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Moral and Political Education in China



Hamburger Studentexte Didaktik Sozialwissenschaften, Bd. 7

Universität Hamburg, Fakultät Erziehungswissenschaft, 2015



National Song of People's Republic of China

起来!

不愿做奴隶的人们!

把我们的血肉，筑成我们新的长城!

中华民族到了 最危险的时候，

每个人被迫着 发出最后的吼声!

起来! 起来! 起来!

我们万众一心，冒着敌人的炮火

前进，

冒着敌人的炮火

前进! 前进! 前进!进!!

Arise, ye who refuse to be slaves!

**With our flesh and blood, let us build our new
Great Wall!**

The Chinese nation faces its greatest danger.

**From each one the urgent call for action comes
forth.**

Arise! Arise! Arise!

Millions with but one heart,

Braving the enemy's fire.

March on!

Braving the enemy's fire.

March on! March on! March on!

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Introduction

Over the years, there exist some publications in English or German language, given by sinologists or comparative education researcher, which inform about moral and political education in China, its' tradition, current practice and problems. But it is still difficult for Western educationalists to gain access to the various everyday moral and political education practices at schools in China. This preliminary version of a reading book (Lesebuch) presents an exemplary selection of such sources (Quellen), documents and materials, accessible for discussion among students, teachers and academic experts in the field of comparative and global citizenship education (GCE). There exists rather a myriad of sources, experience and reflective writing about this subject in China. The aim is to inspire further research in this challenging area of study.

The composition of this reader follows a traditional "top down" structure of educational policy: Starting with general guidelines, e.g. from Ministry of Education, the chapters approach everyday moral or political lesson practice in classroom, documenting not only teachers' lesson planning and textbook material, which can be seen as the intended curriculum, but also documenting the "curriculum at work" in classroom, represented by a rare example of a verbatim protocol. We would like to have more such documents of enacted curriculum "on stage" for the future! Any single citizenship lesson can be regarded as an "embryonic society" (John Dewey). Thus, a case study can open a exemplary mirror into the everyday culture of the society. A broader view of social and political education has to include school culture and student participation (class monitor), and the Chinese Young Pioneer organization.

Prior to this preliminary reader, some of its' content had been used in web based seminar activities (webinar) with students from Shanghai and other cities in China, together with a study group at Universität Hamburg. During the last decade, educational research has experienced a lot of "turns" in methodology, such as spatial, material or pictorial turn. Material objects, pictures and educational fiction, such as novels or films, turned out to be extremely useful in initiating inter-cultural dialogue about this subject. Unfortunately, one photo study of a students' day at school with regard to

citizenship failed so far, due to legal problems with personal right of picture.

As our title already indicates, such a project has to cope with severe problems of translation: What is meant by “moral” or “political” in connection with “education” ? Is it a school subject like maths or music, or is it a question of school culture or socialization in political culture of the whole society? These questions touch far more than only “technical” problems, as translation of key terms always means interpretation, depending on world view (Weltanschauung) and social culture. To gain an impression of related difficulties to research, one could follow the report of editors of Journal of Moral Education (JMS) special issue on moral and political education in China, launched in 2004 (compare selected literature in the end of this reader). The final glossary should help to deal with all these challenges.

To make this preliminary reader more useful for users, we decided on English as target language of translation. Sometimes bi-lingual documentation – Chinese and English – is preferred, as to keep the process of translation and the losses comprehensible. As few Chinese scholars are fluent in German language, “global English” as a means of communication should facilitate the discussion between students from China and Germany in this subject area.

Finally, we want to say “Thank you” : First of all to all authors and publishing houses in China, who generously gave the copyrights, because this project has not been supported by any funding so far. This reader profited a lot from the inspiring discussions among the study group of Chinese students at Universität Hamburg, funded mostly by support of the Chinese Student Council. Shanghai and Hamburg are not only partner towns (Partnerstädte), and there is an ongoing and lively cooperation between Faculty of Education at East China Normal University (ECNU) and Fakultät Erziehungswissenschaft, Universität Hamburg (UHH).

We are looking forward to feedback from readers, indicating mistakes or proposing additional material. Thus we hope to establish and foster a research community on this subject, and to launch a final version of this reader, in the very near future.

Xi Lan, Tilman Grammes

Hamburg, Dezember 2015

Chapter 1

Curriculum Standards

Ministry of Education

Source

1. 义务教育品德与生活课程标准 [*Compulsory Education Curriculum Standard of Morality and Life*]

URL: <http://www.pep.com.cn/pdysh/jszx/tbjxzy/kcbz/kb2011/>

2. 义务教育品德与社会课程标准 [*Compulsory Education Curriculum Standard of Morality and Society*]

URL: <http://www.pep.com.cn/pdysh/jszx/tbjxzy/kcbz/2011/>

3. 义务教育思想品德课程标准 [*Compulsory Education Curriculum Standard of Ideology and Morality*]

URL: <http://www.pep.com.cn/sxpd/js/tbjx/kb/kcbz/>

4. 普通高中思想政治课程标准 [*Ordinary High School Curriculum Standard of Ideology and Politic*]

URL: <http://www.pep.com.cn/sxzz/js/tbjx/kb/kb/kcbz/>

Introduction

The concept “Moral education” in China not only means education of morality, but also includes political education, law education and ideological education.

There are four different names of Moral Education during 12-year school time, which means there are also four independent Curriculum Standards. They are the guidance documents which announced by Ministry of Education. They set rules for curriculum nature, objective, content, goals, and the implementation Suggestions of teaching.

All of the four Curriculum Standards can be free downloaded from Internet.

National Curriculum Description for Compulsory Education

	Grade									Lesson hours in 9 years total (proportion)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Subject	Morality and Life	Morality and Life	Morality and Society	Morality and Society	Morality and Society	Morality and Society	Ideology and Morality	Ideology and Morality	Ideology and Morality	7~9%
							History and Society (or History, Geography)			3~4%
			since	since	since	since	Since (or Biology, Physics, Chemistry)			7~9%
	Chineses	Chineses	Chineses	Chineses	Chineses	Chineses	Chineses	Chineses	Chineses	20~22%
	Math	Math	Math	Math	Math	Math	Math	Math	Math	13~15%
			FL*	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	FL	6~8%
	PE*	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE	PHE*	PHE	PHE	10~11%
	Art (or Music and Painting)									9~11%
	Integrated Practice Activity									16~20%
Local and School Based Curriculum										
Total class hours in a week (lesson)	26	26	30	30	30	30	34	34	34	274
Total class hours in a week (lesson)	910	910	1050	1050	1050	1050	1190	1190	1122	9522

*FL: Foreign Language. *PE: Physical Education.

*PHE: Physical and Health Education

URL:

http://www.moe.edu.cn/publicfiles/business/htmlfiles/moe/moe_711/201006/88602.html

Regional Curriculum Description for Compulsory Education (Example From a City in North China)

Class hour /week	Grade	Grade									The total class hours in years	proportion	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Curriculum													
Morality and Life		3	3								210	740	8%
Morality and Social				2	2	3	3				330		
Ideology and Morality								2	2	2	200		
Chinese		8	8	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	1960		21%
Math		4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	1425		14%
Foreign language				2	2	2	2	4	5	5	760		8%
History								2	2	2	206	346	4%
Geography								2	2		140		
Science				3	3	3	3				420	840	8%
Physics									2	3	175		
Chemistry										3	105		
Biology								2	2		140		
Sport (sport and health)		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	840		10%
Music		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	453	906	9%
Art		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	453		
Integrated practice activity		4	4	6	6	6	6	7	5	5	1705		18%
Local and school based curriculum													
Total class hours a week		26	26	30	30	30	30	34	34	34	274		
Total class hours a school year		910	910	1050	1050	1050	1050	1190	1190	1190	9522		

URL: <http://tszx.hcedu.cn/Article/ShowArticle.asp?ArticleID=11934>

National Curriculum Description for Ordinary High School

Subject		Required /Elective	Class hours in a week
Ideology and Politic		Required	6
Chinese		Required	12
Foreign Language		Required	12
Math		Required	8
		Elective	2- 4
Infoemation Technology		Required	2
		Elective	2
physics		Required	4.5
		Elective	5
Chemistry		Required	4
		Elective	4.5
Biology		Required	3
		Elective	3
History		Required	3
		Elective	4.5
Geography		Required	3
		Elective	4
Sport and Heath Care		Required	6
Art		Required	3
Integrat ed practice activity	Inquiry Learning	Required	9
	technic education	A week for a school year	
	community service	Utilize the time out of school	
	Social Practice	A week for a school year	
Local and School elective course		11-19	

URL: <http://www.guangztr.edu.cn/oldwww/gztr/kcyj/kcgl/gjzxkcjh.htm>

Selected translation of curricula

1. Name of curriculum ¹

Grade	Name in Chinese	Name in English
1-2	品德与生活	Morality and Life
3-6	品德与社会	Morality and Society
7-9	思想品德	Ideology and Morality
10-12	思想政治	Ideology and Politics

2. Preferred teaching methods

倡导研究性学习方式²

在明确基本标准的前提下，要结合相关内容，鼓励学生独立思考、合作探究.....

案例 1：制定开发方案

创设情境

提供某地区的相关资料，为形成一个开发方案，组织学生分别扮演不同角色。

- 当地政府官员。为本地区的经济、社会长期发展做出全面考虑。
- 旅游公司经理。从旅游市场的角度对本地的人文、自然旅游资源进行评估并提出开发方案。
- 矿业开发公司经理。对本地矿产资源的发掘：运输、销售提出自己的见解。
- 环境保护人士。对于可能带来环境问题的开发和建设，进行质疑和论证。

展示成果

达成一个各方面都能接受的开发方案。应包括论证方法、原则、依据、资料等内容。可采用建构模型、图表、展板等方式呈现。

预期表现

学会运用科学的思想方法；表现负责任的办事态度；确认政府在经济建设中的作用；理解我国走新型工业化道路和实施可持续发展战略的选择，以及发展区域经济和贸易的意义。

Advocate research-based learning

On the premise of knowing the basic standard, combine the related content,

¹ In China, there are four different names of CE during 12-year school time, that means there are also four independent Curriculum Standards

² From Ideology and Politics Curriculum Standard, chapter 4.1 teaching suggestion

encourage students to think independently, to inquiry cooperatively...

Case 1: plan a development program

Create a situation

The teacher offer students some related information of a certain region in order to plan a development program, organize Students to play different roles

- the official of local government. considerate fully for the long time development of economy and society in this region.

- the manager of travel agency. From the perspective of travel market, evaluate the local cultural and natural tourism resources, than raise a development plan.

- the manager of Mining Development Corporation Ltd. Put forward the own ideas about the exploration, transportation and market of the local mining resources.

- environmentalist. Query and argue against the development and building, which may cause environment problems.

Achievements

Conclude a development program that each one can accept. The program should include method of argument, principle, basis, original materials etc., and can be presented in the form of model, chart, panel etc.

Expected performance

Learn to apply scientific way of thinking; show the responsible attitude in work; have a agreement with the function of government in the economic development; understand the country's choice of following a new path of industrialization and implementing the sustainable development strategy, understand the significant of developing regional economy and trade.

3. National or global reference frame

3.1 Patriotism

爱祖国、爱家乡、爱集体³

10、了解家乡的风景名胜、主要物产等有关知识，感受家乡的发展变化。

11、热爱革命领袖，了解英雄模范人物的光荣事迹。

12、尊敬国旗、国徽，学唱国歌。为自己是中国人感到自豪。

³ From Morality and Life Curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

love motherland, love hometown, lone collective

10. Get information of the local landscapes and main productions, experience the development of hometown.

11. Love the revolutionary leader, learn the glories of heroes and models.

12. Respect the flag, national emblem, learn to sing national anthem. Be proud of being Chinese.

课程内容 ⁴	活动建议
1.7 感受个人成长与民族文化和国家命运之间的联系，提高文化认同感、民族自豪感，以及构建社会主义和谐社会的责任意识。	1.7 举行“祖国发展我成长”的主题班会，认识祖国发展的大好形势，回顾自己的成长历程，感受二者之间的关系。

<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<i>1.7 Experience the relationship between personal growth and national culture and the fate of the nation, Enhance the cultural identity, national pride, and the consciousness of responsibility for building harmonious socialist society.</i>	<i>1.7 hold a class meeting, which take “I am growing while our motherland developing”, in order to be aware of the good situation of our motherland’s development, than look back to own history, and experience the relationship between them.</i>

二、文化与民族精神⁵

⁴ From Ideology and Morality curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content.

⁵ From Ideology and Politics curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content.

<p>2. 6、知道中华民族精神是中华文化的精髓，归纳以爱国主义为核心的中华民族精神的表现，理解培育和弘扬民族精神的现实意义。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆用中华传统美德格言，表明中华民族历来以勤劳勇敢、团结统一、爱好和平、自强不息著称于世，以爱国主义为核心的民族精神是中华文化的结晶。 ◆列举长征精神、雷锋精神、抗洪精神、抗非典精神等，阐释中华民族精神的伟大力量。 ◆举办一次展览，展出为中华民族作出重大贡献的杰出人物的资料，激发学生爱国主义情感。
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<i>2、culture and the national spirits</i>	
<p><i>2.6 know the quintessence of Chinese culture is the national spirits. Summarize the manifestation of Chinese national spirits, which take patriotism as the core. Understand the practical significance to foster and promote the national spirits</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Use motto of the Chinese traditional virtue to show that The Chinese nation is distinguished for its diligence and courage, unity and solidarity, love to peace, and continuous self-renewal. The national spirits, which take patriotism as the core, is the quintessence of Chinese culture.</i> ◆ <i>List the Long March spirit, Leifeng spirit, The spirit of fighting the flood, Spirit of resistance to SARS. Explain the great power of Chinese national spirits.</i> ◆ <i>Hold an exhibition to exhibit the profiles of the person, who have made a major contribution to China, stimulate the Patriotic feelings of students.</i>

3.2 About hometown

内容标准 ⁶	教学活动建议
<p>2. 了解本地区的自然环境和经济特点及其与人们生活的关系；感受本地区的变化和发展；了解对本地区发展有贡献、有影响的人物，萌发对家乡的热爱之情。 (中)</p>	<p>2. 按主题分组查阅资料、调查访问、收集实物（有条件的学校可组织实地考察），并用报告、图片、实物展览等形式进行交流。</p>
<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>10. 了解本地区的民风、民俗和文化活动，体会其对人们生活</p>	<p>10. 列举本地有特色的民俗活动，设计、举办模拟民俗表演活动。列</p>

⁶ From Morality and Society curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

的影响。能够识别不良的社会风气，不参与迷信活动。（中、高）	举本地现实存在的陈规陋习、迷信现象，分析其对人们的不良影响。
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<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<i>2. Get information of local environment and economical traits, and the relationship between those and local people's life. Experience the change and development of hometown, know the story about the people who contributed or influenced the development, and develop the love of hometown. (grade 3-4)</i>	<i>2. Be grouped according to the topic to look up the material, go around and survey, collect objects (qualified school can organize the field trips), then communicate in the form of presentations, photos or exhibition of objects.</i>
...	...
<i>10. Understand the local folk custom and culture events, experience their influence to the folks. Be able to distinguish the bad social atmosphere, refuse to take part in superstitious events. (grade 3-6)</i>	<i>10. List the distinctive local culture events, hold a simulate culture show. List the outmoded conventions, bad customs and superstitious phenomenons, analysis their negative effects to people.</i>

3.3 Supra-national organization

内容标准 ⁷	教学活动建议
7. 知道我国所加入的一些国际组织和国际公约，了解这些国际组织的作用。知道我国在国际事务中的影响日益增强。	7. 选择并搜集有关联合国、国际奥委会、国际红十字会等国际组织，以及我国主办的大型国际活动的图片或文字资料。

⁷ From Morality and Society curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

(高)	
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<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<i>7. know the international organizations and conventions that China has joined...</i>	<i>7. Chose and collect pictures or text about the United Nations, International Olympic Committee and the International Red Cross, etc. ...</i>

四、当代国际政治 ⁸	
4. 12 知道国际社会由主权国家和国际组织构成；确认主权国家的权利和义务；简析联合国等国际组织的作用。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆讲解主权国家的基本要素。 ◆讨论体现联合国宗旨的项目或活动，并反映中国在联合国的地位和作用。 ◆列举实例，归纳国际组织的类型。
<i>4. contemporary international politics</i>	
<i>4.12 know the international society is constituted by sovereign states and international organizations; confirm the obligations and tights of sovereign states; analysis the function of international organizations, such as the United Nations.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆<i>Explain the basic elements of sovereign states.</i> ◆<i>Discuss the programs and events, which reflect the purpose the United Nations, and discuss the position and function of China in U.N.</i> ◆<i>Summarize the types of international organizations through citing facts.</i>

4. Teaching suggestions

教学建议⁹

教学是落实本标准、达成思想品德课程目标的主要途径和基本环节。教学的组织与实施，应全面贯彻党的教育方针，以社会主义核心价值观体系为导向，坚持正确的政治方向；应坚持课程改革的理念和要求，贯彻思想品德教学原则，进行

⁸ From Ideology and Politics curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

⁹ From Ideology and Morality curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

教学改革，提高思想品德教学的实效性；应以本标准为依据，遵循初中学生身心发展和思想品德形成与发展的规律。

- (一) 准确把握课程性质，全面落实课程目标
- (二) 强调与生活实际以及与其他课程的联系
- (三) 创造性地使用教材，优化教学过程
- (四) 注重学生的情感体验和道德实践
- (五) 引导学生学会学习

Teaching suggestions

Teaching is the main road and basic step to practice this curriculum standard, and to achieve the aims of Ideology and Morality curriculum. The organization and implementation of teaching should fully implement the Party's¹⁰ education policy, take socialist core values System¹¹ as guide, pursue the correct political direction; should insist the ideal and requirement of curriculum reform, carry through the teaching principles, proceed teaching reform, increase efficiency of teaching; should base on this standard, follow the law of junior middle school students physical and mental development, and the law of formation and development of ideals and Morality.

- 1. Grasp correctly the character of curriculum, practice fully the aim of curriculum.**
- 2. Emphasis the relation between this curriculum with student's real life and other curricula.**
- 3. Use creatively the text book, optimize the teaching process.**
- 4. Pay attention to the emotional experience and Morality Practice of students.**
- 5. Direct students to learn to learn.**

5. Scope of knowledge in the school subject:

Morality (integrity, politeness, respective, public Moralitys...)

Living skills (life style, dietary and health habit, self-protection...)

¹⁰ the Communist Party of China

¹¹ socialist core values System include the guiding ideology of Marxism, the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the spirit of the time and the Socialist Concept of Honor and Disgrace, which take reform and innovation as the core.

Psychology (emotion, pubertal Psychology...)

politics (in a more narrow sense – is there a definition of “politicss”? [No show])

Economy (market economy of socialism, investment, consume...)

Society (carrier, social communication...)

Law (duty, obligation, right...)

Culture (local culture, different nations in China, foreign culture...)

Philosophy (materialism, dialectics...)

.....

6. The aim of curriculum¹²

思想品德课程引导和帮助学生达到以下几个方面的目标。¹³

(一) 情感·态度·价值观

- 感受生命的可贵，养成自尊自信、乐观向上、意志坚强的人生态度。
- 体会生态环境与人类生存的关系，爱护环境，形成勤俭节约、珍惜资源的意识。
- 养成孝敬父母、尊重他人、诚实守信、乐于助人、有责任心、追求公正的品质。
- 形成热爱劳动、注重实践、崇尚科学、自主自立、敢于竞争、善于合作、勇于创新的个性品质。
- 树立规则意识、法制观念，有公共精神，增强公民意识。
- 热爱集体、热爱祖国、热爱人民、热爱社会主义，认同中华文化，继承革命传统，弘扬民族精神，有全球意识和国际视野，热爱和平。

(二) 能力

- 学会调控自己的情绪，能够自我调适、自我控制。
- 掌握爱护环境的基本方法，形成爱护环境的能力。
- 逐步掌握交往与沟通的技能，学习参与社会公共生活的方法。
- 学习搜集、处理、运用信息的方法，提高媒介素养，能够积极适应信息化社会。
- 学会面对复杂的社会生活和多样的价值观念，以正确的价值观为标准，作出正确的道德判断和选择。

¹² The aims of curriculum are based on Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational objectives, and divided into three parts: 1. Emotion, attitude and value; 2.capability; 3. Knowledge. The second part always include one item about judgment, while the third part focus on factual knowledge. However, activities are always be mentioned as teaching /learning method.

¹³ From Ideology and Morality curriculum standard, chapter 1.2, the aim of curriculum

- 学习运用法律维护自己、他人、国家和社会的合法权益。

(三) 知识

- 了解青少年身心发展的基本常识，掌握促进身心健康发展的途径与方法，理解个体成长与社会环境的关系。
- 了解我与他人和集体关系的基本知识，认识处理我与他人和集体关系的基本社会规范与道德规范。
- 理解人类生存与生态环境的相互依存关系，认识当今人类所面临的生态环境问题及其根源，掌握环境保护的基础知识。
- 知道基本的法律知识，了解法律在个人、国家和社会生活中的基本作用和意义。
- 知道我国的基本国情，初步了解当今世界发展的现状与趋势

The Ideology and Morality curriculum should guide and help students to achieve following goals

1. Emotion, attitude and value

Experience the precious life, develop the Self-esteem and self-confident, optimistic and purposeful attitude to life.

Experience the relationship between environment and the survival of mankind, protect the environment, develop the awareness of diligent and thrifty, and resources conservation

Develop the qualities of being filial to our parents, respecting others, being honest, being ready to help others, being responsible and seeking justice.

Develop the personality traits of loving manual labor, taking practice seriously, advocating science, independence, having courage to compete with others, being good at cooperation, and being bold to create.

Set up the consciousness of rules, legal sense, have public spirit, enhance civic awareness.

Love collective, love our motherland, love the people, love socialism, identify with Chinese culture, carry on the revolutionary traditions¹⁴, promote and

¹⁴ evolutionary tradition means revolutionary spirit and personality of revolutionary and Chinese people who fight heroically and persistently for national liberation. This tradition reflect communist world view, outlook on life and value. carry on the revolutionary tradition is to carry on the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly, the scientific attitude of being be practical and realistic, the patriotism, collectivism, socialism and the spirit of hard pioneering.

develop the national spirits¹⁵, have global awareness and perspective, love peace.

2.capability

Learn to control the emotions, be able to self-adjust and self-control.

Master the basic method and form the ability to protect environment.

Master gradually the skill of communication, learn the method of take part in the social life.

Learn the method of searching, processing, and using information, enhance the media literacy, be able to adapt the information-based society.

Learn to face the complicated social life and various value, take the correct value as standard to make correct Morality judgment and choice.

Learn to use laws to protect their own, other, country's and social legitimate interest

3. Knowledge

Know the common sense of Adolescent physical and mental development, master the approach and method to promote healthy physical and mental development, understand the relationship between individual growth and social environment.

Know the basic knowledge of the relationship between self, others and collective, know the basic social rules and Morality rules of dealing with the relation between self, others and collective.

Understand the interdependent relations between environment and the survival of mankind, recognize current environment problems and its root, master the basic knowledge of environment protection.

Know the basic legal knowledge, understand the basic effect and significance of laws in personal, national and social life.

Know our nation's fundamental realities, have a preliminary knowledge of the Current status and trends of the world.

[The aims of curriculum are based on Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational objectives, and divided into three parts: 1. Emotion, attitude and value; 2.capability; 3. Knowledge. The second part always include one item about

¹⁵ The national spirits take patriotism as core. It include the spirit of unity and solidarity, loving peace, industry and courage, and continuous self-renewal.

judgment, while the third part focus on factual knowledge. However, activities are always be mentioned as teaching /learning method.]

7. Conflict and consensus

7.1 Conflict

二、我的家庭生活 ¹⁶

内容标准	教学活动建议
5. 知道家庭成员之间应该相互沟通和谅解,学习化解家庭成员之间矛盾的方法。(高)	5. 组织“与父母长辈沟通”的主题活动,请父母长辈一起参加。讨论怎样用平和的态度和正确的方法处理与长辈之间的矛盾。

三、我们的学校生活

内容标准	教学活动建议
4. 体会同学之间真诚相待、互相帮助的友爱之情;学会和同学平等相处。知道同学之间要相互尊重,友好交往。(中、高)	4. 可以讲述同学们互相关心的事例和自己的感受。也可以针对同学中常出现的摩擦和冲突,设置情境,讨论解决的办法。

四、我们的社区生活

内容标准	教学活动建议
9. 了解在公共生活中存在不同的社会群体,各种群体享有同等的公民权利,应相互尊重,平等相待,不歧视,不抱有偏见。(高)	可以选择班级、学校和社会上对来自某些地域、行业、生活处境的人有歧视或偏见的言行,或者不同群体之间发生摩擦、冲突的现象,让学生展开辩论。

2. My family life

<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<i>5. Know that the family members should communicate with, and understand each other. Learn</i>	<i>5. Organize a activities of “communicate with parents and elders”, invite parents and elder to discuss together, how to</i>

¹⁶ From Morality and Society curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

<i>the method of resolve conflicts between family members. (Grade 5-6)</i>	<i>handle conflicts between students and elders with calm attitude and correct method.</i>
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3. Our school life

<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<i>4. Experience the sincerely and coadjutant fraternal love among students, learn to be on equal terms with schoolmates. Know to respect each other, and to communicate friendly among the students. (Grade 3-6)</i>	<i>4. Teachers can guide students to tell the things, what they concerned about, and their feeling about that. Or aim at the conflicts, that arise frequently among the students, create a situation and discuss the way to solve the conflict.</i>

4. Our community life

<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<i>9. Understand that there are Different social groups in the public life. Each of the groups has equal civic rights, and should respect each other, be on equal terms with each other without discrimination and prejudice. (Grade 5-6)</i>	<i>9. Teachers can select some phenomena of conflict between different groups or some discriminatory or prejudiced words and deeds in school and society to the people, who come from certain region, industry or life situation , and guide student to discuss about them.</i>

一 成长中的我¹⁷

(一) 认识自我

课程内容	活动建议
<p>1.2 了解青春期心理卫生常识，体会青春期的美好，学会克服青春期的烦恼，调控好自己的心理冲动。</p> <p>1.3 正确对待学习压力，克服厌学情绪和过度的考试焦虑，培养正确的学习观念和成就动机。</p>	<p>1.3 讨论游戏活动和学习活动之间相互矛盾又相互促进的关系，树立正确的学习观念和游戏观念。</p>

¹⁷ From Ideology and Morality curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

1.the growing me
self cognition

<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<p>1.2 know the common sense about adolescent mental health, experience the happiness in puberty, learn to overcome the vexation in this period, control well the mental impulsion.</p> <p>1.3 handle learning stress in a right way, overcome learning-weariness and excessive examination anxiety, develop correct learning ideals and achievement motivation.</p>	<p>1.3 discuss the mutually contradictory and mutually reinforcing relationship between games and studies, set up the correct learning ideals and game ideals.</p>

四、当代国际政治 ¹⁸	
<p>4. 13评述国家之间合作、竞争与冲突的实例，印证国家利益和国家实力是决定国际关系的主要因素。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆可选择中美关系、中日关系、中俄关系的发展变化的实例，找出影响国家关系的各种因素，讨论国家利益和国家实力在国际关系的主要作用。 ◆可邀请专家，举办一次有关国际形势的讲座。 ◆开展一次讲座，对于一些旷日持久的地区冲突产生的原因、现状有所了解。（如中东问题、克什米尔问题等）
<p>4. 14引述有关资料，表明和平与发展是当今时代的主题；展示世界多极化趋势和国际竞争的特点；阐明我国维护世界和平，促进共同发展的主张。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆可采用恐怖主义危害上升，霸权主义和强权政治有新的表现的事例。 ◆可用欧盟的发展等事例，说明世界多极化的趋势。 ◆展示有关资料，表明当代国际竞争是以经济和科技为基础的综合国力的竞争。 ◆我国建立公正合理的国际政治经济新秩序的主张。 ◆收集战争给人类带来灾难的图片和具体危

¹⁸ From Ideology and Politics curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

	<p>害的数字，使学生认识到和平的可贵。明确我国主要指标在国际社会的排位，认同发展是硬道理的结论。</p>
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<i>4. contemporary international politics</i>	
<p><i>4.13 comment the facts of cooperation, competition and conflict among countries, to prove that the national interests and national strength are the main determinant of international relations.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Select some facts of the development and change of Sino-U.S.relation, Sino-Japanese relation or Sino-Russian relation, figure out the factors, that influence the international relations, discuss the effect of national interests and national strength in the international relationship.</i> ◆ <i>Invite a expert in this field, and hold a lecture about international situation.</i> ◆ <i>Hold a lecture to get some information about the reason and current situation of the prolonged regional conflicts. (such as middle east problems, Kashmir problems, etc.)</i>
<p><i>4.14 premise related materials to reflect that peace and development are the main themes of the present era, show the characters of the trend towards a multipolar world, and the characters of international competition. Illuminate our nation's proposition of maintaining world peace and promoting common development.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Teachers can use the case of the rising detriment of terrorism and the new performance of hegemonism and power politics.</i> ◆ <i>Teachers can use the development of EU to explain the trend towards a multipolar world.</i> ◆ <i>Show the related materials to indicate that the international competition is the competition based on the nation's economy, Science and Technology strength.</i> ◆ <i>Collect the pictures of the disasters war brought to human and the number of concrete damage, to make the student to realize the value of peace. Clear the position of main indexes in the international society of our country, approve the conclusion of</i>

	<i>“Development is the absolute principle”.</i>
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7.2 Democracy

以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，使学生了解中国特色社会主义政治制度；认识发展民主政治最根本的是要把党的领导，人民当家作主和依法治国有机统一起来；体会生活中依法行使民主选举、民主决策、民主管理、民主监督权利的意义、途径和方式；理解国际竞争和国际合作对于中国发展的影响，进一步增强公民意识和国家观念。¹⁹

内容目标	教学提示
一、公民的政治生活	
1. 1归纳我国宪法对公民政治权利和义务的规定，说明公民有序参与政治生活的意义。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆查阅宪法对公民政治权利和义务的规定，结合身边的事例，列举政治生活的现象， ◆通过各种媒体、网络，以及考察所在社区，了解公民依法直接行使民主权利的方式。 ◆讨论公民有序或无序参与政治生活的代价与后果。
1. 2评述具体事例，比较不同选举方式的特点；表达依法行使民主选举权利的正确态度。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆从代表民意、举贤选能等方面看民主选举的意义。 ◆介绍直接选举、间接选举、普选、差额选举、竞选的规则，评价、比较、权衡其利弊得失，得出民主建设必须与社会进步和经济发展相适应的结论。 ◆以“假如我是候选人”或“我这一票投给谁”为题，发表自己的见解。 ◆谈论物质文明、精神文明、政治文明的关系。

¹⁹ From Ideology and Politics curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

<p>1. 3列举公民依法行使民主监督权利的渠道和方式，感悟参与民主监督的责任和价值。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆参与民主监督的活动，如向政府的信访机构、人民代表反映情况，通过新闻媒体进行曝光等。 ◆交流观看有关民主监督节目的感受，讨论舆论监督的作用。 ◆搜集有关资料，比较公民行使民主监督权的代价与结果，感受公民行使民主监督权的责任。
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The teaching content of Ideology and Politics

Take Deng Xiaoping theory and "Three Represents" important thought as the guidance, understand that the most fundamental point of the development of democratic politics is an organic unity of the lead of CCP, the people being masters of the country and ruling by law. Experience the significance, ways and means in our life to exercise the democratic elections, democratic decision-making, democratic management and democratic supervision rights in accordance with law. Understand the influence of international competition and cooperation for China's development, further enhance the citizen consciousness and the concept of the state.

<i>Content standard</i>	<i>Teaching suggestions</i>
1. Citizens political life	
<p>1.1 Summarize the regulations of civil political rights and obligations in our constitution, and explain the meaning of the citizens' orderly participation in political life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Refer to the regulations of civil political rights and obligations in the constitution, combined with the cases around students, to list the phenomena of political life. ◆Get information about the way of citizens directly exercise their democratic rights in accordance with the law, through a variety of medias, networks, and the investigations of community. ◆Discuss the price and the consequences of the citizens orderly or disorderly participation in political life.
<p>1.2 Comment the specific cases, to compares the characteristics of the different modes of election; Express the correct attitude of exercise their right of democratic elections in accordance with law..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆From the respects of representing the popular will , recruiting and utilizing talented people, etc., to understand the significant of democratic election. ◆Introduce the direct election, indirect election, general election, margin election, and the election rules, to evaluate, compare, and to weigh up their pros and cons, in order to draw

	<p>the conclusion that the democracy construction must be compatible with social progress and economic development.</p> <p>◆ Guide students to take "If I were a candidate" or "Who I vote for" as title, to To express their own opinions.</p> <p>◆ Talk about the relationship between material civilization, spiritual civilization and political civilization.</p>
1.3 List the channels and methods of citizens to exercise their right of democratic supervision, feeling the responsibility and value to participate in democratic supervision .	<p>◆ Participate in democratic supervision activities, such as reporting to the government reporting agencies or people's deputies, exposing bad phenomena through the news media and so on.</p> <p>◆ Communicate the feelings after watching the programs about democratic supervision, discuss the role of supervision by public opinion.</p> <p>◆ Collect relevant materials, compare the price and the consequences of citizens to exercise democratic supervision, to feel the responsibility of the citizens to exercise democratic supervision.</p>

7.3 Minorities

我们的国家²⁰

内容标准	教学活动建议
1. 知道我国的地理位置、领土面积、海陆疆域、行政区划。知道台湾是我国不可分割的一部分，祖国的领土神圣不可侵犯。（高）	1. 进行查找地图竞赛或拼图游戏。
2. 知道我国是一个统一的多民族国家，各民族共同创造了中华民族的历史和文化。了解不同民族的生活习惯和风土人	2. 选择、列举代表民族文化的实例（诸如：传统节日、歌曲、民间传说、历史故事、服饰、建筑、饮食等），进行交流展示。

²⁰ From Morality and Society curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

内容标准	教学活动建议
情，理解和尊重不同民族的文化。（中、高）	

Our country

<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
<i>Know the geographical position, territory, sea and land territory, administrative districts of our country. Know that Taiwan is an inalienable part of our country, the territory of our country is inviolable. (Grade 5-6)</i>	<i>Hold a map locating contest or puzzle game</i>
<i>Know that China is a unified multi-ethnic country, various nationalities created the history and culture of the Chinese nation together. Understand the habits and customs of different nationalities, and learn to understand and respect their different ethnic cultures. (Grade 3-6)</i>	<i>Select and list the cases which can represent the ethnic Cultures (such as traditional fest, songs, folklore, histories, costumes, constructions and diets, etc.), to display and communicate.</i>

认识国情，爱我中华²¹

课程内容	活动建议
<p>2.2 知道我国是一个统一的多民族国家，各民族人民平等互助、团结合作、艰苦创业、共同发展。</p> <p>2.5 知道中国特色社会主义理论体系。了解我国现阶段基本经济制度和政治制度，知道我国各民族人民的共同理想。</p>	<p>2.5 搜集新中国成立特别是改革开放以来，反映社会生活中发生巨大变化的资料，讨论变化的原因，感受中国共产党是我们事业发展的领导核心。</p>

<i>content standard</i>	<i>suggestion of activity</i>
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²¹ From Ideology and Morality curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

<p>2.2 Know that China is a unified multi-ethnic country, people of various nationalities are equal and help mutually, are united and cooperate with each other, are hard working and develop together.</p> <p>2.5 Know the theory system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Understand the basic economic system and political system at the present stage in China, know the common ideals of the people of all nationalities in our country.</p>	<p>2.5 collect the materials which reflects the great changes of social life, since the founding of new China, especially since the reform and opening, to discuss the reason of the changes, and to experience that the Chinese Communist party is the core of leadership of our country's career development.</p>
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三、我国的政治制度 ²²	
<p>3. 11 选用实例，反映我国民族关系的特点；引述自治权的有关法规，表明民族区域自治制度是适合我国国情的一项基本政治制度。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆用援藏、援疆等实例印证我国务民族平等、团结、互助的关系，表达全国人民珍惜民族团结，维护国家统一的信念。 ◆可根据《民族区域自治法》有关自治权的规定，说明我国民族区域自治制度的特点。 ◆展出民族大团结，西藏成就等图片，使学生切实感觉到我国民族政策的正确性。

3. The political system of our country	
<p>3.11 Select the facts to reflect the characteristics of the ethnic relations in China; Quoted the relevant laws and regulations about autonomy, to indicate that the regional national autonomy system is a basic political system which is suitable for the situation of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Use the facts of Aiding Tibet, Aiding Xinjiang to confirm the equal, united and interdependent relationship among ethnics in China , express the people's ideals of treasuring ethnic solidarity, and maintaining national unity. ◆According to the regulations on autonomy in "autonomous statutes" ,explain the characteristics of the regional national autonomy system in China. ◆Display the pictures about national unity,

²² From Ideology and Politics curriculum standard, chapter 3, teaching content

our country.	Tibet's achievements, etc., make the students to experience the correctness of the national policy of our country.
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8. Criteria for performance measurement ²³

对知识目标的评价。既包括理论观点和原理，又包括应用性知识及其操作规范。要注重考评学生对知识意义的实际理解和把握，注重学生的理论联系实际能力；要注意“内容标准”对有关概念、原理、观点、方法等内容目标的陈述，使用了不同的行为动词，这就在程度和范围上表达了相关知识评价的不同层次。

²⁴

层次	类别	意义	行为动词
识 记	指认事物	指认其特性、归属、来源	识别、区分、辨认、了解、选用、找出、观察等
	再现事实	表述其内容、过程、表现、形式、状态。	描述、引述、描绘、列举、概述、简述；表明、展现、回顾等
理 解	澄清概念	澄清其原因、实质、性质、理由	分析、辨析、辨识、说明，比较，解释、阐述、评述、揭示、理解、剖析、归纳等
	审视某种观点	审视其真假、优劣、利弊、好坏、取舍	体察、评估、评析、评判、解析、把握、品味、发掘、赏析等
运 用	支持某种论断	支持或采纳一个见解；为某一立场辩护	领会、明确、认同、确认、确信、领悟、探寻等
	采取某种行动	经历、感受、体验其过程	考察、收集、查找、尝试、感受、探讨、体验、品味，经历、寻求等

²³ Each curriculum standard has a part of content focus on measurement, it includes the aim of measurement, the method and the requirement when teacher evaluate students. Only Ideology and Politics mention the criteria

²⁴ From Ideology and Politics curriculum standard, chapter 4.2, teaching content

Evaluation of knowledge. It should include not only theoretical perspectives and principle, but also applicative knowledge and its operation norm. The evaluation should pay attention to evaluate the student's understanding to the significance of knowledge, pay attention to the students' ability to integrate theory with practice, teachers should pay attention that the statement of concept, principle, viewpoints and methods in "content standard" have used different action verbs. It has expressed the different levels of knowledge evaluation on the aspect of degree and scope.

²⁷ The translations of 分析 and 剖析 are the same.

²⁸ The translations of 优劣 and 好坏 are the same.

<i>level</i>	<i>category</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>Action verb</i>
<i>Memorization</i>	<i>Identify things</i>	<i>Identify the characteristics, ownership and source</i>	<i>recognize, distinguish, identify, know, select and use, find out, observe, etc.</i>
	<i>Represent the facts</i>	<i>Indicate the content, progress, expression, form, condition</i>	<i>Description, quote, drawing, list, overview, brief introduction; Show, reviews, etc</i>
<i>Understanding</i>	<i>Clarify the concepts</i>	<i>Clarify the causes, essences, nature, reasons</i>	<i>Analysis²⁷, discriminate, identify, describe, compare, explain, state, reviewed, reveal, understanding, induction, etc</i>
	<i>Survey the certain opinions</i>	<i>Survey the true and false, advantages and disadvantages, advantages and disadvantages, good or bad²⁸, and trade-offs of the opinions</i>	<i>Observe, assessment, evaluation, judge, analysis, grasp, taste, excavate and appreciate, etc.</i>
<i>Application</i>	<i>Support certain thesis</i>	<i>Support or adopt a opinion. Defend a certain position</i>	<i>Grasp, clarify, identify, confirm, make sure, understand and explore, etc.</i>
	<i>Take some actions</i>	<i>Go through, feel, experience</i>	<i>Investigate, collect, search, try, feel, explore experience, taste, go through, seek, etc.</i>

²⁷ The translations of 分析 and 剖析 are the same.

²⁸ The translations of 优劣 and 好坏 are the same.

Chapter 2

Rationale

Haili Zhou

Me in Monday Morning

Source

中国德育,2014, 18: 27-29 [*Moral Education China 2014, 18, pp 27-29*]

Introduction

This journal article is published in a minor journal, which named Moral Education China. The author is a vice-principle of a primary school in south China. This school has 52 classes and over 2000 pupils.

With kind permission of the author.

“All stand at attention, Flag-raising Ceremony begins, this ceremony is undertaken by grade 6 class 1. I am the compere Liu Yutong. First, let our squadron leader introduce our collective, grade 6 class 1...now, please allow me to introduce the Flag-raiser Ge Jiayi...” The weekly Flag-raising Ceremony of Science Park Primary School begins with the resonant voice on Monday morning.

Flag-raising Ceremony is one of the most important ceremonial education in school, and also the front of school patriotism education. We should focus on the innovation of its form and content, in order to better carry out its function of practicing socialist core values¹.

1. Let me join the Flag-raising Ceremony

In order to let every Young Pioneer²⁹ participate to the Flag-raising Ceremony, to let them feel its sobriety, and experience the honor of being the Flag-raiser or Flag-bearer, to arouse their sense of pride of being a Young Pioneer, and

¹ Young Pioneer is the member of Young Pioneers of China, which is a mass youth organization for children aged six to fourteen in the People's Republic of China. The Young Pioneers of China is run by the Communist Youth League, an organization of older youth that comes under the Communist Party of China.

develop their collectivism thought, to show the demeanour and mental attitude of squadrons, the Young Pioneers Headquarters decided to encourage the squadrons to apply voluntarily, and to undertake independently the weekly Flag-raising Ceremony.

As the saying does, all things are difficult before they are easy. Which forms should be used when squadrons undertake the Flag-raising Ceremony? To which step should they pay attention? How can they enrich the content? How can we let more squadrons participate in the ceremony? Though the discussion in the meeting of the teachers in charge of classes, we decided to select two squadrons set an example at first, other squadrons inspect and learn from them. Thereupon class 1 grade 6 and class 6 grade 5 became the pioneer, they undertook two Flag-raising ceremonies which are themed by “school environment rely on everyone” and ”civilization and etiquette company with me” respectively, gained very good effect and also offered an example for other squadrons to imitate, reference and to innovate. After that, squadrons applied in succession for the chance to undertake the Flag-raising Ceremony. Following is the plan of Flag-raising Ceremony in one semester:

Week	Content	Host
1 st week	Address the new semester, the appointment ceremony of young pioneer committee	Young Pioneers Headquarters
2 nd week	Grow up with the company of dreams	Young Pioneers Headquarters
3 rd week	Learn from Lei Feng, show our gratefulness through the actions	Class 4 grade 4
4 th week	Love the green and protect the green by my actions	Class 3 grade 4

5 th week	Be polite wherever you are, try to be the star of etiquette	Class 2 grade 4
6 th week	Bear the safety in mind, treasure our life	Class 1 grade 4
7 th week	Cherish the memory of revolutionary martyrs, chase for our dreams.	Class 10 grade 3
8 th week	Make reading be a habit. (mobilization of reading festival)	Young Pioneers Headquarters
9 th week	Heartwarming love (donation activities “universal love in the school”)	Young Pioneers Headquarters
10 th week	Good habits benefit all our life	Class 9 grade 3
11 th week	Protect our school environment by my actions	Class 8 grade 3
12 th week	Learn to labor, try to be an expert of live	Class 7 grade 3
13 th week	civilization, accompany me!	Class 6 grade 3
14 th week	Try to be the little master of the Youth Olympic Games	Class 5 grade 3
15 th week	Pay attention to health, live a happy life	Class 4 grade 3
16 th week	Love science, be brave to innovate (mobilization of science festival)	Young Pioneers Headquarters
17 th week	It makes me happy to show courtesy to others	Class 3 grade 3

18 th week	Happy study, happy growth	Class 2 grade 3
19 th week	To be the best of yourself	Class 1 grade 3

2. I can show myself

When school hold an important event, normally we need to mobilize and publicize the event at the Flag-raising Ceremony, in order to get the best effect, therefore not every Flag-raising Ceremony is taken by squadron. But when the squadron undertake the ceremony, they must have both required action and independent innovations.

Required actions. First, the squadron should chose the theme of Flag-raising Ceremony base on the theme of Moral Educational Activity Month in our school, or on the relevant festival, such as Civilization and Etiquette Month, Classic Reading Month, Learning-from-Leifeng Day, Arbor Day, Tomb-Sweeping Day, Labor Day, etc. Second, the process of Flag-raising Ceremony must according to the required agenda, namely, the members of squadron line up and go up onto the platform -self introduce -introduce the Flag-raiser -flag out -raise the flag -oath -speech under the flag -performance of squadron...

Independent innovation. The compere, the flag-raiser, the flag-bearer, the representative who introduce the squadron and the speaker under the flag are all elected from and arranged by the squadron that undertake the Ceremony. The performance of squadron have no limit, it can be chorus, Poetry recitation, dance, perform, opusculum, situation sitcom, exhibition, etc.

Required actions and independent innovations combine with each other and complement each other, make the normalization of Flag-raising Ceremony and the autonomy of squadron's performance can be showed effectively.

When a squadron undertakes the ceremony, the headquarters should provide necessary directions, such as process of Flag-raising, posture of the flag-bearer, position of queue, etc, to ensure the normalization and seriousness.

3. I am active to try to be the best

In order to enhance squadrons' initiative of participating and undertaking the Flag-raising Ceremony, we established a corresponding evaluation system. First of all, squadron, which applied and undertook a Flag-raising Ceremony, can get the awarded marks in the squadron's assessment at the end of term. Second, student and teacher representatives from other squadron mark performance of the squadron that undertake the ceremony, we'll elect 5 best popularity awards, 5 best organization awards; 5 best comperes, 5 best Flag-raisers, 5 best speakers; 5 best flag-bearer teams according to the mark, and cite them at the school assembly at the end of term.

Evaluation table

Item	General performance	Host	Flag-raiser	Speaker	Flag-bearer	Remarks
	Full mark: 10	Full mark: 10	Full mark: 10	Full mark: 10	Full mark: 10	
Mark						

Through the evaluation and citing, more squadrons have been encouraged to take part in the application of undertaking the Flag-raising Ceremony, and formed a situation like "all flowers bloom together". The quality of Flag-raising has also been improved step by step because of the rich variety of activities.

4. I have contributed to the Flag-raising Ceremony

4.1 Enhanced students' team spirit

Squadron undertaking the Flag-raising Ceremony make the ceremony is not the one-man show of flag-raiser any more, but the fully participating of every squadron members, all members contribute ideas and exert efforts together for a successful Flag-raising Ceremony. When all the members wearing neat and uniform clothing and stand tall, what they feel is glory, when the audience burst into applause, what they feel is pride. The team spirit of “my squadron is glorious, so I am glorious” has been rooted in the depth of everyone’s heart. To feel it, you just need to see their great efforts, their solemn faces and the fluttering red scarfs in their chest.

4.2 Developed students’ capability of innovation

To undertake a Flag-raising Ceremony, the squadron need to prepare a performance, that related to theme. If they want the performance be impressive and gained appreciate, then the instructor and all squadron members have to think hard, careful organize and plan. For example, squadron class 6 grade 5 arranged a recitation of related part in “The Three-Character Classic”², their neat and brisk recitation elicited the warm applause. Squadron class 1 grade 5 sang the famous song “Labor is the most glorious” to explain the joy of “sowing sweat, harvest success”, and they encouraged the members of other squadron to sing together, lifted a enthusiastic and lively atmosphere. In order to call on more students to “share their love to others”, the members of squadron class 6 grade 4 made love cards by themselves, on which they wrote wishes, gave them to other students and teachers during the ceremony. They delivered their love in this way. Squadron class 3 grade 4 played bamboo clappers, publicized the importance of environment protection in this light and lively way. To show their pledge of

² The Three Character Classic, or San Zi Jing is one of the Chinese classic texts. It was probably written in the 13th century. The work is an embodiment of Confucianism suitable for teaching young children. Until the latter part of the 1800s, it served as a child's first formal education at home. The text is written in triplets of characters for easy memorization. With the short and simple text arranged in three-character verses, children learned many common characters, grammar structures, elements of Chinese history and the basis of Confucian morality, especially filial piety and respect for elders.

“everyone is responsible for protecting the environment”, they also showed a banner, on which all the squadron members signed their names.

4.3 Aroused students' enthusiasm of participation

In the Flag-raising Ceremony, a squadron has lots of positions, such as flag-raiser, flag-bearer, compere, introducer, speaker, etc. To arouse members' enthusiasm of participation, the instructor encourage the members to participate in the way of democratic recommendation and election. For example, squadron class 2 grade 5 elected their flag-raiser and bearer, and the compere through self-recommendation, recommendation and vote. Squadron class 3 grade 6 mobilized all the members to write the introduction of squadron and the text of speech under the flag, then read and commented the texts together during the morning meeting and class meeting, and selected the best one to use in the Flag-raising Ceremony. The 4 members of squadron class 8 grade 3 were elected to be flag-bearers because they are love labor, happy to help others and honest.

4.4 Improved the educational function of Flag-raising Ceremony

Flag-raising Ceremony is a front and platform for school moral education, squadron undertaking the Flag-Ceremony improved greatly the educational function of the ceremony. First of all, we adhere to the concept of “everyone has a position, every position educate”, let every members of host squadron participate in the activity, and get an invisible, formative influence during this process. Besides, the ceremonies were undertaken by different squadrons in the way of application and competition. It made the form of the ceremony become lively and various, the content become rich and colorful. It also increased students' interest of participating in the Flag-raising Ceremony and raised attention to the ceremony, which attracted not only the nearby residents, but also lots of parents. The educational function of Flag-raising Ceremony has

been unprecedentedly reflected. The weekly Flag-raising Ceremony has become the most beautiful scenery of our Science Park Primary School.

Chapter 3

Moral Education

**Curriculum Standard Experimental Textbook of Compulsory Education:
Morality and Society. Grade 4. Volume 1**

Chief Editor: Liu, Xiuying

**Editors: Liu, Xiuying Zhao, Xin Hu, Ling Zhang, Chunying Zhang,
Jianhua Yao, Feng Zeng, Jing**

Unit 4, Take care of others. Lesson 2, Give others a hand of love. Page 76

如果我是他

在现实生活中,也许会遇到以下一些情况,假如你就是其中的残疾人或残疾人的亲人,你的心情会是怎样的?



一个残疾人的心里话

一场重病之后,我的听力出现了障碍。原本热闹的世界变得安静多了。上学以后,常常因为听不清同学的谈话而答非所问,并为此遭到同学的嘲笑。

一次,我隐约听见后边有声音,回头一看,原来身后的同学们在对着我大笑。我问他们笑什么,一个男生笑嘻嘻地大声对我说:“你这个大聋子,我们叫了你好多声,你都听不见!”其余的人又大笑起来。顿时,我的脸涨红了,眼泪在眼眶里打转。我确实是个聋子,他说得没错,但我的心被刺痛了。我默默地转过头,趴在桌子上,流泪。从此,我沉默了。

当我知道贝多芬在失去听力的情况下,还创造出美妙乐章的时候,我深受鼓舞。我相信,只要努力,我也能做得很好。

只是,我多么希望同学们能够不再取笑我,让我能够和大家一起欢笑、做游戏。

If I were him

In our real life, we may encounter the following situations. If you were the disabled or relative of this disabled, how would you feel?



A disabled's words from heart

After a serious disease, my audition became disabled, the bustle world became much quieter. After I entered the school, I always answer what is not asked because I can not hear clearly what are my classmates talking about, and therefore I've been always laughed at.

Once, I heard a light sound behind me, when I turned around, I saw my classmate were all laughing loudly at me. I asked what are the laughing at, a boy shouted: "you deaf, we've called your name lots of times, but you heard nothing!" Other people laughed again. I blushed immediately, tears came to my eyes. I am a deaf person, he was right, but my heart have been hurt. I turned around silently, lay on the table and cried. Since then, I didn't want to communicate with other people any more.

When I knew that Beethoven wrote a lot wonderful music movements even though he was deaf, I was greatly encouraged. I believe that, by trying hard, I can also do well. How I hope that my classmates do not laugh at me anymore and let me laugh and play with them.



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Unit 4, Take care of others. Lesson 3, My neighbors and associates.

Page 82

假如有了冲突

邻里之间难免会有一些小矛盾。有时是我们给邻居添了麻烦，有时是邻居给我们的生活带来了不便。很多时候，邻里的矛盾就是我们小孩子造成的或由我们引起的。



If there is conflict

The little conflicts between neighborhood are unavoidable. Sometimes we put our neighbors to trouble, sometimes the neighbors cause inconvenience to us. A lot of times, conflicts between neighborhood are exactly caused by our children.



Why there is water? My quilts and clothes that I just aired are all wet!



It's too noisy!



I've just dried it in the air and you spill it...



How can you bully other kid?



Is there anything similar happened between you and your neighbors? How did you deal with it at that time?



**Curriculum Standard Experimental Textbook of Compulsory Education:
Morality and Society. Grade 5. Volume 1**

Chief Editor: Tao, Yuanhong

**Editors: Zhao, Xin Tao, Yuanhong Zheng, Yinxin Liu, Chuanfu
Zhang, Li Zeng, Jing**

**Unit 1, Honesty with my whole life. Lesson 2, Honesty is more worthy
than gold. Page 9**

在我们生活中，人们有时常常在不经意中丢掉了诚信。那么，当诚信被丢掉时，同时还会失去什么呢？

曾经有过这样一篇报道：一个在国外留学的青年，在校学习成绩很好，也很精明能干。毕业后，他满以为凭着自己的学识



和才华，能够找到一份很好的工作。可是，他跑了几家公司，都被拒聘了。当他询问拒聘的原因时，得到的答复是：“因为你有三次逃票的记录。我们不会录用一个不诚实的人。”

仅仅三次
逃票的记录使
他失去了……



这些公司为什么把诚实看得这么重要？



孔子的这句话是什么意思？

人无信不立
——孔子

In our live, people always lost their honesty carelessly. What will we loose at the meantime when our honesty was abandoned?

There was a news: A youth, who studied abroad, did well in university and also was clever and capable. After the graduation, he thought that he could find a good job relied on his knowledge and capabilities. But he was refused by all the



companies that he applied. When he asked about the reason, the answer what he got is: it is due to your three times records of stealing a ride. We won't hire a dishonest person.

Just three times records of stealing a ride, make him lost...

Why did this companies take honesty so important?



What' s the meaning of this Confucius' s words.

One who is not honest cannot reach an inch further
-----Confucius

**Curriculum Standard Experimental Textbook of Compulsory Education:
Morality and Society. Grade 5. Volume 1**

Chief Editor: Tao, Yuanhong

**Editors: Zhao, Xin Tao, Yuanhong Zheng, Yinxin Liu, Chuanfu
Zhang, Li Zeng, Jing**

Unit 2. Our democratic life. Lesson 2 who make decision in collective.

Page 30

在商量事情的时候，需要大家集思广益，每个人都应为集体出谋划策。

有些同学不爱发言，怎么办呢？

我们去问问他们不发言的原因。



我有时也想说，可是又怕说出来，大家不同意。

我是因为……

我又不是班里的活跃分子，谁会听我的？

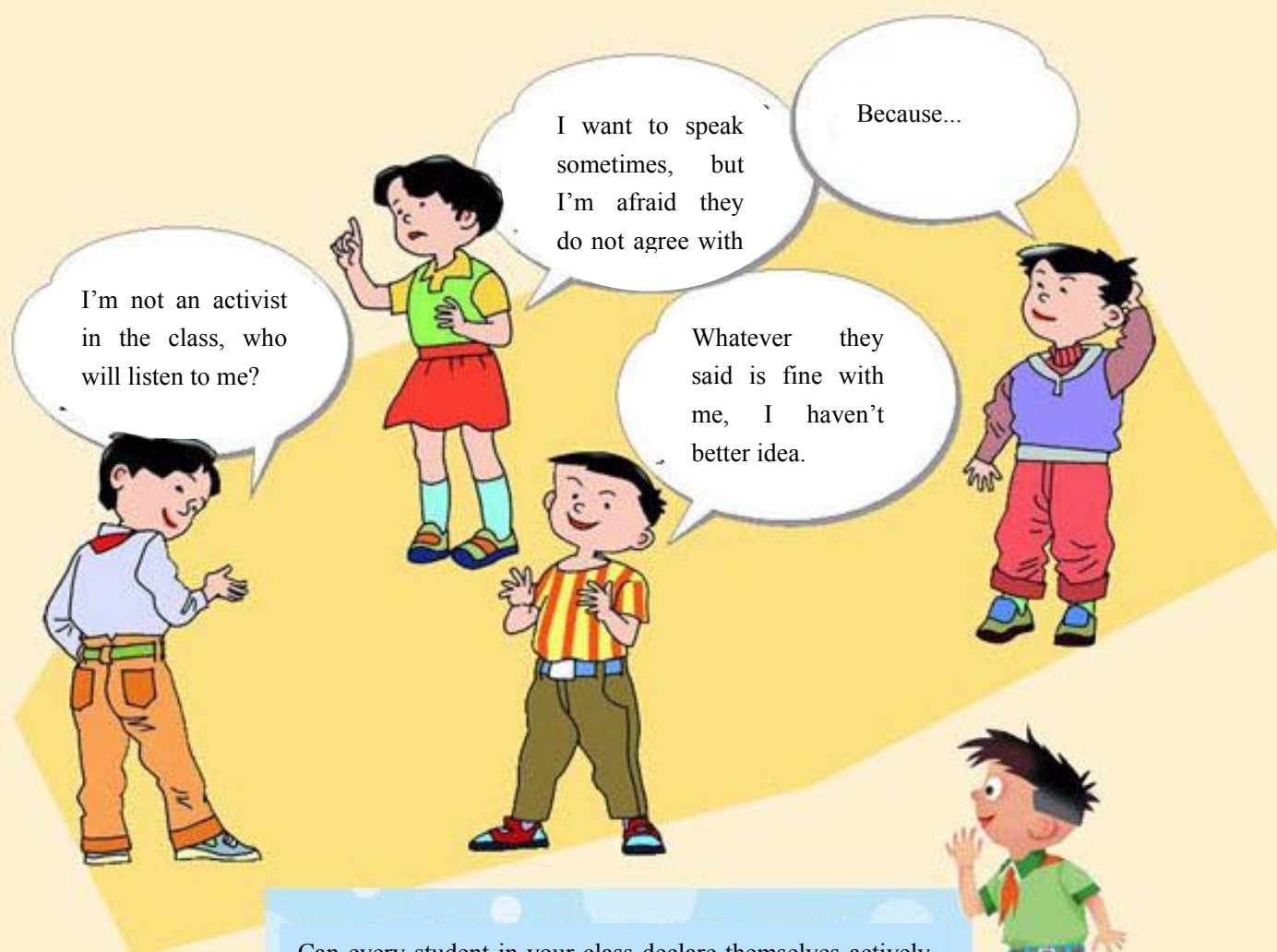
我随大家，怎么都行，没有什么更好的想法。



你们班在商量事情的时候，是不是每个同学都能积极发表自己的意见？怎样让不爱发言的同学也能把他们的想法说出来呢？



During the discussion, we should draw on the wisdom of the masses, everyone should give advice and suggestions for our collective.



Can every student in your class declare themselves actively during the discussion? How can you let the students, who do not like to speak, speak out their opinion?



**Curriculum Standard Experimental Textbook of Compulsory Education:
Ideology and Morality. Grade 8. Volume 1**

Chief Editor: Shen, Guipeng

Editor: Shen, Guipeng Hu, Wenhua Lin, Shaoyu Yang, Jingpin

Wu, Rong

**Unit 4. Art of communication. Lesson 4. The world is wide when you
considerate for others. Page 101**



金无足赤 人各有别

清朝康熙年间有位大学士，名叫张英。一天，张英收到家信，说家人为了争三尺宽的宅基地，与邻居发生纠纷，要他利用职权，疏通关系，打赢这场官司。张英阅信后，坦然一笑，挥笔写了一封回信，并附诗一首：

一纸书来只为墙，让他三尺又何妨？

长城万里今犹在，不见当年秦始皇。

家人接信后，让出了三尺宅基地。邻居见了，也主动相让。结果形成了“六尺巷”。这个化干戈为玉帛的故事流传至今，成为美谈。

- 张英的家人和邻居为什么会转变态度？
- 宽容为什么会有如此大的力量？



None is perfect, everyone is unique

In Qing Dynasty Kangxi years, there was a great scholar name Zhang Ying. One day, he received a letter from home, it said that his family have trouble with neighbour, because both families want to occupy the three-feet homestead. They want him to use his authority, lubricate the relationship, and help them win the suit. After read this letter, Zhangying smiled, he wrote back and enclose a poem: "A letter was sent only for a wall, so what if you yield him three feet? The Great Wall is still stand today, but no one met the First Emperor of Qin." His family received the letter, yielded the three feet' homestead. The neighbor saw this, also conceded actively, so that the formation of six-feet ally appeared between the walls of this two families. This story was kept until now with approbation.

- Why did Zhang Ying's family and their neighbor change their mind?
- Why is tolerance so powerful?

**Curriculum Standard Experimental Textbook of Compulsory Education:
Ideology and Morality. Grade 9.**

Chief Editor: Cui, Jinggui

Editor: Cui, Jinggui Jin, Ximei Wu, Rong Wang, Xiaoye

Ding, Yun Chang, Chao

**Unit 1, Take responsibility, service the society. Lesson 1, Responsibilities
is Always with Roles. Page 4.**



我对谁负责 谁对我负责

我的角色 我的责任

一个15岁的少年，在楼前空地上踢足球，把一家商店的玻璃撞碎了。店主说，这块玻璃是特制的，你得赔。孩子没办法，回家找爸爸。爸爸问：“玻璃是你弄碎的吗？”孩子说：“是。”爸爸说：“那么你应当赔偿。”孩子沮丧地说：“我没有钱。”爸爸说：“我替你付，但你将来参加工作以后必须还给我。”



- 这个少年应该赔钱给店主吗？
- 爸爸应该为孩子支付赔款吗？
- 你赞成爸爸的决定吗？



Whom am I responsible for
Who is responsible for me

My role, my responsibility

A fifteen-year-old teenager played football in the frontage and broke the glass of a store. Storekeeper said: this glass is specially-made, you have to pay for it. The child has no choice but ask his father for help. Father asked: are you the one who broke the glass? Child said: yes. Father said: then you have to pay for it. Child said dejectedly: I have no money. Father said: I'll pay it for you, but you have to pay my money back in the future when you go to work.



Should this teenager pay the storekeeper for glass?
 Should the father pay the reparations for his child?
 Do you agree with the father's decision?

An announcement of soliciting public opinion on *Regulations for Primary and Middle School Students (exposure draft)* 关于对《中小学生守则（征求意见稿）》公开征求意见的公告

URL:

<http://www.moe.gov.cn/publicfiles/business/htmlfiles/moe/s248/201408/172638.html>

Politischer Frühling an Chinas Schulen?

URL:

<http://www.alltagsjournalismus.com/index.php/2014/08/21/politischer-fruhling-an-chinas-schulen/>

Allem Anschein nach werden derzeit die Verhaltenskodizes für die Grund- und Mittelschüler in China gründlich überarbeitet und einige ideologische Slogans werden geopfert.

Seit Gründung der Volksrepublik China (chinesisch: 中华人民共和国, Aussprache: “zhōnghuá rénmín gònghéguó”) am 1. Oktober 1949 spielen politische Parolen und Slogans in der chinesischen Gesellschaft eine zentrale Rolle. Wurden diese früher an Hauswände gepinselt oder auf roten Bannern an wichtigen Plätzen unübersehbar aufgehängt, springen einem diese heute immer öfter auf LED-Schriftzüge, LED-Bildschirme oder Großbildleinwände entgegen. Bereits Chinas Schüler wurden schon früh mit den Worten von Mao Zedong (chinesisch: 毛泽东, Aussprache: “máo zédōng”) konfrontiert. “Immer fleissig lernen und jeden Tag einen Fortschritt machen” (chinesisch: 好好学习天天向上, Aussprache: “hǎo hào xuéxí tiāntiān xiàngshàng”) waren Maos Worte, die heute noch jeder Chinese kennt. Sie prangerten gut sichtbar in jedem chinesischen Klassenzimmer.

Für die Kommunistische Partei Chinas, KPCh, (chinesisch: 中國共產黨, Aussprache: “zhōngguó gòngchǎndǎng”) war die ideologische Prägung der Kinder und Jugendlichen jedoch weitaus wichtiger als die schulische Ausbildung. Zwischen sechs und 14 Jahren waren sie nicht nur automatisch Mitglieder der Jungen Pioniere Chinas (chinesisch: 中國少年先鋒隊, Aussprache: “zhōngguó shàonián xiānfēng duì”), allseits erkennbar an ihrem roten Schal (chinesisch: 紅領巾, Aussprache: “hónglǐngjīn”), auch das Bildungssystem war systematisch von einem ideologischen Geist durchdrungen. Nicht nur, dass schon in den ersten zwei Jahren der Grundschule kollektiv die chinesische Nationalhymne “Der Marsch der Freiwilligen” (chinesisch: 義勇軍進行曲, Aussprache: “yìyǒngjūn jìnxíngqǔ”) geträllert wurde, auch die Parolen mit denen die Schüler bombardiert wurden, waren auf KPCh zugeschnitten.

Schon beim morgendlichen Fahnenappell vor dem eigentlichen Unterrichtsbeginn schmettern gute Schüler der ausgerufenen Parole “Sei bereit, für die Sache des Kommunismus zu kämpfen!” (chinesisch: 準備着, 為共產主義事業而奮鬥!, Aussprache: “zhǔnbèizhe, wèi gòngchǎn zhǔyì shìyè ér fèndòu!”) ein “Immer bereit” (chinesisch: 時刻準備着!, Aussprache: “Shíkè zhǔnbèizhe!”) entgegen. Mindestens genauso rituell waren die Parolen über die Liebe zur Arbeit (chinesisch: 熱愛勞動, Aussprache: “rè'ài láodòng”), zur Nation (chinesisch: 熱愛祖國, Aussprache: “Rè'ài zǔguó”), zum Volk (chinesisch: 熱愛人民, Aussprache: Rè'ài rénmín) und selbstverständlich zur kommunistischen Partei (chinesisch: 熱愛共產黨, Aussprache: “Rè'ài gòngchǎndǎng”).

Was 65 Jahre lang funktionierte, scheint heute auf dem Prüfstand zu sein. Warum nun die langjährige Politik, bei der den Kindern eine Ideologie, die durch die KPCh geprägt ist, eventuell nicht mehr systematisch eingeträufelt werden soll kann nicht eindeutig beantwortet werden. Es kann nur vermutet

werden, dass ein Motiv ist, einen Wandel durch Modernisierung zu versuchen. Einer Modernisierung, die bei den gegenwärtigen Umständen im Reich der Mitte auch längst überfällig scheint. Fast könnte man dies als einen politischen Frühling in Chinas Schulen bezeichnen.

Schulbildung war immer ein politisches Instrument. So wurden oft über politische Phrasen versucht über die Generation der Kinder eine bessere Gesellschaft zu formen. Solide Werte ersetzen gedankenlosen Patriotismus zum Vaterland und zur Partei. Nur ein einziges Mal wird bei der Neuauflage des Verhaltenskodex für Grund- und Mittelschüler noch die Partei erwähnt. Handelt es sich hierbei etwa um die ersten zaghaften Reformen, die Chinas amtierender Staatspräsident Xi Jinping (chinesisch: 习近平, Aussprache: “xí jìnpíng”) angekündigt und der ehemalige Premierminister Wen Jiabao (chinesisch: 温家宝, Aussprache: “wēn jiābǎo”) vor seinem Ausscheiden gefordert hat? Auch wenn es sich nicht um einen kompletten politischen 180 Grad-Wandel handelt, könnten Optimisten darin bereits zumindest einen gewagten Sprung sehen. Um einen Scherz oder eine Zeitungssente wird es sich jedoch mit an Wahrscheinlichkeit grenzender Sicherheit nicht handeln, den Chinas Ministerium für Bildung (chinesisch: 中华人民共和国教育部, Aussprache: “zhōnghuá rénmín gònghéguó jiàoyùbù”) würde so etwas niemals ohne eine entsprechende politische Rückendeckung veröffentlichen (中小學生守則 - 征求意见稿).

1. Liebe die Nation. Respektiere die Nationalflagge und das Nationalwappen. Stehe auf, wenn die Nationalhymne gesungen oder gespielt wird. Grüße die Flagge, wenn diese gehisst oder eingeholt wird. Strenge dich an, die Lage der Nation und ihre Geschichte zu verstehen.

2. Liebe zu Lernen. Denke, frage und sei neugierig. Sei aufmerksam in der Klasse und bringe deine Meinung direkt zum Ausdruck. Mache deine Hausaufgaben rechtzeitig und pflege deine Lesegewohnheiten.

3. Liebe die Arbeit. Achte auf deine eigenen Angelegenheiten selbst. Beteilige dich am Haushalt und ergreife die Initiative bei der Säuberung des Schulgeländes. Sammle Erfahrungen in der Gesellschaft und der realen Welt, sei eifrig und melde dich freiwillig. Sammle Praxis und schaffe Dinge.

4. Sei zivilisiert. Respektiere deine Eltern, Lehrer und Ältere und behandle sie anständig, höflich und angemessen. Sei anständig in Sprache und Verhalten. Übe Selbstdisziplin und Höflichkeit in Warteschlangen. Erhalte öffentliche Einrichtungen und schütze öffentliches Eigentum.

5. Sei ehrlich. Sei pünktlich und respektiere getroffene Absprachen. Lass deinen Worten Taten folgen, die mit diesen übereinstimmen. Korrigiere deine Mängel und Fehler, sobald du diese erkennst und entwickle einen Sinn für Verantwortung. Kopiere und betrüge andere nicht. Manipuliere keine anderen Menschen und gebe Geborgtes zur rechten Zeit zurück.

6. Respektiere Vorschriften. Halte dich an die Regeln der Schule. Nimm teil an der Verwaltung der Klasse. Entwickle einen Sinn, Regeln zu respektieren, verstehe die Regeln und übertrete sie nicht.

7. Verhalte dich sicher. Halte an roten Ampeln und gehe bei grün. Schütze andere vor dem Ertrinken und spiele nicht mit dem Feuer. Lerne, wie du dich beschützen kannst und bitte andere um Hilfe. Nimm keine Drogen und schätze das Leben.

8. Lebe gesund. Pflege hygienische Angewohnheiten. Rauche und trinke nicht, kontrolliere die Zeit, die du online verbringst und sei standhaft gegen schädliche Informationen. Bewege dich und sei glücklich.

9. Schütze deine Umgebung. Verschwende keine Nahrung, kein Wasser und keinen Strom. Sortiere deinen Müll. Respektiere und schütze Grünanlagen. Lebe kohlenstoffarme Lebensgewohnheiten und schütze die Umwelt.

Chapter 4

Lesson Plan

Wang, Jingrong

Lesson Plan

The nature of people's democratic dictatorship: the people being masters of the country

source

http://www.pep.com.cn/sxzz/js/tbjx/kb/jxsj/bx2/201406/t20140612_1210025.htm

Introduction:

This lesson plan consists of two part: a lesson plan and Powerpoint slides. It was written by a teacher named Wang Jingrong, who work as a political teacher in Beijing No.56 Middle School, which funded in 1955.

It can be free downloaded from the website , which funded by People's Education Press of China. This website provides a lot of free teaching resources and reference.

Subject	Ideology and Politics	Teacher	Jingrong Wang, No.56 Middle School, Beijing
Theme	The nature of people's democratic dictatorship: the people being masters of the country		
Textbook	required course 2 <<Political Life>>		
Teaching aims			

1. Knowledge aims

By means of observing life, and citing the living cases, be able to distinguish the political phenomenon, understand the meaning of politics from different aspects.

Through independent learning, get relevant knowledge of the country.

Through case analysis, be aware of the character of our country, and the necessity of adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship.

2. Capability aims

By means of observing life, and citing the living cases, cultivate students ability to expressing their views accurately.

Through independent learning, cultivate students capability of independent exploring and summarizing.

Through in-depth understanding and analysis, cultivate students capability to summarize the views synthetically.

3. Emotion, attitude and value aims

By means of observing life, and citing the living cases, guide students to Pay attention to the social life, arouse their enthusiasm to take part in the social life.

Through knowledge learning, guide students to develop step by step the national consciousness, democratic consciousness, to understand and experience the characters of people's democracy in our country,

Teaching key points and difficult points

1. Key points: the meaning of politics, the character of China (people's democratic dictatorship), the character of people's democracy.

2. Difficult points: the facticity of people's democracy, the class character of democracy.

Teaching process			
Teaching content	Teacher activity	Students activity	Design intent
Leading-in	<p>The word “politics” is very familiar to us.</p> <p>Speaking of politics, what will you thinking of? (phenomenons, peoples...)</p> <p>In your opinion: which things in our life are associated with political life? Can you give a example to explain it?</p>	<p>Cite the phenomenons or peoples, which related to politics.</p> <p>Cite things, that related to politics.</p>	<p>By means of observing life, and citing the living cases, make students comprehend that politics are inseparable with economy, and also closely associated with life.</p> <p>Than guide students to pay attention to the social life, arouse their interest of learning, and lead into the topic.</p>
Distinguish the political phenomenon	<p>List a senior high school student’s activities, and decide which of the activities belong to political life.</p>	<p>Think, judge, communicate, answer.</p>	<p>Through the activity “please decide”, make students distinguish the political phenomenon, achieve the knowledge aims.</p>
Understand the meaning of politic	<p>1. Explain the origin of the word politic.</p> <p>2. Show</p> <p>1) famous theories of politics.</p>	<p>Think, communicate, answer</p>	<p>Through comprehensive analysis, make student understand the meaning of politics from different aspects.</p>

	<p>2) definition of “politic” in ancient China.</p> <p>3) western politicians definition of politics.</p> <p>3. Raise a question: your findings.</p> <p>4. Summarize the scientific definition of politics.</p>		
The related questions of country	<p>The core question of politics is the question of state political power. So, what is state (country)? (raise the requirement of independent learning)</p>	<p>Follow the prompt, Learn independently. Then communicate and show the achievement, and summarize.</p>	<p>Through independent learning, make student understand the related knowledge of country, evaluate the result of independent learning by asking questions.</p>
The character of our country	<p>1. Show the pictures: News headlines in different regions.</p> <p>2. Question: your findings, why did our government serve the</p>	<p>Think, communicate, answer</p>	<p>Through the activity “your findings”, make students experience the position of the people in our country, thus experience the character of our country, namely the people be</p>

	people?		masters of the country.
Democracy and Dictatorship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading, thinking and prompting. 2. Compare the similarities and differences between democracy and dictatorship. 3. analyze the cases. 	Read, think, communicate	Through reading and thinking, help students understand the concept of democracy and dictatorship, and compare the similarities and differences between them. Through case analysis, experience the class character of democracy.
The character of people's democracy: universality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Show the picture materials. 2. Question: what kind of character of people's democracy have the pictures reflected. 	Think, communicate, answer	Trough cases analysis, help students to experience the universality of the people's democracy in our country.
The character of people's democracy: the facticity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Show the picture materials. 2. Question: what kind of character of people's democracy have the pictures reflected. 	Cooperative research, communicate, answer	Trough cases analysis, help students to experience the facticity of people's democracy of our country. Through scene experience, help students to experience that the human rights are

	<p>3. Scene experience: your opinion? Why did western countries continuously put forward the human right problems to our country?</p>		<p>concrete and historical, and sovereignty is the protection of human right. Thus, guide students to develop the national consciousness step by step.</p>
<p>The necessity of adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship.</p>	<p>1. Show the picture materials. 2. Please think: why did we retain the function of dictatorship? 3. Read and compare, experience the new type of dictatorship. 4. Read and think: why should we adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship? How can we adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship at the present stage.</p>	<p>Read, think, and summarize</p>	<p>Through listing cases, help students to experience that except the function of implementing democracy to the people, there are also the function of implementing dictatorship to a handful of enemies in the state political power of people's democratic dictatorship,</p>

Summary of this lesson	Summarize the key points of knowledge in this unit.	Summarize the knowledge under the instruction of teacher.	Summarize and collect the points of knowledge.
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Wang, Jingrong

**Slide: The Nature of People's Democratic Dictatorship,
the people being masters of the country.**

Slide 1



《Political Life》 Unit 1 Lesson1 The people's democratic dictatorship



Teacher Wang Jingrong
Beijing No. 56 middle school

Slide 2

life observing



**Speaking of politics, what
will you thinking of?
(phenomenons, peoples...)**

**Which things in our life
are associated with
political life? Can you give
a example to explain it?**

life observing

Diaoyu Island—economic resource



The value of oil: after exploration of the seabed resources in eastern China, include Diaoyu islands in 1966, the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has drawn a conclusion: continental shelf of the east china sea could be one of the world most abundant oil fields, waters near the Diaoyu islands could become "the second Middle East".

The demarcation of land: Diaoyu Islands play a important role in the demarcation of ocean, the problem, that the Diaoyu Islands belong to whom, will have great influence to the demarcation of land.

Strategical vital communication line: the sea area near by the Diaoyu Island is a heavy main road on the sea. The one, who can control the area, can also take others by the throat.

life observing

Conflict in Ukraine



problems left over by history

nationalism

.....

“politics”and “economy” are inseparable

Slide 5

life observing

The relationship between politics and us: seems far, but actually close

Politics
Status

urban
traffic



enviro-
nmental
quality

food
hygiene

community
security

international
communi-
cation

.....

Slide 6

please decide

Decide which of the following activities of a senior high school student's belong to political life.



A. Helping neighborhood committee to manage the community sanitation



B. Donating money for the sick schoolmate



C. Complaining about the quality problem of computer to the consumers' association



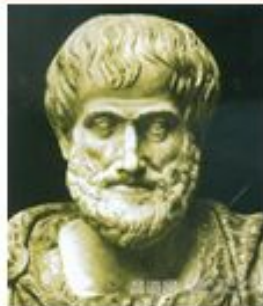
D. Participating the dicussion about traffic problem in Internet

Think deeply

一、What is politic?



Famous theories of politics



• Politics does not made the human, but made human out of natural, and manage them.

— Aristotle

•The establishment of political society is not for other purpose, but simply in order to ensure the ownership of everyone's property.

—Locke



Slide 9

Origin of the word politic

The word “politics” (政治) evolved from the Greek word "πολις" (Polis) , and Japanese created this word with Chinese characters , when they translated western language.

[政治]

Slide 10

Famous theories of politics

Politics is synonymous with certain material interests, such as good food, good clothes, good housing as well as the method to get these things.

——Abdullahi Hussein (Pakistan)

Politically, there is no human, but only doctrine, no feelings, only interests. Politically, we don't kill a person, but to remove an obstacle.

——Dumas (france)

When it comes to the country's political, ultimately is to let the people have right ; But as for the manager of the government, will have to rely on the competent experts.

——Sun Yat-sen



once....

- Equate politics with, or put politics down to ethics.
- Look politics as "power tactics" and "ruling tactics".
- Take politics as "the management of all things".
- Politics is a kind of social interest relationship, it is the authoritative distribution of social value.

Definition of "politic" in ancient China

"To govern is to enact the regime"—
《Zuozhuan· 6th year of Zhaohe》

"To rule is to manage"— 《Liji·Jingjie》

"To govern is to keep straight, If you take a lead in doing so, who will dare to act otherwise?"

——Confucius

"Zheng" is all things, "Zhi" is the management,
the management of all things is politics

——Sun Yat-sen

Slide 13

Your finding ?

Western politicians have given a lot of definition to "politics", for example:

- ① Think that politics is a national activity, is governing the country, is the behavior of seizing or saving the power.
- ② Politics is the class struggle, is the power phenomenon in interpersonal relationships.
- ③ Politics is the process of enacting and implementing the policy.
- ④ Politics is the art of ruling people.
- ⑤ The backstage boss of politics is always money.

politics related closely to the state power
politics related closely to class

Slide 14

Politic is.....

Max has analysed it comprehensively from three aspects.

(1) From the aspects of the relation between politics and economy

— politics is the concentrated expression of economics

origin

(2) From the aspects of the relation between politics and class

— The essence of politics is class relations and class conflict.

essence

(3) From the aspects of the relation between politics and regime

— The core problem of politics is the problem of state regime

core

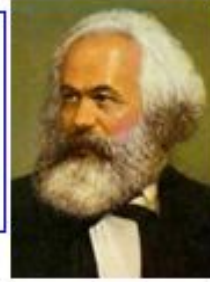
What is the biggest politics currently in our country?

Socialist Modernization is the biggest politics in our country.

What is state ?

The state is the violence machine, is a organized forms of violence, with which a class used to suppress another class .

—Marxism



National is an institutional power operation mechanism , which monopolized legitimate physical coercion during the implementation of its rules.

—German sociologist Weber



Independent learning

2. Related knowledge of state (P5)

- (1) the meaning of state: Instrument of rulers
- (2) the fundamental nature of state:
class character is the fundamental nature of country.
- (3) the character of state and it's determinant:
 - a. the character of state: namely kokutai, means the status of various social classes in the country.
 - b. the determinant of the character of state:
Class nature of the ruling class determines the national character.
- (4) classify the countries according to the character of state:
 - The country ruled by exploiting class
 - The country in which people are the master

Slide 17

Your findings.....



Report to the People

Progress tracking of 2013 "serve the people" in different countries

2014年

北京市2013年为群众拟办的重要实事



2014年优先保障民生项目

今年钱要怎么花

2014年优先保障民生项目

福州为民办实事 今年定下25件



2014年南宁市10项为民办实事工程



教育 支出719.53亿元

社保 安排社会保障和就业支出347.49亿元

医疗 安排医疗卫生与计划生育支出302.70亿元

Slide 18

Our country

What kinds of components constitute our country's national emblem?
 What did they represent?
 What did the whole national emblem show?



People

The peasantry

CCP

National Sprits

The working class

It showed the character of new China: a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants

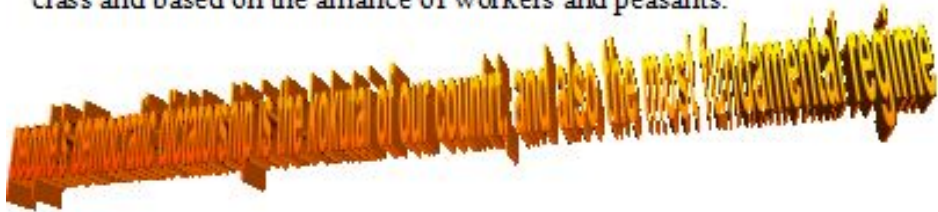
Our country

3. The national characters of our country (Kokutai)

(1). The national characters of our country :

The socialist country of people's democratic dictatorship

In our constitution: The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.



Reading and thinking

2. Democracy and dictatorship

Democracy: is a national system, which in the range of ruling class, the people manage jointly the national affairs on the principle of equality and the principle of the minority is subordinate to the majority.

Dictatorship: is the rule of class

		Democracy	Dictatorship
difference	Meaning		
	Scope of implementation	Ruling class	Ruled class
	Method of implementation	Equal, the minority is subordinate to the majority	rely on violence, national compulsory means
	Function	mainly to manage effectively the country	mainly to consolidate effectively the country
Relation		Democracy is the foundation of dictatorship, dictatorship is the security of democracy.	

Slide 21

What is the nature of democracy ?

The hundred years old company S&S Worldwide was engaged in developing childrens ability of team work. Because of their tremendous financial strength, Obama made various commitments with them, and form a financial support relationship. After Obama be elected as American president, he began to return the compliment. October, 2009, Mrs. Obama holded a theme activities named "healthy children", all the products she used was sponsored by S&S Worldwide. It can be the biggest advertisement, that the White House did for the company under the spotlight of mass medien.



Slide 22

Attributes of the nature of democracy ?

- U.S. House of Representatives has 435 representatives. Among them, 123 representatives had at least one million dollar income in the last year. Jan Harman, a representative of democratic party who coming from California, ranked first on the rich list of House of Representatives with his 16 million's huge amount of property. Republicans were slao unbowed, the New York repunican representative (阿莫?)Houghton ranked second on the list with his 15 million property.
- Compare to the House of Representative, the United States Senate is really a super millionaire club. At average every three senator is a millionaire, however there is only less than 1% population in United State, whose annual income is more than one million.

Democracy has class nature

Our country

3. The people's democratic dictatorship of our country

- (1) Greatest characteristics the unification of new type of democracy and new type of dictatorship

Exercise democracy over the most of the population of our country, but dictatorship over the tiny minority of hostile, who are antagonistic to and destroy the socialist cause

- (2) Nature:

The nature of people's democratic dictatorship is the people being masters of the country

The characters of people's democracy ?

The universality of people's democracy —extensive subject

2987名十二届全国人大代表的代表资格确认全部有效
代表结构进一步优化



Migrant worker delegates of the 2008 National People's Congress: Zhu Xueqin from Shanghai, Hu Xiaoyan from Guangdong, Kang Houmin from Chongqing

Slide 25

The characters of people's democracy ?

The universality of people's democracy —extensive right

China Human Right Institute has published
《China's human rights development report(2013)》

The reports in bluebook include "Economic, social and culture right", "Civil rights and political rights", "Human rights protection of special groups", "human rights legislation and international cooperation",

Involving citizen's employment, privacy, environment and litigation rights, rural poverty alleviation and development, right of land and legal aid, rights protection of prisoner, national human rights legislation and human rights protection in administrative law enforcement, etc.



Slide 26

summarize

4. the character of people's democracy:

The new type of democracy

- (1) universality → ① the universality of democratic rights
② the universality of democratic subject



The characters of people's democracy ?

(2) facticity—human right protection

The new type of democracy

- ① Three protections: system protection、legal protection、material protection。
- ② With the development of economy and the progress of the society, the majority of the people's interests have been fully implemented day by day。



The facticity of people's democracy



Two sessions { the National People's Congress system
the people's political consultative system

Primary level democracy system {
• Company Employees Representative Convention
• urban neighborhood committees
• rural villagers' committees

It showed that democratic rights have the system protection

Slide 29

The facticity of people's democracy

- The constitution
- The general principles of the civil law
- The criminal law
- Law on Public Security Administration Punishments
- Education law
- Law on minor protection
- Law on the urban residents committees organization
- Labor law
- Environmental protection law
- Law on Prevention and Control of Occupational Disease



Law on election of People's Republic of China National People's Congress and local people's congresses at various levels

Law on organization of People's Republic of China National People's Congress and local people's congresses at various levels

It showed that democratic rights have the law protection

Slide 30

The facticity of people's democracy

- The new law of criminal procedure: Respect and protection of human rights have been put into the law
- The new civil procedure law: malicious action which damaged the rights and interests of others can be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law.
- Administrative rules of department have been revised, it ruled that civil affairs departments have no right to dig graves, which means since 2013, the civil affairs department will have not right to dig the graves by force, however before that the forcible grave digging in Zhoukou, Henan province have raised a controversy
-

(The facticity of people's democracy is not only showed in the established more than 1000 laws and regulations, but also showed in perfection that advance with the times.....)

The facticity of people's democracy

Education reforms—Educational equality

中国面向未来10年勾勒教育改革“路线草图”



The facticity is not only reflected in the established system, but also in the reform, which keep pace with the times.....

The facticity of people's democracy

China has inputted 204.38 billion in poverty relief in ten years



The facticity of people's democracy: the people can master the country with material protection (not only reflected in the financial support during the election)

Slide 33

Your opinion ?

American Convention on Human Rights : I am the representative of the American Convention of Human Right! China claim that they have the most universal democratic subject, who enjoy the most universal democratic rights. However, according to our observation, we think that China does not have true democracy. Take citizen's basic human rights as an example, Chinese citizens have serious setbacks now! Democracy in China is false.



Contrapose to American's criticism, China's human right spokespersons should give powerful refutations back. If you are a member of representative, how can you refute American's criticism?

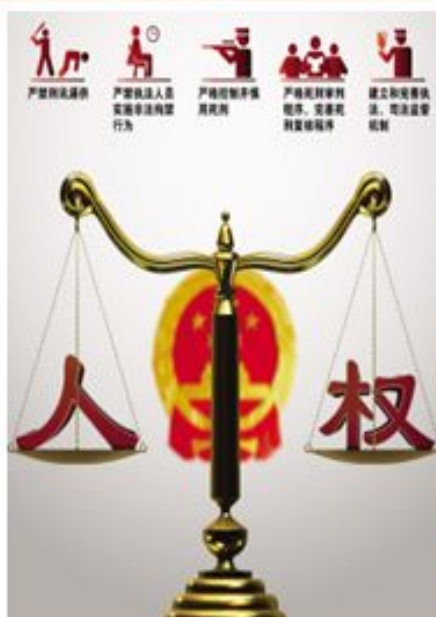
Slide 34

respecting and protecting the human right is the important indicator of the facticity of people's democracy

Human Right——is the essential freedom and equal rights, which base on everyone's exist and development, and which can be enjoyed in different aspects, like politic, economy, culture and society, etc. Such as: exist, health, employment, payment of labour, social security, culture and education, politic participation, etc.

Among them, **the right of exist and the right of development** are the most fundamental and important human right.

National Human Rights Action Plan (2012—2015)



Our country issued the second National Human Rights Action Plan

11 June 2012, State Council

Information Office of China has issued the 《National Human Rights Action Plan (2012-2015)》, defined the goal and tasks of promoting and protecting the human rights from 2012 to 2015. This is the second human rights themed national plan in China, it showed the government's determination to implement the constitutional principle of respecting and protecting the human rights.

National Human Rights Action Plan (2012—2015)

1. Economic, social and cultural right

- 1> Right to working
- 2> Right to enjoy the basic standard of living
- 3> Social security right
- 4> Right to health
- 5> Right to education
- 6> Cultural rights
- 7> Environmental rights

2. Civic rights and political rights

- 1> Right of the person
- 2> Right of detainees
- 3> Right to a fair trial
- 4> Freedom of religious belief
- 5> Right to know
- 6> Right to participate
- 7> Right to express
- 8> Right to supervise

The facticity of people's democracy: along with the economic development and social progress, the masses of the people's interests have been fully implemented.

Slide 37

National Human Rights Action Plan (2012—2015)

3. The right of minorities, women, children, senior citizen and disableds

- 1> Right of minorities
- 2> Women's right
- 3> Right of the child
- 4> Right of elderly people
- 5> Rights of Persons with Disabilities

4. Human right education

5. Fulfill the duty of international convention of human rights, and international communication and cooperation of human right

- 1> Fulfill the duty of international convention of human rights
- 2> International communication and cooperation in the field of human right

6. Implement and supervision

The facticity of people's democracy: along with the economic development and social progress, the masses of the people's interests have been fully implemented.

Slide 38

The human right is historical and specific



Indian women suffering repeatedly from rape
the people protest against the government's nonfeasance



Right to exist, Development priorities

Sovereignty is the guarantee of human rights



The substance of "human right problem" is to contain the development of China

What should we do ?



Slide 41

Our country

5. the functions of dictatorship in people's democratic dictatorship

The new type of dictatorship

People's democratic dictatorship

The vast majority people exercise dictatorship over **tiny minority enemies**.

	The old democracy and dictatorship	The people's democratic dictatorship of our country
Subject of democracy	exploiting class	peoples
Object of dictatorship	tiny minority of hostile and hostile forces	the overwhelming majority of the laboring people
The limits of democracy and dictatorship	<u>minority of people</u> enjoin the democracy, <u>the majority</u> is the object of dictatorship	<u>the majority</u> enjoin the democracy, <u>minority of people</u> is the object of dictatorship

Slide 42

Functions of dictatorship

① why should we exercise dictatorship?

At present, there are still enemies, who destroy the socialist system, and endangering social stability. So we have to exercise dictatorship over the enemies.

② how to exercise dictatorship?

Against the hostile sabotage, and crack down on various criminal activities in accordance with the law.

Functions of dictatorship

Xi Jinping: Fight every corrupt phenomenon, punish every corrupt official



Must adhere to...

4. Adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship

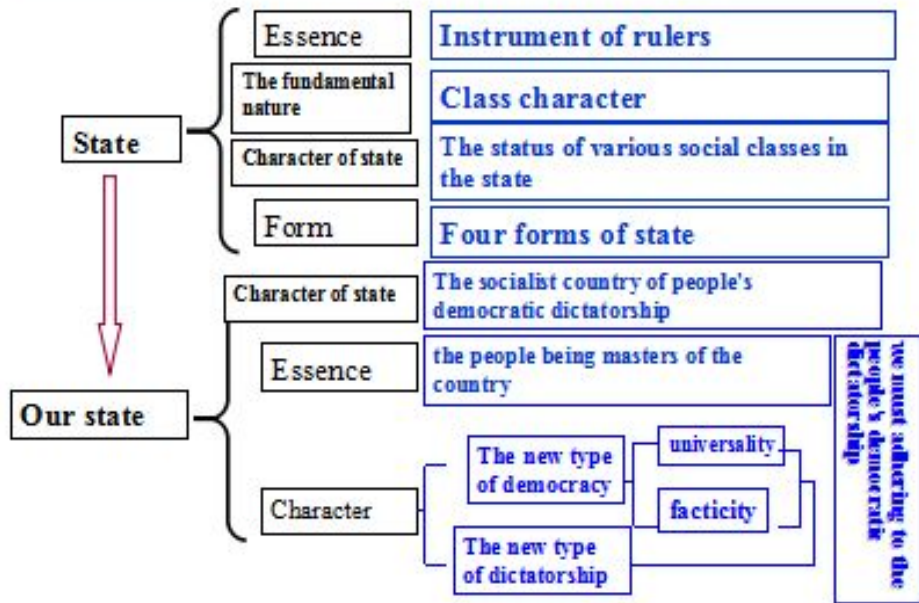
1. Reason {

- Adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship is one of the Four Fundamental Principles, is the founding conviction of our country (position)
- Adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship is the political guarantee of modernization construction. (function)

2. The new requirements of Adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship

- ① Expand the Socialist Democracy
- ② Implement rule by law
- ③ Enhance the service function of government
- ④ Develop and prosper the socialist culture
- ⑤ Improve people's livelihood, protect the social fairness and justice, build a harmonious socialist society

Summary



Chapter 5

Textbook

Ordinary high school. Subject Ideology and Politic. Required Course 2, Political Life.

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Lesson 1, Living in the Country of Which the People are the Masters.

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Source:

普通高中课程标准实验教科书 思想政治 必修二 政治生活

[Curriculum Standard Experimental Textbook of Ordinary High School: Ideology and Politic, Required Course 2: Political Life]

第一课

生活在人民当家作主的国家

我国是人民民主专政的社会主义国家，人民民主具有广泛性和真实性。作为中国公民，我们享有宪法和法律规定的政治权利，履行宪法和法律规定的政治性义务，依法通过各种民主形式参与政治生活。

人民民主专政：本质是人民当家作主

人民民主的生动写照

镜头一：陈奶奶至今还记得第一次参加选举的情景。新中国成立初期，民主政治的春风吹进了她所在的小山村。乡里的工作人员到她家进行选民登记时，这位旧社会的童养媳，不相信自己也有选举权。因为在旧中国，妇女是没有政治地位的。

镜头二：首次实行城乡按相同人口比例选举人大代表，是十二届全国人大代表选举的最大特点。城乡“同票同权”，意味着农村人口在选举及政治权利的实现上向宪法规定的平等原则迈出了一大步。

镜头三：农民工人大代表老杨说：“2007年11月20日，是我激动而难忘的日子。这天，我成为江苏省首位以农民工身份当选的市人大代表。很多人问我，当选代表后怎样为广大农民工说话？我知道，农民工非常关心医疗、养老保障以及最低工资、子女上学、休假制度、家乡留守儿童的成长等问题。我会把大家关心的问题反映上去，依法行使好人大代表的职权。”



农民工人大代表收集农民工意见



- ① 镜头一的内容反映中国国家政权发生了怎样的根本性变化？
- ② 通过分析我国人大代表的选举活动，说一说我国的民主有什么样的特点。

Lesson 1

Living in the Country of Which the People are the Masters

Our country is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship, people's democratic dictatorship has its universality and facticity. As a Chinese citizen, we enjoy the political right, we carry out political right that ruled by constitution and laws, we take part in political life through variety of democratic ways according to the laws.

The nature of people's democratic dictatorship: the people being masters of the country

The Vivid portrayal of people's democracy

Scene 1: Grandma Chen can still remember the situation that her first time to take part in the election. In the early decades of the founding of New China, the wind of democratic politics blew into the small village she lived. When the staff of village came to her home to register the Voter, this child bride of the old society couldn't believe that she also has the right to vote. Because in the old China, women didn't have any political status.

Scene 2: The most important character of the 12th National People's Congress election is that this is the first time to elect the Urban and rural NPC delegates by the same proportion. Urban and rural have "equal representation", which means on the aspect of realization of vote and political right, rural people have made a great progress to constitutional principle of equality.

Scene 3: Migrant worker delegate Yang said: "20th November 2007 is an excited and memorable day for me. At this day, I became the first Municipal People's Congress delegate of Jiangsu province as a migrant worker. A lot of people asked me, how will I speak for the migrant workers? I knew that our migrant workers concerned about medical treatment, retirement pension and minimum wage, the education of their children, vacation system, growth of the left-behind children in hometown, etc. I'll report the problems of interest to us, exercise the right and authorities of a NPC delegate, in accordance with law."



A peasant-worker deputy of NPC collecting ideas of other peasant-worker.

Research and share

- ❖ What fundamental changes, that the story in scene 1 has reflected, have taken place in China's state power?
- ❖ Talk about the characteristic of democracy in our country by analyzing the election of deputies to people's congresses.

广泛、真实的民主

国家是阶级统治的工具，阶级性是国家的根本属性。我国宪法第一条规定：“中华人民共和国是工人阶级领导的、以工农联盟为基础的人民民主专政的社会主义国家。”人民民主专政是我国的国体，也是我国社会主义制度中最根本的制度。



中华人民共和国宣告成立

专家点评

在不同的国家中，占统治地位的阶级是不同的，因此形成了不同性质的国家。国家性质是由占统治地位的阶级的性质决定的。国体就是指国家性质，也就是社会各阶级在国家中的地位。根据国家性质，迄今为止，国家有奴隶制国家、封建制国家、资本主义国家和社会主义国家等类型。前三种类型的国家属于剥削阶级统治的国家，社会主义国家是工人阶级领导的人民当家作主的新型国家。

我国的人民民主专政根本不同于剥削阶级掌握的国家政权，对占全国人口绝大多数的人民实行民主，对极少数敌视和破坏社会主义事业的敌人实行专政。

人民民主专政的本质是人民当家作主。在我国，人民民主具有广泛性和真实性。

人民民主的广泛性，不仅表现在人民享有广泛的民主权利，而且表现在民主主体的广泛性。在我国现阶段，包括工人、农民、知识分子、干部、解放军指战员和其他社会主义劳动者、社会主义事业建设者、拥护社会主义的爱国者、拥护祖国统一的爱国者在内的全体人民，都是国家和社会的主人。

人民民主的真实性，表现在人民当家作主的权利有制度、法律和物质的保障，人民能够自己管理国家，也表现在随着经济的发展和社会的进步，广大人民的利益得到日益充分的实现。今天中国所焕发出的蓬勃活力，就是中国人民真实地拥有广泛自由、民主、人权的生动写照。

相关链接

我国至今已制定了有关公民基本权利的法律、法规一千多件，使宪法规定的公民基本权利的实现有了具体的法律依据。

我国公民的民主权利有切实的物质保障。例如，公民选举所需经费均由政府开支；在选举期间，国家掌握的报刊、电视、广播等都为选举活动提供相应的服务。

The universal and real democracy

The state is a instrument of the ruling class, class character the fundamental nature of country. the First Amendment to the Constitution ruled that: People's Republic China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. People's democratic dictatorship is not only the state system, but also the The most fundamental system of the socialist system in China.



中华人民共和国宣告成立

Expert's commen

Ruling classes in different countries are different and therefor formed countries with different characters. National characters are determined by the characters of the ruling class. Kokutai is the national character, namely the status of every class in the country. According to the national character, until now, there are slave state, feudal state, capitalist country and socialist country.

Our people's democratic dictatorship fundamentally different from the state power which mastered by exploiting class, Exercise democracy over the most of the population of our country, but dictatorship over the tiny minority of hostile, who are antagonistic to and destroy the socialist cause.

The nature of people's democratic dictatorship is people being master of the country. In our country, people's democracy possess universality and facticity.

The universality of people's democracy reflect not only in the people enjoying the universal democratic rights, but also in the universality of democratic subject. At present stage of our country, all the people, which include Workers, farmers, intellectuals, cadres and soldiers of the people's liberation army and other socialist laborers, builder for the socialist cause, patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland, are all the master of the country and society.

The facticity of people's democratic dictatorship, reflect in that the people's rights of being the master of country have protection of systems and laws, and the people can can manage their country, it also reflect in that with the development of economy and the progress of the society, the majority of the people's interests have been fully implemented day by day. The dynamism which China glowing nowadays, is the vivid reflection of that Chinese people enjoy factually the universal freedom, democracy and human right.

Related links

Until now, our country has enacted more than thousand laws and regulations, which about fundamental rights of citizens, which made the realization of constitutional citizen's fundamental right having legal ground.

The democratic rights of the people in our country have cogent material protection. For example, the expenditures the citizen elections need are spend by government, during the election, the presses, televisions, broadcasts which are controlled by the country, will offer corresponding services for election.

我国宪法规定：“国家尊重和保障人权。”尊重和保障人权，保障人民依法享有广泛权利和自由，是发展社会主义民主政治的内在要求。我国在尊重和保障人权方面取得的成就，充分反映了人民民主的真实性。

- ◇ 人民的生存权、发展权得到保障。
- ◇ 公民的政治、经济和文化权利得到保障。
- ◇ 少数民族的权利得到保障。
- ◇ ……



解放前某地区进行奴隶买卖

对比新旧中国的变化，结合近年来我国人权事业取得显著进步的事实，你能说明我国人民民主的真实性吗？



少数民族人大代表

人民民主专政具有专政的职能。我国人民民主专政对极少数敌人实行专政。国家依法打击极少数敌人的破坏活动，依法打击各种犯罪活动，维护社会治安和社会秩序，保护国家、集体和公民的合法权益不受侵犯，保障人民民主，保卫社会主义现代化建设。

专家点评

作为国家制度的民主，是指在统治阶级范围内，按照平等的原则和少数服从多数的原则来共同管理国家事务。民主具有鲜明的阶级性。专政就是阶级的统治。世界上从来没有抽象的、超阶级的民主，也没有抽象的、超阶级的专政。

必须坚持人民民主专政

坚持社会主义道路、坚持人民民主专政、坚持中国共产党的领导、坚持马克思列宁主义毛泽东思想这四项基本原则，是立国之本，是我们国家生存发展的政治基石。坚持人民民主专政被庄严地载入我国宪法。

坚持人民民主专政是社会主义现代化建设的政治保证。人民民主是社会主义的生命。只有充分发扬社会主义民主，确保人民当家作主的地位，保证人民依法享有广泛的权利和自由，尊重和保障人权，才能调动亿万人民群众投身于社会主义现代化建设的积极性。只

Our constitution ruled that, state respect and protects human rights. To respect and protects human rights, to guarantee that people can enjoy the universal rights and freedom according to law, are the intrinsic requirement of developing socialist democracy. Our achievements in aspect of respecting and protecting human right, fully reflected the the facticity of people's democracy.

- ◇ The rights to live and develop have been protected.
- ◇ The political, economical and culture rights have been protected.
- ◇ The rights of national minority have been protected.
- ◇ ...



Slave trade in a certain region before liberation

Compare the changes in new and old China, combine the fact that our cause of human rights has achieved a great progress, can you explain the facticity of our people's democracy?



Ethnic deputy to NPC

People's democratic dictatorship has the functions of dictatorship. Our people's democratic dictatorship exercise dictatorship over tiny minority enemies. The country against the hostile sabotage, and crack down on various criminal activities in accordance with the law, maintain the social security and order, protect the legitimate interests of country, collective and the people from infringement, protect the people's democracy, safeguard the socialist modernization.

Expert's comments

The democracy as state system, means in the range of ruling class, the people manage jointly the national affairs on the principle of equality and the principle of the minority is subordinate to the majority. Democracy have distinct class character. Dictatorship is the rule of ruling class. There is never abstract, supra-class democracy and abstract, supra-class dictatorship in the world.

We should adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship

The Four Cardinal Principles, namely adhere to the socialist road, adhere to the peoples democratic dictatorship, adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, adhere to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, are the very foundation on which we build our country, are the political cornerstone of the exist and development of our country. Adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship have been written into the constitution of our country.

Adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship is a politic guarantee of socialist modernization. People's democracy is the life of socialism. Only by fully promoting socialist democracy, ensuring the people's position of being master of our country, guaranteeing that the people can enjoy extensive rights and freedom according to the law, can the country mobilize the people's enthusiasm to devote to the Socialist Modernization.

有坚持国家的专政职能，打击一切破坏社会主义建设的敌人，才能保障人民民主，维护国家的长治久安。

坚持人民民主专政，在新的历史时期有了新的要求：扩大社会主义民主；实行依法治国；强化政府的服务职能；发展和繁荣社会主义文化；改善民生，维护社会公平正义，构建社会主义和谐社会；等等。

邓小平明确指出：“运用人民民主专政的力量，巩固人民的政权，是正义的事情，没有什么输理的地方。”我们可以从多个方面理直气壮地阐明坚持人民民主专政的意义：

- ◇ 从国家的一切权力属于人民的角度看_____
- ◇ 从维护国家的主权、安全、统一和稳定的神圣职责看_____
- ◇ 从警惕国内外极少数敌人的破坏活动的需要看_____
- ◇ 从社会主义现代化建设的需要看_____
- ◇

Only adhering the state's function of dictatorship, fighting against all the enemies, who is damaging the socialism, can we protect the people's democracy and maintain the security of our country for a long time. Adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship have put new demand on us in the new historical period: extending the socialist democracy; implementing the rule of law; strengthening the service function of government, developing and flourishing the socialist culture; improving the people's livelihood, protecting social equity and justice, building a harmonious socialist society.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that: It is not unreasonable but righteous to consolidate the people's power by employing the force of the people's democratic dictatorship. We can explain the significant of adhering people's democratic reasonably from many aspects.

- ◇ From the aspect of all power in our country belonging to the people_____
- ◇ From the aspect of the sacred duty of protecting our sovereignty, security, unify and stabilization_____

- ◇ From the aspect of the need to be vigilant to the sabotage of domestic and overseas enemies_____

- ◇ From the aspect of Socialist Modernization_____
- ◇ ...
- ◇

Chose one of those aspects, illuminate the necessity of adhering the people's democratic dictatorship.

Chapter 6

Teacher's Book

Morality and Society, Grade 6, volume 2, Teacher's Book for Teaching

Chief Editor: Liu, Xiuying

**Editors: Ren, Juying Sun, Min Sun, Wei Li, Jianhong Zhao, xin
Zeng, Jing Fu, Bin Huo, Zhilin**

Lesson 1 Suffering in the winds of war. Page 88-91

Lesson 1 Suffering in the winds of war

Teaching objectives

1. Pay attention to the partial wars in nowadays world. Experience the suffering that wars bring to our human and the happiness of peace by analyzing the severe disaster that two world wars brought to us.

2. Learn the capability of collecting, collating and analyzing social information, preliminary know the methods and steps of independent problem solving, by means of collecting pictures and texts which are related to the suffering that wars bring to us.

Instruction of pictures and texts


The topic "war" is far away from pupil's life, this lesson is mainly to let pupils know wars from two aspects, feeling the cruelty of war and leaning the suffering that wars bring to human.

Page 48 of the textbook chose to see the wars from children's eyes, which intend to close the distance of wars and children, because children's souls are approach and perceive each other.

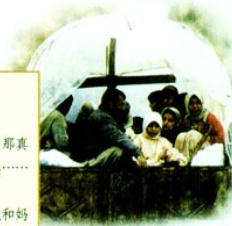
1 战争风云下的苦难

虽然我们生活在和平的环境中，战争好像离我们很远。但是，只要我们关注一下国际动态就会发现，今天的世界并不十分太平。


○ 从儿童眼中看战争



2003年3月，美国发动了对伊拉克的战争。一个伊拉克小男孩，在短短的几天内，失去了妈妈，失去了家园，自己也被炸伤。他那撕心裂肺般的哭喊曾牵动了世界人民的心，成了这场战争带给伊拉克人民灾难的真实写照。



望着渐渐远去，已成废墟的家园，这些背井离乡的孩子在想什么？




这一对母女正在等待家人的消息，此时此刻他们的心情会是怎样的呢？

一名伊拉克少女的日记

3月20日 星期四
早上5时30分，我突然被空袭警报声惊醒，那真是世界上最可怕的声音。我和妈妈紧紧抱在一起……

3月21日 星期五
爸爸跟哥哥都到屋外看天上飞过的导弹。我和妈妈两人仍整天藏在楼梯间。妈妈搂着我，但我的手仍在微微发抖……

3月22日 星期六
远处传来一阵爆炸声，我不知道同学们是否也像我一样害怕和恐惧。我们不希望成为难民，成为无家可归的孤儿！我们害怕死亡！



从这一双双眼睛、一幅幅画面、一段段日记中，你看到了什么？设想一下战争状态下人们的生活是怎样的。我们再收集生活在战争中的儿童的照片，讲讲照片背后的故事。

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Suggestions of teaching activities

Activity 1 "Special Focus" news conference

1. Collect the related materials. Organize pupils to listen radios, to watch TV, to read newspaper or search for other materials, collect the pictures or texts that related to the wars and conflict in recent world.

2. Hold a "Special Focus" news conference. Focus on the wars and conflicts in the world, let pupils replay the wars and conflict all over the world in the form of news conference.

3. Talk about feelings of the pictures. Teacher prepare a world map, mark the countries and regions, in which there are wars. Let pupils read the map and talk about there feelings. Teacher guide the pupils from the aspects of region, involved population of wars and conflicts, help pupils to briefly understand that there are always wars and conflicts in nowadays world.

4. The main point of this activity is not about the war itself, but to let pupils understand that there are still a lot of wars in the world, motivate them to pay attention to the people, who are still suffering in the wars, and arouse their emotion of loving peace.

战争带给人类的灾难

战争不仅要耗费大量的物力和财力,还会给人民的生命和财产造成重大损失。

收集资料

第一次世界大战爆发于1914年,持续了4年多,先后有30多个国家的15亿人卷入战争。战争双方共动员7 000多万人上前线,军民伤亡3 000多万人,直接战争费用1 800多亿美元,财产损失3 300亿美元。

第二次世界大战爆发于1939年,历时6年之久,先后有60多个国家和地区参战,波及20多亿人口。战争双方共动员军队1亿多人,战争中死亡人数达5 500万,直接战争费用13 520亿美元,财产损失高达4万亿美元。


整理资料

	持续时间	参战国家	卷入人口	军民伤亡	财产损失	战争费用
第一次世界大战						
第二次世界大战						

谈谈对资料的认识和感受

看到这一个个触目惊心的数据,我……

我们再收集其他方面的资料,根据上面的步骤,分析一下战争给人类带来的灾难。



49

Let pupils feel the fear, anxiety and worry that wars bring to children by observing contemporary 's eyes in the pictures and their diary. The first picture shows children's helplessness and worry when they leave their hometown; the third shows children's helplessness and sorrow when they face the cruel wars; the dairy describes children's fear of wars and death that may occur. Of course, these are not only children's felling, but also reflect the feeling of all the people, who are suffering in the wars. These can let pupils experience the wars' impact to people's heart.

Content in page 49 help pupils to understand the harm of wars from the aspect of casualties and property damage caused by wars. There are a lot of

aspects involved in the two world wars, the reason why we chose this aspect is to let pupils recognize devastating impact of wars when they collect, collate and analyze the materials.

Activity 2 See the wars from children's eyes

1. Tell the stories behind the photos. Let pupils observe and read the pictures and texts in textbook and the materials they've collected, tell the stories behind the photos and diaries.

1.1 Let pupils observe carefully the pictures in the textbook, read the captions, imagine and think about the feelings of these children.

1.2 Refer to the materials in "information bank", guide pupils to read the pictures and think about questions. Why there are only children in the protective ditch? (their parents are all farmer, the war makes them have no means for substance. Despite the frequent air raid, these farmers have no chose but keep working in field. They hide in the protective ditch until the last minute before bombs are thrown down.) Through digging deep into stories behind the photos, guide pupils to look at the photos and guess, what are the children thinking when they look up to the sky?

1.3 Through the Iraqi girl's diary and the related information that pupils have collected, such as a fragment of "The Diary of Anne Frank", let them experience the feeling that the most normal things in daily life will become a luxury during the war time.

2. Hold a discussion named "Wars in my eyes". Guide pupils combine what they learned before, use their imagination reasonably, write down the key words of their feelings about wars.

Instruction of pictures and texts

Page 50 and 51 mainly present all the hardship that peoples in war zones have to face after the war time. In order to let pupils through discussion, recognize that wars not only bring disaster to human, but also leave a lot of future troubles, for example, the life and education of war orphans will be influenced, environment will be destroyed and polluted, people's psychic trauma is hard to cure, etc.

战争总有结束的时候,但战争带来的苦难不是短时间内就能消失的……

战争虽然结束了,但生活在难民营里的孩子们,根本没有上学的机会。他们每天早出晚归,以捡拾腐烂的水果和发霉的面包为生。



伊拉克战争引发了油井大火。石油燃烧产生的废气造成了严重的环境污染。

战争造成的物质损失,可以通过重建来补回;但战争给人带来的心灵创伤,将长久难愈。

1996年1月2日,路透社萨拉热窝消息:波黑战争结束了,但它造成的创伤仍困扰着萨拉热窝人。每天,穿过城里的座座废墟来诊所看病的人络绎不绝。他们当中,有一些神经紧张、目光呆滞的人在静静地候诊,还有一些人像不安的灵魂一样四处游荡,其他人却愣愣地注视着墙上的裂缝。现在枪炮声已经平息,然而萨拉热窝人还在受着战争创伤的煎熬。

- 因为战争,儿童失去受教育的机会,将来……
- 因为战争,家园饱受战火的摧残,会……
- 经历了战争的恐怖与残酷,人们可能……

50

Then around the key words, such as family ruined, pain and disability, fear and worry, homeless, discuss the wars in their eyes.

Activity 3 A small war research

1. Let pupils around the theme "The Disaster that wars bring to our human", choose questions which they're interested in, then investigate in groups. In localities with suitable conditions, teachers can instruct pupils to collect related photos, videos and texts around the questions they've chosen, then get a basic understanding of the disaster that wars bring to human. Teachers can also give pupils the materials in "information bank", let them research and discuss around the materials.

2. Each group introduce the topics they've researched. Such as casualties, property damage, damage of historical relics, environment pollution and psychological impact, etc.

3. Instruct pupils to start project learning according to the three steps of the example in Page 49 of the textbook. Teachers should pay attention to instructing pupils to divide works and cooperate with each other. The works, such as collecting and collating materials, analyzing the result, should be arranged in good order, and ensure that every pupil can take part in it.

4. Report the result of research. Let each group report

 瞭望台

高科技战争带来的后果

人类用自己的智慧创造着现代文明,推动着科学技术的进步。特别是近几十年来,飞速发展的科学技术,从根本上改变了人们的生活,给人类带来了幸福。但把高科技用于战争时,带给人类的是什么呢?

1945年8月6日,美国将原子弹投向了日本的广岛。顷刻之间,伴随着震耳欲聋的爆炸声,城市的上空卷起巨大的蘑菇云,接着便竖起几百根火柱,美丽的城市转眼间变成了一片火海。原子弹爆炸的强烈光波,几亿度的高温,把一切化为灰烬。离爆炸点较远处,有些人虽侥幸存活,但不是被严重烧伤,就是双目被烧成两个窟窿。放射雨使很多人饱受病痛的折磨,甚至死亡。爆炸的中心地带几十年寸草不生。



广岛原子弹爆炸形成的蘑菇云



佐佐木贞子就是这不幸人群中的一个。她家在爆炸中心附近,原子弹爆炸时,她刚刚两岁。她不仅奇迹般地活了下来,甚至没有受伤的症状。可是12岁时,辐射引起的白血病还是夺走了她的生命。她本来相信只要折1000只纸鹤就不会死亡,但还没有折完,便离开了这个世界。

广岛和平纪念公园佐佐木贞子的铜像

51

Instruction of pictures and texts

"Observatory" in page 51 is an expansion of learning content. Here arouse the topic through the case of Hiroshima, the city which has been assaulted by atomic bomb. Let pupils think about the consequences that high-tech weapons will bring to us.

the result of their research, help the whole class not only get deep understanding about the question of their own group, but also understand the research results of other groups.

5. Teacher summarize briefly. Teacher summarize base on the reports, help pupils fully understand that in terms of scope, disasters that wars bring to us is all-around, in terms of time, it exist both during and after the wars.

Activity 4 High-technology and wars

1. In poverty-stricken or information inaccessible localities, teachers can let pupils read the case in "Observatory" to get some information about the destructive power and it's persistence of an atomic bomb.

2. In localities with suitable conditions, teachers and pupil can launch a subject learning.

2.1 read the cases in textbook, analyze the differences of destruction of human life, properties and living environment between high-tech weapons and conventional weapons. Teachers can refer to the "information bank", add some cases about the colossal damage and endless evil caused by bacteriological weapon or chemical weapon.

2.2 Let pupils collect the facts that high-tech weapons apply to wars in recent years, understand that the application of high-tech weapons is twofold. On one hand, they have colossal even fatal lethality that other weapons don't have. On the other hand, people are utilizing high technology, improve the precision of weapons and try to decrease the damage to innocent people.

Ideology and Morality, Grade 7, volume 2, Teacher's Book for Teaching

Chief Editor: Liu, Shouqi

Editors: Liu, Shouqi Yang, Jingping Xu, Huiying Lai, Zhongxian

Selective Translation of Lesson 7 Experience the Dignity of Law

1. Design intent of this lesson

1.1 Teaching objectives (*in this series of teacher's book, teaching objectives are all divided into this three aspects, every aspect has three concrete objectives, here translate one in each aspect.*)

Knowledge objectives

- Know the category of unlawful act, the basic characters of crime and the category of criminal punishment.

Capability objectives

- Form the capability of self-control and restraining the bad behaviors.

Emotion, attitude and value objectives

- Set up a concept of respecting rules and laws.

1.2 Basis for teaching content arrangement

- Pupils' problems (*Explain the necessity of this lesson, through analyzing pupil's knowledge and psychological problems, which are related to rules and laws*)

Firstly aim is the deviation of pupil's knowledge and attitudes of "rules" and "laws"... The second aspect is aim at the circumstance that the teenager's legal sense are not solidly built yet... Thirdly aim at pupil's psychological characteristics, such as being easily influenced by environment, and furthermore some certain bad behaviors which are caused by this characteristics.

- Curriculum standard (*quotation of the content in curriculum standard*)

2. Content structure and teaching suggestion

2.1 Content structure (*This part shows the structure of the lesson through a*

chart, and after that it is explained. Lesson 7 has three frames, and each frame has two sections. Each section will be introduced in this part, here is translate one of them.)

- Frame 2, section 2 “crime must be punished”.

This section mainly analyzes and explains two parts of content: criminal behavior and criminal punishment.

Firstly, crime and its basic characteristic. The textbook through summarize specific behaviors of crime, explain its three basic characteristics, to help pupils to have a general idea about the characteristic of crime.

Secondly, criminal punishment and the category of the punishment in China. Teachers and pupils can collect a paper of statement, learn from the concrete details of criminal punishment. Teachers can briefly introduce the difference between Pecuniary punishment and fines.

Through the case in textbook, pupils can discuss with each other, furthermore to make them clear that the key to judge whether a behavior is a crime is to determine whether it violates of the law. Teachers should lead pupils to consciously abide by the law in action.

2.2 Teaching outline (*knowledge points that teacher should teach*)

2.3 Teaching suggestions (*brief suggestions*)

- Class hour

This lesson need 3 class hours, each frame need a class hour.

- Preparation before the class

Teacher’s preparation: get to know pupil’s prior knowledge about rules, laws and crime, improve the pertinence of teaching. Finding out some common bad behaviors among pupils, briefly analyzing the cause of this behaviors. Reserving and expand related knowledge, such as the content about laws, crimes and criminal punishments, searching and reading the criminal law, the Law of Preventing Minors from Committing Crimes, etc. Searching and collecting of typical cases and materials.

Pupil’s preparation: find rules and laws in their live, rethink whether they have

bad behaviors or serious bad behaviors, searching and collecting related typical cases.

- Suggestions of teaching methods

The first two frames of this lesson are more theoretical basis, teachers can use case-based teaching, to help pupils understanding the key point of this lesson by analyzing and summarizing typical cases. To teach the third frame, teachers and pupils can through investigation, find out common bad behaviors among them, and than furthermore utilize this cases, by analyzing the harm and consequences of it, discuss with pupils about the method of correcting this behaviors...

- Suggestions of evaluations

...the emphasis should be the evaluation of pupil's behaviors, evaluate whether they can abide by the school rules and Regulations for Middle School Students...using "growth record method", the record can be recorded mainly by pupils, then classmates, teachers and parents can join together, to help pupil to record his or her notable changes...teachers should put emphasis on the evaluation of pupil's respect for law and their legal awareness. Therefore, teachers can organize pupils to make legal knowledge brochure in group's, and put their achievement in this activity into their portfolios.

- Suggestions of practical activities

Teachers can organize promotion campaigns or debate competition...if condition permit, teachers can also organize pupils to do an interview in local juvenile court or reformatory, or invite a law enforcement officer to give a speech in school.

2.4 Suggestions of inquiry activities *(this part introduces ten inquiry activities and explains design intent, operate suggestions and notes of each activity. Here translate the first activity)*

Activity 1 Law in my eyes

- Design intent: get to know student's prior knowledge about law and other related content in this lesson, so that teachers can base on pupil's situation,

improve the pertinence of teaching, arouse pupil's desire for learning.

- Operate suggestions

Reading stories. Let pupils read the story in the introduction of this lesson, instruct pupil to analyze it.

Get to know the law. Invite pupils to speak their prior knowledge about law, let them talk about the questions about laws that they want to know.

- Attention

Let pupils talk around the content of textbook as far as possible.

2.5 Answers of main questions and difficult questions (*Explanations of some difficult and professional questions about the main topic in this lesson, which can help teachers to have a deep understanding of this lesson and it's background knowledge, so that they can explain the content in textbook more clearly to pupils. Here just translate some questions.*)

- What's the difference between law, moral and discipline?

- Similarities and differences between law and moral.

- How was law created?

3. Reference of test (*test items for this lesson, here translate the whole text of this part.*)

3.1 Right or wrong

- "Nothing can be accomplished without norms or standards. " this traditional maxim told us social life needs common norms and standards.

- Adolescents are still young, they have nothing to do with crime. Even if they commit a crime, they do not have to be punished.

- We should consciously establish legal awareness, prevent crime from small things.

- A lot of crimes begin from the bad habit.

- A person with high moral level and strong legal sense won't do any illegal thing.

3.2 The best option

- Which in following belong to law ()

- ①Regulations for Middle School Students
- ②Constitution of the People's Republic of China
- ③Code of Middle School Student's Daily Behavior
- ④China Public Order Management and Punishment Law
- ⑤Law on the Protection of Minors

A. ①③⑤ B. ②④⑤ C. ①②③ D. ②③④

- In the criminal cases, which have been solved by investigating and prosecuting apparatus recently, the person who have been brought to justice are average people, leaders and cadres as well as celebrities. This fact explain one of the characteristics of law ()

- A. The implementation of laws depend on coercive force of the state.
- B. Laws are enacted and approved by the state.
- C. Laws take stipulating rights and obligations as it's content.
- D. Laws have general binding force to all members of society.

- Which in following belong to the principal penalty of the criminal penalty in our state. ()

- A. Set term of imprisonment.
- B. Deprivation of political right
- C. Expropriation
- D. Pecuniary punishment

- Middle school student Wang didn't like learning, and was addicted to the internet cafe even stayed out all night. He turned a deaf ear to the repeated education and criticism, than he went so far as to rob with knife and leaded to serious injury, and was been punished with criminal penalty. This case reflected ()

- A. Illegal act is likely to develop crime.
- B. Only crime has harm to society.
- C. Crime is not always illegal.
- D. Crime can not be reduced only by education.

3.3 Judgment and analysis (determine whether the following idea is right and than explain the reason of your judgment briefly)

- All illegal acts are crime.

3.4 Reading and thinking

Li was a good student, and was been elect to be the “three good student” (a praise, three “good” means good in study, attitude and health). He always took up with some dubious characters afterwards and lost his interests in study, refused to hand up homework, always truanted, even stole things and fought with other people. He was been detained by public security organ but still refused to mend his way. At last, he was been arrested because of robbing with knife. Li was jailed for three years according to the decision of court.

Please analyze Li’s acts which against the school rules, his illegal acts and his criminal acts. What did the process that Li became a criminal from a good student reflect? What can we teenager learn from this case?

3.5 Cheering me on

Plan of correcting bad behavior_____

My baddest behavior (or behavior tendency) at present is_____.

The harm that this behavior brought to me is_____.

Measures that I am going to adopt:

1. _____

2. _____

My goal is to_____.

I would like to invite _____as my supervisor of this plan.

Did I corrected my bad behavior successfully? My experience in this process.

4. Teaching resources (*well-known saying, news and stories which can be used by teachers in the class*)

4.1 Well-know saying (here translate one saying)

- Do not fail to do good even if it’s small, do not engage in evil even if it’s small.

----- *History of the Three Kingdoms*

4.2 Related information (here just translate some titles)

- Rule (explain the concept of rule)

- Public Security Punishment (explain the concept of Public Security

Punishment)

- Tragedy of a legal illiterate (story, the same below)
- A man claimed he has SARS in order to escape the legal sanction
- Nearly 9 million Yuan bribes, the big greedy official Li Yushu has been put to death

Chapter 7

Lesson Transcription



Protocol of the Ideological and Political Lesson in China
-Impact of Price Fluctuations

The Teacher: Guojianqiang, Shanxian No.1 Middle School, Shandong province, China

Students: The first grade senior high students, Shanxian No.1 Middle School, Shandong province, China

(S: Students T: Mr. Guo)

S: 老师好 Good morning, teacher.

T: 同学们好 Good morning, students

T: 上一节课我们讲的是...影响价格的

What did we learn last class ...? affect price

价格变动的影响

Translation of Power Point:

Impact of Price Fluctuations



S: 因素 The factors

T: 影响价格的因素有两个 There are two factors that affect price.

T: 第一个是? The first is?

S: 供求关系影响价格 Supply demand relationship affects price.

T: 第二个是? The second is?

学习目标:

1. 识记替代品和互补品的含义。
2. 阐释价格变动对消费需求和生产经营的影响(重点)、价格变动对替代品和互补品的影响(难点)。
3. 运用价格变动影响的知识, 分析生活现象, 制定消费计划及生产经营策略。
4. 树立诚信经营理念, 遵守市场伦理道德。

S: 是价值决定价格 is value determines price

Translation:

Purpose of Learning:

1. *Understanding of meaning of alternative and complementary products*
2. *Identification of price fluctuation that impacts on consumer demand and production, doing business (a key point), impact on alternative and complementary products (a different point)*
3. *Application of the knowledge of the effects of price fluctuation to analysis of phenomena in our daily life, in order to plan consumption and production and management strategies.*
4. *To establish views on integrity with regard to business management, obey the market ethic, moral principles*

T: 这是讲影响价格的因素。今天我们反过来讲价格变动的影响。我们首先来看一看这一节课的学习目标, 从学习目标来看, 这一课给大家提的要求还真不简单。你看第三个要运用这个知识, 分析生活现象, 制定自己的消费计划, 还有生产及经营策略。

Here, it mentions the factors that affect price. We turn over today; let's talk

about the effect of price fluctuation. Firstly, we check the learning goal of this lesson. It seems to be a hard task from the learning goal. You see the third goal, put this knowledge into practice, analyze phenomenon of daily life, prepare individual consumption plans and business strategies.

T: 首先我们来检测一下大家的预习效果。这个我们都提了，画出一般情况下的需求曲线和供应曲线。这个不用画，大家都已经画过了。那么大家来看一看是怎么样，需求曲线是怎么样。

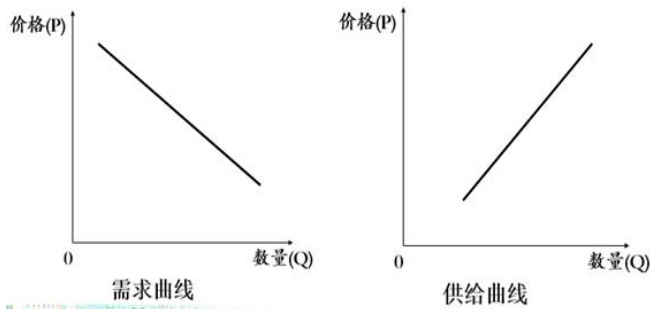
Firstly, we check out the effect of preview. And we have mentioned this before, draw the demand curve and the supply curve in a general situation. We don't need to draw down now, we have drawn once, now let's see, how, how about the demand curve.

S: 价格上涨，需求量就减少 Price gets high, demand reduces.

T: 那就是说，价格上涨，需求量就减少。那也就是这样的了。这是第一个曲线
That is to say, price increases, demand falls. It's like this. This is the first curve,

预习检测：

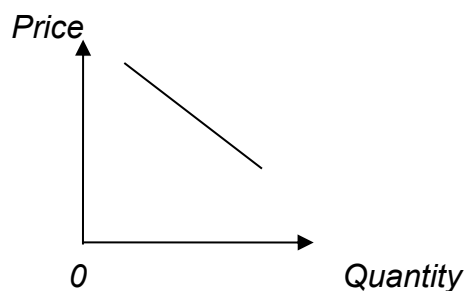
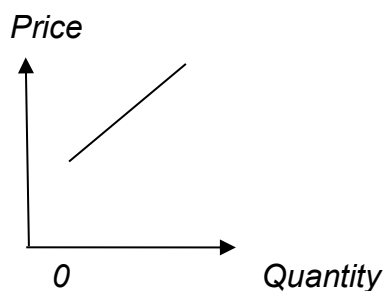
1. 画出一般情况下的需求曲线、供给曲线



Translation:

Preview and Detection

1. *Draw the Demand Curve and Supply Curve in a general situation*

*Demand Curve**Supply Curve*

然后第二个，供应曲线 then the second, supply curve.

S: 正比 Direct ratio.

T: 哎，这是一般情况下的 Em, this is in a general situation

S: 对 Right.

T: 有特例么 Are there some exceptions?

S: 有 Surely, there are.

S: 价格上涨了，需求量反而增加了 Price increases , but demand rises.

拓展延伸:

现实生活中是否存在以下两种现象:

1. 价格上涨了，需求量反而增加了。
2. 价格上涨了，供应量却没有变化。

Translation:

Expand and Extend

Are there the two phenomena in our daily life? 1. The price gets higher, but the demand gets larger.

2. The price gets higher, but the demand does not change.

T: 想想在我们生活中,哪些时候? 特殊节日的时候.... Let's think in our daily life, what and when? Special festivals.... A male student: 比如中秋节的月饼 moon cake in Mid-Autumn Festival.

T: 哦，价格上涨，需求量增加,好，请坐，还有么比如说...商品房? 是么房子越涨价，人越是愿意去买，为什么?

Oh, price gets higher, and demand gets larger, ok, sit down please, what more? For instance, real estate? right? The higher the housing price gets; the more people are willing to buy, why?

S: 他可能想着这个房价可能还会涨 They maybe think that, house prices will rise higher in future.

T: 第二种情况 the second situation?

S: 生活必需品 Essentials

T: 生活必需品么价格上涨了, 生活必需品的供应量不会增加么? 比如说你是生产者, 你看到脸盆的价格在嗖嗖的涨,你怎么办?

If price gets higher, does the supply of essentials increase? If you are a producer, you find the price of basins gets higher and higher, what are you going to do?

S: 多生产 Produce more (basins) .

T: 那供应不增加了么? Thus, does the supply increase?

S: 嗯 Em.

T: 所以你看。这种情况可能是什么情况, 如果这个东西是.....奢侈品, 他要是不是不可再生的那

So, you see. What kind of situation is this likely to be? Are these products are..... luxuries, or non-renewable products.

S:哎? Em?

你比如说宋代的那个青花瓷 For example, it is a vase of the Song Dynasty.

S: 哦 Oh.

T:我们看到它的价格涨, 我们再来一个 ? 不可以。这就是说, 我们的生活中并不是我们所想的, 那样价格上涨需求量一定会减少或者增加。

We find the price get higher and higher, we make another? It is impossible. Thus that is to say, in reality, it's not the same as what we have thought, price gets higher, and demand must decrease or increase.

也有一些特例, 这是我们要搞清楚的

There are some special cases, we should make them clear.

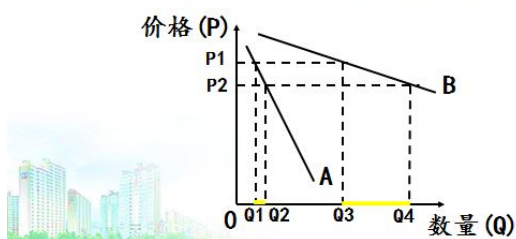
T: 这是一个,再接着往下看 This is one case, we check another case out.

预习检测:

2. 判断说明下列两条曲线, 哪条代表生活必需品的, 哪条代表高档耐用品? 说明你的理由。

Translation:

Preview and Check out



1. *Make a judgment which one stands for essential goods, and which one stands for -grade durable goods, why? (P refers to the Price, and Q refers to the Quantity)*

(材料: 判断说明下列两条曲线, 那条代表生活必需品, 哪条代表高档耐用品? 请说明你的理由)

T: Make a judgment on which one stands for essentials, and which one stands for high-quality durable goods, why?

说明理由 why?

A Male student: 因为那个生活必需品受价格影响较小, 然后, 奢侈品受价格影响较大。Because essentials are less affected by price; and luxuries are affected more by price.

T: 嗯, 所以, 谁是生活必需品, 嗯呢。En, so, which one is essential? em, em.

A 是生活必需品 A is the essential good.

B 是高档耐用品 B is the high-quality durable goods.

请坐 please sit down

在这里请同学们记住一个知识点 every one, we should remember one point here

就是如果某种商品的价格变动带来的需求量变化不大, that is, if the price fluctuation of some products does not affect the demand as much;

我们就说这种商品的需求弹性小 we say the elasticity of demand of the product is small.

出现了一个词需求弹性 We have a new term: demand elasticity

那也就是说生活必需品的需求弹性小 that is to say demand elasticity for essential goods is small.

如果一种商品的价格变动对他的需求量影响比较大 If the price fluctuation of some products affects demand much more.

我们就说这种商品的需求弹性大 We say this elasticity of demand for the product is big.

哎 Ah.

这是关于需求弹性的概念 This is the concept of elasticity of demand,

大家要搞清楚, 你看 we should make it clear: you see,

这个就是 A this is A,

A 的价格变动对需求量的影响小 A's price fluctuation affects demand less.

B 的价格变动对需求量的影响大 B's price fluctuation affects demand more.

T: 好, 这是第二个, 现在我们来研究这样一个问题。This is the second, now we develop this case.

生活探究:

2012年, 北京、河北、山东等地蔬菜迎来了大丰收, 但随之而来的却是蔬菜价格的一路狂跌, 很多农民种菜的成本几乎都收不回来。有的地方大白菜价格狂跌至6分钱一斤, 无人问津, 菜农无奈弃收。

俗话说, “薄利多销”。蔬菜产量大了, 农民薄利多销不一样可以赚钱吗。为什么还会出现“菜贱伤农”的情况?

Translation:

Life exploration: In 2012, vegetables were harvested in Beijing, Hebei province, Shandong Province, etc.

However, this was followed by a sudden drop in prices. Lots of peasants couldn't even get back the planting cost. In some places, the price of cabbages plunged to 0.06 Yuan per 500g, but nobody seems to care. Thus, some of them even gave up reaping. There is a saying in China "small profit, large sale volume". Vegetables get a good harvest, but if the more peasants sell, the more money they can also get, right? Why do the cheap vegetables hurt farming?

T: 为什么, 如果说大白菜降价了, 我买上一大车, 你也买了一大车, 这需求量不就上去了吗? 那价格不也就上去了么, 哎, 这里有关系, 白菜蔬菜等这些是生活必需品, 他的需求弹性小, 所以价格下降不会带来需求量的太多的增加, 所以菜贱伤农。

Why? If cabbages get cheap, I bought a track of cabbages, you have bought as well. The demand gets higher? So the price follows higher as well? Ah, there is some relation. Vegetables, like cabbages they are? Essentials. It is the fact that the elasticity of demand is small, therefore, when the price falls that does not mean that demand will definitely increase and so the cheap vegetables hurt farming.

那好。用我们告诉大家的那个回答问题的模式, 该怎么回答, 来想想

Ok. Let's use our normal way of answering questions, how to answer, let's think,

第一步是原理 the first step refers to principles;

第二步是材料分析 the second is the case analysis.

第三步是 the third step is ?

好 Ok

你整理一下这个答案 please clear up the answer.

快速整理一下就行 quickly clear up your answer is Ok

也可以不写 or you do not need to write it down.

把思路调整一下 Adjust your thinking.

好 Ok

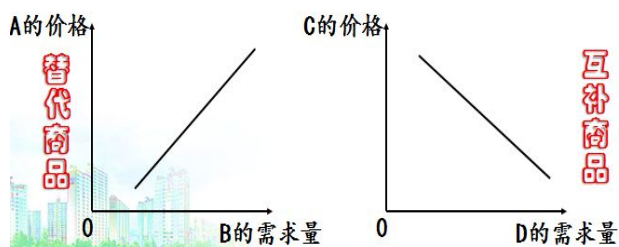
请没整理完的课下再整理 You could finish it after class, please.

现在我们继续向下说 Now, let us continue to say,

我们说了相关商品 we mentioned related products.

预习检测:

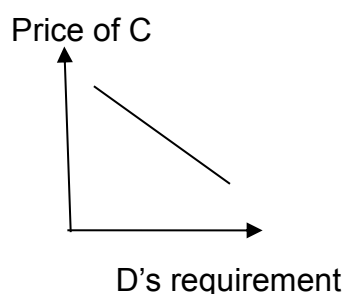
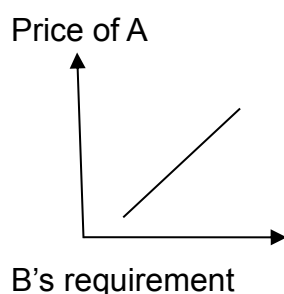
3. 假设A与B互为替代商品, C与D为互补商品, 分别画出它们之间的关系。说明你的理由。



Translation:

Preview and Check out

3 If A and B are substitute goods, C and D are complementary goods, please draw the relation between them, and tell us why.



Alternatives Complementary Products

(假设 A 与 B 为相互替代商品, C 与 D 为互补商品, 分别画出他们之间的关系,

说明你的理由。A 和 B 互为替代商品) If A and B are substitute goods ,C and D are complementary goods, draw the relation between them separately, and tell us the reason. A and B are substitute goods.

这时候 A 的价格上涨 if the price of A gets higher

B 的需求就会增加 the demand for B will rise.

所以二者是成....? So the relationship between the two sides is....?

Some students: 反比 Inverse ratio.

Some other students: 正...正比 Direct...direct ratio.

T: 成正比, 那再看互补商品那

Direct ratio. Let's see complementary goods.

S: 反比 Inverse ratio

T: 那就是反比 That's inverse ratio

C 的价格上涨 C's price gets higher

D 的需求量减少 The demand for C decreases.

理念生成:

1. 价格变动影响生活消费(需求)

- (1) 一般规律
- (2) 不同商品的需求量对价格变动的反应程度不同
 - ①生活必需品 ②高档耐用品
- (3) 相关商品价格变动影响消费者对既定商品的需求
 - ①替代商品 ②互补商品

(2) demand for different products' by price fluctuation

①essential goods

②the high-quality durable goods

(3) Impact of price fluctuation of related products on consumer demand for established products

①Alternatives ②Complementary Products

Translation: Acquired

Knowledge:

1. price fluctuation impacts

on consumption

(requirement)

(1) general principles

这是以上我们回顾的大家预习的情况 This is the review of our preview in this lesson,

看来还不错,啊 it looks fine, em.

也就是说我们这里涉及到的基本原理 That is to say, here we only have

mentioned the basic principles

就这么三个

一般来说某种商品的价格上涨，需求量就会减。

Generally speaking, when the price of some products rises, then demand will fall.

这是一般规律 This is a general principle,

然后是 then

不同商品的需求量对价格的反应程度是不同的 the demand for different products reacts differently to prices.

也就是我们说的有的商品需求弹性小,有的需求弹性大

That's to say, some products have a small elasticity of demand, some products have a large one.

这是第二 This is the second,

第三个 the third

相关商品 related products

在这里有没有这样一种情况 Here, is there some situation like this one

就是你看 Let us take a look.

我们在过节的时候 during the festival period

往往羊肉的价格猛涨的时候 mutton's price rises

这时候人们往往就不买羊肉 people do not want to buy mutton anymore .

买鸡肉 They buy chicken,

买猪肉 pork

买其他替代的肉 and other substitute meat.

鸡肉啊 Chicken

牛肉啊等等 beef etc.

就是因为羊肉和牛肉之间是一种替代品 Just because mutton and beef are substitute goods.

好 Ok.

这是我们学习的第一个问题 this is the first point we have to learn.

通过预习基本就解决了 we learned from the preview,

在这里需要同学们来做这样一个计划 here we need a student to make a family

plan.

生活探究:

假设你要从零开始成立一个家庭，一切生活用品都需要购置。限定一年中只能消费2万元。

根据所学知识，设计一个消费方案，合理使用这笔钱，让自己生活地更好。

- 要求：①计划要合理可行，不必列出具体的支出额。
②要依据所学知识规划自己的生活。

Translation:

Application in daily life

We need to make a family plan here, if we want to start a family from the beginning, we

have to buy everything, but we only have 20000 RMB to pay (about 2200 Euro). In accordance to the knowledge we have acquired, we will plan consumption for the family in order to improve life. Requirement: ①the plan should be sensible, no need to list all of the individual expenditure. ②to make a life planning based on learned knowledge

假设我们要从零开始成立一个家庭 If we want to set up a family from the beginning.

一切生活用品都需要购置 All the essentials need to be bought,

但是这一年就两万块钱让你消费 but we only have 20000 RMB to use this year. (about 2200 Euro)

让你设计一个消费方案,让生活过的更好,现在各个小组可以讨论一下.

Please make a consumption plan for the family to improve their life. Now, we can discuss in groups.

(Group discussion)

T: 怎么样同学们 How about the result, students?

讨论的怎么样 how about the discussion

好,差不多了 ok,

请坐 Please sit down,

嗯, em,

怎么说啊 how to begin?

先这边的同学说 This group first

2组 Group 2

A male student from Group 2: 首先我们应该购置生活必需品 First we should buy essentials

来保障基本的衣食住行 to guarantee our basic necessities of life.

对于高档耐用品来说 For high-quality durable goods,

我们应该适当的 we choose a few and buy when the price is falling.

等他降价的时候来进行购买

T: 为什么 why

The male student from Group 2: 因为比如说如果不急需

Because, for example, it is not an urgent need.

T: 对于高档耐用品我们要等到降价的时候 we should buy high-quality durable goods when their price is falling..

继续 Go on

The male student of Group 2: 比如说某个商品价格升高了,我们可以选择他的替代品

If the price of some products increases, we can choose the alternatives.

T: 哦 Oh.

寻找替代品 Find alternatives

The male student for Group 2: 要精打细算

We should calculate carefully and budget strictly.

如果两个商品是互补商品 If two products are complementary products

一个商品升高了 one product's price increases

我们最好不要买另一种商品 we'd better not choose the other product.

T: 比如说 For example

举个例子 Can you give an example?

The male student from Group 2:

汽油和摩托车 Gas and motorcycle,

如果汽油价格升高的时候 if the price of gas increases

我们就不要购置摩托车 we will not buy a motorcycle,

可以买一辆电动车 we can buy an electric bicycle

T: 还有么? Any more?

好, 请坐 Ok, sit down please

4 组的同学有补充? Group 4, anything to add?

A male student from Group 4:

我认为应该以食品支付为主 I think we should mainly consume food.

货比三家，哪一家的比较便宜 We should shop around to see which one is cheaper, then we buy that in the shop.

我们就买哪一家的

T: 你考虑的，还是价格 What you are concerned about is still price.

The male student from Group 4:

第二点我补充的是我们应当提倡低碳生活 The second point is we should promote low carbon living

T: 嗯 Em.

能步行的时候尽量步行 Try to walk when we can walk

T: 嗯 Em.

而且还节省支出 And that saves money.

The male student from Group 4:

第三点我认为应该把钱存入银行以备不时之需

The third point is we should save some in the bank for emergencies

T: 哦 Oh.

不能全花完了 Don't use all the money

S: 对 right

The male student from Group 4:

第四点我认为是捐适当的钱给慈善机构 The fourth point is we should donate some money to charities

T: 哦,有一种博爱的精神

Oh. A spirit of fraternity,

好 ok,

请坐 sit down please,

很好 very good,

不仅想到了自己还想到了别人 not only care about yourself but also the others.

很好 Very good

六组的同学 Group 6

A male student from group 6:

我们组的意见是 Our group's comments

第一是必须消费的钱一定要花 first , we pay what we should buy.

第二点是在买东西的时候，在价格低的时候买 The second is to buy something when its price is low. .

第三点就是 The third is

办理一个医疗卡 to apply for a medical insurance card

医疗方面更便宜 to get cheaper and better health care.

像保险似的 Just like medical insurance

T: 哦 oh

就是买个医疗保险是么 that's to buy health insurance, right?

哦 Oh,

想的太周全了 how thoughtful you are

很好 very good

The male student of group 6:

买东西的时候不要买那种零售的 Do not buy from the retailers

可以批发 buy wholesale;

买东西的不要买零碎的 do not buy things retail;

成套的更便宜 but it is cheaper to buy in whole sets of products.

哦哦 Oh, oh.

是 yes

很好 very good.

The male student from group 6:

我的意见就是这样 That is my point of view.

很好 very good

没有 8 组啊 no additions from group 8?

然后一组的同学需要补充么 How about group 1 making additional suggestions?? 我们组需要补充的是 Our complement is

我们应该还要留一些储备基金 we should still save some money,

哦 oh

The male student: 还要有储备资金 we need save some money for an

emergency

如果生病的时候或者其他特殊情况的时候需要一定的钱 when we are ill and should go to hospital or in other emergencies, we need money as well.

T: 哦 oh

备用钱 spare money.

好 Ok

还有么 more?

3组 group 3

The male student from Group 3:

还要留一些购买那些食物、水费、电费已经那些出入所需要的路费 we should save some money for food, water charges, electricity and transportation etc.

大约三四千元的样子 about 3000-4000

生活中的突发状况所需要的钱 the money for emergencies in our life

T: 哦 Oh.

也是备用钱 save money too

还有么 any more ?

S: 没有了 no, 好 ok

请坐 please sit down

白亮 Bai Liang?

A student with the first name Liang: 我们组做了一个更具体的规划 Our group made a more comprehensive plan,

首先抽出一部分资金买一部分高档生活耐用品 first, take a part of it to buy durable goods

比如像一些厨具之类的 just as kitchen appliance etc

T: 嗯 Em

Liang: 这些是生活必备 these are essentials

后期消费有生活必需品 the next consumption still includes essentials,

比如服装及食品 just as clothing and food,

食品我们还有两个更具体的意见就是 for food we have two more pieces of detailed concrete advice.

比如说服装我们可以买反季服装 For example, we can buy clothing that is last

season.

T: 哦 Oh.

为什么买反季服装 Why do you buy clothing that is not the latest fashion?

Liang:便宜 Cheap,

T:哦, 便宜 oh, cheap

Liang:还有一个就是食品 then there is the food

食品可以买一些时令蔬菜 we can buy seasonal vegetables,

大量上市的时候价格就便宜 they are cheap when they are in season

T: 哦是是这样的,很好 Oh, yes, yes, it's right. Very good.

Liang: 然后就是添加一些后期的高档耐用品 then adds some high quality durable products later.

T: 哦, 添加高档耐用品,然后剩下小部分备用资金,这两万块钱用的差不多了。

Oh. Add some high quality durable goods, then left a few for emergencies the RMB:20000 are almost gone.

T: 好,请坐,很好。实际上同学们,你说我们学习的这些东西就是为了我们生活的更好, 对吧对。我们在这里做一个消费的方案, 实际上就是在规划我们的人生。

Ok, please sit down, very good .As a matter of fact, we should know everything that we learn is for a better life in the future, right? right. Here we make a consumption plan, exactly we are planning for our life

S: 哦, 有规划的人生才是幸福。今天同学们做的这些规划都非常好 today, every one made an excellent plan.相信将来你走上社会真正的成立了自己的家庭之后一定是一把过生活的好手。好,这个问题就讨论到这里

Oh people with a planned life have a happy life. I believe that, in the future when you enter into the society, and have your own family, everyone could be a life expert. Ok, we have finished this topic here.

T: 接着我们来看下一个问题 Let us check the next topic,

上面我们讲的是价格变动对生活的影响,那我们再看这一个 the last topic we have mentioned is how life is affected by price fluctuation. Let us take a look at this.

生活探究:

某食品企业生产的五仁月饼非常畅销，一再提价仍然供不应求。相比五仁月饼，该企业生产的其他种类的月饼，销量平平，即使降价促销，销量仍增长甚微。

该企业一直用杏仁、核桃仁、花生仁、葵花子仁、白芝麻作为月饼的原料。今年受到气候的影响，杏仁、核桃仁的价格高涨，而花生、芝麻的价格下降不少。

假如你是厂长，你该如何组织生产？

Translation:

Life Exploration:

The assorted nuts moon cake of a company sells well; even after raising the price several times, the

supply is still not adequate to meet the demand. Compared to this product, other products sell less well. Even after several sales promotions, the sales of these products do not increase. The company takes almonds, walnut, peanuts, sunflower, and sesame as the raw materials. Due to the bad weather, the price of almonds and walnut increase, but the price of peanuts and sesame fall, if you are the manager, how should you produce them?

在这里我们需要审读一下材料，你看第一段材料，给我们提供了一个信息，什么信息五仁月饼畅销，五仁月饼畅销，供不应求。

We have to read the case firstly, look at the first paragraph; it gives us some information, what kind of information is it? Assorted nuts moon cake sells well. Assorted nuts moon cake sells well, and the supply is not adequate to meet the demand.

S: 对 Right.

T: 然后是其他月饼销量不好，这是第一段告诉我们的信息。再看第二段告诉我们的信息，假如说你是这厂的厂长，你该怎么组织生产，在这里你要考虑到的是组织生产，你的目的是干什么？你怎么达到这个目的，分小组讨论讨论。

The next is, other kinds of moon cakes sell less well. This is what we can take from the first paragraph. Let's see the second paragraph, if you are the manager of the factory, how should you produce products? Here you should take produce into consideration, what's the purpose of producing, how to reach the goal. Please discuss it in groups.

第三组和第四组将讨论意见写到黑板上，将自己的再完善一下，对应讨论的结果。

Please write group 3 and 4's opinions on the blackboard, please refine you answers, in accordance to the discussion results.

(Group discussion lasts about 10 minutes)

A female student in the class:

我们先看三组同学写的一个方案减少对其他种类商品的生产，增加五仁月饼的生

产量。因为材料中提到五仁月饼非常畅销，而且一再提价还供不应求。而其他的月饼都是销量平平，而五仁月饼和其他种类的月饼也是互为替代商品。如果哪一种的销量好，就提高哪种的生产量。所以才保证他卖的多盈利也多。

Let us check the first plan from group 3. Reduce the production of other kinds of moon cakes; increase the production of assorted nuts moon cakes. Because it was mentioned in the material, assorted nuts moon cake sells well, even though the price is continually increased, and the supply is still not adequate to satisfy the demand.

But the sales graph of other products remains flat; furthermore, assorted nuts moon cakes and other moon cakes are substitute goods. If one of them sells well, we will produce more of that kind of product. Thus, in this way, it insures more sales to make more profit.

再看方案二

五仁月饼中的杏仁和核桃仁可适当减少，因为杏仁和核桃仁的价格上涨，所以这时我们应该可以适当调配一下，减少这些成本比较高的投入。而芝麻和花生的价格下降，我们可以适当增加他们的放置。

Let's see Plan two, reduce almonds and walnuts in assorted nuts moon cakes. Because almonds and walnuts' price gets higher, therefore, at this moment we should make appropriate adjustment to reduce these investments in expensive raw materials. On the other hand, peanut and sesame's price gets lower, thus we can increase the quantity of them in the moon cakes.

再看方案三，可以从盛产杏仁和核桃的地方大量进购，这样会比较便宜。因为在盛产杏仁和核桃的地方，他们的供应量比较大，有可能是供过于求的情况，价格会比较低。

Let us see the third plan. We can buy a large amount of almonds and walnuts from the source areas, in this way they could be cheaper. Because in the source area, they have sufficient supply, sometimes supply exceeds demand, price is low.

在看方案四，原材料不变，但可以适度增加价格，做出说明，这个其实与方案二是相对的.这个是保持原来的品质价格增加，对老顾客也有一种解释说明，故价格的上涨不会有太多的抱怨。

Let us see the fourth plan .Do not change the ratio of ingredients, but you can

raise the price, but you have to explain this, and this corresponds to the second plan. It keeps the same quality of moon cakes, raises the price and explains the reason for this to customers. Thus, price's increase will not result in too much complaint.

如果我们轻易地调节原材料的配量，可能会使他的味道和原来不同，会使顾客量减少，从而销量也会减少。 If we simply change the ratio of the original ingredients, it will change the flavor and be different from the original flavor, losing customers and reducing sales.

The female student in the class: 再看四组同学，调节产量，减少其他月饼的生产量，这个和那个方案一是相同的。第二个五仁月饼原料比例不变，价格适当提高，这个和方案四也是一样，但是这个没有写清楚，应当适当说明这样他如果贸然提价的话，价格上涨，顾客会选择其他的替代品，而不会选择五仁月饼，对盈利也是不好的。

Let us see the 4th Group, to change the production plan, and reduce production of other moon cakes, this is the same as plan one Secondly, do not change the ingredients of assorted nuts moon cakes, and raise the price. This is the same as plan four, but here it is not clearly explained to the customer: : If the company raises the price hastily, the price increases, customers will choose other substitute goods and will not choose assorted nuts moon cakes anymore. It is not helpful to profits.

再就是第三个 The next is the third point:

调节生产要素的投入 adjust investment in product ingredients,

五仁月饼原料里杏仁和核桃仁减少使用 reduce the content of almonds and walnuts in assorted nuts moon cakes.

增加花生芝麻的使用量 Increase the content of peanut and sesame

这个和方案二也是相同的 this is the same as plan two.

第四个加强广告宣传并使月饼的包装更精美 The fourth, strengthen advertising and make packaging more attractive

这是外在的宣传方面 This is the aspect of external advertisement.

这个广告宣传有一定的作用，可以提高知名度 The advertisement has some effects, can enhance the popularity,

但这个忽视了月饼的本质 but has ignored the innate character of moon cakes.
 我们组讨论的还有一个创新的方案 Our group has another innovative plan,
 其他种类销售平平的月饼也不应该放弃 we should not give up other moon
 cakes with a poor sales.

也要对他们进行技术开发 but innovate in terms of their production
 technologically speaking

这样我们不仅一如既往的坚持生产五仁月饼 in this way, we not only can
 continually produce assorted nuts moon cakes as usual,

同时也要做好五仁月饼 simultaneously we can make good moon cakes.

这样即吸引了新顾客又保留了老顾客 In this way, it can hold old customers and
 attract some new customers

这就是,这个公司的月饼需求量上涨 so, the whole demand of moon cakes of
 the company will rise,

所以销量也会上 thus the sales will rise simultaneously.

当其他月饼的销量高于五仁月饼的时候 When other moon cakes sales
 exceed assorted nuts moon cakes,

我们可以抬高五仁月饼的价格 we can raise the price of assorted nuts moon
 cakes.

用其他品种来代替五仁月饼 and make the other kinds of cakes substitute for
 assorted nuts moon cakes 进行这种创新 through this type of innovation.

这就是我的点评和观点 This is my view and point.

T: 还有其他问题么,刚才看这两个同学写的有什么问题么?如果我们从一个问答题的角度来分析,仔细看看,三组同学缺少了什么?

Other questions? Are there some questions about the two students' answers?
 From the perspective of answering question in the examination, take a close
 look, which elements are lack in group 3?

S: 缺少了原理 Lack of principles.

T: 四组同学分析的那,比如说,这一个,为什么调节产量,减少其他月饼的产量,增加五仁月饼的生产量。

How about the group 4? For example, this is one, why adjust production, and
 reduce the production of other moon cakes to increase the production of

assorted nuts moon cakes.

S: 这样可以获得更多利润 It can make more profit in this way.

T: 你别忘了，你是厂长，你要对这个企业负责。嗯

Do not forget, you are the manager, you should be responsible for the company, en.

这是一个 this is one thing

然后在另一个 then it is the other thing

比例不变，价格适当调整 keep a normal ratio, and adjust the price.

这个是在提高产品的质量吧？ Does this mean improving the quality?

以质取胜 Win with quality,

高质高价 high quality and high price,

然后这一个 then, this one

调节生产要素的投入 adjust the ratio of ingredients,

在这里减少使用量、增加使用量 reduce something and add something.

目的是干嘛 What is the purpose ?

S: 降低成本 Reduce the cost.

T: 漏了一句，可以降低生产成本，这里面生产成本给漏掉了，最后加强宣传，让包装更精美。

I lost one sentence, we can reduce the cost of production, here I have lost an element, the cost of production, the last, strengthen the publicity, and improve packaging.

这是 this is?

S:提高知名度 Enhance the popularity

T: 所以你看四组同学这里写的，结论都给漏了一点，是吧，这是关键。我们在回答问题的时候不要忘了，三组同学设计的是一个整体的方案，当然你可以从中理解。So, let's check the answer of group 4, all the conclusions have missed some points. Right? This is a key point. Don't forget when we answer the questions, group 3 pointed out a comprehensive plan.

Of course, you can understand within the plan.

你怎么办？这样一个策略 How can you handle this? This is a strategy.

做这样一个方案可以,如果是一个问答题 You can make this kind of comprehensive plan. But what if this is an open-ended question in an exam?

S: 就漏掉了原理,非常好,啊。You missed principles, very good,

在这里我有一个问题,你看这里不是说月饼有些原料贵,有些原料便宜么,我不能这样,我把那些烂的杏仁、坏的核桃仁做的时候加进去。 Here, I have a question.

In this case, they mentioned some ingredients are expensive and some are cheap,

Could I add poor quality almonds and walnuts to the ingredients?

S: 不行 no

T: 那成本不就降低了么 But the cost would be reduced?

这实际上是 in fact , this is ?

S: 不道德的 Immoral.

T: 对 Right.

是不讲诚信的 Dishonesty

现实生活中有这样的事么 are there some cases like this?

S: 有 Yes!

T: 太多了 We have a lot of cases, like this

对不对 right ?

S: 对 Right.

T: 我们社会上有一些食品安全问题 We have some problems with food safety in reality

地沟油、三聚氰胺毒奶粉、瘦肉精、苏丹红, 等等等等。 Drainage oil,

食品安全事件:

苏丹红鸭蛋
三聚氰胺奶粉及牛奶
地沟油
瘦肉精
假牛肉
毒韭菜
漂白大米



Melamine-tainted infant formula and milk powder, lean meat powder, tony red, etc.

Translation:

Food safety incidents

Tony red

Melamine-tainted infant formula and milk

Drainage oil,

Lean meat powder

Fake beef

Poison leek

Bleached rice, etc

(Obey the principles of the market, Respect ethical and moral principles, Good Faith Business)

这实际上都是那些不法的生产者们为了降低生产成本而损害了消费者的利益，所以我们说啊，作为一个企业的领导人，或者说作为一个经营者，一定要树立这样一种观念，就是要有社会责任感，要诚信经营。

These are the illegal producers who want to reduce production costs but harm the interests of consumers. So as a leader of a company or as a business operator we should have a sense of social responsibility should respect the integrity of management.

温家宝总理说过一句话，他说企业家的血液里一定要流淌着道德的血液，那就是说企业家更应该讲道德，这样我们这个社会才能够更美丽，更和谐。那人们生活的才能更幸福,所以这是我们讲的根据价格对企业的影响企业应该怎么办。

Prime Minister Wen Jiabao has a saying: The blood of morality must flow in entrepreneurs veins, that is to say entrepreneurs should be ethical. Therefore, the society can be more beautiful and harmonious. People can have happy life; this is what entrepreneurs should do according to the price effect

理念生成:

2. 价格变动影响生产经营(供给)

- (1) 调节产量
- (2) 调节生产要素的投入
- (3) 促使企业提高自主创新能力，形成自己的竞争优势

(1) Adjust the production plan

(2) Adjust the ingredients of products

Translation:

Idea generation:

2. Price fluctuation

impacts on the supply of products

(3) *Enhance the independent innovative ability of companies, and to strengthen their competitive advantage*

T: 归结起来, 原理大致有两条: 第一个就是? To sum up, there are basically two principles, the first is?

S: 调节商品产量

Adjusting yield of products

T: 第二个就是 The second is

S: 调节生产要素

Adjusting the ingredients of products

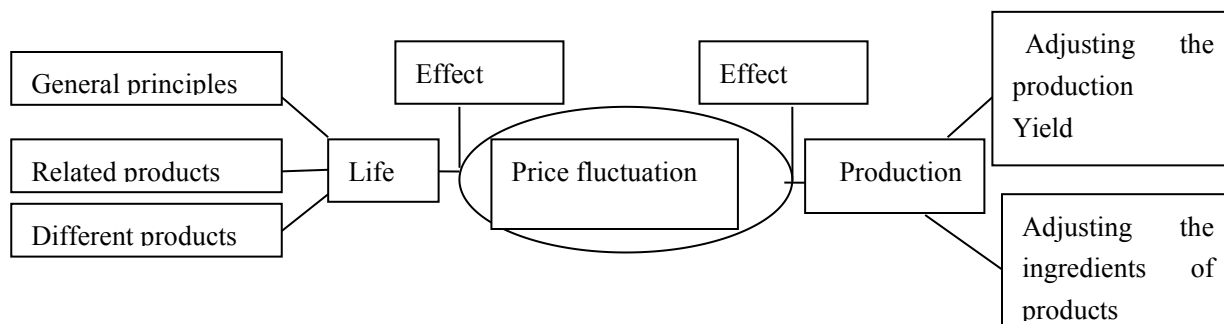
T:好 Good,

这就是我们今天这节课的内容 this is all the content of this lesson.

这节课实际上看看就讲了两个问题? In this lesson we only mentioned two points?



Translation:



T & S: 就是价格变动影响生活, 影响生产 that is price fluctuation affects life and production

生活就是消费需求 Life requires consumption

生产就是供给 production is supply,

所以概括起来一句话 so let us sum up in a sentence.

T: 就是? That is?

T & S: 价格变动影响供求 Price fluctuation affects supply

反过来, 供求变化影响价格 Conversely, supply affects the price

T: 这是整个第二课的内容 That is the whole content of Lesson 2,

好 good.

这节课的内容就到这里 Let us finish our class here,

好, 下课 ok, class is over.

Monitor: 起立 Stand up.

S: 老师,请休息。

Teacher, please take a rest!

T: 同学们再见 Goodbye students!

Link to the Lesson Video in Dropbox:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/1f2zyz4e62jd2il/price%20fluctuation%28subtitle%29.wmv>

Chapter 8

Students Participation

Changqing Liu

Chinese Democracy Ideal and Reality Revealed in *Please Vote for Me*

Source:

Journal of Social Science Education, Volume 11, Number 2, 2012

Please Vote for Me is a film produced in China, but provoking hot discussion all over the world. Because bare-knuckled threats, outright lies, well-placed bribes, and well-resourced lobbyists happen among eight-year-olds without a savvy politician's play book. , this is the best material to review Chinese democracy. electoral politics is the system, but not the democracy itself. Similarly Chinese Electoral Law is foundation of political system,which can be a better democracy.

Keywords:

democracy, election, electoral system, *Please Vote for Me*, documentary, democratic awareness, political reform

1. Introduction

According to the majority westerns, most of the Chinese are still wondering whether democracy is a universal value that suits human nature or elections inevitably lead to manipulation. China has never had national elections. But democratic processes have been tried on the local level, mainly in the countryside. Sometimes even Pop Idols are voted in this way. Because the economic changes occurred first in the countryside, many speculate that this is the Chinese government's way of instating gradual political change. The purpose of the director Weijun Chen's has conducted an experiment in election; attempting to find what democracy would be like if it came to China.

The film *Please Vote for Me* produced in Wuhan China, which is a big and modern city, just a little inferior to Shanghai in economics. Third-graders at Evergreen Primary School first encounter democracy by electing a Class monitor.

Eight-year-olds compete against each other for the coveted position, abetted and egged on by teachers and doting parents. It is supposed to mirror urban Chinese society in a school, its children and families. The film has been selected as part of the *Why Democracy*¹ project, which interprets democracy by 10 films from around the world, and which broadcasts on 42 television networks to an audience of more than 300 million all over the world in 2007. The film also got the top prize on 2007 Silverdocs Documentary Film Festival. The festival's director, Patricia Finneran said "the prize went to a nail-biting political drama...about 7-year-olds." "It's a film about the idea of democracy, and a window into modern China, It's also about the shady politicking that goes on with third-graders"(Hesse, 2007).

2. Content of the Film

The film begins with two questions what is democracy and what is vote, which are responded by one girl with wondering eyes and speechless answers, and the other squirms instead of answering. The Class teacher Mrs. Zhang writes the word "democracy" on the blackboard on the first day of the semester, and says "Democracy. Isn't this new? You will choose your own class monitor." Then she tells the class the three candidates who were selected by teachers' close-door discussion. A tough and skinny boy Luo Lei, with a reputation as a classroom leader and bully; another boy Cheng Cheng, who is somewhat pudgy and aggressively political in nature, seems to plan out every step he takes, and is constantly gauging his own support, and then the third candidate, a shy, well-behaved but ambitious little girl named Xia fei, whose single mother is a teacher of this school.

The election process involves skits, song-and-dance talent show, and a healthy dose of crying. There are lies; betrayal, and bribery, parents even arrange field trips for the class in order to win votes. Support is bought and sold. Assistants change sides. The candidates criticize one another for eating too slowly, being picky, and not paying sufficient attention in class. Most striking is some of the dialogue between the

candidates and their parents in lead-up to the election. They speak truths about the nature of freedom and liberty. They grasp the idea of liberty as something inborn. One of the candidates Cheng Cheng gets home and asks his father, "What kind of thing is democracy?" His father's response is concise, but powerful: "Democracy is when people are their own masters." Another candidate, Luo Lei, is shown describing the election process to his parents, who are both police officers, and surprisingly, they attempt to brainstorm for ways to coerce the other classmates into voting for him. The father says, "You must have a trick." Luo is adamant in rejecting such help. His father says, "You need some tricks to let you win." Luo responds with "No! I don't want to control others. I think they should think for themselves." At last Luo had to listen to his parents, who arrange field trip for the class and gave a powerful speech at the final secession. The film ends with class's cheer about Luo's winning and the other two candidates crying.

3. Election Reality Reflected in the Film

In 1953, just few years after the foundation of Peoples Republic of China, Electoral Law was issued and put into practice. It was revised frequently later in 1979, 1982, 1985 and 2004. In 2009 the draft amendment to Electoral Law was set and used until today. Although this is a film arranged by the director, it reveals the election reality in some kind. Let's explain step by step according to the provision of the Electoral Law.

3.1. Problems in selecting, deciding and introducing of the candidates.

Selecting, deciding and introducing of the candidates are one of the most important procedures in election, and it's the foundation of fair election. Although Chinese Electoral Law has some procedure about this, the articles are not so clear and sufficient. So in some election, when select, decide and introduce the candidates, mass situation appeared. Mainly in the following aspects: First, Internal decision. Some candidates are not selected according to the procedure of the Electoral Law but appointed by the superiors. Just like in the film, three candidates are selected by the teachers' close-door consultations. The fact that Luo lei is the former class monitor and Xu xiaofei's mother is a teacher maybe played decisive role in the teacher's

consultation. Second, Qualifications of the candidate. In Chinese Electoral Law there are no strict restrictions for the candidate, especially no profession limits. So in reality, there are a lot of officials in the deputy to the National People's Congress, the ratio is as high as 70% (Ruoyu Zhang 2007, 32), as is also reflected in the film. Former class monitor is selected as the candidate undoubtedly. Last but not least, Introduction of the candidates. Chinese Electoral Law has only few words about the introduction of the candidates, so in real election, most of the introductions only confine to curriculum vitas, even in some electoral district, the procedure of introduction is missing, so is it in the film. People know seldom about the candidate, as a result, blind vote, and political indifferences are normal phenomenon.

3.2. Voters blindness and ignorance

Voters are the subject of the election, whose quality decides the efficiency of the election directly. After 30 years of Opening-up , Chinese citizens' sense of democracy and participation has improved a lot. However, the improvements are merely in some certain areas and cities. In rural areas, voters' blindness and ignorance are still prevailing. Just like in the film, when the director ask students in the canteen who do you want to vote. Some student answers "nobody"; some others says "I don't know." According to a survey in Zhejiang Province China in 2010, 37.12% voters know nothing about candidates and only 36.4% people in Zhejiang province have experiences of voting (Lin long, 2010). In my opinion, voters' blindness and ignorance in politics are results of two factors. First, political reform lags behind. The direct result is that most citizens in China only know the meaning and effect of election superficially. Second, election working group do not gave an introduction of the candidate or not so clear an introduction. So voters' know little about candidate or what means to them (Ningning Zhou 2007, 22).

3.3. Power intervention

There are power interventions in Chinese grass-roots election. As the elected are voted by the voters, power can get involved into the whole procedure of electing, hoping to affect voters and let the expected candidate win. In the film, parents intervene election, who teach the students to be scheming, defame others, bribe, and

the point is that it's the parents' wisdom helps the candidate to win. With the perfection of Chinese electing system, power intervention phenomenon has been transformed, which becomes indirect and obscure.

3.4. Bribery

Another drawback in Chinese elections is bribery. Bribery and democratic politics goes hand in hand, which is the by-product of democratic politics, where there is election there is bribery. Bribery scandal prevails all over the world today. Bribery also happens in the film and plays a decisive role in the election. Bribery politics happens in China frequently, reasons are laid in three aspects. From the perspective of bribers. In marketing economy, somebody maximizes benefits unscrupulously, and distorts their sense of political participation. Bribery is only one of the forms. Next is from the side of bribee, who are usually satisfied with little interests just because of the inferior sense of democracy, sheer ignorance of the importance of the ballot, huge income gap between themselves and others. The last is about the election environment. Imperfect law systems, lack of supervision, weak punishment for bribery are all the fuse of bribery (Xianggen Tao, Fukuan Pan 2010, 27-28).

4. Typical comments all over the world

The film has been on show all over the world, also gets various rewards. Why does this film attract so many people's attention all over the world? I choose comments from all over the world from democracy point of view to help you to understand Chinese democratic ideal and reality.

They may require the candidate to make commitment to ask teachers to reduce the homework load, call for the improvement of school meals, etc, if the students know their votes actually have so much power, by which they can participate in the improvement and management of classes, the democratic power of democracy have been explored and everyone will seriously consider which one to choose. However, why children do not realize these rights? Because no one knows the magic of democracy so much, the shadow of a dictator has been around, that person is the teacher. Teachers directly selected three candidates, then let you play with democracy, when the election is over, the teacher also regain the power... (**Web nickname: Lost**

in the Summer Wild, 2008, China).

Drawbacks of democracy can be improved in many ways, such as raising citizens' knowledge standard, which can be achieved from the universal of education. Technology also can be applied to increase transparency, reduce the spreading rumors. Monitoring mechanism can be set up, so improper means cannot succeed. We may disappoint at democracy, but we must not give up (**Weiwen Li, Taiwan, 2010,China**) .

Promoting democratic politics is the task that Chinese government and people have been doing currently. But everything must have a process, which can't be achieved overnight. To achieve the ideal democratic society, generations or even dozens of generations' effort should be taken. But I think that the most fundamental is to train democratic awareness and cultivate spirit of democracy of our next generation constantly. But things do not turn out the way you want; sometimes it's off the trail of democracy. The film is one of the examples, which should provoke our whole society to think deeply (**Web nickname: sea fish 110, 2011, China**).

I think, in China or this world, some people may not care about democracy, may not concerned about politics, from the perspective of kids, we see human nature more truly" (**Weijun Chen, the director, 2007,China**).²

The campaigning spirit of the students is often negative, in fact, and they are continuously trying to generate a mob atmosphere that will ride their opponent out of town on a rail, so to speak. In fact, you have to wonder if Chinese censors might not approve of *Please Vote for Me* -- the director, Weijun Chen, seems to have found his financing in South Africa -- since it could be construed as casting the democratic process in a negative light. Turning people against each other and letting them tear each other apart for raw personal gain is corrupting to the spirit and to the community, you can imagine them saying, and after watching this film, you might agree with

² The film begin with:"What is democracy?" the film's director Weijun Chen asks of a wiggly eight-year-old. No reply. "What is a vote?" The next little girl squirms instead of answering. When recently asked by Why Democracy House, a progressive South African educational circle, what's the point of asking little people such big questions, Mr. Chen was quoted as replying: "

them(**Ryan Stewart, 2007, American**).

After finishing watching this just now, my first thought was "who produced this?" was it the Chinese government tries to show democracy as a bad/flawed idea, or pro-westerners trying to say "yeah man, you DO need democracy now!".... It is a surprisingly honest and intimate documentary; quite cleanly played out (not editorialized). Just like in most elections, the good guy you hope and would really love to see win; gets done over by the political machinations of the more cut-throat dodgier candidate as is sadly too often the case in real world politics (**Billy Corgan, 2007, Australia**)

The document was filmed in my hometown.*** Chinese people never enjoyed the true democracy since 1949, and the school system we are having just reflects the real society. This class monitor thing is just another part in the dictatorship hierarchy, teachers picked the kids they like to monitor other classmates, and cool kids like me never really care who will be the guy to monitor us because we will fight the stupid system anyway. Why bother to introduce a democratic system to elect a little dictator anyway. Kids are so keen to get the job because the power it represents. Parents are so keen to help their kids to win because they know it will give them bonus at the time they graduate. For teachers, I have no idea, might be just extra fun at work... so anyway. China is never short of voting system, the problem is the government never wants people to understand the true democracy. I have the feeling that the director probably shares a similar feeling to me, which is sort of disappointment about these younger generation, which made me sad. By the way, I was elected as class monitor once in a quite similar way, but teacher refused to accept the result simply because he didn't like me and chose another kid. He said to us about his decision, "I trust you guys and give you the democratic rights, but look at the guy you chose, you are abusing your rights..."(**Anonymous, 2008, Australian-Chinese**)

This is the most fascinating documentary I've seen in a long time. The subject matter may sound stale, but the action, drama and raw emotions are fresh and real. It's less a story of the baser elements of democracy and/or the human spirit, as some reviewers superficially assert, as it is about how parents affect they children. For all

the benefits of parental involvement in their children's academic and emotion success, this film make you stop and question yourself as a parent (**Barry, 2008, Thailand**).

While *Please Vote for Me* has an interesting subject and an interesting way to look at it, being a part of the "Why Democracy?" series, it fails to make a point about democracy, while only seeming to (**Ylmzyldz, 2009, Turkey**).

But I was greatly encouraged by this film. It seems like we see our rights threatened every day. All that "shall not be infringed" is infringed upon constantly. Our government takes what it wants, and speech is increasingly less free. As government continues to seize civil liberties, we witness the death throes of the republic. America would do well to remember the two truths found in this film:

Democracy is when people rule themselves. Not "the people," but individuals.

Being an elected official does not grant the right to control others; we all retain the right to manage our own affairs (**Stefano R. Mugnaini, 2011, American**).

5. Suggestions for improving contemporary election

5.1. Standardize candidates' nomination, determination and introduction.

I think the improvement can be carried out from the following aspects: First of all is to select candidate according to the existing electoral law, and intensify supervision of the procedure, to ensure a fair and open nomination of candidates. Secondly, Pre-elect mechanism should be introduced gradually, to selective replace the way of pre-negotiate candidates. Next, principle of non-compatible of profession qualification should be introduced into Chinese election. Just as in the film, they can make the class rules, former class monitor have no right to participate again. Finally, pay special attention to the introduction of the candidates, because this is the important opportunity for candidate to promote their ideas and show their ability. To voters, it's also an important way to learn and distinguish candidates. Curriculum vitae undoubtedly is not the only way to introduce, press, network, new media, even a face to face communication are excellent ways to know candidates.

5.2. Improve voters' democratic awareness by education.

In the film, students don't know what does the ballot means to them; even they don't know which class monitor means what to them, so they can be easily

manipulate by the political tactics designed by candidates' parents. As a result of this, education should play its due role to improve the citizens' democratic awareness. Western successful political and citizenship education experiences are worth studying by cotemporary school teachers (Wei Chen 2009, 75-76). Another reason for the weakness of citizens' democratic awareness might be the low standard of Chinese economic development. In some rural areas, farmers are tending to attract by small favors, and lost standpoint at critical moment .therefore, only by economic development and incomes improvement, the effective operation of the election can be ensued.

5.3. Competitive mechanism should be a must

Competitive elections are helpful to make the electoral process fair and transparent. The debate between the candidates can be the climax of the entire election campaign in the film, which exposes all aspects of the candidates in front of voters. In reality, candidates seldom get in touch with voters; most of the election is blind election (Minghua Jiang 2005, 77). The enthusiasm of the voters' participation in election has been reduced. Introduction of competition in the election forces candidates to maximize their advantages, when the two sides attacking each other, exposing shortcomings, the public have a more comprehensive understanding of the candidate, the intensity of the campaign determines the brightness of the eyes of voters, the more intense competition, the more the voters will know who to select.

In addition, the campaign gave the election a sense of entertainment to some extent, which will no doubt attract the attention of the public, and to raise public awareness of participation, the broader the social base is, the easier the realization of the democracy.

5.4. Intensify supervision

There is not any supervision in the film. Parents teach little students tricks before camera lens. Even one of the candidates instructs the director to go back and privately query that student again to see if she was only expressing support because she was intimidated by his presence. If only some teachers or students representatives from other class are watching, who have the veto power or admonition rights, things should

be on the right track. Therefore, if an electoral process without supervision, the election should be an imperfect one. Outcome of the election must go astray

5.5. Strictly enforce the illegal sanctions

At the end of the film, students cheer to the victory of Lou lei with Luo's gifts still on the desk. The whole procedure without supervision and nobody realize it. Only three articles about sanctions for destruction of election are in Chinese existing electoral law, which is general and lack of Procedural requirements. It's not enough and also not easy to operate in the supervision of election (Xianggen Tao, Fukuan Pan.2010, 28-29).

6. Conclusion

As a matter of fact, it is difficult to find what's on earth democracy like from *Please Vote for Me*, after all, the film's authenticity is limited. However, we should not take so seriously and gave too ambitious conclusions about Chinese democracy, because the democratic experiment showed in the film lake so much real political life elements. Chinese has been debating so much about democracy, and too many cases, we are not entirely clear what we are talking about. I mean, because Chinese never experienced real democracy, lack of comprehensive knowledge and understanding of foreign democratic theory and practice, but also because the discourse carrier Chinese itself, the exotic democracy's richness has been deconstructed or deviated. In fact, most of us don't know what democracy is, what functions and objectives of democracy is, what is the external conditions for democratic system to run. I don't know how these parents gain the democratic state so quickly, although we all understand nothing about democracy, we can't blame them, they pick up Western democratic shortcomings easily; perhaps they hear too much western so-called hypocrisy of democracy. So when they take up democratic weapons still don't know how to fire, take the false democracy as real one.

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Chapter 9

Educational Novel

Prof. Dr. Tilman Grammes

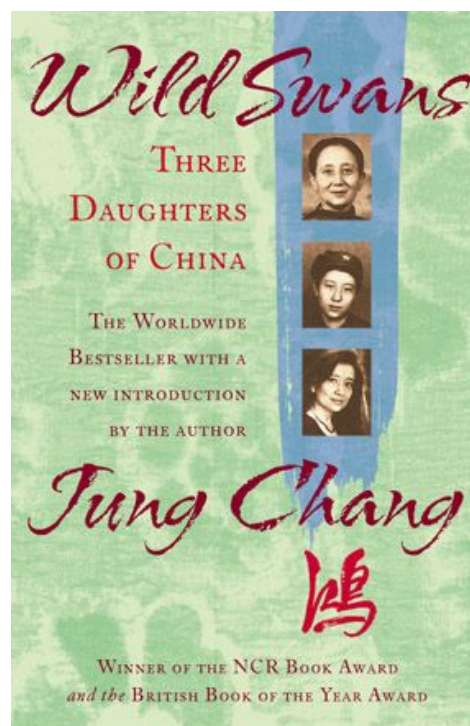
Brife Introduction of Wild Swans: Three Daughters of China

URL: <http://www.jungchang.net/wild-swans>

Few books have ever had such an impact as *Wild Swans: Three Daughters of China*. Since its first publication it has been published in 37 languages and sold more than 13 million copies (while still banned in mainland China). Through the story of three generations of women in her own family – grandmother, mother and daughter – Jung Chang reveals the whole tragic history of China's twentieth century.

Jung Chang's grandmother's feet were bound as a child, and she was given to a warlord general as a concubine. As the general lay dying, she fled with her infant daughter. That daughter grew up to become active in the Communist movement during the civil war against the Kuomintang. Following the Communist victory in 1949 she and her husband became senior officials. Jung Chang, their daughter, was raised in the privileged circles of China's Communist elite, but was to take the unimaginable step of questioning Mao himself. Her parents were denounced and tortured, and she herself was exiled to the edge of the Himalayas.

Wild Swans: Three Daughters of China is a tale of extraordinary cruelty and bravery, of death and survival. Breathtaking in its scope, unforgettable in its description of China's long nightmare, it is both an important work of history and a remarkable human document.



Selections from *Wild Swans: Three Daughters of China*

1. Education in the period of the great leap forward movement

In the period of the Great Leap Forward Movement (1958-1961), there is no more normal teaching in schools. Almost all the teachers, staffs and students have been involved into this movement.

In the autumn of 1958, when I was six, I started going to a primary school about twenty minutes' walk from home, mostly along muddy cobbled back alleys. Every day on my way to and from school, I screwed up my eyes to search every inch of ground for broken nails, rusty cogs, and any other metal objects that had been trodden into the mud between the cobbles. These were for feeding into furnaces to produce steel, which was my major occupation. Yes, at the age of six, I was involved in steel production, and had to compete with my schoolmates at handing in the most scrap iron. All around me uplifting music blared from loudspeakers, and there were banners, posters, and huge slogans painted on the walls proclaiming "Long Live the Great Leap Forward!" and "Everybody, Make Steel" Although I did not fully understand why, I knew that Chairman Mao had ordered the nation to make a lot of steel. In my school, crucible-like vats had replaced some of our cooking woks and were sitting on the giant stoves in the kitchen.

All our scrap iron was fed into them, including the old woks, which had now been broken to bits. The stoves were kept permanently lit until they melted down. Our teachers took turns feeding firewood into them around the-clock, and stirring the scraps in the vats with a huge spoon. We did not have many lessons, as the teachers were too preoccupied with the vats. So were the older, teenage children. The rest of us were organized to clean the teachers' apartments and babysit for them.

2. The role of competition in group education

Family background was the most important factor to evaluate a people in that period. People with bad family background will be ostracized. However, an outstanding people (such as the author, a smart and hard working girl with perfect family background) will also be ostracized because of the jealousy of other people.

When my mother took me to register at primary school in 1958, I was wearing a new pink cord jacket and green flannel trousers with a huge pink ribbon in my hair. We went straight into the office of the headmistress, who was waiting for us with the academic supervisor and one of the teachers. They were all smiling, and they addressed my mother respectfully as "Director Xia" and treated her like a V.I.P. Later I learned that the school came under my mother's depariment.

...

We had exams every week and the results were put up on the notice board. I was always at the top of the class, which was rather resented by those behind me. They sometimes took their bitterness out on me by calling me 'thousand-gold little precious' (qian-jin xiao-jie), doing things like putting a frog in my desk drawer, and tying the ends of my plaits to the back of my seat. They said I had no 'collective spirit' and looked down on others. But I knew I simply liked being on my Own.

...

My mother told me years later that Mr. Dali had been a writer of children' science fiction. He was named a rightist in 1957 because he had written an article about mice stealing food and fattening themselves up, which was alleged to be a covert attack on Party officials. He was banned from writing, and was about to be sent to the countryside when my mother managed to get him relocated to my school. Few officials were brave enough to reemploy a rightist.

3. Example

In 1963, Lei Feng's Diary was published by Lin Biao. The diary was full of accounts of Lei's admiration for Mao Zedong, his selfless deeds, and his desire to foment revolutionary spirit. Lin's use of Lei's diary was part of a larger effort to improve Mao's image, which had suffered after the Great Leap Forward.

"Chairman Mao," as we always called him, began to impinge directly on my life in 1964, when I was twelve.

Having been in retreat for some time after the famine, he was starting his comeback, and in March of the previous year he had issued a call to the whole country, particularly the young, to 'learn from Lei Feng.'

Lei Feng was a soldier who, we were told, had died at the age of twenty-two in 1962. He had done an awful lot of good deeds going out of his way to help the elderly, the sick, and the needy. He had donated his savings to disaster relief funds and given up his food rations to comrades in the hospital.

Lei Feng soon began to dominate my life. Every afternoon we left school to 'do good deeds like Lei Feng.' We went down to the railway station to try to help old ladies with their luggage, as Lei Feng had done. We sometimes had to grab their bundles from them forcibly because some countrywomen thought we were thieves. On rainy days, I stood on the street with an umbrella, anxiously hoping that an old lady would pass by and give me an opportunity to escort her home as Lei Feng had done.

4. Para-militaristic education(1959-1965)

"Learn from Lei Feng" became the main theme of school education after the Great Leap Forward Movement. Except learning to be selfless and be willing to sacrifice their own interests for the sake of others, students also have to accept

physical training like Lei Feng, in order to have the capability to protect their country when war begins.

We were told that the Americans were waiting for a chance to invade and reinstate the Kuomintang, and that in order to defeat an invasion by them Lei Feng had trained day and night to overcome his weak physique and become a champion hand-grenade thrower.

Physical training suddenly assumed vital importance.

There was compulsory running, swimming, high jumping, working out on parallel bars, shot-punning, and throwing wooden hand grenades. In addition to the two hours of sports per week, forty-five minutes of after-school sports now became obligatory.

...

Hand-grenade throwing was also regarded as very important, for obvious reasons. I was always at the bottom of the class. I could only throw the wooden hand grenades we practised with a couple of yards. I felt that my classmates were questioning my resolve to fight the US

imperialists. Once at our weekly political meeting somebody commented on my persistent failure at hand-grenade throwing. I could feel the eyes of the class boring into me like needles, as if to say: "You are a lackey of the Americans!"

5. Self-criticism

Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing Communist Party from other political parties. Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing Communist Party from other political parties. In "On Coalition Government" (April 24, 1945) Mao Tse Tung wrote that, To check up regularly on our work and in the process develop

a democratic style of work, to fear neither criticism nor self-criticism, and to apply such good popular Chinese maxims as "Say all you know and say it without reserve"(知无不言，言无不尽 zhiwubuyan yanwubujin), "Blame not the speaker but be warned by his words" and "Correct mistakes if you have committed them and guard against them if you have not" - this is the only effective way to prevent all kinds of political dust and germs from contaminating the minds of our comrades and the body of our Party.

One day in 1965, we were suddenly told to go out and start removing all the grass from the lawns. Mao had instructed that grass, flowers, and pets were bourgeois habits and were to be eliminated...

I was extremely sad to see the lovely plants go. But I did not resent Mao. On the contrary, I hated myself for feeling miserable. By then I had grown into the habit of self criticism and automatically blamed myself for any instincts that went against Mao's instructions. In fact, such feelings frightened me. It was out of the question to discuss them with anyone. Instead, I tried to suppress them and acquire the correct way of thinking. I lived in a state of constant self-accusation.

Chapter 10

Educational Films

Xi Lan

一个都不能少 (Not One Less)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3hpyvBxXoc> (Trailer in English)

Set in the People's Republic of China during the 1990s, the film centers on a 13-year-old substitute teacher, Wei Minzhi, in the Chinese countryside. Called in to substitute for a village teacher for one month, Wei is told not to lose any students. When one of the boys takes off in search of work in the big city, she goes looking for him. The film addresses education reform in China, the economic gap between urban and rural populations, and the prevalence of bureaucracy and authority figures in everyday life.

紫日 (Purple Sunset)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ccn0hgi231Y> (full movie with English subtitle)

Story takes place in 1945 when the Second World War coming to an end. The Soviet Red Army chance to save from the Japanese massacre of the Chinese people, under one - Yang Yufu. Young and wounded in the side with the subsequent transfer of the way, the military strayed into the Japanese camp, there have been a hassle. Yang Ming Jiaona a good Soviet woman fled into the forest Medical luck. They met halfway in a scuffle with the brigade separated autumn leaves of Japanese girls. They lead the way to autumn leaves, but deeply poisoned by the Japanese militarist ideology autumn leaves are bent on subordinating them to death, carrying them into the woods Nadja hate autumn leaves act to allow Young to kill her, honest Yang Yufu Although Huaizhuoshamu revenge and has no heart to kill not just this innocent girl, so, in order to go out alive from the vast forest areas, three individuals together embarked on a survival path. The smoke of war in the unseen beauty of forests, the trio went through the mountains along the way fires, swamps, wild beasts and a series of hardships, trials and tribulations of

friendship begin to emerge among the autumn leaves are also good in Nadja and Yang of infection, their long-accepted "teachings" have raised doubts. Although the language barrier, three young men almost forgotten the existence of war with each other showing a good smile.

However, just as they were about to be reborn when the autumn leaves been killed by fascist madness. Bei Fen Yang and Nadja angrily rushed part of the remnants of Japan and France for the innocent girls autumn leaves revenge

建国大业 (the founding of a republic)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AHsOLhRqeW8> (excerpt with English subtitle)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pz0iX2JicPg> (full movie with English subtitle)

In 1945 after the end of the Second Sino-Japanese War, Mao Zedong and members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) travel to Chongqing for a meeting with Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang (KMT). With help from the China Democratic League, the Double Tenth Agreement is signed between the KMT and CCP, with both sides agreeing to stop the civil war and to establish a multi-party government in China.

The following year, Chiang Kai-shek calls for a National Assembly in Nanjing and is elected as President of the Republic of China(ROC). At the same time, the peace negotiations between the CCP and KMT fail and the civil war continues. Other political figures such as Zhang Lan, Soong Ching-ling and Li Jishen, support the CCP because they oppose Chiang's government, even though they are in non-battleground areas such as Shanghai and Hong Kong.

In May 1948, the CCP declares the opening of a "War of Liberation" against Chiang's ROC government, with many other political parties responding to the call and taking the CCP's side. The Red Army scores victories against

the NRA in subsequent battles and eventually Chiang's forces retreat to Taiwan in December 1949. On 1 October 1949, Mao Zedong proclaims the People's Republic of China with its capital at Beijing, marking the start of a new era for China.

Chapter 11

Historical Photo

Xi Lan

Photos of Chinese Citizenship and Political Education in 20th Century



The First Legislative Representative Election of the Republic of China (1948)

A man taking part in the First Legislative Representative Election of the Republic of China in January 1948. Two students, who wearing the uniform of scout, standing at both sides of ballot box and helping supervising the order of vote. This is the first public direct election since the founding of Republic of China. At least 150 million people attended this election, they use direct voting system elected 759 Legislative Representatives among 461 million people. On the sealed ballot box, there is a board, on which read poll. The photo above the board is the portrait of pater patriae, the national flag hanging on the both sides of the photo.

The scout in Republic of China played a big role during the period of election, they appealed the people to vote though parading and advertising for the election on the street.

URL:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_legislative_election,_1948



A girl scout (before 1949)

A primary school student who was wearing the uniform of scout, stands in front of a blackboard, on which there is sentence: I am a citizen of Republic of China, I love Republic of China. Although Republic of China is terrible now, it will become great in the future.

URL: http://www.singpao.com/xw/ht/201309/t20130901_456399.html

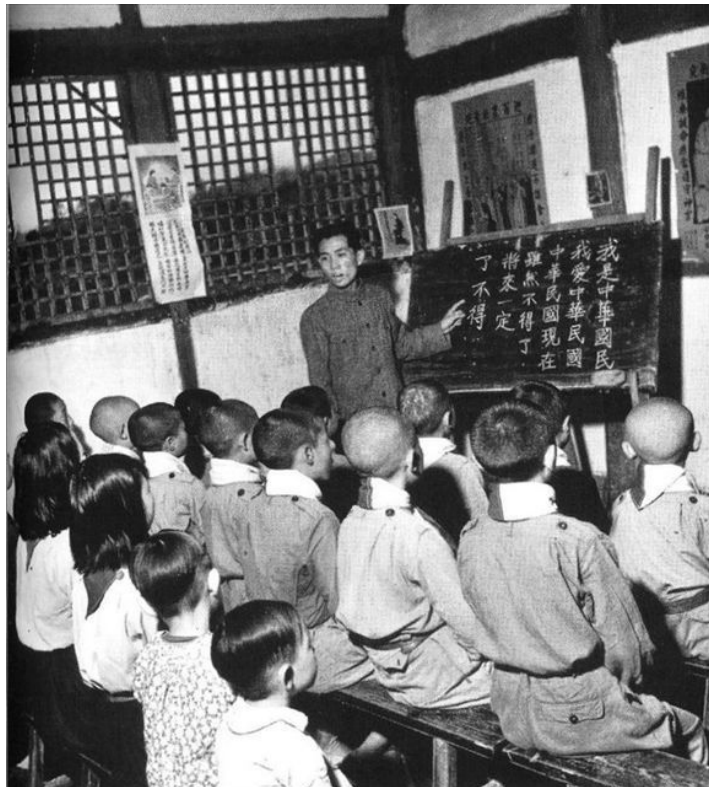
A boy in demonstration (before 1949)

A child attend the Anti-japanese demonstrations during the period of Anti-Japanese War. He holding a flag, which read "deathless". Around him, there are some other children of similar age.

URL: _

http://bbs.tiexue.net/post2_4244832_1.html





A lesson (before 1949)

The time that this photo was taken, is unknown, but it must be the time shortly before the Chinese Liberation. It seems like a rural school or just a temporary room for citizenship education. Students were wearing the uniform of scout, except two younger children, who sit in the third row, beside the girls. Apparently they are not the member of scout, maybe because of their young age. What the teacher teaching, is the same sentence like the photo above.

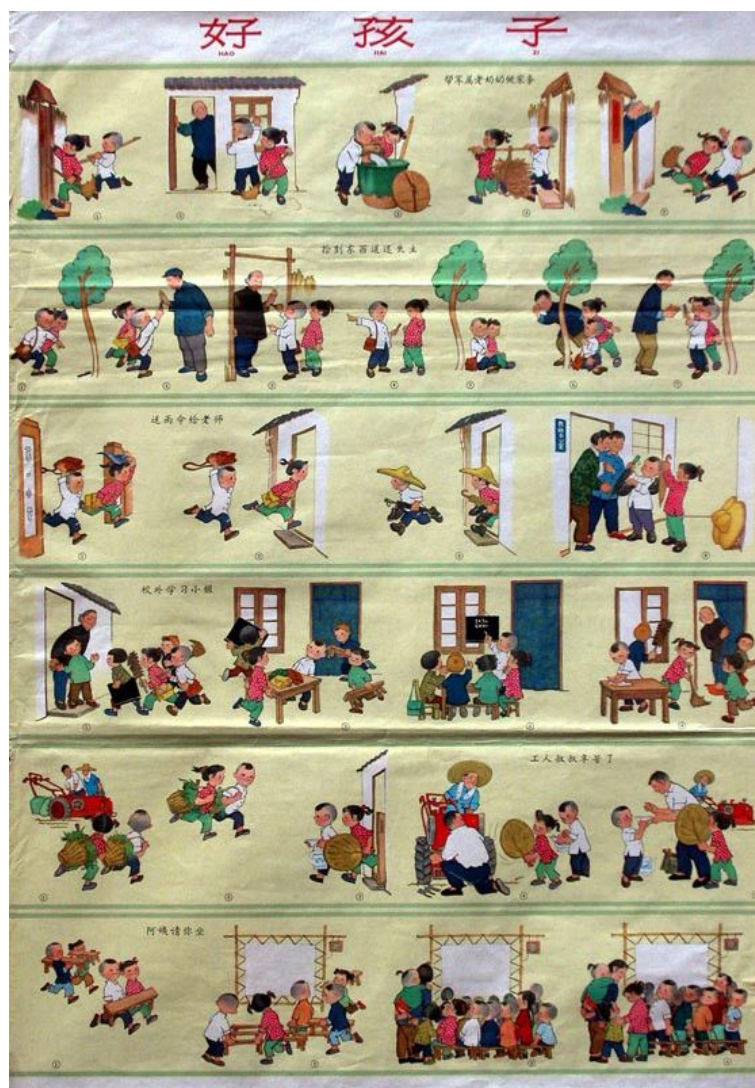
URL: http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4974459a0100r33k.html



Poster: greater , faster , better and more economical (1958)

Two young students explain a new idea of Mao Tsetung to rural residents. The boy was wearing a red scarf. On the blackboard read “go ahead with all efforts, strive to build socialism with more outcome, faster speed, better quality and less costs”. It is a development route which was been presented by Mao Tsetung at the beginning of 1958.

URL: <http://bbs.voc.com.cn/archiver/tid-3985418.html>



Good child (1964)

Poster: good child. This poster consisted by 6 parts. Each part explains a character of good Child though a little picture-story. Normally, this kind of posters are putted on the wall in kindergartens or primary schools.

The 6 stories are separately “help grandma in soldier’s family with housework”, “return the thing which is picked up in the street to its owner”, “bring teachers umbrella when it raining”, “attend study group outside school”, “help workers to remove their fatigue” and “offer my seat to a woman carrying a baby”

URL: http://liufengzhong136.lofter.com/post/1cbaf9b2_480ae55



Recite quotation from chairman Mao (1966-1967)

A member of the Little Red Guard is performing with a red book (Quotations from Chairman Mao) in his hand. The red armband is the symbol of the little red guard. 1967 the central committee of CCP approved a document about cancel the Young Pioneer and establish the Little Red Guard. It said that "The Little Red Guard is a great organization form for children. It is full of revolutionary character and militancy. It is conducive to revolutionize children's mind."

URL: <http://m.secretchina.com/node/417443>



The first lesson (1966-1976)

On the blackboard it's read that the first lesson, Father Is Close, Mother Is Close, but Neither Is as Close as Chairman Mao (Chairman Mao is more like our parent as our own parents, 爹亲娘亲不如毛主席亲, diē qīn niáng qīn bù rú máo zhǔ xí qīn).

This photo was taken in the period of Culture Revolution. It is a rural school, the classroom is simple and crude. The portrait of chairman Mao hanging in the most conspicuous place in the classroom. An idiom hanging on the left wall, which means Man by his efforts can conquer nature.

“Father Is Close, Mother is Close, but Neither Is as Close as Chairman Mao” is a song, which was sung everywhere in the period of culture revolution.

URL: <http://tieba.baidu.com/p/1705578298>



A new form of class (the 70s)

An old farmer hold a tattered cloth in his hand, tell his miserable life in the past time to young students. It is a popular teaching method in the seventies, farmers are invited to schools to tell their stories in the past time. It aims to let students compare their happy life in the new society with last generation's misery in the old, so that they can understand that their life will be better under the direction of Communist Party.

URL: <http://www.weibo.com/p/100160375321113041>



The Criticize Lin (Biao), Criticize Confucius Campaign (1974)

A teacher bring his students outside the school, show them posters of the criticize Lin, criticize Confucius campaign (批林批孔运动, pī lín pī kǒng yùn dòng).

Criticize Lin, criticize Confucius campaign was a political propaganda campaign, which lasts from 1973 until the end of culture revolution. Its real purpose was to indirectly attack China's primer Zhou Enlai.

URL:

http://www.weibo.com/p/1001603753211130417460?from=page_100505_profile

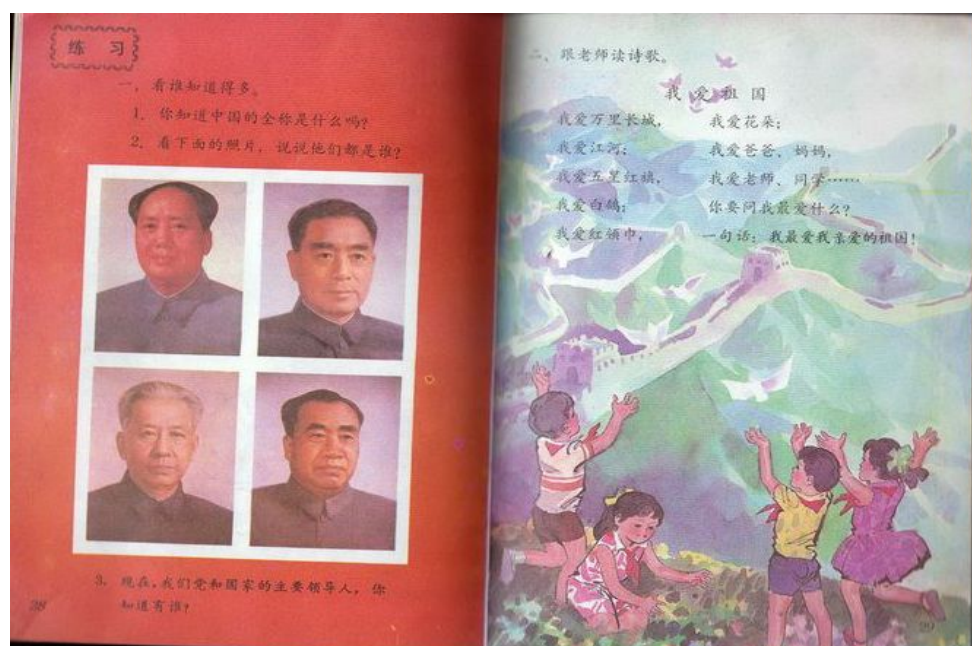


Poster: Concerned for the collective (the 80s)

It is a poster which is always putted on the wall of schools. Its topic is "concerned for the collective", it shows that four students decorate the wall of their classroom with Lei Feng's portrait and red papers on which read: learn from Lei Feng, endeavor to be a three good student (good in study, attitude and health).

Lei Feng (18 December 1940 - 15 August 1962) was a soldier. After his death, Lei was characterised as a selfless and modest person who was devoted to the Communist Party, Chairman Mao Zedong, and the people of China in the 70s. After Mao's death, Lei Feng remained a cultural icon representing earnestness and selfless until now. Nowadays, every 5 March is the official "Learn from Lei Feng Day" (学雷锋日, xué léi fēng rì). This day involves various community and school events where people go to clean up parks, schools, streets or go to help people who needs help.

URL: <http://blog.ifeng.com/index.php?action=article&itemid=1818696>



Textbook for subject Ideology and Morality(1988)

This textbook was published as trial textbook by People's Education Press in 1988. In this photo, the left page is an exercise which includes three questions: First, do you know the full name of China? Second, look the photos below, who are they? Third, do you know the name of the main leaders in our party (communist party) and country? The right page is a poem, named I love my motherland. Its full text is translated as follows: I love the Great Wall, I love the rivers, I love our national flag, I love white doves, I love red scarf, I love flowers, I love my parents, I love my teachers, classmates... if you ask me, what I love at most? Just one sentence: I love my dearest motherland at most!

Chapter 12

Teacher Association

2014 Annual Work Summary of Ideological and Moral Education

Association of Hubei Primary Schools, Hubei Society of Education (湖北省教育学会小学思想品德专业委员会)

URL: <http://jyxh.e21.cn/content.php?id=565>

1. Guiding ideology

Actively carry out spirits of the 4th plenary session of 18th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, center on the curriculum reform of elementary education, focus on the curriculum construction of subject Moral and Life, and subject Moral and Society. Improve the quality of elementary education by the innovative works of our society.

2. Main works

2.1 Organized lesson presentation competition, offered a platform for the result of moral curriculum teachers' education experience in Hubei Province. Encouraged more teachers to take part in curriculum resources construction of Moral education. Promoted teachers to transform from experiential teacher into learning teacher, research teacher and expert teacher.

2.2 Paid special attention to the research of teaching, centered on the curriculum implementation and evaluation, continue the theoretical and empirical research on quality education.

- Discussion on the orientation of moral curriculum. Firstly, on the aspect of curriculum rationale, the orientation of moral curriculum is ambiguous because of the lack of deep research on the nature, significant, and content of citizenship education. Secondly, relation between the concept of "people-oriented" or "cultivation-oriented" [yù rén wéi běn, 育人为本] and integrated curriculum is ambiguous. Thirdly, as the establishment of new curriculum system, the relationship between moral subjects and other subjects should be more clear. Such as the connection between primary school moral curriculum and the subjects in junior high school, such as Ideology and Moral, History and Society, History, and Geography.

- Research on the development of integrated curriculum content. A effective way to develop integrated curriculum in primary school is to connect curriculum contents with pupil's living experiences and realistic society then develop the integrated curriculum content according to different themes. But problems are: how to elect and organize themes, how to embody the logical relationship between themes and units, how to make learning activities conform to the the needs of pupils in different grades...

- Discussion on standard of a good lesson.

2.3 Based on the characteristic of life moral education, continued promoting practical moral education activities, cultivated pupils' personalities.

3. Problems and introspection

3.1 How to ensure that the teachers' quality of primary school moral education can be improved steadily?

3.2 How to enhance the sustainability of moral curriculum resources.

宁波中小学德育研究会

Moral Education Research Society of Ningbo Primary and Secondary Schools

URL: <http://www.nbdyxy.com/index.asp>

Moral Education Research Society of Ningbo Primary and Secondary Schools is a academic mass group, which engage in the research of political and ideological education and moral education in primary and secondary schools since 18 Mai 2006. It is a regional social non-profit organization, which develop theoretical and practical research of moral education, instruct teachers and pupils to cultivate civic awareness, and to build up the consciousness of socialist democracy under the rule of law, freedom and equality, fairness and justice. This organization only accept group member. All primary or secondary schools and educational institutions, which are enthusiastic in moral education and willing to accept professional guidance of this organization, can apply to be the group member of this organization. There are already 112 schools joined this organization as it's group member.

It's tasks:

- organize scientific research and academic communication of moral education.
- appraise and elect excellent achievement of moral education research.
- organize academic lecture, create professional website, compile academic materials, promote and popularize scientific knowledge of moral education.
- organize study, investigation and communication between members, strengthen connection and cooperation with departments concerned.

Achievements:

Write and publish articles and books. For example, the article "More Common Heart, Less Utility Interests: Moral Education Research Society of Ningbo

Primary and Secondary Schools Hold the Activity Talk About the Hot Spots of Moral Education.” was published in Moral Education [德育报, dé yù bào], 1 June 2009 Page 1.

Hold championships of class meeting in Ningbo, or organize teachers to attend the national championship. For example, they organized teachers in Ningbo to attend the first national championships of class meeting. Three teachers as well as the research society won the awards.

Appraise and elect high quality articles. They held four times of article competition with the themes “Moral education should not be helpless in front of exam-oriented education”, “Moral education is nothing but love and model”, “Moral education should not be formalistic and utility”, “ $5+2=0?$ ”³

Hold academic forums. Invited famous educators or experts to give a forum to the members of this research society.

Investigate and visit schools and sacred places of revolution in other cities.

³ The source of this equation is unclear. $5+2$ means five days at school plus two days (weekend) at home, “ $5+2=0$ ” reflect the contradiction between school education and family or society education, which may confuse pupils and make them fail to learn anything. It also reflect the distrust between educators and parents.

Chapter 13

Teacher Newspaper

China Teacher News



China Teacher News, a weekly newspaper which is geared to the needs of teachers, has been managed by Ministry of Education and published by China Education Press Agency since 2003. It abides by the orientation of focusing on the curriculum reform and offering services to teachers, pay attention to the interests and demands of teachers, promote teachers' professional development.

Since 2015, China Teacher News has launched 7 new weeklies, they are “teacher’s work”, “education in regions”, “Teacher Development”, “Modern Class”, “Curriculum Reform Research”, “Educator” and “Teachers’ Live”. Each weekly focuses on the typical experience and people, emphasizes columns and activities of “Good Teacher of China”, “Teacher’s Ethics” and “Good Class of China”

This newspaper is published on every Wednesday, 16 pages in one issue (4 pages are color printing).

Price for each issue: 2.7 Yuan = 0.38 Euro.(April 2015)

URL: www.chinateacher.com.cn

Website for Electronic Edition:

http://paper.chinateacher.com.cn/zgjsb/html/2015-03/18/node_22.htm

Exemplary Titles

1、 Cultivation of spirit of rule of law should root in living practice (11 March 2015)

培育法治精神需根植生活实践

URL:

http://paper.chinateacher.com.cn/zgjsb/page/21/2015-03/11/01/2015031101_pdf.pdf

2、Highlight the socialist core values

唱响核心价值观

URL:

http://paper.chinateacher.com.cn/zgjsb/page/21/2015-01/28/11/2015012811_pdf.pdf

3、Curriculum under the Flag in Bin Hai primary school: plant seeds for childhood (4 March 2015)

滨海小学国旗下课程 为童年播下一粒粒种子

URL:

http://paper.chinateacher.com.cn/zgjsb/page/21/2015-03/04/01/2015030401_pdf.pdf

China Education Daily



China Education Daily, is the only national educational daily since 1983, it is managed by Ministry of Education and published by China Education Press Agency.

In each issue, the first and third pages are news, the second page is comments and the fifth page is depth reports. Meanwhile this newspaper has also various weekly, such as “Higher Education”, “Headmaster”, “Vocational Education”, “Curriculum”, “Preschool Education”, “Family Education”, “Theory”, “Reading” and “International”.

Monday to Friday: 8 pages. Weekend: 4 page

Price for each issue: 1 Yuan = 0.15 Euro (April 2015)

URL: <http://www.jyb.cn>

Exemplary Titles

1.The weight of morality and character: educational observation of Singapore (1 April 2015)

道德和品格的分量——新加坡教育观察

URL: http://paper.jyb.cn/zgjyb/html/2015-04/01/node_12.htm

2.Controversy: Pupil take photos to correct violation of traffic regulation, silly or earnest (31 March 2015)

争鸣：学生拍照纠正违章，犯傻还是较真

URL: <http://paper.jyb.cn/zgjyb/images/2015-03/31/02/pinglun331c.pdf>

3.How to make Ideological and Political class more attractive (7 November 2014)

怎样让思政课更具吸引力

URL: <http://paper.jyb.cn/zgjyb/images/2014-11/07/06/lilunb07c.pdf>

Shanghai Education



Shanghai Education has been managed by Shanghai Educational Committee and published by Shanghai Educational Press Group since 1957. It concerns on the revolution and practices in education-developed regions, reports the new ideas, new measures, new experiences and new achievements of educational revolution thought out more than 50 years.

Shanghai Education is 18.5 cm*26 cm, full color printing, published at the first,

tenth and twentieth in every month.

Price for each issue: 8 Yuan = 1.13 Euro (April 2015)

No Electronic Edition

URL: http://www.shedunews.com/web/sepg2012/html/mt/mt_05_shjy.html

Exemplary Titles

1. Let Chinese virtues be carried on from generation to generation. 2015. 1
让中华美德代代相传
2. Establishment and implementation of credit system in evaluation system of moral education. 2015. Z1
学分制德育评价系统的构建与实施
3. Reflection on the moral education permeation in junior high school physical education. 2014. 31
初中体育教学德育渗透的思考
4. Reflection on the integration of Socialist Core Values with senior high school education. 2014. 31
社会主义核心价值观融入高中教学的思考

Chapter 14

Youth Organization of Communist Party of China

Lyu Na

China's Young Pioneers

Abstract

China's Young Pioneers is a national children's organization which was established by the Chinese Communist Party. It is directly led by the Chinese Communist Youth League. This paper will examine five aspects of the Chinese Young Pioneers. The first two parts describe the Chinese Young Pioneers and its functions. The third part mainly explains how children can join this organization and what conditions should they have. The last two parts set out to explore some problems in today's communist education and try to find solutions to these problems.

Introduction

I wish to begin by describing my own experience as a member of China's Young Pioneers. When I was 9 years old, in second grade, I first joined China's Young Pioneers in Central Yuan Quan primary school in Boshan county, Zibo [in Shandong province]. I clearly remember that I participated in various activities guided by my class teacher at that time. For example, planting trees on Arbor Days [12th March each year], sweeping the martyrs' graves on Tomb-Sweeping Day [5th April each year], performing some programs on Children's Day, and some activities of "Follow the examples of Comrade Lei Feng", such as cleaning snow on the road, doing voluntary work in a nursing home, and helping my classmates who were in need of help.⁴ All of these tasks taught me that we should love labor, respect the older generation of

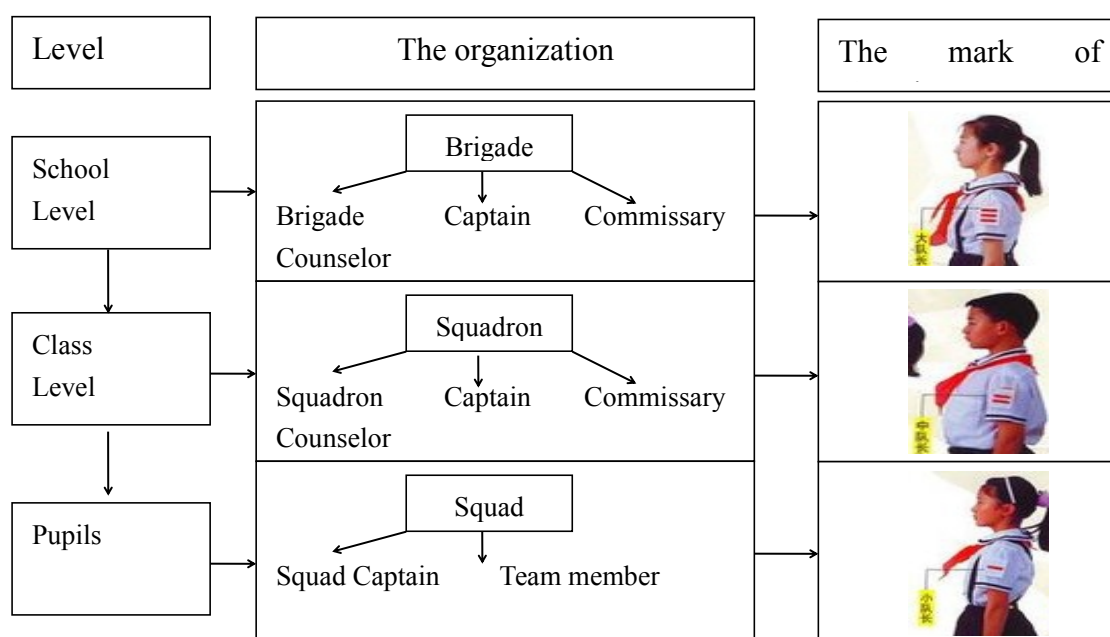
⁴ Lei Feng (December 18, 1940 – August 15, 1962), a soldier of the People's Liberation Army of China, was a model of serving the people wholeheartedly and a great communist fighter. Lei Feng helped countless people in his short life. Lei Feng's diary moved so many readers, he carried forward the socialist spirit of "one for all, all for one", and Lei Feng's spirit inspired people from generation to generation to learn. After he died, Chairman Mao Zedong wrote an inscription: "Follow the examples of Comrade Lei Feng" (向雷锋同志学习).

revolutionaries and be willing to help others. In that period, I became a morally grounded person with good behavior. This experience was precious. After I went to middle school, I joined China's Youth League and participated in some activities organized by my class teacher or counselor. I always worked hard and tried to improve constantly. In the end, I handed in my application to China's Communist Party and eventually became a member. It is a progressive process from China's Young Pioneers to China's Communist Party. The period of membership of China's Young Pioneers is critical and fundamental. Based my experience, the aim of this paper is to illustrate what China's Young Pioneers is, how to join, its functions and problems, and how to solve these problems. My aim is to provide a better understanding of China's Young Pioneers.

What is the China's Young Pioneers?

China's Young Pioneers is simplified shào xiān duì [少先队]. It is a national mass youth organization for children aged from 6 to 14 in the People's Republic of China. It was created and is run by the Chinese Communist Youth League, an organization of older youths that works under the Chinese Communist Party.^[1] According to *The Constitution of China's Young Pioneers*, which was passed by the fifth National Congress of Chinese Young Pioneers on 3 June 2005, the organization is divided into three levels: Brigade [*Dà Duì*], Squadron [*Zhōng Duì*] and Squad [*Xiǎo Duì*]. Generally, the Brigade is organized at school or community level. It is composed of more than two Squadrons. The Brigade committee comprises seven to thirteen members whereas every Brigade has a Brigade counselor. The Squadron is created in class and is composed of more than two Squads. The Squadron committee comprises three to seven members. In most cases, the class teacher is the Squadron counselor. The Squad is composed of five to thirteen members. Normally, the Squad is headed by the Squadron, and the Squadron is led by the Brigade. According to their needs, the Brigade and Squadron committees

can appoint a captain, vice-captain, standard-bearer, and commissary in charge of studies, labor, entertainment, sports, organization and publicity. The Squadron committee also appoints outstanding members to assist each commissary in the team, named Director-General [*Gàn Shǐ*]. The Squad can be organized according to interests, friendship, hobbies, travelling distance and so on. It sets up captains [*Duì Zhǎng*] and vice-captains [*Fù Duì Zhǎng*] according to the members' actual situation, in order to carry out activities. All levels of captain and the committee members have different armband signs. The Brigade captain and its committees have three red bars, the Squadron captain and its committees have two red bars, and the Squad captain only has one bar. Each member is encouraged to wear armbands every day. The Squad captain, the Squadron and the Brigade committee is elected by the members once every half year or year.^[2]



(Designed by Lyu Na and Lan Xi)

Under normal circumstances, China's Young Pioneers carry out educational activities in order to cultivate the morality of children since they will be the future representatives of communism. Firstly, the Brigade activities mainly

commemorate the major holidays, and carry out some educational domestic and overseas events which are attended by all members of the team. Secondly, the Squadron activities try to educate the children according to their actual situation. These activities are attended by all members of the Squadron. Squadron activities are generally held once a month. Finally, Squad activities are directly organized according to the members' own needs. These activities should last not too long and the content should not be too complicated. In general, Brigade activities usually last around one hour, and Squadron activities about 40 minutes. At a later stage, the Young Pioneers organize some activities such as "the red scarf community activities" and "the Eagles squad holidays". These activities are different according to different schools, people and times.^[3]

The history of China's Young Pioneers

If we trace back the history of China's Young Pioneers, we will see that it was divided into the revolutionary war period and the socialism construction period. In the period of revolutionary war, its name was China's Youth and Children Organization. This was created by China's Communist Party and was divided into four stages before the People's Republic of China was established. During the first revolutionary civil war (1924-1927), the first youth and children revolutionary organization, named Children's Labor Corps [*Láo Dòng Tóng Zǐ Tuán*], was initiated by China's Communist Party in Shanghai, Guangdong, Hubei, Hunan, etc. During the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937), Children's Communism Corps [*Gòng Chǎn ér Tóng Tuán*] was initiated by China's Communist Party in the Soviet revolutionary-base. During the Anti-Japanese war (1937-1945), China's Communist Party organized the Children's Anti-Japanese Corps [*Kàng Rì ér Tóng Tuán*]. Finally, during the Liberation War [1945-1949], China's Communist Party established the Young Pioneers.



URL:<http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

The title is Chinese Youth Team. Two members of the team salute and wear red scarves.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese Young Pioneers entered the socialism construction period. The Chinese Youth Team was created by the Communist Party on October 13, 1949. On August 21, 1953, the central Communist Youth League issued a declaration about the "Chinese Youth Team to be renamed Chinese Young Pioneers". The Chinese Youth Team was formally renamed Chinese Young Pioneers. Henceforth, there are three main stages in its development history. The first development stage from 1949 to 1965 was the stage of marching forward to normality and prosperity. In March 1965, at the 2nd plenum of its 9th congress, the Youth League passed a resolution – "Uphold the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought, striving to cultivate Youths and Children to be Successors in the Proletarian Revolution."

During the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1978, China's Young Pioneers was temporarily dismantled and replaced by the organization of "Little Red Guards" [Hóng Xiǎo Bīng], who were the younger counterparts of the Red Guards [Hóng Wèi Bīng], who implemented the Cultural Revolution. In those days, most children were inducted into this organization. They wore the red

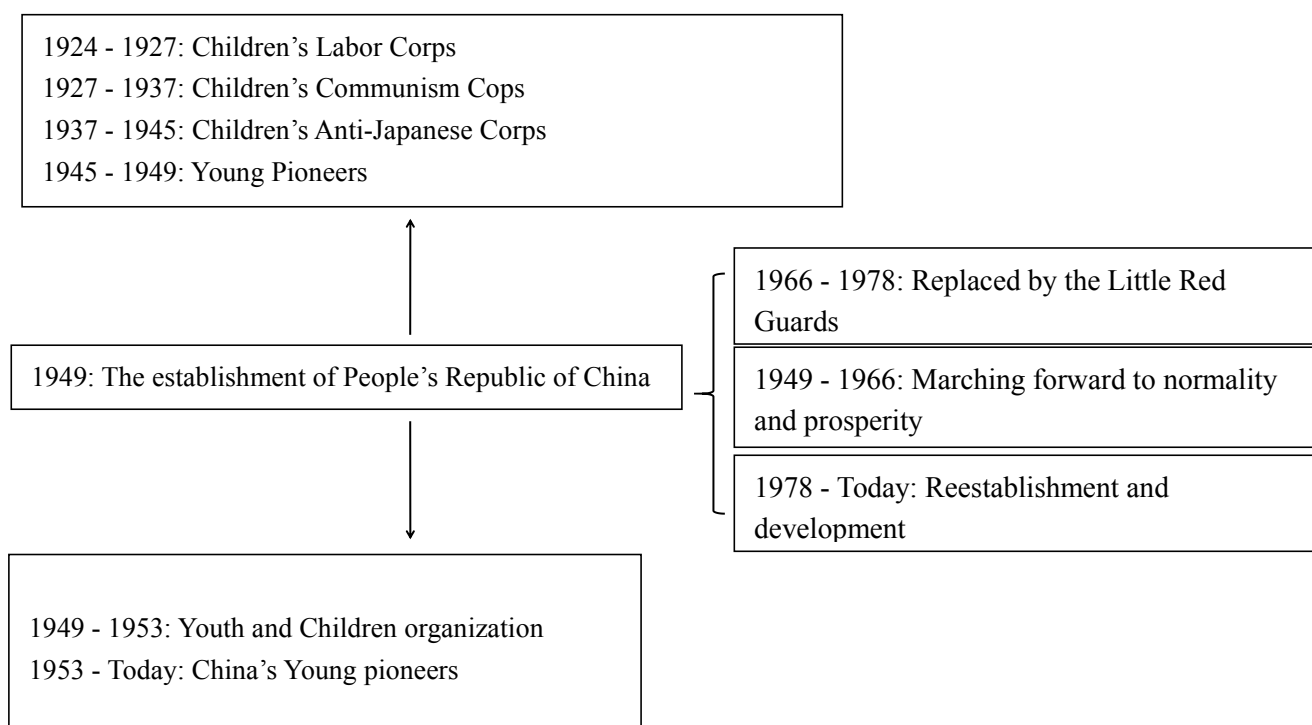
scarves that indicated membership and participated in its activities which were a mixture of the Scouts and the former-Soviet Komsomol.



URL:<http://m.secretchina.com/node/417443>

A young member of the Little Red Guard performs with a little red book in his hand. The red armband is the symbol of the Little Red Guard.

On 27th October 1978, the decision of “the tenth of the first plenary session of Chinese Youth League” restored the name “Chinese Young Pioneers”, whereas all the “Little Red Guards” were transferred to the Young Pioneers. Since the reform and opening-up of China, the Tenth Plenary Session of the Young Pioneers determined “We are the Communism Successors ” as the team song. In 1983, Deng Xiao Ping announced that “education should be geared to the needs of modernization of the world and of the future”. China’s Young Pioneers aimed to “face the new century and become the new owner”. It entered a new stage of its development.



(Designed by Lyu Na and Lan Xi)

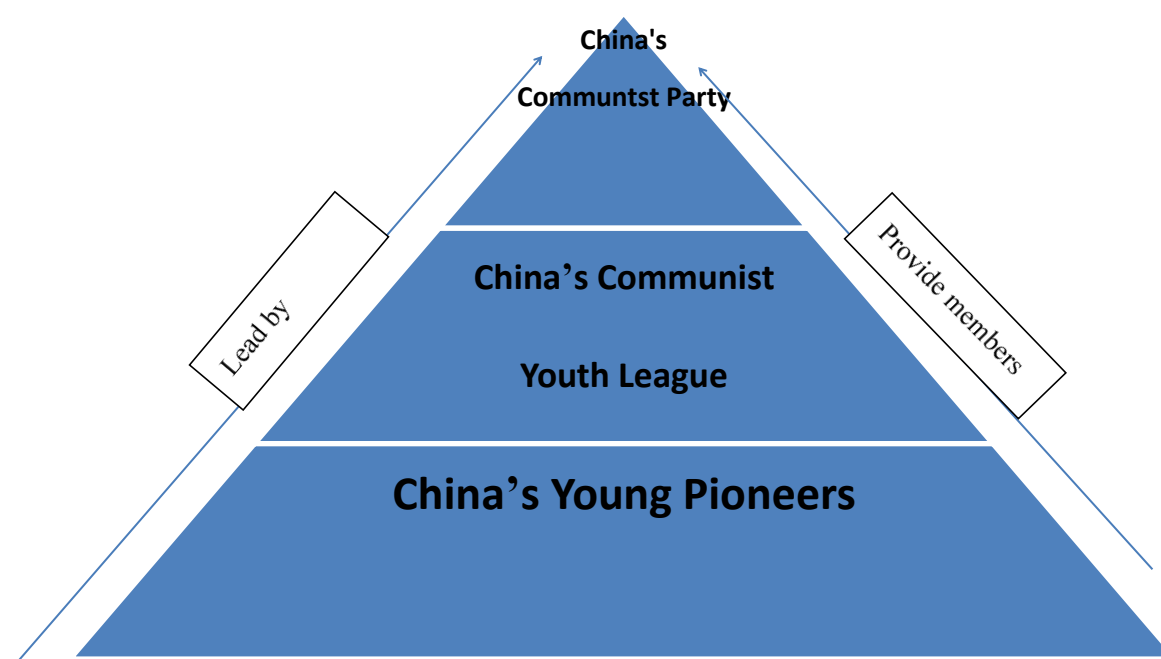
What's the role of China's Young Pioneers?

China's Young Pioneers have an important role in China's Communist Party. They are led by the Communist Youth League under the Communist Party and have cultivated millions of successors for the cause communism. In addition, it also has a significant role in the whole society.

The role in China's Communist Party

In this section, I will describe three positive forces and their relationships in the process of building socialism and communism. This exercise will help us to understand the role of China's Young Pioneers. The first force is the Communist Party, which is leading Chinese people to be at the vanguard of building socialism and communism [*Xīan Fēng Duì*]. The Second force is the Communist Youth League of China, which is a bold, brave, and creative Commando [*Tū Jī Duì*]. The third force is the Young Pioneers of China, which is responsible for building socialism with Chinese characteristics as a Reserve

[*Yù Bèi Duī*]. China's Young Pioneers is directly run by the Chinese Communist Youth League. The Communist Youth League is led by the Communist Party. It is the assistant and "military reserve" which recommends outstanding league member to the party. In short, that is a development process from Young Pioneers to Communist Youth League to Communist Party.^[5] The work of Young Pioneers is directly related to the national destiny, the future of the motherland and the success or failure of the reform and opening-up. The members are the owners of China's Young Pioneers. They are educated by themselves in order to develop their abilities through a variety of meaningful activities. Consequently, Young Pioneers plays a unique and irreplaceable role in children's education. It is the right-hand man in school education which primarily guides children to choose a lofty revolutionary ideal and develop their collective spirit, initiative, and creativity as a supporting role, in order to promote them to "Four Virtues" [*Sì Yǒu Xīn Rén*].⁵



⁵ "Four virtues" means new generation of people in China with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. It was advocated by Deng Xiaoping in 25,05,1980.

[Designed by Lyu Na]

The role in society

The Young Pioneers have an irreplaceable force in the great project of building a socialist society. They not only contribute to the economy and democracy, but they also help to maintain social stability and strengthen cultural construction. The Young Pioneers are the “bridge and bond” between the party, the government and children. The Young Pioneers are an important force for building socialist culture and a harmonious society. A typical example is described below.



URL: <http://sdh.zjsxd.org/rdxw/267478.htm>

These Young Pioneers are checking proposals by themselves.

More than 400 Young Pioneers representatives participated in the 6th Colorful Scarf Proposal Conference and “Supporting for Children” Forum in Zhejiang Province, which was organized by the Young Pioneers Working Committee of Zhejiang Province, the Office of the Protection of Minors Commission of Zhejiang Province, and a special commission for the prevention of juvenile crime co-sponsored by the law offices. They submitted about 313 proposals,

among which seven proposals included safety, pressure, mechanism, network, harmony, health and culture. These proposals are considered by the related Chinese government department.

Mayuan, who comes from Jiaojiang Experimental Primary School, came up with a proposal called: "Concerns about the Safety of Migrant Workers' Children". After the analysis of drownings and traffic accidents involving children of migrant workers, she hoped that the children of migrant workers should have a safe fulfilling holiday like city children. In this regard, the Minister of Propaganda and regiment provincial committee, Duzuo, replied that the League Committee would be deployed to carry out public welfare for summer camp activities with the help of college students who return home to offer study counseling, safe self-care, enjoy the city, to help them lead a safe and happy summer. Furthermore, there are several other proposals, including construction of a rural youth palace, improving the environment of migrants@ children, primary counselor vocational and technical professional development, and so on. [6]

How to join China's Young Pioneers?

"Children between 6 and 14 years old, who are willing to join China's Young Pioneers and willing to comply with the principles, are suitable to apply to the organization of Young Pioneers in school. They officially become a member after the application is approved".⁶ The organization of Young Pioneers consists of children between the ages of 6 and 14. As soon as pioneers turn 14 years old, they automatically leave the Young Pioneers and join the Communist Youth League. There are a total of 1.3 billion Young Pioneers in China at present. But how exactly do schoolchildren join China's Young Pioneers? Generally, most schools adopt an approach which makes students join China's Young Pioneers according to their overall performance. The aim is

⁶ "The Constitution of China's Young Pioneers" <http://61.gqt.org.cn/>

to set a good example and encourage all students to make progress. Basically, all students will join sooner or later. For example, Shaan Xi Normal University Olympic Garden School usually lets some outstanding students firstly join the Young Pioneers based on students' overall performance, including performance in and outside class, performance in family with parents' feedback, or based on the performance of getting along with other students. There are a total of 344 first-grade students, more than 50% of whom were selected to join the Chinese Young Pioneers for the first time. [7] In the other, there are also some schools that let all students join the Chinese Young Pioneers at once. For example, 240 first-grade students from Hu Li Experimental Primary School became a member of Young Pioneers. All the first-grade students joined the Young Pioneers at the same time. On a large scale, there are four stages for students to join the Young Pioneers. [8]

Firstly, students who want to join the Young Pioneers must send the application form to the organization of Chinese Young Pioneers. The content of the application form is as follows:

<p>The Young Pioneers application</p> <p>Dear Young Pioneers organization,</p> <p>I volunteer to join the Chinese Young Pioneers. My name is **, I studied in class three grade one in **street in **city. I know that the Chinese Young Pioneers is led by the Communist Party. The red scarf is a corner of the red flag, which is stained by martyrs' blood. Team ceremony represents the people's interests above everything else. After I join the team, I will show more strictness, studious, discipline, respect for teachers, classmates, love labor, and become a good child of the Party. Be prepared to struggle for the cause of communism! Salute the flag!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Applicant: **</p>

URL: <http://wdata.nongyekx.cn/pdgp/paths/pdgp.dll?d=a9745e>

填表须知

亲爱的家长：
您好！

祝贺您的孩子即将加入光荣的中国少年先锋队。中国少年先锋队是中国少年儿童的群众组织，在少先队组织里的孩子会得到全面的发展和提高。为了让您的孩子能够更好地了解入队的意义和少先队知识，请您和您的孩子一起按照如下要求填写本表：

1. 请您和孩子一起用铅笔或水笔填写，并将填写的内容交给孩子听。
2. 请您引导孩子把申请书和入队誓词熟读或背诵。它将激励孩子一生。
3. 请您引导孩子学习“少先队十知道”，它会让您的孩子了解少先队的基本知识。
4. 再次祝贺您的孩子成为光荣的少先队员并感谢家长的大力配合。祝愿您的孩子在少先队组织里茁壮成长，全面发展。

少先队入队申请书

姓 名 胡家欣
 年 级 二年一班
 填表日期 2012.10.12

沙河口区知行小学少先队大队部 制

URL: Huash www.hsw.cn

This is the application form for the Chinese Young Pioneers. Every student who wants to join the team must send it to the organization.

Secondly, children must receive training before joining the organization. If they do this, they can acquire the preliminary knowledge of the Young Pioneers and understand the significance of joining the organization. The organization primarily helps children to grasp the preliminary knowledge of Young Pioneers, to understand why they join in, to improve their enthusiasm and to start the process of becoming a young pioneer.

The content and aim of training before joining the Young Pioneers is summarized as “Ten Forms of Knowing”:

- Know the name and meaning of the organization, and understand the meaning of the “pioneer”.
- Know the pattern and meaning of the flag.
- Know that the team logo is a “red scarf”, understand the meaning of red scarf, learn how to tie and protect the red scarf.
- Know how to respect the salute and know the meaning of the salute.

- Know the slogan of China's Young Pioneers
- Know how to write applications.
- Know how to do a good thing for the people before joining the team
- Know how to sing the team song
- Know the contents of the oath of the teams
- Know Pioneers should do "Five-selfs" (self-study, self-care, self-improvement, self-reliance, self-discipline)^[9]

Thirdly, children must participate in the initiation ceremony and take an oath. This ceremony should be serious, vivid, simple and plain. Procedures are as follows:

- All stand to attention.
- Standard-bearer of the flag. (Play team song, all the team members salute.)
- Sing the team song. (All pioneers sing.)
- Announce the new team members.
- Award team mark. (The old members grant a red scarf to the new team members with both hands. New members take it with both hands, the old members tie it around their neck, and salute each other.)



URL: <http://www.smxyfx.com/upload/2012-10/12101609062678.jpg>

The old members of China's Young Pioneers tie the red scarves around the new members.

Take an oath. (With the moderator's guidance, all Pioneers raise their right hand when they take an oath.)

The Young Pioneers oath is: "I am a member of the Young Pioneers of China. Under the flag of the Young Pioneers I promise that: I will love the Communist Party of China, the motherland and the people; I will study well and keep myself fit always, and I will prepare to contribute to the cause of communism."



URL: The Ritual Activities of China's Young Pioneers in primary school.

<http://www.lspjy.com/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=190379>

- The representative of old and new members respectively give speeches.
- The flag is removed. (The team song is played, all the team members salute) ^[10]

The following is a diary of a new first-grade Young Pioneer named Yang Jiarui, who is from Bili County in Heilongjiang Province in China. He wrote a diary and recorded his excited mood after he became a new Young Pioneer.

2 April, 2010 Friday Cloudy

Today, I proudly joined the Young Pioneers. After the second lesson, we came to the playground in neat order and prepared to hold the ceremony of "joining the team". When I wear the red scarf, I am very excited, I know, this scarf is red from countless martyrs. I must study hard and made the red scarf more and more "red".

Boli County, Heilongjiang Province, China, First grade: Yang Jiarui

URL: <http://www.zuowen.com>

What problems exist in today's Communist education?

It is very important to know the content of Communist education in China. Generally speaking, it is embedded in the Communist ideal, belief and moral education. Belief is the soul of Communism, the ideal is the pillar of Communism, and morality is a concrete manifestation of the Communist ideal and belief. Therefore, when developing Communist education, we develop the belief, ideal and moral education at the same time. Though the organization of Young Pioneers is becoming stronger and stronger and already covers a wide range, it has not spread to all rural and remote regions. Indeed, during the process of Communist education, also some problems and difficulties occurred, such as inculcation education [*Guàn Shū Jiào Yù*], a generation gap between teachers and students as well as students' disunity of knowing and doing.

Firstly, "inculcation education" as the main way of Communist education, leads to the phenomenon of hollow contents and bad teaching efficiency. Because *loving the party, country and socialism* is an abstract concept. Without a doubt, Communist education needs inculcation, but it should avoid talking about dull and boring truths. The kind of phenomenon "speech on stage sends the audience to sleep", "organizer talks at length while the audience only passively listens", "some teams participate in the ceremony of the flag with a careless attitude", and they are "singing the national anthem only casually and perfunctorily". This kind of perception and participation without emotion and positivity is not viable. Bad educational results can be imagined. The reason is that education managers and organizers only pay attention to indoctrinating while ignoring the psychological and emotional experience of the players and failing to stimulate their hearts. As a result, educational activities have decreased in quality. ^[11]

Secondly, some children experience a separation between perception and

practice. This is a universal phenomenon in contemporary Communist education. Ideal Communist education over-idealizes the educational goals. On the surface, the students are convinced that Communism will be realized in the future, but they can't relate to it with their hearts. So they don't really see it as a benchmark in their daily life (they learn what they learn, and do what they do). In moral education, the organizers emphasize forms in uniform time, unified content, holding a class meeting and school meeting when organizing activities. They don't pay attention to the student's psychological and behavioral changes. For example, in the process of "good habits, good walking" activity, some students understand jaywalking is not a civilized behavior, but they still cross the traffic light. Whereas in belief education, with the opening-up reform and establishment of the socialist economic system, the organizer still only advertised some beliefs such as "Communism", "selflessness", "serving the people whole-heartedly", but they don't consider the conflict between these belief and interest-oriented reality changes, which means that some students do not stick by their beliefs and usually saying one thing and did another. ^[12]

How can we solve these problems?

This section will present some solutions to the issues mentioned above.

First of all, it is important to pay attention to stratified education. The Young Pioneers' current educational content should emphasize the cognitive process and follow the Young Pioneer's educational rules. Furthermore, stratified education should be based on the pupils' age and their physiological development. There is a big difference between different grades. The teacher should implement stratified education according to different ages, roles, needs and the progressive principle of education.

There is a good example for such measures in the Fourth Primary School in Yu Xi in Yunnan province. This school has different themes from grade one to

grade six depending on the pupil's age, the level of knowledge and cognitive rules. It could cultivate children in a sustainable, different level using spiral style activities. The sub-grade requirements are as follows:

Grade 1

Activity theme: Glorious Young Pioneers

Activity goal: Before joining the team, teachers should educate students about knowledge of the Young Pioneers, informing them about the glorious history of the team, the party and country. Teacher should let the children know that it is a glorious thing to join the team.

Activity form: Explaining the team history, the team chapters and team etiquette. Knowledge can be entertaining through nursery rhymes, songs and other forms. The behavior can be trained by instructor demonstrations, team exercises and competitions of squadron activities.

Requirements: Explaining and demonstrating educational processes must be detailed, specific and standardized.

Grade 2

Activity theme: Loving the Party and Patriotic Young Pioneers

Activity goal: Realizing the Party, the State, Young Pioneers and other organizations. Cultivating members' love of the Communist Party and the socialism motherland.

Activity form: The core of activity is to recognize the "Five Flags" (National flag, Party flag, Army flag, League flag and Team flag) through talking, drawing, cutting out and pasting.

Requirements: Educate students to love the party and the state. Enhance their national pride.

Grade 3

Activity theme: Happy Young Pioneers

Activity goal: Let students experience the joy of Young Pioneers activities, strengthen the cohesion and attractiveness of the Young Pioneers organization.

Activity form: Pioneers develop some activities including indoor and outdoor dance, sports and technology.

Requirements: Fully show the personality and experience the joy of participation.

Grade 4

Activity theme: Learning “Pioneers”

Activity goal: Motivate pupils to live a healthy life through talking about simple things around themselves.

Activity form: Learn the Pioneer’s deeds, strive to become pioneer through discussion, learning and comparison.

Requirements: Make full use of role models (especially in the immediate surroundings of the students) to encourage the pioneers.

Grade 5

Activity theme: Loving Young Pioneers.

Activity goal: Teaching students how to express thanks to parents, teachers and their surroundings.

Activity form: Speaking, listening, and seeing thanksgiving stories and deeds around them, drafting a “soul agreement” in order to regulate the personal behavior and to improve the moral qualities.

Requirements: Let the students know how to thank and make sure they are willing to thank.

Grade 6

Activity theme: Memorable Young Pioneers

Activity goal: Recalling the six years in school and all the experiences of the Young Pioneers.

Activity form: Encouraging students to love the team and their organization, through speaking, memory, appreciating and argument.

Requirements: Understanding the memorable Young Pioneers is the cornerstone of the process of growing up.

How should this content be taught in class? There is another good concrete example of a teaching case about the “Bright Red Scarf” in a lesson concerning the “Morality and Life” of second graders in Hong Gang Primary School.

The teacher Zhang Li asked the children: “You are Young Pioneers and are wearing a red scarf, but what do you know about the red scarf?” The students expressed their opinions actively. One student said: “The Scarf is a corner of the national flag, it was stained with the blood of martyrs”. “I don’t agree with you,” a boy replied suddenly, “where is the blood from?” One girl stood up and said: “I think that the scarf was not really dyed with blood, but it represents the bloodshed of the martyrs who sacrificed themselves in the war.” This girl also mentioned the Communist Party. Suddenly, another boy said loudly, “The Communist Party is bad”. The teacher was very surprised. Actually, children do not properly understand the Communist Party. She remembered a talk with the students in grade one where they told her that they performed the role of the Communist Party in kindergarten. She asked them: “What is the Communist Party like?” The child pointed to his forehead and said: “The Communist Party is a man who has a five-pointed star of man here and is dressed in grey (the New Forth Army’s clothing).”

It seems that the lower-grade children did not understand the abstract concept of the “Communist Party”. They lack correct recognition and even have wrong

opinions. Therefore, the teacher changed the teaching plan. History is a content-rich and convincing textbook. The teacher said to the children: “Let me sing a song for you.” Then she softly sang the song “Listen to the mama who speaks the things of the past.” When she sang “at that time” the teacher reminded the students to pay attention to listening and thinking, “what in this song reflects the mother’s life?” After listening to the song, students said that the mother is poor and suffers a lot. It is not enough to only understand this point. Then, the teacher guides the students to explore the roots of the song. Students understood that the mother’s deprivation was caused by exploitation by the landlord. Under the teacher’s guidance, students recalled some movie plots, and said: “Japan is abominable, Kuo Min Tang (国民党) reactionaries are also very bad at that time.” Thus it can be seen that the students’ recognition had been awakened.

Then, the teacher gave a summary: “Yes, Chinese people lived in misery during the invasion of Japanese imperialism, the dark rule of Kuo Min Tang and because of exploitation by landlords. The great Chinese Communist Party taught the people to stand up and struggle in order to establish the New China. The Chinese people became owners and their lives became happier and better. So is the Communist Party bad for us?” “No, it is good”, students answered. It seems that students’ cognition had been clarified. ^[13]

The teacher combined her own experience and some cases in reality to guide the students according to their age and cognitive level, paying attention to their daily lives. The teacher said, thanks to the Communist Party, students only need to pay for a few dozen books after the nine-year free education system. Then, the teacher introduced her own life and compared it to the students’ lives in order to let the students learn more and understand people’s lives. This is becoming a more prominent feature under the leadership of the Communist Party, although there are certain gaps with other developed countries. At last, the teacher told the students that their school principals and teachers are

members of Communist Party. The children cried in excitement and clapped their hands. One student asked: "Are they struggling for people?" the teacher answered: "Yes, during the war years. The members of Communist Party fought a bloody war for the sake of the people. Some even sacrificed their precious lives. That is why our red scarf is dyed with the blood of our martyrs. Now is the time of peace, the Communists have jobs, they work diligently, and they devote their strength to the motherland." The children gave a satisfied smile, and the teacher also gently gave a sigh of relief.

In moral education at school, teachers should know how to guide students to understand those abstract concepts bearing in mind the students' age, the level of knowledge and cognitive ability. And the teacher should respect the actual situation of children. They should be aware of which children are willing to participate in it as telling stories, scenarios, shows and practical games.

Secondly, organizing more Dui Ri activities according to the student's actual situations. On the one hand, the teacher should create a good atmosphere by giving "everyone a job" within the team. By creating a "Happy Squadron Collective", every child has a collective feeling of friendship, happiness and growth. For example, the red scarf council organizes a "Red Scarf as a Volunteer at the Airport" activity in the Shang Hai Hong Qiao airport on February 10th, 2015. More than fifty students wearing a red scarf participated in volunteer activities. They were divided into six groups. They did a lot of things, such as giving "payment security tips for passengers", "helping passengers to print tickets", "sending a picture postcard with blessings", "expressing safe travel to passengers", etc. In Terminal T2 departure hall of the value of cabinet stage, the third group leader Liu Changhung successfully helped a passenger from Shen Zhen to print the ticket. He said with a smile: "Green location is optional; please wait patiently, the printing machine is slow sometimes". Volunteers worked half a day, whereby each group has two to four young volunteers and university volunteers from the airport led by the Communist

Youth League. An official in a small working committee said that this volunteer service was part of the “warm winter action” of Young Pioneers. These Young Pioneers put their learning into practice.



URL:http://www.shyouth.net/html/shaoxiandui/sxd_tpxw/2015-02-16/Detail_2139321.htm

This picture shows that one group of Young Pioneers is providing passengers with a service.

On the other hand, let the students participate and experience in practice, let them develop the awareness of “starting from me, starting from little things around me”. Adhere to begin with the habits, let the children feel the moral force in the hands-on experience and feel kind-hearted in some activities such as “good habit with my growth” so that children start from the little things around them, and transform moral requirements into good behavior. There are many school activities in parts of China. For example, “Learn to give thanks”, “with me’ civilization etiquette”, “Young Pioneers learn from Comrade Lei Feng”, and “water conservation”. For instance “A good example to learn from Lei Feng” is organized by the Communist Youth League Committee of Guangxi Autonomous Region and a small working committee on March 24th, 2012. More than 10,000 young pioneers participated in this themed activity. The

organizer guides the Young Pioneers' love for Lei Feng and wish to be like Lei Feng to some extent, such as telling a story, singing a song of Lei Feng and searching for vivid examples. They invited all of the Young Pioneers to follow Lei Feng's spirit and to do a good thing every day.

In the heart of students, all of these things are good deeds such as "He gave an old man a seat", "She helped her mother sweep the floor", "She watered the flowers in school", "He helped the classmates to understand math". Lei Feng activities should be normalized, and it should start from these little things. With the unifying theme teams, all levels of the organization team carried out "good deeds every day" moral practice and encouraged the Young Pioneers to become good citizens and to do a good thing after school, at home or in the surrounding communities.

Conclusion

Generally speaking, China's Young Pioneers have entered into a new development stage. The aim is to encourage children to participate in the Chinese Young Pioneers in order to love the motherland, people, labor, science, to honor their parents, to protect public property and to try to learn, exercise, and develop training capacity for the country to contribute their strength. Striving to encourage talents for socialist modernization and to be successors of the communist cause! The Communist Young Pioneers are becoming stronger and play an important role for China's Communist Party. However, cultivating the "four virtues" is a challenge.

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Chinese	English
祖国	Motherland
公民	Citizen
民族	Nation
统一	Unity
和谐	Harmony
党	Party (also means CCP)
爱, 热爱	Love
民主	Democracy
中华民族	Chinese nation
民族精神	National spirits
革命	Revolution
社会主义	Socialism
爱国主义	Patriotism

中国特色社会主义	Socialism with Chinese characteristics
国旗	The flag
国歌	National anthem
国徽	National emblem
民族文化	National culture, ethnic cultures
自治权	Autonomy
人民	People
民主	Democracy
专政	Dictatorship
人民民主专政	People's democratic dictatorship
性质	Character
本质	Nature
国体	Kokutai
统治阶级	Ruling class
剥削阶级	Exploiting class
政治	Politics
政权	Political power
社会主义	Socialism
社会主义现代化	Socialist modernization
阶级斗争	Class struggle
阶级性	Class character
工农联盟	Alliance of workers and peasants
人权	Human right
制度	System
升旗仪式	Flag-raising ceremony
国旗下讲话	Speech under the flag
中队	Squadron

升旗手	Flag-raiser
护旗手	Flag-bearer
三字经	The Three Character Classic
社会主义核心价值观	Socialist Core Values
刑罚	Criminal punishment
规矩	Rule
法律	Law
刑法	Criminal law
预防未成年人犯罪法	the Law of Preventing Minors from Committing Crimes
中学生守则	Regulations for Middle School Students
少年法庭	Juvenile court
少年犯管教所	Reformatory
中华人民共和国宪法	Constitution of the People's Republic of China
中学生日常行为规范	Code of Middle School Student's Daily Behavior
中华人民共和国治安管理处罚法	China Public Order Management and Punishment Law
中华人民共和国未成年人保护法	Law on the Protection of Minors
权利	Right
义务	Obligation
三好学生	Three Good Student (good in study, attitude and health)
三国志	History of Three Kingdoms
中国共产党中央委员会（中共中央）	Communist Party of China Central Committee

中国共产党	Communist Party of China (CPC)
十八届四中全会	The 4th plenary session of 18th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee
中国少年先锋队	China's Young Pioneer

List of Further Reading

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