

# **Política Internacional e Geopolítica**

## **a crise do mundo globalizado**

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL  
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES  
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes  
2020-2021  
SESSÃO Nº 34**



# PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (1) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



**FORM OF GOVERNMENT**  
federal republic with two legislative houses (House of the Federation [153]; House of Peoples' Representatives [547])

**HEAD OF STATE**  
President: Sahle-Work Zewde

**HEAD OF GOVERNMENT**  
Prime Minister: [Abiy Ahmed](#)

**CAPITAL**  
[Addis Ababa](#)

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**  
none<sup>1</sup>

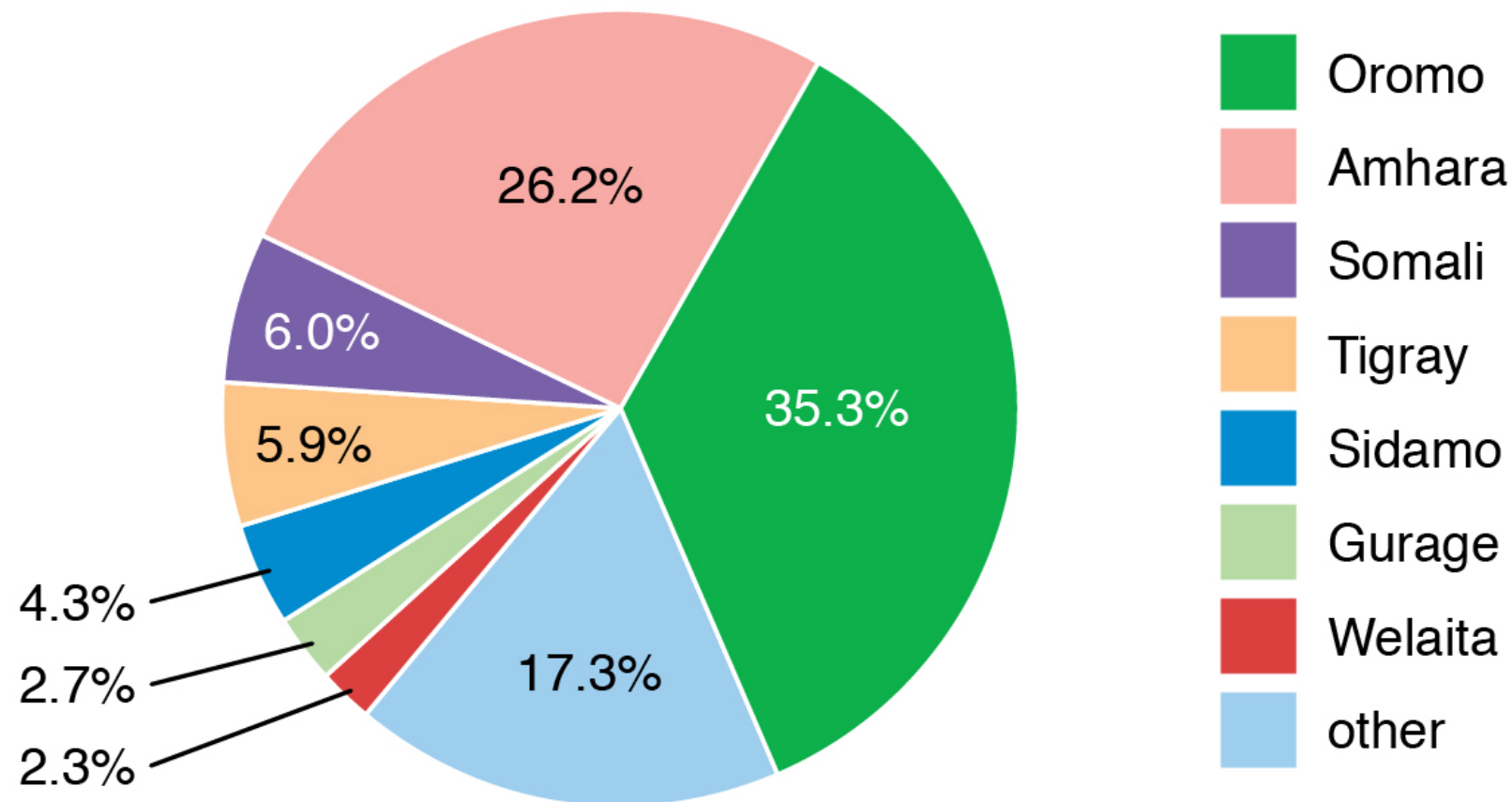
**OFFICIAL RELIGION**  
none

**MONETARY UNIT**  
birr (Br)

**POPULATION**  
(2019 est.) 99,108,000

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (2) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## Ethnic composition (2012)





# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (3) [FONTE: Geographical / Royal Geographical Society, Julho 2020]



**Geographic location:** Northern Ethiopia

**Capital city:** Mekelle/Mek'ele

**Longitude/Latitude:** 13.4936° N, 39.4657° E

**Land area:** 20,710 square miles

**Highest point:** Ferrah Imba, 3,939 metres

**Population:** 5.7 million

**GDP per capita:** \$735 (US)

**Age demographic:** 40 per cent of population under the age of 14

**Official language:** Tigrinya

**Religion:** Orthodox Christian (95 per cent), Muslim (5 per cent), Catholic (0.5 per cent)

**Calendar:** Julian (7 years and 8 months behind the Western Gregorian calendar)

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (4) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## Aksum

**ancient kingdom, Africa**

**Aksum**, also spelled **Axum**, powerful kingdom in northern [Ethiopia](#) during the early Christian era.

Despite common belief to the contrary, [Aksum](#) did not originate from one of the Semitic Sabaean kingdoms of southern [Arabia](#) but instead developed as a local power. At its [apogee](#) (3rd–6th century ce), Aksum became the greatest market of northeastern Africa; its merchants traded as far as Alexandria and beyond the [Nile River](#). Aksum continued to dominate the [Red Sea](#) coast until the end of the 9th century, exercising its influence from the shores of the [Gulf of Aden](#) to Zeila on the northern coast of Somaliland (modern [Somalia](#) and [Djibouti](#)).

During the 2nd and 3rd centuries ce its growth as a trading [empire](#) increasingly impinged on the power of the kingdom of [Meroe](#), the fall of which was brought about in the 4th century by an Aksumite invasion. During the 4th century the kings of Aksum were Christianized—thus becoming both politically and religiously linked to [Byzantine Egypt](#). At the same time, they extended their authority into southern Arabia. In the 6th century an Aksumite king reduced the [Yemen](#) to a state of vassalage. In the latter part of the 6th century, however, the Persians invaded South Arabia and brought Aksumite influence there to a close. Later the Mediterranean trade of Aksum was ended by the encroachment of the Arabs in the 7th and 8th centuries.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (5) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## Tigray

**historical region, Ethiopia**

**Tigray**, also spelled **Tegray**, **Tigrai**, or **Tigre**, historical [region](#), northern [Ethiopia](#). Its western part rises in high-plateau country where elevations generally range between 5,000 and 11,000 feet (1,500 and 3,300 metres). The region is drained by the Tekeze and [Gash](#) (Mareb) rivers. To the east lies the [Denakil Plain](#), including the Kobar Sink (some 380 feet [116 metres] below sea level).

Tigray contains the core of the ancient [Aksumite](#) kingdom and the historic settlements of [Aksum](#), the kingdom's capital; Yeha, a ruined town of great antiquity; and [Adwa](#), the site of a battle in 1896 in which the Italian invading force was defeated.

Although vegetation is sparse, most of Tigray's population is engaged in agriculture (cereals, legumes, coffee, and cotton) and stock raising. Hides and skins are important exports. Salt and potash from desert deposits are also exported. The region, which has long been home to the [Tigray](#) people, also supports the Raya, Azebo, [Afar](#), and [Agau](#) (Agaw, or Agew) peoples.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (6) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

By controlling the [Red Sea](#) ports of [Massawa](#) (Mitsiwa) and [Asseb](#), Tigray became the region through which trading caravans reached the seat of the empire to the south. After it lost the coast to the [Ottoman Empire](#) in the 16th century, the region lost status, and thereafter, with the brief exception of [Yohannes IV](#) (reigned 1872–89), its princes were dominated

by the rulers of the Gonder and [Shewa](#) regions to the south. It was also under constant threat from Egyptian, Sudanese, British, and Italian armies trying to penetrate to the interior. After occupation by Italy (1935–41), it was governed by officials appointed from the national capital in [Addis Ababa](#).

In 1975 the [Tigray \(Tigrayan\) People's Liberation Front](#) began a protracted rebellion against the [military government](#). The conflict aggravated a disastrous drought and famine between 1984 and 1985, which the government tried to [ameliorate](#) by forcibly relocating hundreds of thousands of peasants to well-watered regions in the south and west. An international outcry led to the suspension of that program, but by then it had led to the deaths of some 100,000 people, and hundreds of thousands more sought refuge from civil war and famine in [Sudan](#) and [Djibouti](#). Tigray forces liberated the region in 1989 and supported the overthrow of the Ethiopian national government in 1991. Their victory resulted in the replacement of an Amhara-dominated government with one led by Tigray leaders, a source of continuing conflict throughout the 1990s. Another source of conflict was disagreement regarding the border demarcation between Ethiopia and neighbouring [Eritrea](#), with both countries claiming areas in Tigray. Conflict over the issue persisted into the 21st century.



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (7) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]



Memorial in Mekelle to more than 60,000 TPLF fighters who died and over 100,000 fighters who were injured in the overthrow of the Marxist [Derg](#) regime in 1991.



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (8) [FONTE: Harvard Political Review, 10/03/2018]

## **An Emerging and Troubled Power: Ethnopolitical Tribulations in Ethiopia**

March 10, 2018

Qeeroo means “youth” in Oromo, the language of Ethiopia’s largest ethnic group. It is also the preferred name of the young Oromo who have led anti-government protests calling for greater ethnic equality since November 2015. The protests have spread throughout Oromia and Amhara, home to the Oromo and Amhara ethnicities that constitute [34 and 27 percent](#) of the country’s population, respectively.

Since 1991, Ethiopia’s ethnic federalist system has been led by the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a coalition that [technically includes](#) political parties representing the Oromo, Amhara, and Tigrayans. Yet, because they control the military and key economic assets, the Tigrayans hold [the real power](#) in the country.

After two years of sporadic and violent protests, Ethiopia’s prime minister, Hailemariam Desalegn, whose tenure began in 2012, [abruptly submitted](#) a letter of resignation on February 15th, prompting concerns about political instability in the regional powerhouse and second-most populous country in Africa. Hailemariam’s resignation is a moment of hope for the country, as the long-oppressed plurality Oromo may finally have the ability to pressure for real representation in Addis Ababa.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (9) [FONTE: Harvard Political Review, 10/03/2018]

Ethiopia's emperors from 1270 to 1974 were Amhara, and the Derg dictatorship was also led by the Amhara. But after the oppressive Derg regime lost even Amhara support, the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF) sparked an armed revolt and [co-opted](#) the Oromo People's Democratic Organization (OPDO) and the Amhara National Democratic Movement into forming the EPRDF that stands to date. After defeating the Derg military, the TPLF, led by the strongman Meles Zenawi, consolidated its hold over the country, [crushing](#) any rebellious Oromo outfits that refused to support the OPDO.

For all of Zenawi's reign, and even after his death, the TPLF has maintained control over the country's security apparatus, financial institutions, and the executive branch. 99 percent of Ethiopian National Defense Force officers [hail from Tigray](#), and 97 percent are from the same village. The TPLF has [dominated](#) the EPRDF and dictated its decisions, quashing dissent from the OPDO and the Amhara National Democratic Movement.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (10) [FONTE: Harvard Political Review, 10/03/2018]

## Turn of the Tide

Since 2015, the Tigrayans' hold on power has grown increasingly shaky. After the government in Addis Ababa threatened to expand the capital city's boundaries into Oromia, the Oromo [erupted in protest](#) against what they saw as a breach of their sovereignty. These demonstrations have spread around the country and [broadened in scope](#) to include Ethiopia's biggest issues — ethnic inequality, a lack of democracy, and corruption. The OPDO has been reinventing itself ever since as a quasi-opposition party within the EPRDF, a phenomenon manifesting itself in the election of the outspoken, charismatic Lemme Megersa, a politician who has attacked the current regime and [adopted](#) many of the protesters' demands, as Oromia's Regional President.

The tide is turning in the struggle for Oromo and Amhara rights, and Hailemariam's resignation primes Lemma and the OPDO for a major political ascendancy. The protests have forced the TPLF to [release thousands](#) of political prisoners, including major opposition leaders, attending to one of the demonstrators' main demands. Energized by the demonstrations and Lemma's leadership, the OPDO has begun to reassert itself as a champion of Oromo rights.



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (11) [FONTE: The Economist, 7/12/2017]

**Middle East & Africa**

Dec 7th 2017 edition >

**Ethiopia**

## Why Ethiopians are nostalgic for a murderous Marxist regime



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (12) [FONTE: The Economist, 7/12/2017]

IN AMBO, a town in central Ethiopia, a teenage boy pulls a tatty photo from his wallet. "I love him," he says of the soldier glaring menacingly at the camera. "And I love socialism," he adds. In the picture is a young Mengistu Haile Mariam, the dictator whose Marxist regime, the Derg, oversaw the "Red Terror" of the 1970s and the famine-inducing collapse of Ethiopia's economy in the 1980s. Mr Mengistu was toppled by rebels in 1991 before fleeing to Zimbabwe, where he still lives. He was later sentenced to death, in absentia, for genocide.

But the octogenarian war criminal seems to be growing in popularity back home, especially in towns and among those too young to remember the misery of his rule. When Meles Zenawi, then prime minister, died in 2012, a social-media campaign called for Mr Mengistu to return. In the protests that have swept through towns like Ambo since 2014, chants of "Come, come Mengistu!" have been heard among the demonstrators.

Asked by Afrobarometer, a pollster, how democratic their country is, Ethiopians give it 7.4 out of 10. They give the Derg regime a 1. Yet even some of those old enough to remember life under Marxism are giving in to nostalgia, admits a middle-aged professor at Addis Ababa University. The coalition that ousted the Derg, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), introduced a system of ethnically based federalism in 1995 that critics say favours the Tigrayan minority. After bouts of ethnic violence, most alarmingly this year, many now look back fondly on Mr Mengistu's pan-Ethiopian nationalism.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (13) [FONTE: Oxford

Reference. Foto: AFP]

## OVERVIEW

Haile Mariam Mengistu

(b. 1937)

## QUICK REFERENCE

(1937– )

Ethiopian soldier and politician; President of Ethiopia (1987–91). An army officer, Mengistu first came to prominence in 1974, when the army staged a successful coup against the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie. Appointed acting chairman of the provisional army council, he became head of state in a second coup in 1977. With aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba, he made Ethiopia into a Marxist–Leninist republic, ruthlessly suppressing all opposition. He imposed agricultural collectivization and mass deportations. He pursued the war against the breakaway province of Eritrea, building his forces into the largest army in Africa. In 1984–85 his policies exacerbated one of the worst periods of famine and drought to affect the Horn of Africa, during which many thousands of Ethiopians died. In 1987 Mengistu introduced civilian rule; having banned all but his Workers' Party, he took the Presidency unopposed. After surviving one attempted coup in 1989, his downfall and exile came in May 1991, when a coalition of resistance movements from Eritrea and Tigray, which had made steady advances since the mid-1980s, overran Addis Ababa. In 1995 Mengistu was found guilty *in absentia* of genocide in his native country.





# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (14) [FONTE: BBC, 2/07/2021]

## **Ethiopia's Tigray war: The short, medium and long story**

Ethiopia, Africa's oldest independent country, has undergone sweeping changes since Mr Abiy came to power.

A member of the Oromo, Ethiopia's largest ethnic group, Mr Abiy made appeals to political reform, unity and reconciliation in his first speech as prime minister.

His agenda was spurred by the demands of protesters who felt Ethiopia's political elite had obstructed a transition to democracy.

For more than two decades the political scene had been dominated by a coalition of four ethnically based parties - with Tigrayans, who make up around 7% of the population, holding sway.

In the 1970s and 1980s their party, the TPLF, fought a war to seize control of the government from a military junta. The party succeeded, which is how it came to be the leading member of the coalition government that took power in 1991.

The coalition gave autonomy to Ethiopia's regions, but retained a tight grip on the central government, with critics accusing it of repressing political opposition.

So Mr Aby dissolved the coalition in 2019, but the TPLF refused to join his new Prosperity Party.



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (15) [FONTE: The Nobel Prize, 2019]]

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The Nobel Peace Prize 2019

Abiy Ahmed Ali - Facts



The Nobel Peace Prize 2019

Abiy Ahmed Ali

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## Abiy Ahmed Ali Facts



© Nobel Media. Photo: A. Mahmoud

Abiy Ahmed Ali  
The Nobel Peace Prize 2019

Born: 15 August 1976, Beshasha, Ethiopia

Role: Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Prize motivation: "for his efforts to achieve peace and international cooperation, and in particular for his decisive initiative to resolve the border conflict with neighbouring Eritrea."

Prize share: 1/1

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (16) [FONTE: BBC, 2/07/2021]

Tigray's decision to hold its own election last September, for example, was an unprecedented act of defiance against the central government.

Both sides then designated each other as "illegitimate".

Tigray argued at the time that the central government had not been tested in a national election since Mr Abiy's appointment as prime minister. Polls have since just been held in some parts of the country.

The TPLF also called out the prime minister for his "unprincipled" friendship with Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki, who has since sent troops to support Mr Abiy in Tigray.

There has long been animosity between Tigray and Eritrea's government.

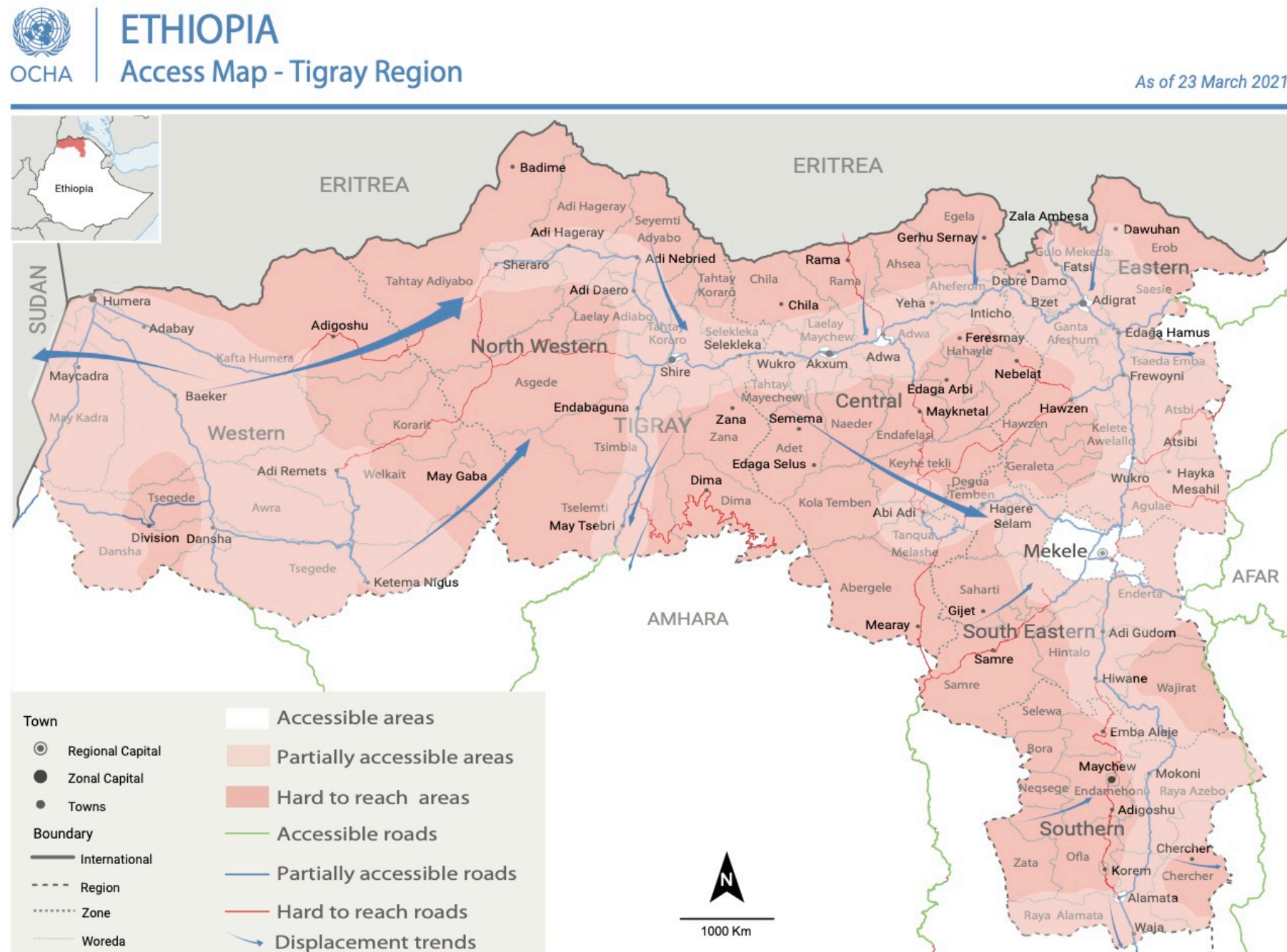
A dispute over territory along their shared border was the cause of a war fought between Ethiopia and Eritrea from 1998 until 2000.

You may remember this dispute making headlines in 2018.

That year, Mr Abiy signed a peace treaty with Eritrea, ending the territorial spat.

A year later, Mr Abiy won the Nobel Peace Prize. Now it is war and starvation that is drawing attention to Ethiopia.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (17) [FONTE: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 23/03/2021]





# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (18) [FONTE: BBC, 2/07/2021]

## **Ethiopia Tigray conflict: Famine hits 400,000, UN warns**

**Recent fighting in the Tigray region of Ethiopia has resulted in a famine that is now affecting more than 400,000 people, UN officials say.**

In its first public meeting on the crisis, members of the UN Security Council warned that as many as 33,000 children were severely malnourished.

Officials said that a further 1.8m people were on the brink of famine as a result of the eight-month conflict.

They also warned of further clashes despite the declaration of a ceasefire.

The Ethiopian government, which has been fighting regional forces in Tigray, declared a unilateral ceasefire on Monday.

However, rebels vowed to drive their "enemies" from the region and there have been reports of sporadic clashes as pressure builds internationally for all sides in the conflict to pull back.

The fighting between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and government forces has already left thousands of people dead and more than two million people have been displaced.

All sides in the conflict have been accused of carrying out mass killings and human rights violations.



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (19) [FONTE: BBC, 2/07/2021]



The UN political affairs chief, Rosemary DiCarlo, told the meeting that further clashes were likely between Tigrayan forces, the Tigray Defence Forces (TDF), and Ethiopian troops, supported by Eritrean soldiers and Amhara regional forces.

"There is potential for more confrontations and a swift deterioration in the security situation which is extremely concerning," she said, adding: "We urge the TDF to endorse the ceasefire immediately and completely."

The fighting began last November, when rebels rejected political reforms and captured army bases. Government forces captured Mekelle later that month.

Following a rapid offensive, rebels retook Mekelle and earlier this week entered the town of Shire, about 140km (90 miles) to the north-west, according to UN officials.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (20) [FONTE: NYT, 2/07/2021]

## Tigray Rebels in Ethiopia Celebrate a Victory

Last Updated July 2, 2021, 4:56 p.m. ET

The rebels are consolidating their hold on the capital, Mekelle, and its outskirts after Ethiopian government forces retreated, in a dramatic turn in the eight-month civil war.



Residents cheered on the streets of Mekelle, Ethiopia, after rebels retook control of the regional capital from government forces. Ethiopia's government had occupied the region for months, with reports of atrocities against civilians, including sexual violence and arbitrary killings. Finbarr O'Reilly for The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya — A day after retaking the capital of the northern [Tigray](#) region of Ethiopia, rebel forces have indicated they have little appetite for a truce — threatening to drag out the brutal eight-month-long civil war that has embroiled the Horn of Africa nation.

# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (21) [FONTE: The Africa Report, 30/04/2021]

## Ethiopia's war in Tigray is 'but the tip of the iceberg when it comes to conflicts ravaging the country'

### Beyond Tigray

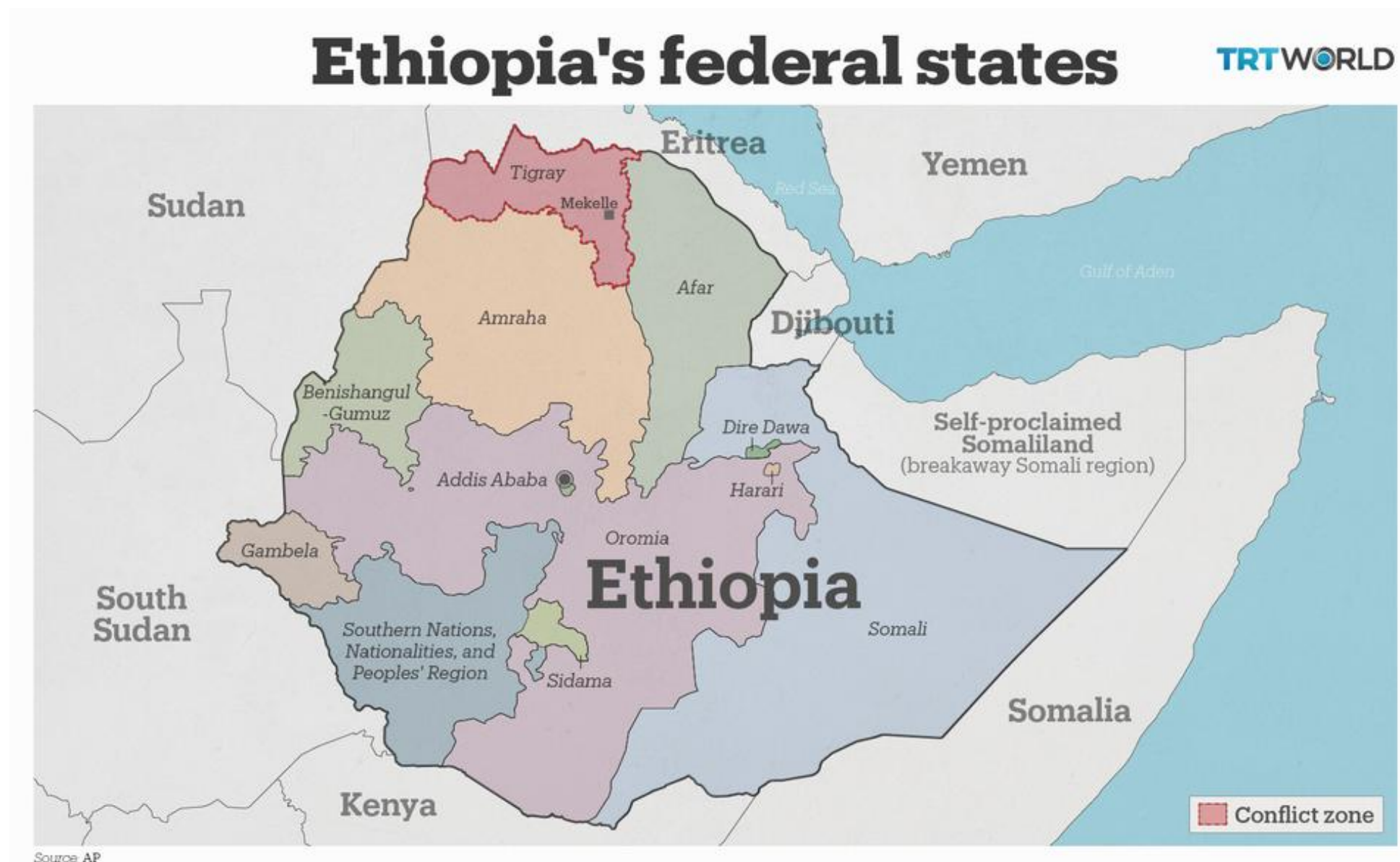
Ethiopia's civil war in Tigray is but the tip of the iceberg when it comes to conflicts ravaging the country. It has put in the shadows another **dirty conflict in Oromia**. Given that the region ranks well above Tigray when it comes to population, size, and wealth, the intensifying insurgency/counter-insurgency occurring there is more critical.

The Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) has waged a blitzkrieg over the last few months. Starting in Wollega and expanding quickly into Arsi and Bale, "OLF/Shane rebels are now present in Amhara region," [stated Agegnehu Teshager](#), president of Amhara regional state.

Agegnehu probably wanted to exaggerate the threat so as to make his appeal for federal government intervention more pressing. Be that as it may, the OLA has now [reached](#) the Shewan part of Oromia, near Addis Ababa.



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (22) [FONTE: TRT World, 18/11/2020]



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (23) [FONTE: The Africa Report, 30/04/2021]

The OLA's final goal is known: **complete self-rule of Oromia**, at the very least. But its strategy to achieve this is uncertain, and so is its willingness and conditions to come to the negotiation table.

More local confrontations, categorised usually as [‘ethnic’ or ‘communal violence’](#), are spreading and escalating across the country. The last one occurred in the eastern part of the Amhara region (South Wollo, Oromo Special Zone, and North Shewa), which up til now has [resulted in more than 300 deaths](#), tens of thousands of refugees, and mass destruction.

It involved local Amhara and Oromo population and militia, the Amhara Special Forces, and the federal army. OLA stated that those who fought, the Oromo farmers, only carried “AK-47s as part of their tradition” and [denies](#) it was involved in these fights. But several Amhara witnesses said Oromo forces used [“heavy artillery.”](#)

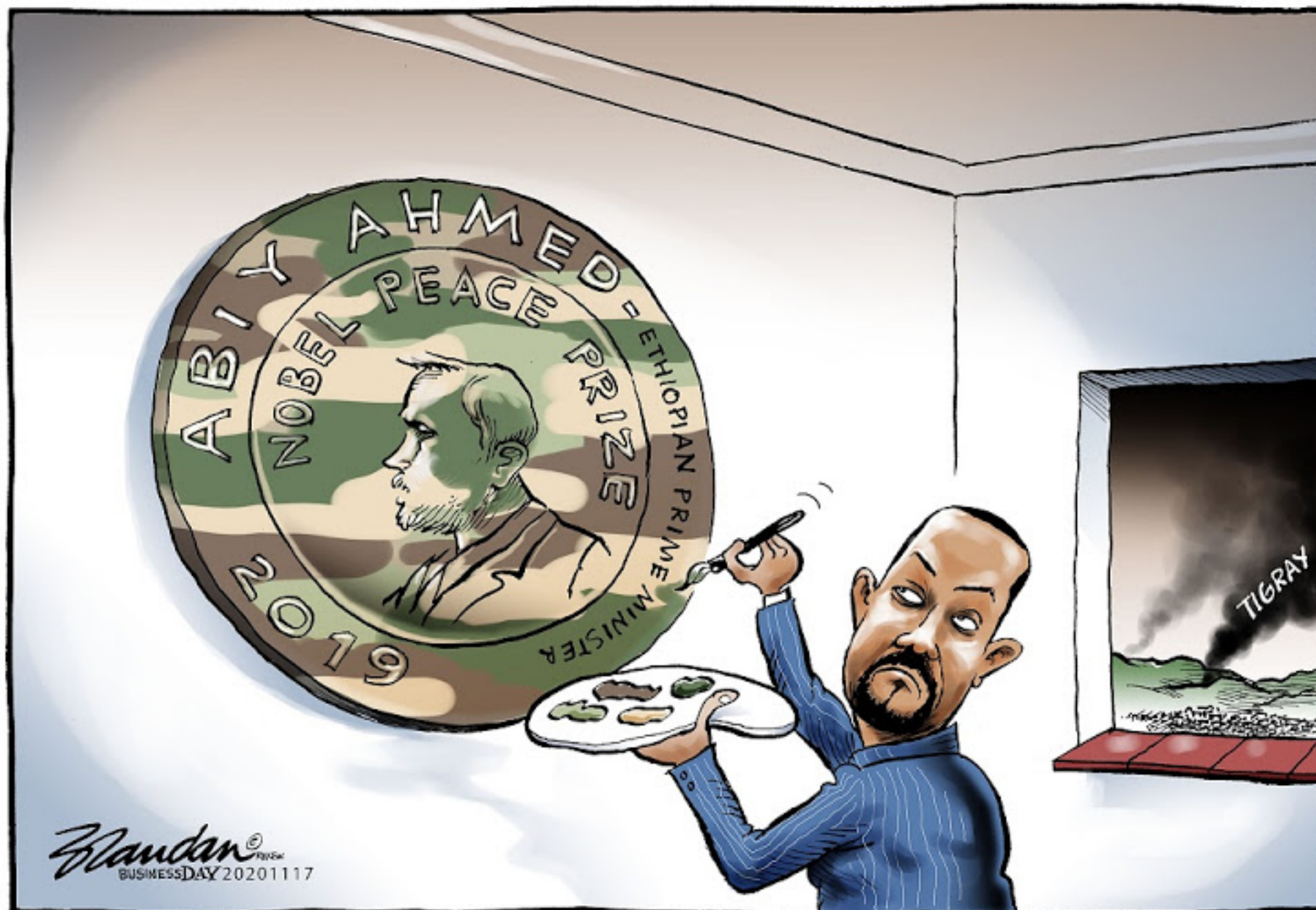
While more than half of the country is under a de facto state of emergency managed by martial law (‘Command Post’), **basic order is still far from prevailing** in these zones. Barely a week passes without a massacre, or pogrom, with dozens of victims.

At the heart of many clashes are border conflicts, which hit all regions with no exception. The borders have historically always fluctuated, and are still under negotiation in many places. The last one has been [between Afar and Somali region](#), which led to “at least a hundred deaths.”



# A Etiópia e o conflito do Tigré: violência, instabilidade política e fome (24)

[FONTE: Brandon Reynolds / Business Day, 17/11/2020]







## PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (1)

[FONTE: Ben Westcott, CNN / 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party/]

## 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party

By Ben Westcott, CNN

Design by Sarah-Grace Mankarious, CNN

Published July 1, 2021





# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (2) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons - local do 1º Congresso do PCC]





# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (3) [FONTE: China Daily]

## Brief History of the Communist Party of China



*From August 1920 to early 1921, early-period groups of the Communist Party of China (CPC) were set up in Shanghai, Beijing, Changsha, Wuhan, Jinan, Guangzhou, Japan and France. Shown here is Chen Duxiu, leader of the Shanghai Communist group, who, with Li Dazhao, was the CPC's main initiator.*

The founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in the early 1920s was the objective demand of the development of modern Chinese society and revolution. It was the result of the combination of Marxist theory and the workers' movement in China. The CPC, for the first time in Chinese history, put forward a revolutionary program against imperialism and feudalism, and pointed out the target of struggle for the Chinese people. It adopted the revolutionary method of relying on the broad masses -- a method never tried before by the bourgeois democrats -- which gave impetus to the first upsurge of the workers' movement in China. As a result, the Chinese revolution began to take on a completely new look.

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (4)

[FONTE: Ben Westcott, CNN / 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party/]



Four attendees of the first meeting of the Communist Party. From left to right: Dong Biwu, CCP co-founder Li Dazhao, the party's first General Secretary Chen Duxiu and Mao Zedong.

*Alamy/Getty*

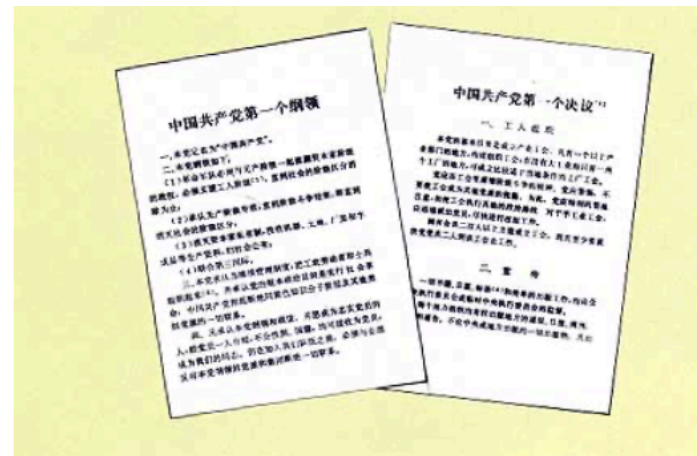
# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (5) [FONTE: China Daily]



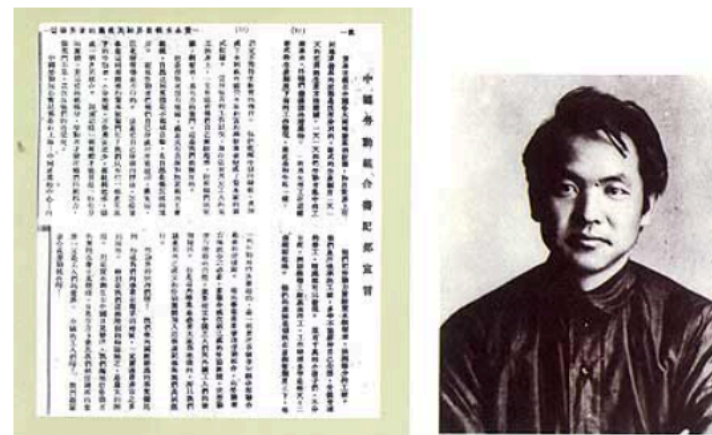
***The Shanghai Communist group formulated the “Manifesto of the Communist Party of China” and launched a monthly magazine Communist Party. A full translation of Manifesto of the Communist Party by Marx and Engels was published in the magazine.***



# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (6) [FONTE: China Daily]



***The First National Congress of the Party formally declared the founding of the Communist Party of China. At the congress, Chen Duxiu was elected secretary of the Central Bureau. Shown here is the Party's first constitution and a resolution passed by the congress.***



***After the founding of the CPC, the Party concentrated its efforts on organizing worker movements. In August 1921, the CPC set up the Secretariat of the Chinese Labor Organization in Shanghai. The secretariat then became the body through which the Party led worker movements. Shown here are the manifesto of the secretariat (left), and Deng Zhongxia, one of the leaders of China's early-period worker movements (right).***

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (7) [FONTE: China Daily]

**Mainstay of the War of Resistance Against Japan (July 1937-August 1945)**



***On July 7, 1937, Japanese troops attacked Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo Bridge) in Wanping County in the suburbs of Beiping. The defending Chinese troops rose to fight the enemy, marking the beginning of the nationwide War of Resistance Against Japan.***

In July 1937, the Japanese imperialists launched an all-out war of aggression against China. In the ensuing eight years of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Chinese Communist Party held high the banner of national unity and armed resistance against Japan, and stood in the forefront of the struggle for national liberation from beginning to end.

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (8) [FONTE: China Daily]



***Mao Zedong solemnly proclaimed to the world: "The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has now been founded".***



***People of various nationalities hailed the founding of the People's Republic. On October 2, 1949, one million men and women in Shanghai held a grand celebration rally.***



# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (9) [FONTE: China Daily]



***On October 26, 1951, the People's Liberation Army entered Lhasa, capital of Tibet. By then, the Chinese Mainland had been completely unified. Shown here are Tibetan compatriots warmly welcoming the People's Liberation Army.***

The Party then led the people of various nationalities to complete the tasks remaining in the new democratic revolution. In just three short years, the wounds of the war were made whole, the economic structure of old China was readjusted and the national economy achieved complete recovery and began developing rapidly. Upon the completion of these tasks, the Party put forth the general line for the transitional period, calling for the realization in the long term of socialist industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce. China's adoption of the socialist road was a historical choice of the Chinese people.

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (10) [FONTE: China Daily]

By September 1956, the socialist transformation had been basically completed. During this period, the Communist Party of China led the people of various nationalities to realize gradually the transition from new democratic revolution to socialism.

The founding of the People's Republic brought complete independence to the Chinese nation. With the exception of Taiwan and a few small islands, true unification and stability were achieved in the motherland. The Chinese people became the masters of the new society and the new country.



***The CPC Central Committee set the policy of liberating Tibet in a peaceful way. On May 23, 1951, the "Agreement on Methods for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet" was signed in Beijing.***



# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (11)

[FONTE: Ben Westcott, CNN / 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party/]

1958

## The 'Great Leap Forward'

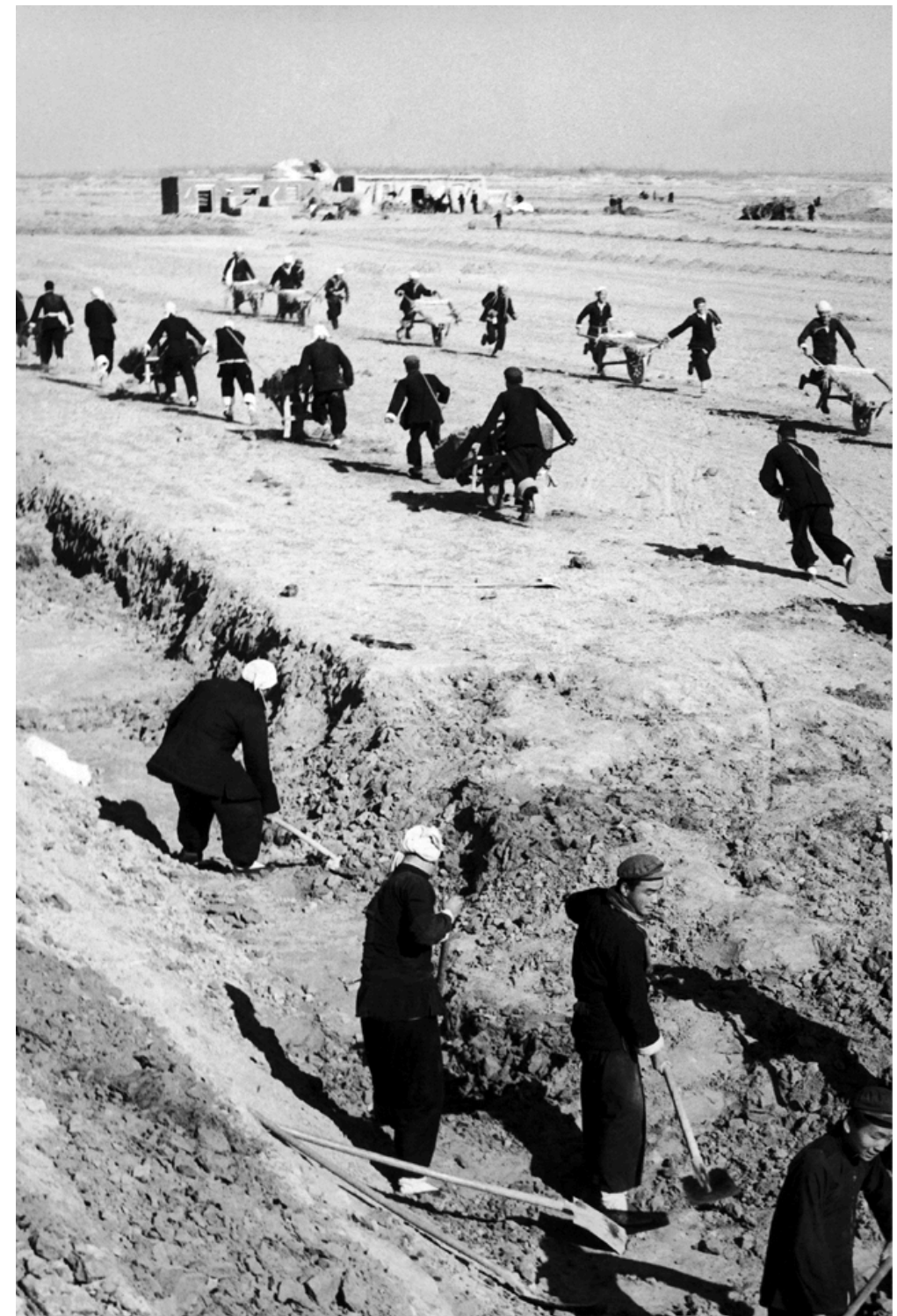
With many countries experiencing post-World War II economic booms, Mao prioritized rapidly advancing China's economic growth. In a speech to Soviet leaders in 1957, he claimed in 15 years that "we may have caught up with or overtaken Great Britain."

But Mao's plan for jump-starting China from an agrarian economy into an industrial powerhouse would prove to be disastrous.

Some farmers were made to leave their fields to make steel, a key resource for building the machinery needed for industrialization, while others were forced into unproductive land communes, which were aligned with Communist ideology but caused food production to plunge.

A great famine swept China, devastating the country. Some estimates put the death toll as high as 30 million people.

The "Great Leap Forward" is not acknowledged as the main cause of China's famine in the official party history -- it blamed natural disasters.





# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (12)

[FONTE: Ben Westcott, CNN / 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party/]



People burn books in 1966 in Jokhang, Tibet, during the Cultural Revolution.

*Alamy*



# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (13) [FONTE: China Daily]



***Starting in May 1966, the process of China's socialist construction was disturbed by the "cultural revolution." The "cultural revolution" was wrongly launched by the leadership and was exploited by counterrevolutionary cliques. It was a domestic turmoil that brought serious disasters to the Party, the state and people of all nationalities. Shown here are documents that marked the launching of the "cultural revolution" -- the "May 16 Circular" and the "decision on the Great Proletariat Cultural Revolution".***

The "cultural revolution" was wrongly launched by the leadership and was exploited by counterrevolutionary cliques. It was a domestic turmoil that brought serious disasters to the Party, the state and people of all nationalities. However, during the "cultural revolution", the Party and people waged hard struggles against the "Left" mistakes and the two counterrevolutionary cliques headed respectively by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. As a result, the damage of the "cultural revolution" was somewhat limited. Although the national economy and other causes suffered great

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (14) [FONTE: China Daily]



**Deng Xiaoping's criticism of the "two whatevers" and the Party-led discussion of the criteria of truth made ideological preparations for the successes of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee. Manuscript of Deng Xiaoping's letter to the Party Central Committee on the question of "guiding the whole Party, the military and all people in the country with accurate and complete Mao Zedong Thought" written on April 10, 1977 (above). An article by a guest commentator was published on May 11, 1978, in the Guangming Daily entitled "Practice Is the Sole Criterion of Testing Truth" (below).**



# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (15) [FONTE: China Daily]

In December 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee was held. The Party then fundamentally ridded itself of the prolonged hard bondage of "Left" errors and reaffirmed the ideological, political and organizational line of Marxism. The session decided to shift the emphasis in the Party's work to socialist modernization construction. It also formulated the general principle of reform and opening to the outside world. The measures completed a great turning point of far-reaching significance in the history of the Party since the founding of the People's Republic. With Deng Xiaoping as the core of the leadership, the CPC Central Committee led the work of resolutely setting right the wrongdoings of the past in guiding ideology and practical work. Step by step, the Party established the basic line of adhering to the Four Cardinal Principles and adhering to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, with economic construction at the centre of the work, and a series of other principles and policies. The Twelfth National Congress of the CPC adopted a grand program for a socialist modernization drive. The Thirteenth National Congress of the CPC expounded systematically the theory of the primary stage of socialism and the basic line of the Party. By summing up experiences, the Party has embarked on a correct path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the guidance of the line, the principle and the policy formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, China has concentrated on socialist economic construction, and has gradually reformed and improved the structures of socialist economy and politics,

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (16)

[FONTE: Ben Westcott, CNN / 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party/]

1989

## The Tiananmen Square massacre

As China's economy opened up, corruption worsened and some people began to demand greater freedoms.

Economic liberalization was slowly making China richer, but the party still controlled many elements of public life, restricting free speech and international travel.

In April 1989, the death of a popular liberal Chinese politician sparked nationwide pro-democracy protests, the largest of which was held in Tiananmen Square.

Internal debate on the response to protesters in the party's upper echelon ended on May 20 when the leadership declared martial law. Two weeks later, on June 4, the Chinese military turned its guns on its own people.

The government's official death toll was 241 people, including soldiers, but human rights groups estimate thousands could have been killed in Beijing alone.

The crackdown became a milestone in the CCP's trajectory, initially leading to sanctions and international condemnation before economic considerations took priority and China's integration into the global economy restarted.

Since the massacre, economic liberalization has accelerated in China. But the party has all but silenced calls for democracy and civil liberties.





# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (17) [FONTE: CNN / 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party/]



Students wave copies of Chairman Mao Zedong's "Little Red Book" in Beijing in June 1966. More than 40 years later, the opening ceremony of the Beijing 2008 Olympics.

*Jean Vincent/AFP/Getty Images/Kevin Frayer/AP*



# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (18) [FONTE: CNN / 100 years of the Chinese Communist Party/]



“Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Why did the Soviet Communist Party collapse? An important reason was that their ideals and beliefs had been shaken.”

Xi Jinping, speaking to CCP officials

# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (19) [FONTE: Heng / NYT, 14/09/2012]





# Os cem anos do Partido Comunista da China (PCC) (20) [FONTE: Cartoon de Chappatte, 19/10/2017]





# Sugestões de leitura

