



Textbooks, School Activities, and Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign

Jul. 6, 2016



What is Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign

Background:

1980s, Collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist world

“Three belief crisis” : Crisis of faith in socialism, crisis of faith in Marxism, and crisis of trust in the Party

1989, Tiananmen Square Incident

Official Start:

August, 1991

“Notice about Conducting Education of Patriotism and Revolutionary Tradition by Exploiting Extensive Cultural Relics”

“General Outline of Strengthening Education on Chinese Modern and Contemporary History and National Conditions”

Definition:

History Education Campaign

Focusing on China’ s humiliating past in the face of Western and Japanese invasion

Targeting especially young Chinese people

Textbooks: Politics



Compulsory:

Economical Life

Political Life

Cultural Life

Life and Philosophy

Selective:

Basic Knowledge of Scientific Socialism

Basic Knowledge of Economics

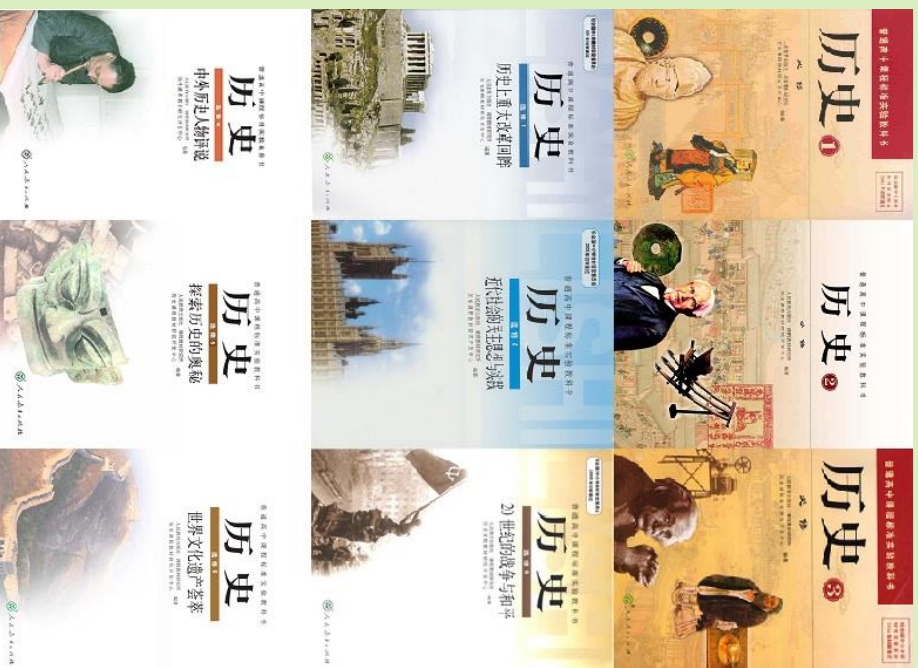
Basic Knowledge of States and International Organizations

Basic Knowledge of Scientific Thinking

Basic Knowledge of Law

Basic Knowledge of Morality and Ethics

Textbooks: History



Compulsory:

Time Sequencing

Selective:

Important Reforms in History

Theory and Practices of Democracy in Modern Societies

War and Peace in the Twentieth Century

Review of Historical Figures Home and Abroad

Explore the Secret of History

Collection of World Cultural Heritages

Chinese Narrative of Sensitive Historical Issues

Nanking Massacre:

One Japanese reporter witnessed the violence of soldiers: "There are burnt bodies along the dock, one on top of another, piled up like a mountain. About 50 to 100 people were wandering around among the bodies, pulling them and throwing them into the river. The moanings, black blood, shaking hands and feet, and the mime-like silence left deep impression on me."

The Wang Jingwei Government:

Under such circumstances, in December, 1938, Vice President of KMT and Minister for Administration Wang Jingwei, and the Pro-Japanese officials openly betrayed their nation and surrendered to the enemy. In 1940, Wang started the Nanking Government, taking oaths of allegiance to Japan. Through this, he became the biggest traitor of China. The Wang Government was a product and a tool of Japanese invaders, selling interests of the state and the people to enemies, supporting the colonial ruling, and even organizing armies to suppress people's uprisings.

International Military Tribunal for the Far East:

After Japan surrendered, the United States occupied Japan under the name of the United Nations. In 1946, Japanese war criminals received trial on the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. However, considering its own benefits, the U.S. spared a great many criminals who killed massive Chinese civilians from sentence. The U.S. also allowed the Emperor system to continue to exist.

Military Training and Morning Assemblies

Military Training

Jul. 1955 Military Service Law

High school students and undergraduates required to take military training

Dec. 1978 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Expansion of military for political stability and a growing economy



Military Training and Morning Assemblies

Morning Assemblies

Observe routine flag raising and national anthem-singing ceremony

Flag-raising guard teams

Lecture from the principal and student representative



Effects of Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign

Table 1: I would rather be a citizen of China than of any other country

	Born 1965-1979			Born 1980-1990		
	Junior High	High School	College	Junior High	High School	College
Agree	94%	88%	92%	87%	85%	83%
Neutral	3%	7%	4%	6%	8%	7%
Disagree	3%	5%	4%	7%	7%	10%
Total	100% (742)	100% (221)	100% (52)	100% (454)	100% (183)	100% (42)

Source: 2008 China Survey

Effects of Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign

Table 2: China is a better country than most other countries

	Born 1965-1979			Born 1980-1990		
	Junior High	High School	College	Junior High	High School	College
Agree	75%	66%	66%	71%	65%	64%
Neutral	9%	10%	12%	9%	10%	14%
Disagree	16%	24%	22%	20%	25%	22%
Total	100% (728)	100% (218)	100% (50)	100% (450)	100% (183)	100% (42)

Source: 2008 China Survey

Effects of Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign

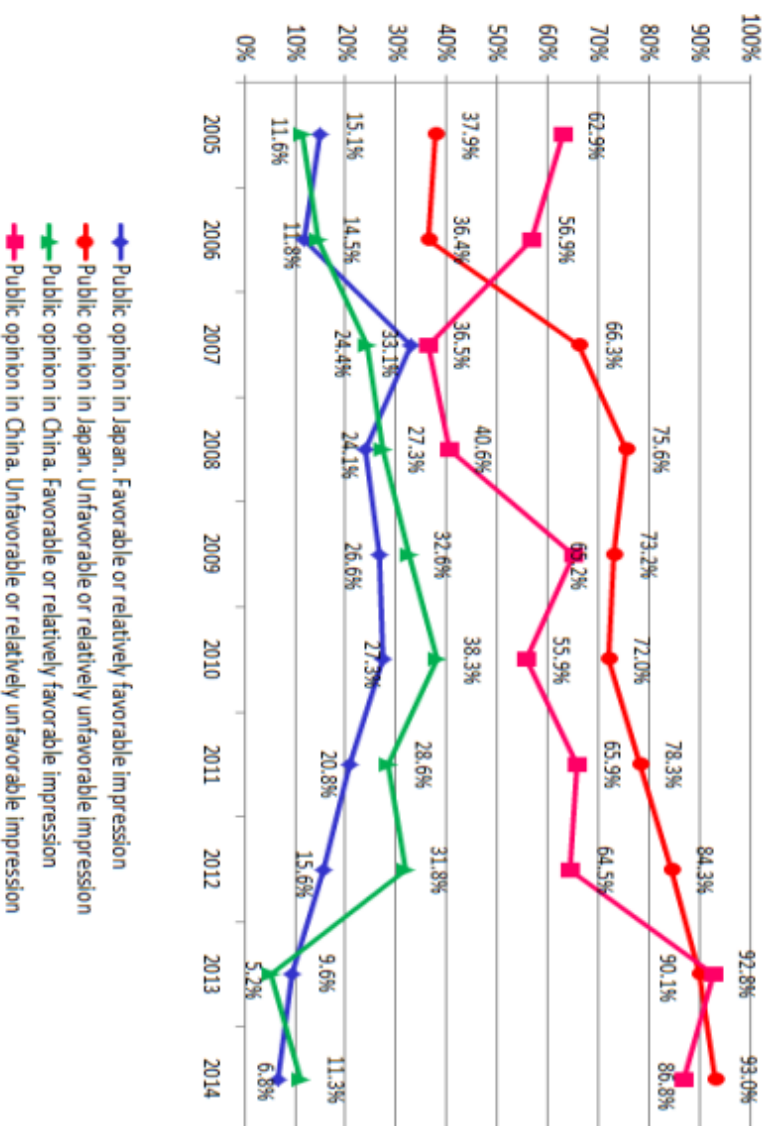
Table 3: How proud are you to be Chinese?

	Born 1965-1979			Born 1980-1990		
	Junior High	High School	College	Junior High	High School	College
Very	47.1%	45.2%	42.3%	49%	42.3%	48.8%
Quite	44.2%	44.9%	53.8%	43.5%	49.5%	43.9%
Not very	7.3%	10%	3.9%	6.6%	7.1%	4.9%
Not at all	1.4%	0.9%	0%	0.9%	1.1%	2.4%
Total	100% (753)	100% (221)	100% (52)	100% (451)	100% (182)	100% (41)

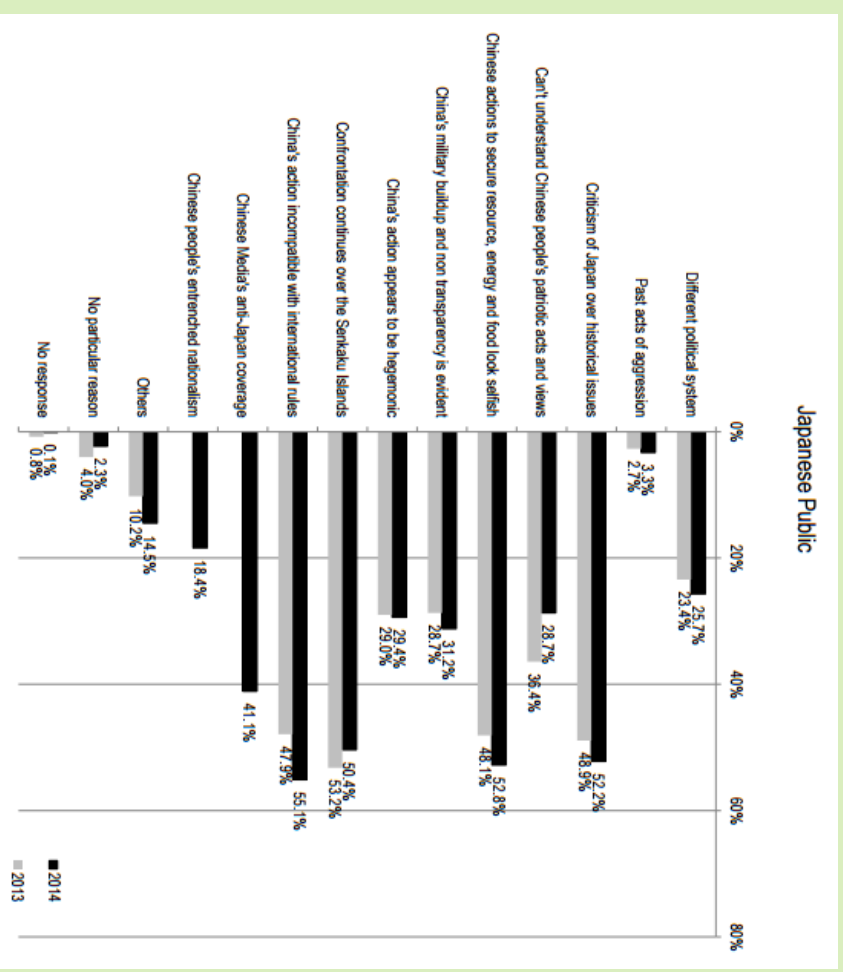
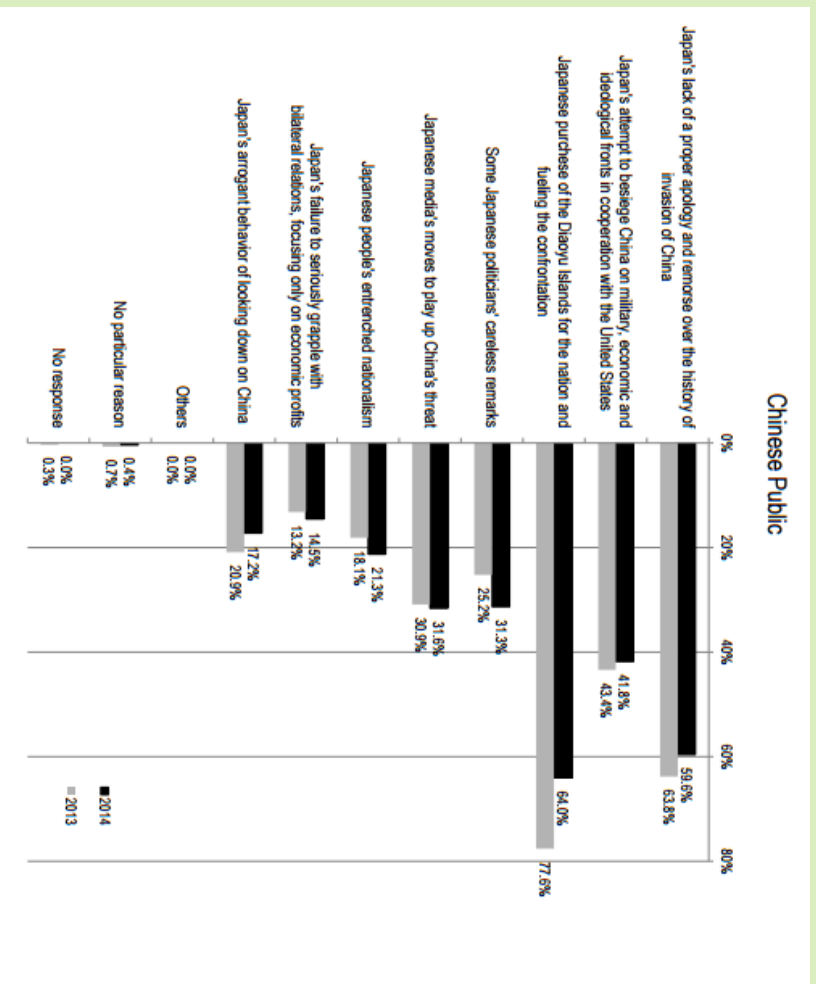
Source: 2008 China Survey

Effects of Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign

【 Impressions of One Another's Countries 】



Effects of Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign



Conclusion

- Chinese Patriotic Education Campaign had important influence both home and abroad.
- Nationalism as a solution to globalization, spiritual crisis and Tiananmen (balance between Chinese culture and global order).
- Younger generation who received direct influence of the Patriotic Education Campaign appears less supportive of state nationalism but the sense of national pride is stronger.
- Territorial issue is the biggest concern for present Sino-Japanese relations.

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