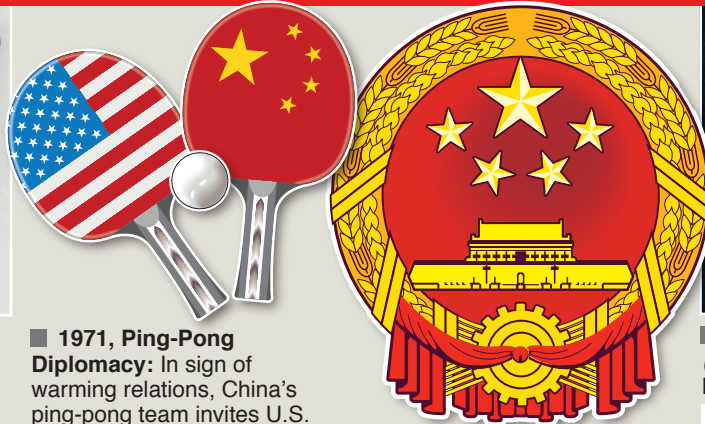


China's rise as a global economic superpower



■ **2010: China overtakes Japan as world's second-largest economy**

2010	\$5,880 billion	(2)
U.S.	\$14,448.9 billion	(1)

■ **2012: Xi Jinping (below) replaces Hu Jintao**



■ **2013: Xi announces "Belt and Road" trade initiative with Asia and Europe**

■ **2014, Rebalancing:** President **Barack Obama** deploys 60% of U.S. navy and air force to Asia-Pacific region in bid to contain rise of China



■ **2015: China leads world in manufacturing output at \$2.01 trillion, compared to \$1.87 trillion of U.S.**

■ **2018-2019, Trade War:** U.S. President **Donald Trump** designates China a currency manipulator and imposes sweeping tariffs for its alleged unfair trade practices

2018	\$13,608.2 billion	(2)
U.S.	\$20,494.1 billion	(1)

■ **Oct 1, 2019: President Xi oversees massive military parade through Beijing to mark 70th anniversary of founding of People's Republic of China**

■ **Jun 1989: Jiang Zemin (above) becomes country's leader**

1989	\$346.9 billion	(11)
U.S.	\$5,631.4 billion	(1)

■ **1998: Asian financial crisis coincides with reform of state-owned firms, throwing an estimated 30 million out of work**

■ **2000: U.S. President Bill Clinton signs U.S.-China Relations Act, granting Beijing permanent normal trade relations with U.S.**

2000	\$1,094.0 billion	(7)
U.S.	\$9,630.7 billion	(1)

■ **2001: China joins World Trade Organization**

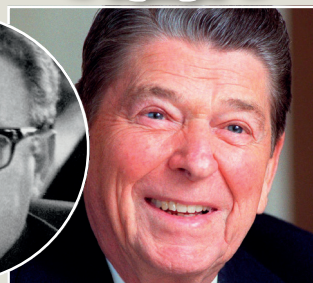


■ **2002: Hu Jintao (above) succeeds Jiang Zemin**

2004	\$1,948.4 billion	(6)
U.S.	\$12,195.8 billion	(1)

600 million
People lifted out of poverty between 1981 and 2005, according to World Bank

■ **Aug 8, 2008: Olympic Games open in Beijing**



■ **1984: U.S. President Ronald Reagan (above) visits China. U.S. government allows Beijing to make purchases of U.S. military equipment**

■ **1985: China runs trade surplus with U.S. for first time**

1985	\$277.8 billion	(8)
U.S.	\$4,146.4 billion	(1)



■ **Jun 3-4, 1989, Tiananmen Square massacre:** Students and workers protest in square, demanding democratic reforms and an end to corruption

Army crushes movement killing hundreds

■ **1971, Ping-Pong Diplomacy:** In sign of warming relations, China's ping-pong team invites U.S. team to China

U.S. Secretary of State **Henry Kissinger (right)** makes secret trip to China, paving way for PRC to join United Nations



■ **1972: U.S. President Richard Nixon visits China**

■ **1976: Mao, the "Great Helmsman," dies at age 82**

■ **1978: Deng Xiaoping (below) becomes leader. Deng orchestrates China's transition to market economy**



Over next decade growth averages around 10% per year

■ **1979: U.S. President Jimmy Carter (inset) grants China full diplomatic recognition**



■ **Oct 1, 1949: Communist Party leader Mao Zedong (above) proclaims People's Republic of China (PRC) after Communists defeat Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-shek, in vicious civil war which leaves millions dead**

■ **1950-1953: China backs North Korea against U.S.-backed South Korea**

■ **1957: Mao uses Anti-Rightist Movement to purge critical intellectuals and reformers**

■ **1958-1962, Great Leap Forward:** Mao's drive for impossible targets for farm and industrial production leads to famine and deaths of 35-45 million people



■ **1964, China's first atomic test:** China joins nuclear club amid escalating U.S.-Sino tensions over Vietnam War

China's GDP and position in world (2018 U.S. dollars)

1964	\$55.2 billion	(6)
U.S.	\$662.3 billion	(1)

■ **1966-1976, Cultural Revolution:** Student **Red Guards** unleash mass purge of "undesirables." Mao closes China's schools – urban intellectuals are sent to countryside to be "re-educated" through hard labour