The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Subject Description Form

Please read the notes at the end of the table carefully before completing the form.

Subject Code	APSS1CN19P				
Subject Title	Transformation of Chinese Society: Revolution and Reform				
Credit Value	3				
Level	1				
GUR Requirements Intended to Fulfill	This subject intends to fulfill the following requirement(s): Healthy Lifestyle				
Pre-requisite / Co- requisite/ Exclusion	APSS students are not allowed to take this subject. Exclusion: APSS1C19N / APSS1C19P / APSS1CN19P				
Assessment Methods	100% Continuous Assessment Two Quizzes (for CR requirement) Class participation Review essay - 50% to be assessed by APSS	Individual Assessment 30% 10% 60%	Group Assessment 0% 0% 0%		

Methodology (Note 3)	materials (short films, song lyrics, ethnographies, and social science works) to create historical-social context for learning.			
Teaching/Learning	 Understanding Chinese Revolution China in the Mao-Era: Rural Livelihood China in the Mao-Era: Urban Livelihood The Post-Mao Reform: Rural Reform The Post-Mao Reform: Urban Reform Economic Miracle and Social Inequality Education and Chinese Society Debating the Reform and Rethinking Socialism Context Creation: The instructor will use a variety of teaching 			
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	 The May Fourth Movement and the Enlightenment Chinese Society before 1949: the city, the countryside, and the West 			
	(d) have an experience in organizing and writing a coherent book report or essay in Chinese.			
	(c) connect China's transformation with the changing global context.			
(Note 1)	(b) critically evaluate national conditions of China's transformation.			
Intended Learning Outcomes (Note 1)	Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to: (a) have an enhanced foundational knowledge about Chinese social and political transformation.			
	social transformation of China since the early 20 th Century. Students will learn about how major social relations –relations between China and the world, between the countryside and the city, between men and women, between intellectuals and peasants, etchave been reconstructed in each import period of modern China. They will learn to evaluate social transformation from the perspectives of rural and urban livelihoods. In the process, they will gain critical understanding of "national conditions" that both enables and constrains China's development in the global context.			
Objectives	This course aims to provide students with a foundational knowledge of			
	 The grade is calculated according to the percentage assigned; The completion and submission of all component assignments are required for passing the subject; and Student must pass all component(s) if he/she is to pass the subject. 			
	(for CW requirement)			
	- 10% to be assessed by CLC			

- 2. Problem Posing and Problem Solving: Once students are placed in a specific historical-social context, they will be encouraged to pose their own questions and propose solutions. The instructor and students will then examine how questions and solutions have been actually posed and played out in history and why. This has been used before and proves to be an effective way to animate students' interest.
- 3. Students will be required to engage in class discussion. The instructor will encourage students to have sociological and ethnographic imagination when discussing issues embedded in different contexts.
- 4. As part of the reading requirements for subjects with a "CR" designation, students are required to read the assigned book in addition to other readings covered in lectures. They are required to participate in instructional and assessment activities organized by CLC to acquire the appropriate reading skills and to demonstrate their understanding of the extensive text.
- 5. As part of the writing requirements for subjects with a "CW" designation, students are required to write a review essay of 2,000 3,000 words in Chinese on no less than two pieces of reading materials chosen from a list provided by the instructor. They are also required to attend the tutorials organized by CLC to acquire the appropriate writing skills.

Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes

(*Note 4*)

Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	3				sed	
		a	b	c	d		
1. Two Quizzes	30% (15% for each quiz)	✓	✓	✓			
(for CR requirement)							
2. Class participation	10%	✓	✓	√			
3. Review essay	60%	✓	✓	✓	✓		
- 50% to be assessed by APSS							
- 10% to be assessed by CLC							
(for CR & CW requirement)							
Total	100 %						

Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:

Two term quizzes would be used to test students' understanding of the theories and concepts of related to China's social transformation and the global context.

Students are required to read before lectures and critically analyze conditions and dynamics of social changes. They are also required to discuss and debate on the selected topics related to the subject.

Students are required to write a review essay of 2000—3,000 words on a book that they can choose from a list provided by the instructor. 10% of the subject will be assessed by CLC.

Students are required to discuss with their fellow classmates in class on various questions concerning China's social transformation in order to better evaluate issues and challenges.

Student Study Effort Expected

Class contact:	
Lecture	39 Hrs.
Other student study effort:	
 Self-study before lectures 	28 Hrs.
 Preparation for essay and quiz 	42 Hrs.
Total student study effort	109 Hrs.

Reading List and References

Reading List To Meet CR Requirement:

莫里斯.邁斯納 (Maurice Meisner). 2005. 《毛澤東的中國及 其後:中華人民共和國史》。香港:中文大學出版社。 [selections, 250 pp.]

References:

- 1. Meisner, Maurice. 1990. Mao's China and After: A History of the People's Republic. New York: the Free Press.
- 2. Meisner, Maurice. 1989. 《李大釗與中國馬克思主義的起源》,北京:中共黨史出版社.
- 3. Fei Hsiao-tung. 1953. *China's Gentry* (中國紳士). University of Chicago Press. (Chinese edition available)
- 4. Fei Hsiao-tung. 1991. 《鄉土中國》. 香港: 三聯書店 (香港)有限公司.
- 5. Gao, Mobo. 1999. *Gao village: A portrait of rural life in modern China*. University of Hawaii Press.
- 6. Gao, Mobo. 2008. *The battle for China's past: Mao and the Cultural Revolution*. London: Pluto Press.
- 7. Selden, Mark. 2002. *China in revolution: The Yenan way revisited*. 北京: 社会科学文献出版社.

- 8. 陈翰笙, & 孟庆延. (2021). 现代中国的土地问题: 陈翰笙土地制度研究文集(孟庆延, Ed.; 第1版. ed.). 商务印书馆.
- 9. Rofel, Lisa. 1999. *Other modernities: gendered yearnings in China after socialism*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- 10. Wang, Chaohua. 2003. *One China, Many Paths*. London: Verso (Chinese edition available). [selected chapters]
- 11. Perry, Elizabeth J. 2001. 《上海罢工》. 南京: 江苏人民 出版社.
- 12. 賀蕭, 2017, 《記憶的性別》, 北京: 人民出版社。
- 13. 梁晨、李中清. 「無聲的革命: 北京大學與蘇州大學學生社會來源研究(1952-2002)」. 《中國社會科學》2012年第1期,98-118.
- 14. Han, Dongping, 1999, The *Hukou* System and China's Rural Development, *Journal of Developing Areas*, 33(3), 355-378.
- 15. Zhong, X., Wang, Z., & Di, B. (2001). Some of us: Chinese women growing up in the Mao era (X. Zhong, Z. Wang, & B. Di, Eds.). Rutgers University Press.

Note 1: Intended Learning Outcomes

Intended learning outcomes should state what students should be able to do or attain upon completion of the subject. Subject outcomes are expected to contribute to the attainment of the overall programme outcomes.

Note 2: Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus

The syllabus should adequately address the intended learning outcomes. At the same time over-crowding of the syllabus should be avoided.

Note 3: Teaching/Learning Methodology

This section should include a brief description of the teaching and learning methods to be employed to facilitate learning, and a justification of how the methods are aligned with the intended learning outcomes of the subject.

Note 4: Assessment Method

This section should include the assessment method(s) to be used and its relative weighting, and indicate which of the subject intended learning outcomes that each method purports to assess. It should also provide a brief explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes.