

## <<中国之路>>

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## &lt;&lt;中国之路&gt;&gt;

## 内容概要

Making a general review of the zigzagging development of the Communist Party of China since modern times , especially since its establishment , explaining how China managed to stick to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics and what its characteristics are. Summing up the brilliant achievements made by China since the reform and opening up in a systematic way , and profoundly analyzing the specific reasons for such achievements.

Exploring the previous experience China has got in the process of reform and opening up before making deeper analyses of such experience in theory. Exploring the difficulties and challenges that may be encountered by China in the future development , proposing the ideas and countermeasures , and providing references for the Party and the state to make decisions.

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## 章节摘录

The invasion and constant expansion of the Western big powers had influences in two aspects. On the one hand, the dumping of the capitalist commodities and the entry of the capitalist way of production kept being shocked and damaging the traditional Chinese feudal economic system, which accelerated the development of the capitalist way of production in China. On the other hand, the invasions of the Western big powers had constantly deepened the national crisis of China. The rulers of the Qing Dynasty were forced to sign a series of reasonable treaties on ceding territory, making compensations and conceding rights. The foreign invaders divided their respective zones of influence in China, not only grabbing the privileges to set factories, exploit mines, build railroads, open banks, manage merchant shipping, etc., but also stationing troops and establishing foreign concessions in China. They controlled China's economic lifeline, and manipulated the military and political power in China, making China a semi-colonial country gradually. Numerous figures from all walks of life in China who had noble aspirations made ceaseless struggles in order to save China and Chinese people out of the sufferings.

Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement was the biggest peasant's resistance movement in China's history. Taiping Heavenly Kingdom developed its own economic program, namely Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Field System, and proposed the principle of "lands of the kingdom shall be farmed by all people of the kingdom", which greatly encouraged the poor peasants and stroke the Qing Dynasty with heaveblows. In the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, the Qing Dynasty was defeated by Japan and the North China Navy was totally destroyed. In April 1895, Japan forced China to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki in Shimonoseki, which humiliated Chinese people with the concession of Taiwan and a compensation of 10 million kilograms of silver. Kang Youwei called over 1,300 candidates for the Imperial Exam in Beijing to sign a strongly-worded petition to Emperor Guangxu to state the serious situation of national peril, and proposed the Qing Dynasty to refuse to negotiate with Japan, relocate the capital, train the troops and launch political reforms. It is known as "Joint Petition of Imperial Examination Candidates to the Emperor" in history, which raised the curtain of Constitutional Reform and Modernization (1898). In the face of the crisis that China would be in peril, the capitalist reformists led by Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao cried for help for the Constitutional Reform and launched the reform movement in 1898. Nevertheless, the movement lasted for only 100 days before being aborted because of the rulers' disapproval. The Boxer Uprising broke out in 1900 heavily blew the imperialists' ambitious plan to divide China and exposed the corruption and incompetence of the government of the Qing Dynasty, but it failed by the end. To suppress the Boxer Uprising, Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Italy and Austria invaded Beijing with armed forces before violently slaughtering and plundering the Chinese people. In the year that followed, the government of the Qing Dynasty was forced to sign the humiliating Boxer Protocol, which dragged China into the mud of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society completely. The Chinese people had to suffer greater national humiliations. ....

## 编辑推荐

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