

《一篇简短的现代中国政府的历史》

现在中国的政体是一党专制，是中国共产党执政。从1924年到1950年中国共产党跟国民党打内战，然后中国共产党在1949年10月1日夺了权。虽说毛泽东建立的是一个共产国家，中国的现代的经济体系却是国有资本主义，因为邓小平把中国的社会主义的经济体系改成资本主义了。因此现代中国政府的党纲有很多的矛盾。

比如中国人可以挣很多钱，但是他们不可以举行选举。中国的两个近海的邻国台湾和日本都是民选政府，可是中国现代政府偏要用警察国家体系。虽然中国共产党连年面临国际压力，他们不会轻易地松手他们的绝对权力。有意思的是现代中国政府在理论上是人民共同统治的政府，可是中国真实统治者都是一些最有权力的少数群。

但是中国最近有很多成功，因为他们用国有资本主义体系。中国的体系比美国的高效率多了。因为中国的政府要建设一个现代地铁的时候他们不用征求民意。虽然这个政体比较不公，可是现在很多的中国人可以得到比较高的工资。我觉得邓小平说的这个名句：“不管白猫，黑猫，逮住老鼠就是好猫。”很有意思，因为他说话的时候毛泽东的政府正在让很多人饿肚子。当年邓小平的思想真实用。毛泽东的纯共产主义体系对国家造成很大的损害，所以中国政府得用国有资本体系以便把国家整修好。现在中国的生活标准比较进步了。但是中国人的言论自由标准跟中国人的生活标准不一样。如果中国政府没有言论自由，他们怎么可以把他们的政府叫做现代化的政府？

A Brief History of Modern Chinese Government

China is currently under the governance of a one party system, run by the Chinese Communist Party. From 1924 to 1950 the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) fought a civil war against the Chinese Nationalist party, after which the CCP seized power on October 1st, 1949. Although Mao Zedong founded a Communist Nation, China's current economic system is State-owned Capitalism, because Deng

Xiaoping transformed China's Socialist economic system into a Capitalist one. Thus, China's modern government's party platform is full of contradictions.

For instance, Chinese people can make a great deal of money, but they cannot hold elections. China's offshore neighbors, Japan and Taiwan are both democratically elected governments, but China's current government insists upon utilizing a Police State system. Although in successive years the CCP has faced international pressure, they will not loosen their grip on power easily. What is interesting about China's current government is that in theory, it is a collaboratively governed nation, but China's actual rulers are a small group of oligarchs who hold absolute power.

However, China has recently had a lot of success, because of their use of the State-Owned Capitalist system. China's system is far more efficient than America's. This is because if China's government wants to build a modern subway system, they need not ask for the opinion of the people. Although this system is relatively inequitable, many Chinese people can currently receive comparatively higher wages. I think this famous saying from Deng Xiaoping: "It does not matter if it is a White Cat or Black Cat, if it catches mice it is certainly a good cat." Is very interesting, because at the time he said this, Mao Zedong's government was allowing many people to starve. At that time, Deng Xiaoping's ideology was truly practical. Mao Zedong's pure Communism had created great damage to the nation, so the Chinese government needed to use a State-Owned Capitalist system in order to repair the nation. Compared to then, China's current standard of living has improved. However, the Chinese's people's standard of free speech compared to their standard of living is not as well established. If China's government does not have freedom of speech, how can they call their current system of government modern?

简短 – jiǎnduǎn – brief/short-duration

现代 – xiàndài – modern times/modern age/modern era

政府 – zhèngfǔ – government

历史 – lìshǐ – history

政体 – zhèngtǐ – system of government

一党专制 – yīdǎngzhuānzhì – one party dictatorship

中国共产党 – Zhōngguó Gòngchǎndǎng – Chinese Communist Party

内战 – nèizhàn – Civil War

国民党 – Guómíndǎng – Chinese Nationalist Party

夺权 – duóquán – to seize power

虽说 – suīshuō – though/although

毛泽东 – Máo Zédōng

经济体系 – jīngjìtǐxì – Economic System

国有 – guóyǒu – State owned/nationalized

资本主义 – zīběnzhǔyì – Capitalism

邓小平 – Dèng Xiǎopíng

改成 – gǎichéng – to convert/to turn into (sth else)

社会主义 – shèhuìzhǔyì – socialism

因此 – yīncǐ – thus/consequently/as a result

党纲 – dǎnggāng – (political) party platform/party program
矛盾 – máodùn – contradiction/conflicting views/contradictory
比如 – bǐrú – for example/for instance/such as
挣钱 – zhèngqián – to make money
举行 – jǔxíng – to hold (a meeting, ceremony, etc)
选举 – xuǎnjǔ – to elect/election
民选 – mínxuǎn – democratically elected
警察国家 – jǐngcháguójiā – Police state
体系 – tǐxì – system
偏要 – piānyào – to insist on doing sth
虽然 – suīrán – even though/although/even if
连年 – liánnián – successive years/over many years
国际 – guójì – international
压力 – yālì – pressure
面临 – miànlín – to face sth
绝对 – juéduì – absolute/unconditional
轻易 – qīngyì – easily/lightly/rashly
权力 – quánlì – power/authority
松手 – sōngshǒu – to relinquish a grip/to let go
理论 – lǐlùn – theory
共同 – gòngtóng – common/joint/together/collaborative
统治 – tǒngzhì – to rule (a country)/to govern
真实 – zhēnshí – true/real
统治者 – tǒngzhìzhě – ruler
有权 – yǒuquán – to have authority
少数群 – shǎoshùqún – small group of people
成功 – chénggōng – success/to succeed
效率 – xiàolǜ – efficiency
建设 – jiànshè – to build/to construct
不用 – bù yòng – need not
征求 – zhēngqiú – to solicit/to seek/to request (opinions, feedback etc)
民意 – mínyì – public opinion/popular will/public will
公平 – gōngpíng – fair/impartial
工资 – gōngzī – wages/pay
不管 – bùguǎn – no matter (what, how)/regardless of/no matter
逮 – dài – to catch/to seize
老鼠 – lǎoshǔ – mouse
名句 – míngjù – famous saying
饿肚子 – èdùzi – to go hungry/to starve
纯 – chún – pure/unmixed/genuine
当年 – dāngnián – at that time
思想 – sīxiǎng – thought/thinking/ideology
损害 – sǔnhài – harm/to damage/to impair
以便 – yǐbiàn – so that/so as to/in order to
整修 – zhěngxiū – to repair/to renovate/to rebuild

标准 – biāozhǔn – (an official) standard/norm/criterion

言论自由 – yánlùnziyóu – freedom of speech

叫做 – jiàozuò – to be called/to be known as

造成 – zàochéng – to bring about/to create/to cause