



# *Self-Study Syllabus* *on China's domestic politics*

# Preface

*About this syllabus.*

---

**This** syllabus aspires to guide interested non-specialists in the study of some of the most salient and important aspects of the contemporary Chinese domestic political scene. The recommended readings survey basic features of China's political system as well as important developments in politics, ideology, and domestic policy under Xi Jinping. Some effort has been made to promote awareness of the broad array of available English language scholarship and analysis. Reflecting the authors' belief that study of official documents remains a critical skill for the study of Chinese politics, an effort has been made as well to include some of these important sources.

This syllabus is organized to build understanding in a step-by-step fashion based on one hour of reading five nights a week for four weeks. We assume at most a passing familiarity with the Chinese political system. The syllabus also provides a glossary of key terms and a list of recommended reading for books and websites for those seeking to engage in deeper study.

# Week One: Building the Foundation

*The organization, ideology, and political processes of China's governance*

## Overview

This week's readings review some of the basic and most distinctive features of China's political system. It surveys the function and purpose of political ideology and how authorities employ language to direct policy. The readings discuss membership in the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and how the broader public views the party.

- “**Understanding China's Political System**,” Susan Lawrence and Michael Martin, *Congressional Research Service Report*, March 20, 2013. This article provides an overview and refresher on the most important and distinctive features of China's political system.
  - “**INFOGRAPHIC: A Post-19th Party Congress Guide to China's New Leadership**,” Yuan Wang and James Evans, *The Fairbank Center For Chinese Studies At Harvard*, November 3, 2017. A useful chart of the new leadership selected at the 19th Party Congress.
  - “**Full Text of Resolution on Amendment to CPC Constitution**,” *Xinhua*, October 24, 2017. Official summary of the key amendments to the Party Constitution at the 19th Party Congress.
  - “**Xinhua Insight: China Embraces New**
- “**Chinese Politics Has No Rules, But It May Be Good if Xi Jinping Breaks Them**” , Christopher Johnson, *Center for Strategic and International Studies*, August 9, 2017. Mr. Johnson argues that the institutionalization of Chinese politics was less than many foreign scholars believed.
  - “**How Xi Jinping Revived Old Methods by Abandoning Intraparty Democracy**”, Wang Xiangwei, *South China Morning Post*, November 5, 2017. This article examines the process for selecting the new leadership, noting abrupt changes from intraparty democracy.
  - “**领航新时代的坚强领导集体——党的新一届中央领导机构产生纪实**” *Xinhua*, October 26, 2017. This Xinhua article details the selection process for the 19th Party Congress, and discloses the uses of straw polls and departures from intra-party democracy.
  - “**The Hidden Power of China's Communist Party**,” Richard McGregor, *Wall Street Journal*, May 15, 2010. McGregor describes how the Communist Party exercises control behind the scenes through its cell structure and Organization Department.
  - “**Centralized Leadership – Heterogeneous Party Base Changes in the Membership Structure of the Chinese Communist Party**” , Lea Shih and Kerstin Lohse-Friedrich, *Mercator Institute for China Studies*, August 16, 2017. This paper describes how the party's face changed due to a substantial
- “**Principal Contradiction**” When Embarking On New Journey,” *Xinhua*, October 20, 2017. This Xinhua article explains the significance of the change in the “Principal contradiction” in the CCP Constitution.
  - “**Xi's Signature Governance Innovation: The Rise of Leading Small Groups**”, Christopher Johnson, Scott Kennedy, Mingda Qiu, *Center for Strategic and International Studies*, October 17, 2017. A comprehensive examination of the leading small groups since the 18th Party Congress.
  - “**China's Core Executive - Leadership Styles, Structures and Processes Under Xi Jinping**”, Edited by Sebastian Heilmann and Matthias Stepan, *Mercator Institute for China Studies*, June 1, 2016. An essay collection on the changes to China's core executive under Xi Jinping through its analysis of developments in different policy areas.

growth in membership, which rose by 26 percent from 2005 to 2016.

- “**Xi’s Next Step: Demand More Fervor From China’s Communist Party**”, Chun Han Wang, *Wall Street Journal*, October 26, 2017. A journalistic look at the fruits of Xi Jinping’s efforts to revitalize the Communist Party.
- “**Xi Jinping Unveils China’s New Leaders but No Clear Successor**”, Christopher Buckley, *The New York Times*, October 24, 2017.
- “**Mao’s Shadow**,” by Joseph Fewsmith, *China Leadership Monitor*, No. 43, Spring 2014. The issue of how the Mao era should be evaluated in comparison to the reform years has been discussed by Xi Jinping and others.
- “**The Declining Influence of Politburo Standing Committee Members and the Growing Strength of the Central Party Bureaucracy**”, Timothy Heath, *Sinocism China Newsletter*, January 17, 2015. This article explains how Xi’s centralization of power built on trends from the Hu Jintao era.
- “**Communiqué on the Current State of the Ideological Sphere (Document No. 9)**”, *China Copyright and Media*, April 22, 2013. This is the infamous Document 9 that appeared at the start of Xi’s tenure. This version includes both Chinese and English.
- “**Xi Jinping’s ‘Four Comprehensives’ Give Shape to a Crowded Agenda**”, Chris Buckley, *The New York Times*, March 1, 2015. Buckley

explains how official discourse can both obscure and clarify policy.

- “**Ideas and Ideologies Competing For China’s Political Future: How Online Pluralism Challenges Official Orthodoxy**”, Kristin Shi-Kupfer, Mareike Ohlberg, Simon Lang and Bertram Lang, *Mercator Institute for China Studies*, October 2017. An analysis of debates in Chinese social media and conducted a survey among predominantly urban Chinese netizens.
- “**Why China’s Middle Classes Support the Communist Party**,” David Goodman, *Christian Science Monitor*, October 22, 2013. Goodman explains why aspects of the party’s agenda resonate with China’s middle class.
- “**十八届中央纪律检查委员会向中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会的工作报告**”, *Central Commission For Discipline And Inspection*, October 29, 2017. The 18th CCDI Work Report outlines how the party attempts to maintain the discipline of its members.

# Week Two: Censorship, propaganda, and political control

## Overview

The CCP's longevity has long defied predictions of its imminent demise by experts. The party's ability to control challenges to its authority through censorship, propaganda, and other political controls remains crucial ensuring its hold on power. This week's readings explore features of the Chinese "security state" and how these features have evolved.

- [“China’s Strategic Thinking on Building Power in Cyberspace: A Top Party Journal’s Timely Explanation Translated”](#), Elsa Kania, Samm Sacks, Paul Triolo and Graham Webster, New America, September 25, 2017. An analysis of a key directive by Xi Jinping regarding cyberspace.
- [“Information Control 2.0: The Cyberspace Administration of China Tames the Internet”](#), Nabil Alsabah, Mercator Institute for China Studies, September 15, 2016. A look at the agency responsible for administering cyberspace.
- [“Managing the State: Social Credit, Surveillance and the CCP’s Plan for China”](#), Samantha Hoffman, Jamestown Foundation China Brief, August 17, 2016.

Overview view of the plans to use artificial intelligence, big data and the social credit system to enhance control.

- [“Giving Credit”](#), Jeremy Daum, China Law Translate, January 4, 2017. Good overview of the PRC's plans and relevant documents related to the Social Credit System.
- [“Beijing Harnesses Big Data & AI to Perfect the Police State”](#), Willy Wo-Lap Lam, Jamestown Foundation China Brief, July 21, 2017. Lam reviews how the security services have expanded and improved surveillance capabilities to increase control.
- [“The Rise of the Chinese Security State”](#), Yuhua Wang and Carl Minzner, The China Quarterly, June 2015, The authors

argue that the fallen Zhou Yongkang played a significant role in building up the politics and law system that outlived his leadership.

- [“Foreign Groups Fear China Oversight Plan”](#), Andrew Jacobs, The New York Times, June 17, 2015. The law puts foreign nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations under the supervision of the Chinese security apparatus.
- [“Magic Weapons: China’s Political Influence Activities Under Xi Jinping,”](#) Anne Marie Brady, Wilson Center, September 18, 2017. Top propaganda expert Anne Marie Brady surveys how Chinese leaders have directed efforts to cultivate political influence in other countries.
- [“Political Indoctrination in Chinese Colleges”](#), Zi Yang, Jamestown Foundation China Brief, April 20, 2017. A detailed look at the system for indoctrinating China's university students.
- [“Cyber China: Updating Propaganda, Public Opinion Work and Social Management for the 21st Century”](#), Rogier Creemers, Journal of Contemporary China Working Paper, December 2, 2015. A review of the institutional and regulatory changes around Internet

governance in the first three years of the Xi Administration.

- **“China’s Internet: A Giant Cage”**, The Economist, April 4, 2013. A comprehensive special report by Gady Epstein on the state of the Chinese Internet.
- **网络空间的自由与秩序** [Liberty and Order in Cyberspace], Xinhua, September 9, 2013. Lu’s keynote speech at the Fifth China-UK Internet Roundtable lays out China’s view of Internet governance.
- **“Cyber-Leninism: History, Political Culture and the Internet in China”**, Rogier Creemers, University of Oxford - Programme for Comparative Media Law and Policy, March 1, 2015. This essay explores how the cultural elements of Chinese politics, deeply influenced by both Confucian and Leninist tenets, have interacted with information technology.
- **“In China, Communist Party Takes a Significant Step: It Is Listening,”** Simon Denyer, The Washington Post, August 2, 2013. The CCP continues to refine and improve its monitoring of public sentiment and perceived needs, as Denyer shows.

# Week Three: Xi Jinping, elite politics, and the anti-corruption drive

---

## Overview

This week's readings focus on the politics of Xi Jinping, starting with a brief look at the leader's personal background. The selections also discuss broad trends in the structure of political power, the anti-corruption drive, vested interests, factions, and elite politics.

- “**Born Red**”, Evan Osnos, The New Yorker, April 6, 2015. Osnos provides one of the few available English language reports on the upbringing and personal background of Xi Jinping, a topic about which so little is known.
- “China Expels Party Official Once Seen as Potential Successor to Xi Jinping,” Chun Han Wang, The Wall Street Journal, September 29, 2017. Link: <https://www.wsj.com/articles/china-expels-party-official-once-on-track-to-succeed-xi-jinping-1506692840>. Xi Jinping's expulsion of a rising star illustrates how Xi has undercut potential rivals.
- “China Reins in Communist Youth League, and Its Alumni's Prospects,” New York Times, August 3, 2016. Link: [https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/04/world/asia/china-communist-youth-league.html?\\_r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/04/world/asia/china-communist-youth-league.html?_r=0). The New York Times reviews Xi Jinping's moves to reorganize the Communist Youth League and the implications for elite politics.
- “**Xi Jinping: The Game Changer of Elite Politics?**,” Wang Zhengxu and Zeng Jinghan, Contemporary Politics, April 28, 2016, pp. 469-486.
- “**The Political Price of Xi Jinping's Anti-Corruption Campaign**”, Jamil Anderlini, The Financial Times, January 4, 2017. This article offers a skeptical progress about progress claimed in the anti-corruption campaign.
- **学习习近平总书记系列重要讲话** [Study General Secretary Xi Jinping's Important Speeches] An Android/iOS app produced by the Central Party School to study Xi Jinping's “important speeches” and comments. Slickly produced, lots of short videos explaining various concepts and slogans.

# Week Four: “China Dream” and the domestic policy agenda

## Overview

Xi’s policy agenda may be summarized by the often-invoked phrase, the “China dream.” This week’s selections analyze the focus on systemic and structural reform that has defined the government’s policy agenda in the Xi era. The readings also sample some of the challenges impeding the realization of the Chinese dream, including rule of law issues, unemployment, social welfare, environmental pollution, and other issues..

- [Full Text of Xi Jinping’s Report at the 19th Party Congress](#), Xinhua, October 27, 2017. An official English translation of the full text of the 19th Party Congress report, which outlines the party’s national level strategic and policy guidance for the next five years.
- [“How to Read Xi Jinping’s 19th Party Congress Political Report,”](#) Alice Miller, China Leadership Monitor, May 25, 2017. Alice Miller provides a helpful primer to interpreting the CCP’s most important and authoritative policy document.
- [“The Chinese Dream,”](#) 新华网 [Xinhua online], updated as of November 2017. An extensive English language page provided by Chinaish language page Decision, a key doc articles, graphics, and statistics on the “the cles, gra
- [“Avoiding the Blind Alley: China’s Economic](#)

- [Overhaul and its Global Implications,”](#) Daniel Rosen, Asia Society website, 2014. Daniel Rosen reviews the state of China’s economic reforms and future prospects.
- [“China Dream: What Can the China Dream “Do” in the PRC? “,](#) William A. Callahan, The Asan Forum, December 08, 2014. Callahan surveys the political context and meaning of the “China dream” idea and its reception in China and elsewhere.
- [“China Dream: What Can the China Dream “Do” in the PRC? ”,](#) William A. Callahan, The Asan Forum, December 08, 2014. Callahan surveys the political context and meaning of the “China dream” idea and its reception in China and elsewhere.
- [“What Does China Mean by the Rule of Law?”](#) by Carl Minzer, Foreign Policy, October 20, 2014. Minzer’s article explains

how the CCP views the idea of rule of law as a means of bolstering its political power.

- [“依法治国是党领导人民治理国家的基本方略”](#) [Ruling According to Law is the Party Leadership’s Basic Strategy for Governing the Nation] by Li Lin, 求是 [Seeking Truth], August 18, 2017. An expert at the Chinese Academy of Science explains the CCP’s unique approach to rule through law and why the idea is central to the party’s approach to governance.

- [“Turn Off, Drop Out: Why Young Chinese Are Abandoning Ambition,”](#) Zeng Yuli, The Sixth Tone, June 27, 2017. As the economy slows and job prospects dim, growing numbers of Chinese youth are losing hope.
- [“Capital Accumulation, Private Property, and Inequality in China 1978-2015,”](#) Thomas Picketty and Li Yang, and Gabriel Zucman, VOX website, July 20, 2017. Picketty, a well-known expert on inequality reports his findings regarding China’s widening income gap.
- [“Rising Inequality and its Discontents in China,”](#) New Labor Forum, December 8, 2016. This article provides an overview of the state of labor and social welfare protections in China.
- [“Beijing Collectives Test China’s Latest Land Reform,”](#) Caixin Global, March 8, 2017. Caixin surveys recent pilot programs regarding land ownership.
- [“Outdated ‘Urban Passports’ Still Rule](#)

the [Lives of China's Rural Citizens](#),” The Independent, January 13, 2017. China's hukou passport system remains an important fact of life for the country's rural citizens, as this article discusses.

- [“Judicial Reform in China,”](#) Rebecca Liao, Foreign Affairs, February 2, 2017. Chinese leaders have emphasized the importance of judicial reform. This article explores the challenges inherent in efforts to overhaul a party-controlled legal system.
- [“Advancements and Controversies in China's Recent Sentencing Reforms,”](#) Zhiqiu Lin, Research Note: China Information, Vol. 30, 2016. This article surveys key developments in China's efforts to improve judicial processes.
- [“Introduction to China's Legal System,”](#) Harvard Law School Library website, October 2017. An excellent resource provides numerous references and reports regarding China's system of laws and regulations.
- [“Nine Hour Tests and Lots of Pressure: Welcome to the Chinese School System,”](#) Jonathan Kaiman, The Guardian, February 22, 2014. The article describes the high-pressure world of China's school system.
- [“China's Social Security System,”](#) China Labor Bulletin, updated 2015. This website provides an overview of the various elements of China's social security network.
- [“Report Recommends Deeper Health Care Reform in China,”](#) World Bank, July 22, 2016.

A major World Bank report outlines the state of China's health care system.

- [中国环境状况公报](#) [China's Report of its Ecological Situation], 中华人民共和国环境保护不网站 [China's Environmental Protection Department website], June 5, 2014. PRC authorities outline the grim condition of the nation's air, water, and soil.
- [“Why Has This Environmental Documentary Gone Viral on China's Internet?,”](#) ChinaFile Conversation, March 3, 2015. This article reviews developments related to a now famous video on Beijing's air pollution, [“Beneath the Dome”](#), viewable on Youtube.
- [“The CCP Returns to Chinese Cultural Roots,”](#) Yingjie Guo, East Asia Forum, October 3, 2016. The CCP has made a revival of traditional Chinese culture a policy imperative, as this article shows.

# Week 5: Hong Kong, Tibet, Xinjiang, Taiwan, and Human Rights

## Overview

This week's readings examine contentious issues, featuring regions that dispute Chinese control to varying degrees, as well as issues of human rights that draw Western concern and criticism. Populations in Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang contest features of Chinese control, while Taiwan rejects Beijing's authority altogether, despite the claims of PRC authorities that the island exists as a "province" of the PRC.

- [“All You Need to Know About Xi Jinping’s Remarks on Hong Kong in His Report to the Party Congress,”](#) South China Morning Post, October 20, 2017. This article explains the policy guidance regarding Hong Kong in the 19th Party Congress report.
- [“China Flexes Military Muscle in Hong Kong During Xi Jinping Visit,”](#) The Guardian, June 30, 2017. At his first visit to Hong Kong, Xi reiterated a firm stance on Beijing’s authority. This article covers the visit and related atmospherics.
- [“China’s Hong Kong Mistake,”](#) Evan Osnos, The New Yorker, September 2, 2014. Osnos provides helpful context to the state of relations between the city and mainland.
- [“The Disneyfication of Tibet,”](#) Pearl Sydenstricker, Washington Monthly, January 2014. A reporter recounts his observations of

Chinese occupation and treatment of Tibetans.

- [“Wary Of Unrest Among Uighur Minority, China Locks Down Xinjiang Region,”](#) NPR, September 26, 2017. This NPR report provides an on the scene description of the situation in Xinjiang.
- [“\(Re\)Embracing Islam in Neidi: the ‘Xinjiang Class’ and the dynamics of Uyghur ethno-national identity,”](#) Timothy Grose, Journal of Contemporary China, June 24, 2014. This study examines why efforts to train Uyghur cadres in CCP ideals may be ineffective.
- [学习习近平近平总书记关于对台工作的重要论述](#)[Studying the Important Words of General Secretary Xi Jinping Regarding Work Related to Taiwan], 求是 [Seeking Truth], September 16, 2014. Then-director of the Taiwan Affairs Office explains PRC policy towards Taiwan under Xi Jinping.

- [“The Taiwanese See Themselves as Taiwanese, not as Chinese,”](#) The Washington Post, January 2, 2017. Polls have indicated a growing shift in identity on Taiwan, posing a major obstacle to China’s hopes for peaceful unification.
- [“Cross-Strait Relations: Skepticism Abounds,”](#) Alan Romberg, China Leadership Monitor, September 11, 2017. One of the nation’s top experts on Taiwan summarizes the state of cross-strait ties.
- [“China: Human Rights Report,”](#) Human Rights Watch, 2017. A prominent human rights organization discusses the human rights situation in China. Mark Burles and Abram Shulsky, [Patterns in China’s Use of Force: Evidence from History and Doctrinal Writings](#) (Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2000).

# Appendix: Key Chinese Language Terms and Phrases

---

## *Chinese Dream* [中国梦]:

A term introduced by Xi Jinping during a 2012 visit to a Chinese history museum, this is a restatement of the idea of the rejuvenation of the Chinese people in a more popular, accessible form. The China dream seeks the country's revitalization as a prosperous and powerful state and envisions a comprehensive elevation in the living standard for the Chinese people. The China Dream also carries a vision in which the world benefits from a revitalized China's prosperity and advocacy of international peace and harmony.

## *Core interests* (核心利益):

These are the collective spiritual and material demands of the Chinese people, the realization of which is viewed by the CCP as necessary to achieve national rejuvenation. Core interests are often defined in three broad categories of “sovereignty, security, and developmental interests.” The 2011 Peaceful Development White Paper has provided the most complete authoritative list: “national security, sovereignty and territory, national unification, China's political system, and the interests of economic and social development.”

## *Four Comprehensives* (四个全面):

In 2015, Xi Jinping began to highlight the major strategic concept of the “four comprehensives” in describing the purpose and general approach to enacting systemic and structural reform. Widely anticipated to serve as Xi's legacy theoretical contribution, the “four comprehensives” refers to “comprehensively” building a moderately prosperous society, deepening reform, governing the country according to rule by law, and enforcing strict party discipline. The Four Comprehensives will likely become Xi Jinping's contribution to the ideological canon.

## *Govern by law* (依法治国):

This is the idea that the CCP can best exercise its authority through the administration of state laws. In theory, the CCP takes the lead in drafting the content of laws based on the guiding ideology and central directives. The state in turn implements and enforces the law. The 15th Party Congress first outlined a basic requirement to “govern by law” in 1997, an imperative underscored most recently at the Fourth Plenum of the 18th Party Congress in 2014.

## *Governing party* (执政党):

This is the idea that the CCP's legitimacy rests in its ability to provide sound governance for the people and oversee the nation's revitalization as a great power. It includes the idea that the CCP should: strengthen its ability to provide goods and services to address the diverse economic and non-economic demands of the people; expand the base of its membership and popular support; constantly run state affairs in a scientific, democratic, and legal way; and strengthen the party through reform and innovation. Since the 16th Party Congress, the “governing party” has been the official archetype, or conceptual framework, for the CCP's role in the Chinese polity. Prior to 2002, the CCP regarded itself as a “revolutionary party.”

## *Guiding ideology* (指导思想):

Also referred to as the party's “guide to action,” this is the authoritative set of ideas, principles, and worldview which embodies the CCP's goals and objectives. The guiding ideology also serves as the authoritative guide to all of the party's activities. It is defined by the party's theory system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, but

also includes the party's guiding principles, principles, policies, and viewpoints. Incorporation of a new concept or theory into the guiding ideology through adoption at a Party Congress is a major political event, as this act requires the party to reinterpret and update the meaning of its principles, policies, and directives. This in turn requires the state's laws and policies to be updated as needed. The guiding ideology has only had four major updates: Mao Zedong Thought achieved this status in 1945; Deng Xiaoping Theory in 1997; Important Thinking of the Three Represents in 2002; and the Scientific Development Concept in 2012.

***Moderately prosperous society (小康社会):***

A term first proposed by Deng in 1985 to refer to a vision of a major increase in the standard of living for the people of China. The original goal focused on quadrupling the per capita income of 1980 by 2000. Achieved ahead of schedule, the 16th Party Congress refined the content of this vision to mean the quadrupling of the per capita GDP of 2000 by 2020. The 16th Party Congress and subsequent Party Congresses have also expanded relevant policy objectives for 2020 to include political, cultural, social, military, and environmental

development. The moderately prosperous society provides the main content of the Chinese dream.

***Period of strategic opportunity (重要战略机遇期):***

At the 16th Party Congress in 2002, the CCP identified a “period of strategic opportunity” that it foresaw as lasting through at least the first two decades of the twenty-first century. The period of strategic opportunity informs the CCP's development of the strategic and policy objectives inherent in its vision of a “moderately prosperous society” and the Chinese dream. In 2010, party leaders judged that the period of strategic opportunity would continue, but that the CCP would require a more activist set of policies to ensure the nation's sustained development.

***Rejuvenation of the Chinese People (中华民族复兴):***

A phrase attributed by party leaders to Sun Yatsen in 1911, this concept generally concerns the revitalization of China as a wealthy and powerful country. The CCP has adopted this concept as a functional equivalent of a desired end state, to be achieved by the centennial of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

This phrase is often shortened to “national rejuvenation” in translation. The Chinese Dream is a modified version of this idea.

***Socialist core value system (社会主义核心价值观):***

The CCP identifies the socialist core value system as the moral and ethical companion to its efforts to build a harmonious society. Adopted at the 17th Party Congress, this is an attempt by the CCP to articulate a set of national values to encourage social cohesion, unity, social stability, enhance CCP legitimacy, and increase China's international political influence. The system of socialist core values consists of the following: 1) the guiding ideology of Marxism; 2) the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics; 3) national spirit with patriotism at the core; 4) the spirit of the times with reform and innovation at the core; and 5) the socialist concept of honor and disgrace.

***Socialist harmonious society (社会主义和谐社会):***

This major strategic concept calls for building a society characterized by rule by law and socialist democracy, in which qualities of fairness, justice, honesty, and kindness prevail and which people of diverse ethnic

groups live peacefully together. It also calls for creating a sustainable, healthy relationship between man and nature.

*Theory system of socialism with Chinese characteristics (有中国特色的理论体系):*

Regarded as the “only correct theory” by the CCP, this is the systematic articulation of the party’s Marxist theory as refined by generations of Chinese leaders. Mao’s contributions are part of the system, but most of his theoretical insights are viewed as valid for historical conditions that no longer obtain. The theory system is primarily defined by Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Important Thinking of Three Represents, the Scientific Development Concept, and related concepts in a systematic, mutually reinforcing manner. The 17th Party Congress amended the CCP Constitution in 2007 to incorporate the theory system of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

*Two centennial goals (两个百年目标):*

This term refers to the two centennial goals set by the CCP. The first goal is to complete the building of a “moderately prosperous society” by the centennial of the founding

of the CCP in 1921. The second goal is to achieve “national rejuvenation” by the centennial of the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949.

# Online Sources for China's politics and political system

---

Caixin English <http://english.caixin.com>.

Caixin's coverage of economics, finance, and politics is regarded as setting a benchmark for other non-official Chinese news outlets.

Chinafile. <http://www.chinafile.com>. A website managed by the Asia Society, Chinafile aggregates stories, photos, and video on various aspects of contemporary China.

China Law Translate <http://chinalawtranslate.com/?lang=en>. An outstanding resource features English translations of Chinese laws, policy documents, and regulations.

China Leadership Monitor <http://www.hoover.org/publications/china-leadership-monitor> A quarterly journal featuring analysis from some of the top foreign scholars on China.

China Media Project at the Journalism & Media Studies Centre at the University of Hong Kong <http://cmp.hku.hk/> Excellent coverage or propaganda, media and ideology issues.

China Policy Institute <https://cpianalysis.org>. An online journal hosted by the University of Nottingham provides concise analysis of a broad range of China-related topics.

Chinasmack <http://www.chinasmack.com>  
This site stands out from others in presenting the cultural, political, and other topics that Chinese Internet users like to discuss.

People's Daily English <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/>. The CCP's English language page provides links to basic information about the party, including key speeches and documents.

Sinica broadcast. <http://popupchinese.com/lessons/sinica>. One of the top podcasts on contemporary China, past discussions topics have included culture and current events.

The Sinocism China Newsletter <https://sinocism.com>. This free newsletter provides links to essential readings on topics spanning economics, politics, culture, and security.

Sixth Tone <http://www.sixthtone.com>. A fascinating website that presents cutting edge analysis and reporting, centered primarily on China's young people.

Xinhua English <http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/china/index.htm>. The official news outlet provides a steady stream of news

reporting, commentary, and photographs.

## 中文

暴力恐怖势力  
被告  
产权保护制度  
党委书记  
邓小平理论  
改革开放  
港陆矛盾  
共产党宣言  
工商联  
公益事业  
公用事业  
公有制  
官僚主义  
国有企业  
国有资本  
行政裁决制度  
行政体制改革  
合法性审查  
喉舌  
户籍登记制度  
极端宗教势力  
计划生育  
集体资本  
继续教育  
阶级斗争  
科学发展观  
劳动教养制度  
立法起草  
立法体制  
马克思列宁主义  
毛泽东思想

## 拼音

bào lì kǒng bù shì lì  
bèi gào  
chǎn quán bǎo hù zhì dù  
dǎng wěi shū jī  
dèng xiǎo píng lǐ lùn  
gǎi gé kāi fàng  
gǎng lù máo dùn  
gòng chǎn dǎng xuān yán  
gōng shāng lián  
gōng yì shì yè  
gōng yòng shì yè  
gōng yǒu zhì  
guān liáo zhǔ yì  
guó yǒu qǐ yè  
guó yǒu zī běn  
háng zhèng cái jué zhì dù  
háng zhèng tǐ zhì gǎi gé  
hé fǎ xìng shěn chá  
hóu shé  
hù jí dēng jì zhì dù  
jí duān zōng jiāo shì lì  
jì huá shēng yù  
jí tǐ zī běn  
jì xù jiāo yù  
jiē jí dòu zhēng  
kē xué fā zhǎn guān  
láo dòng jiāo yǎng zhì dù  
lì fǎ qǐ cǎo  
lì fǎ tǐ zhì  
mǎ kè sī liè níng zhǔ yì  
máo zé dōng sī xiǎng

## 英文

forces of violent terrorism  
defendant  
property right protection system  
general secretary of party committee  
Deng Xiaoping Theory  
reform and opening up  
Hong Kong-Mainland adversary  
the Communist Manifesto  
Federation of Industry and Commerce  
public interest sector  
public utility  
public ownership  
bureaucratism  
state-owned enterprise  
state-owned capital  
administrative arbitration system  
public administration reform  
legitimacy review  
mouthpiece  
household registration system  
forces religious extremism  
family planning  
collectively owned capital  
continuing education  
class struggle  
outlook on scientific development  
labor re-education system  
legislation drafting  
legislative system  
Marxism and Leninism  
Mao Zedong Thought

## 中文

面子工程  
 民主党派  
 民主集中制  
 民族分裂势力  
 民族复兴  
 民族区域自治制度  
 全国人大常委会  
 全面深化改革领导小组  
 群众路线  
 人民币汇率市场化  
 人民检察院  
 人民陪审员  
 软实力  
 三个代表  
 社会主义核心价值观  
 社会主义市场经济  
 市场化  
 失业保险制度  
 受贿  
 收入分配制度  
 司法听证  
 特殊教育  
 统一战线  
 土地革命时期  
 唯物辩证法  
 问责制  
 无党派人士  
 享乐主义  
 小康社会  
 形式主义  
 鸦片战争

## 拼音

miàn zǐ gōng chéng  
 mín zhǔ dǎng pài  
 mín zhǔ jí zhōng zhì  
 mín zú fèn liè shì lì  
 mín zú fù xīng  
 mín zú qū yù zì zhì zhì dù  
 quán guó rén dà cháng wěi huì  
 quán miàn shēn huà gǎi gé lǐng dǎo xiǎo zǔ  
 qún zhòng lù xiàn  
 rén mín bì huì lǜ shì chǎng huà  
 rén mín jiǎn chá yuàn  
 rén mín péi shěn yuán  
 ruǎn shí lì  
 sān gè dài biǎo  
 shè huì zhǔ yì hé xīn jià zhí guān  
 shè huì zhǔ yì shì chǎng jīng jì  
 shì chǎng huà  
 shī yè bǎo xiǎn zhì dù  
 shòu huì  
 shōu rù fèn pèi zhì dù  
 sī fǎ tīng zhèng  
 tè shū jiāo yù  
 tǒng yī zhàn xiàn  
 tǔ dì gé mìng shí qī  
 wéi wù biàn zhèng fǎ  
 wèn zé zhì  
 wú dǎng pài rén shì  
 xiǎng lè zhǔ yì  
 xiǎo kāng shè huì  
 xíng shì zhǔ yì  
 yā piàn zhàn zhēng

## 英文

“face” project  
 democratic party  
 democratic centralism  
 forces of ethnic separatism  
 national rejuvenation  
 ethnic regional autonomy system  
 Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress  
 Comprehensively Deepening Reform Leading Group  
 mass line  
 marketization of the RMB exchange rate mechanism  
 People’s Procuratorate  
 people’s juror  
 soft power  
 Three Represents  
 socialist core value system  
 socialist market economy  
 marketization  
 unemployment insurance system  
 accepting a bribe  
 income distribution mechanism  
 judicial hearing  
 special education  
 united front  
 land revolution period  
 materialistic dialectics  
 accountability system  
 nonparty member  
 hedonism  
 moderately prosperous society  
 formalism  
 opium war

## 中文

依法治国  
 义务教育  
 原告  
 占领中环  
 正能量  
 证人  
 政协  
 政治协商制度  
 智库  
 殖民地  
 执政党  
 中国梦  
 中国特色社会主义  
 中级人民法院  
 中央党校  
 中央纪委  
 中央政治局  
 转移支付  
 自然垄断  
 自由贸易区

## 拼音

yī fǎ zhì guó  
 yì wù jiāo yù  
 yuán gào  
 zhàn lǐng zhōng huán  
 zhèng néng liàng  
 zhèng rén  
 zhèng xié  
 zhèng zhì xié shāng zhì dù  
 zhì kù  
 zhí mín dì  
 zhí zhèng dǎng  
 zhōng guó mèng  
 zhōng guó tè sè shè huì zhǔ yì  
 zhōng jí rén mín fǎ yuàn  
 zhōng yāng dǎng xiào  
 zhōng yāng jì wěi  
 zhōng yāng zhèng zhì jú  
 zhuǎn yí zhī fù  
 zì rán lǒng duàn  
 zì yóu mào yì qū

## 英文

govern the country by law  
 compulsory education  
 plaintiff  
 occupy Central  
 positive energy  
 witness  
 Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference  
 political consultation system  
 think tank  
 colony  
 ruling party  
 China Dream  
 socialism with Chinese characteristics  
 Intermediate People's Court  
 Central Party School  
 Central Disciplinary Committee  
 Politburo  
 transfer payment  
 natural monopoly  
 free-trade zone