Markets and Power

China's leadership and economic direction, 1989 to 1993

TOT.C.10.2.B "rise of Jiang Zemin and the introduction of the concept of a Socialist Market Economy,"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two facts that explain Jiang Zemin's rise. Circle details that show how the socialist market economy combined markets with state control.

A New Leader, a New Term

1. In 1989, large student-led protests in Beijing called for political changes and an end to corruption. After the government used the military to suppress the protests, Communist Party leaders removed General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, who had opposed using force. They chose Jiang Zemin, then the party leader in Shanghai, as his replacement in June 1989. His rise came through a decision by party leaders, not a national election. Deng Xiaoping still wielded great influence, even as Jiang became the party's top official.

2. China faced a question: how could it encourage economic growth while remaining a socialist state led by the Communist Party? Earlier reforms under Deng had already allowed farmers and businesses more room to respond to demand. In 1992, Deng urged faster reform during a tour of southern China. Later that year, at the Communist Party's 14th National Congress, Jiang supported the goal of building a "socialist market economy." The new term described continued reform without giving up the party's claim to socialist leadership.

3. Under this approach, prices and competition would guide many business decisions, while the state would keep a major role in the economy. Private firms could grow, but the government continued to control important industries and set broad economic goals. China's 1993 constitution adopted the term "socialist market economy." The shift did not mean that China held multiparty national elections or that the state sold every business. Jiang's leadership linked market reforms to continued Communist Party rule, a combination that shaped China's next phase of economic change.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the events of 1989 lead to Jiang becoming general secretary?

2. How did Deng and Jiang each help move the socialist market economy forward in 1992?

3. Why did the new approach include both “market” and “socialist” in its name?

4. What did the 1993 constitution’s use of the new term recognize, and what political change did it not bring?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine you are a newspaper reporter in 1993. Write a four-sentence news brief explaining Jiang’s rise and the new economic approach. Include your own example of a business choice shaped by competition and a limit on that choice.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two facts that explain Jiang Zemin's rise. Circle details that show how the socialist market economy combined markets with state control. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the events of 1989 lead to Jiang becoming general secretary?	**After the government suppressed the protests, party leaders removed Zhao Ziyang and chose Jiang to replace him.**
2	How did Deng and Jiang each help move the socialist market economy forward in 1992?	**Deng urged faster reform during his southern tour, and Jiang supported the socialist market economy goal at the party congress.**
3	Why did the new approach include both "market" and "socialist" in its name?	**Prices and competition would guide many decisions, while the state retained control of important industries and broad economic goals.**
4	What did the 1993 constitution's use of the new term recognize, and what political change did it not bring?	**It recognized the socialist market economy as China's approach, but it did not bring multiparty national elections.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

After the 1989 protests, party leaders replaced Zhao Ziyang with Jiang Zemin, who had led the party in Shanghai. In 1992, Jiang backed a plan to expand market activity while the Communist Party remained in charge. A clothing shop might lower its prices to win customers, showing how competition could shape choices. Yet state control of major industries meant that market freedom had limits.

Accept accurate paraphrases. In the news brief, the business example may be hypothetical, but it must show a plausible market choice and distinguish that choice from continued state or party control.