

An Historical Analysis of China's Economic Opening Up To the Outside World since Modern Times

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Abstract: In the Opium War of 1840, China's country was forced to open. The colonial invasion and looting of Western powers not only damaged China's political culture, but also severely damaged China's economic development. In order to pass on the economic crisis, Western powers set up banks in China, dumped commodities to China, issued currency and other policies, which severely hit the Chinese economy. During the Anti-Japanese War, the Japanese army's indiscriminate bombing and looting led to the closure of many enterprise factories, the closure of shops, the shutdown of enterprises, the suspension of factories, the movement of a large number of enterprise factories to the west, the reduction of consumption objects, and the reduction of consumption levels, leading to many factory enterprises Unprofitable, and therefore unable to develop, so caught in an endless loop. China's economic development is struggling. Later, the government actively adopted some policies, hoping to promote the development of the national economy through reforms. It has taken many measures and has also promoted the economic development to a certain extent. This article analyzes China's economic development from several stages of China's economic development since modern times, as well as the measures and effects of opening to the outside world.

Introduction

Since the modern era, China's economy has been open to the outside world, mainly since the opening of the Chinese state after the Opium War, the Qing government's demise, the Beiyang warlord interim government came to power, and entered a period of warfare between the warlords. The establishment of Chiang Kai-shek's Nanjing National Government wiped out the state of warlord separatism, and the country moved towards great unification [1-2]. After the Anti-Japanese War broke out in an all-round way, economic development was even slumped or even stagnated. It was not until the founding of New China that our economy opened up to the outside world.

1. China's Economic Opening To the Outside World after the Opium War

Due to the blind arrogance of the Qing government, the ideology of the heavenly kingdom is up. The closed-door policy has slowed China's economic development, and the self-sufficient natural economy still occupies a dominant position in China. The West started the industrial revolution in the sixteenth century, and after the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century was completed, it urgently needed a lot of resources to assist the production of domestic enterprises and the vast market to consume domestic production. At that time, the economic situation in China was that agriculture was more important than agriculture, and agricultural development was dominant. The only way to deal with the West was in Guangzhou's "Thirteen Banks". At that time, Western merchants requested normal commercial trade with the Qing government, which was blindly contemptuous by the Qing government. Refused. The Western countries after the Industrial Revolution are ahead of the Qing government in both political and armed forces. Western countries have long coveted China's resources and markets. It is only a matter of time before China opens its doors. Therefore, taking advantage of the ignorance and ignorance of the Qing people under the Qing government at that time, smoking opium led to thinness, weak armed forces, and the Qing

Dynasty's long-term trade surplus in goods, which led to the envy and hatred of Western countries. Finally, under the fuse of Lin Zexu and Hu Humen, he launched a war against China. The result is of course unknown. The Qing government was defeated by the British due to its weakened national strength, backward armaments, and scattered hearts. Signed unequal treaties, land-cutting compensation, negotiated tariffs, and opening of trading ports have severely damaged China's sovereignty [3-4]. However, on the other hand, the opening of the trading port also made China and foreign countries have a certain degree of trade exchanges, and made a certain foundation for China's subsequent opening to the outside world and foreign exchanges. Western powers have been able to act arbitrarily in China through an unequal treaty signed with the Qing government. They try to control China's economy by setting up compradors, dumping commodities, opening banks, and constructing railways in China. At this time, China was selling well at home and abroad because of the previous tea and cotton, and it still maintains a certain scale. Western commodities, such as knives and forks, cotton cloth, and Western musical instruments, are restricted by Chinese customs, and their sales are poor. It is known that in 1877, after the Western countries understood the Chinese customs, lifestyles, etc., the Chinese and foreign economies began to have deficits, imports were smaller than exports, and Western commodities began to be accepted, leading to a large outflow of Chinese wealth [5-6].

2. China's Economic Opening To the Outside World during the Reign of the Beiyang Government

Affected by the Western powers and the impact of the global economy, China's natural economy slowly disintegrated, and the capitalist economy began to sprout. After the end of the 1911 Revolution, the Qing government was overthrown and the Nanjing Provisional Government was established. The setbacks of foreign economic development during this period were constant. The outbreak of World War I left the world in a turbulent situation. The end of the Qing Dynasty did not end the unequal treaties of the great powers. But the containment of World War I also made Western countries have no time to look around and relax their vigilance against us. Under the circumstances at that time, the Chinese market continued to develop, and China was divided into the Nanjing National Government and the Beiyang Military Government. The Beiyang Military Government took the opportunity to issue a decree to encourage economic exchanges with Western countries, support foreign trade, and use foreign capital to develop the national economy. At that time, people's patriotic sentiment was soaring. At one time, the patriotic slogan "Boycott foreign goods and use domestic goods" appeared. To encourage exports, the Beiyang government lowered tariffs on some export commodities, and China also actively participated in world trade and participated in world fairs to showcase Chinese products. The victory of the First World War gave China a certain right to speak, gained autonomy in tariffs, levied additional taxes, etc., and gradually recovered foreign trade sovereignty. Although it was not very powerful, it at the time promoted the development of China's economy. The frequent foreign exchanges also made the Chinese people see the gap with the Western powers. The Beiyang government began to actively introduce foreign technology. Sending overseas students to study abroad, Fuzhou Shipbuilding Bureau and Jiangnan Shipyard have their return from school. The learning of mining technology, the introduction of flour technology, the chemical industry, manufacturing and transportation, etc., have been continuously introduced into China. Because of the impact of World War I, the dumping of Western powers on China was not serious, and China's foreign economy was able to develop continuously [7-8].

3. Economic Opening to the Outside World during the Nanjing National Government

By the establishment of the Nanjing National Government in 1927, the national situation was unified, and a loose political environment was provided for opening up. At that time, the economic crisis caused by the United States fluctuated to the whole world, world trade exchanges decreased, and trade volume decreased sharply. Foreign countries have experienced unequal wealth, reduced social purchasing power, insufficient domestic demand, and overcapacity. A large number of

workers lost their jobs, companies went bankrupt, factories closed, the stock market crashed, the economy developed slowly, and trade protectionism began to breed. After the Nanjing National Government came to power, it actively promulgated policies and continued to reform. By reforming the currency system, stipulate fiat currency, and control the lifeblood of the country's economy in its own hands through controlling shares. In order to encourage foreign trade, the National Government has continuously formulated new tariff policies, selectively implemented tax rebates or reductions and exemptions for certain commodities, and implemented a single unified tax policy. The independence of tariffs during this period, the narrowing of the trade deficit, transportation, technological progress, and the development of national industry and commerce have all promoted the growth of the national economy to a certain extent. However, at this time, imperialism is eager to move, wanting to occupy Chinese territory, especially Japan, and constantly harassing our country in the coastal areas, which has seriously affected our country's trade security. And the government overemphasizes imitation and ignores the reference of the political system. The economy and politics are firmly inseparable, which also leads to the restrictions of China's opening to the outside world and the slow development of the economy.

4. The Opening Up Of The Chinese Economy During The Anti-Japanese War.

Since the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War in 1931, the direct economic losses caused by the Japanese invasion of China to China have been countless. In the war of aggression against China launched by Japan, except Xinjiang and Tibet, which were spared from direct invasion, the rest of the country was invaded without exception. They destroy our material and spiritual property, dig our oil fields, mine our coal mines, and issue counterfeit banknotes, leading to soaring prices in the wartime zone, leading to low consumption, the closure of shopping malls, and destruction of our economy. For this reason, the Nanjing National Provisional Government was forced to implement a wartime economic system. The performance of the wartime economic system mainly appeared in imports and exports. Exports are mainly agricultural products, light industrial products, and textile products. Imports are mainly consumer goods. In 1938, the KMT provisional congress adopted the "Economic Plan for Unusual Times", which stipulates: encourage exports and restrict imports. Expand imports to earn foreign exchange, reduce trade deficits, strictly control imported products, and expand exports through tax policies. However, due to the occupation of some areas in China by the Japanese army, the establishment of the Manchurian puppet state in the Northeast, the Kuomintang-controlled area, the liberated area, etc., the Chinese market was divided up, and the characteristics of the colonial and semi-colonial nature severely restricted the development of the national economy [9-10].

5. Since The Founding Of New China, The Opening Of The New China Economy

Since the founding of New China, our country has faced a state of enemies inside and outside. The inner Kuomintang fled to Taiwan and stared at the mainland; after the victory of the Second World War and the outbreak of the Cold War, the United States, led by the West, refused to recognize New China and took the lead in obstructing the reunification of Taiwan. The two-tier system of differentiation is intensifying, and the new regime is weak and helpless, and it is forced to choose the Soviet Union. From 1950-1952, with the support of the Soviet Union, China developed trade with socialist countries led by the Soviet Union, and formulated anti-blockade and anti-embargo strategies with the United States. Moreover, during this period, China borrowed US\$300 million in low-interest loans from the Soviet Union to develop the pillar industries that China desperately needed, cooperated with foreign capital in the Soviet Union, set up companies, shared interests, and managed together. These measures have greatly consolidated the status of New China and the strength of the new regime. Subsequently, China began to take the path of strategic planning and implement the five-year plan. During this period, China actively implemented foreign aid and helped many weak and small countries [11-12]. China also exports some technology in exchange for foreign exchange. Secondly, the establishment of New China allowed my country to

obtain independent sovereignty, the unequal treaties with foreign countries were also abolished, and my country's opening up to the outside world also made new progress.

Conclusion

A country's economy and politics are closely integrated and complement each other. A peaceful political environment promotes economic prosperity and development. China's modern economic development has experienced many twists and turns, from being forced to open the door at the beginning, humiliating diplomacy, to survive in the cracks, continuous development, to policy mistakes, development encountered setbacks, and finally the establishment of new China, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, Advance in groping and develop in exploration. From this we can also know: in the wave of globalization that never stops, it is not feasible to close your door to your own development, and you must open up to the outside world with policies, so as to continue to promote China's economic development and make China among the forefront of the world!

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