity of the attack took many by surprise, bringing condemnation from around the world.

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REMEMBER TIANANMEN SQUARE

Document 6 Economic Freedom, Political Oppression

