

“The China Dream”—A Hundred Years of History—Influence on Ethical Education

Chan Pui Kai
Translated by Eleanor Foo

I think that the greatest dream of modern China, which I call “the China Dream”, is the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. We find in this “China Dream” the aspirations of several generations of Chinese people. It shows to us the greatest good of the Chinese nation. It is the common hope of all descendants of the Chinese people.

I firmly believe that when we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of China, the goal of building up a moderately prosperous society will be achieved. I firmly believe that when we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the People’s Republic of China, we will witness the realization of a modern socialist country with its wealth, democracy, civilization and harmony. I firmly believe that the dream of the Chinese nation’s rejuvenation will come true.

The above quotes are taken from a speech made by Mr. Xi Jinping, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC), in the morning of 29th November 2012 during his visit to the Beijing National Museum with the other six members of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of CPC Central Committee. It was “a pronouncement of the China Dream, a historical promise and a political declaration” made before an exhibit entitled *The Path of Revival*.

The speech was made half a month after the conclusion of the 18th Party Congress of the Communist Party of China (hereafter abbreviated as “18th PC”), fourteen days after the First Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee (hereafter abbreviated as “1st Plenum”) and on the day before the opening of the 2nd

Plenum. In order to better understand the “spirit” and impact of these meetings, we must first grasp the chronological order of the meetings and the speeches made by the Chinese Communist leaders, the interval between the two meetings and the general political atmosphere under which they were convened. The aim of this article is to explore the impact of the meetings and speeches made before and after the 18th PC on moral and political education in China, from the primary to the tertiary level.

1. The Spirit of the 18th Party Congress and its Impact

The 18th PC lasted for seven days (November 8-14, 2012), during which the following five items were discussed: (1) the hearing and the examination of the report of the 17th Plenum; (2) an examination of the report of the work of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; (3) the examination and approval of the Revised Constitution of the Communist Party of China; (4) the election of the 18th Central Committee; and (5) the election of the members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Nos. 4 and 5 were the highlights of the meeting because they involved the election of a new group of leaders for China. No. 1 consisted of the following four points:

- The “Scientific Outlook on Development” is a guiding philosophy of the Communist Party and must be upheld at all times. It should be written into the Constitution. Since then, the guiding principles promoted by Hu Jintao, the ex-General Secretary, were regarded as a guiding philosophy of the Communist Party, along with Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the “Three Represents” of Jiang Zemin;
- The path of building up a socialist society with Chinese characteristics must be pursued. There is no turning back. Political reforms must be conducted along this line;
- The goal of building up a moderately prosperous society: the expected gross domestic product (GDP) and the average per capita income must double the statistics of 2010; and

- A restatement of the idea of building up a socialist society with Chinese characteristics as the guiding principle of governmental policies.

The above points were made by Hu Jintao, the General Secretary of the Party at the time of the 18th PC, in his opening report.

Memorandum on the Serious Learning and the Implementation of the Spirit of the 18th Party Congress on the Education System

Five days after the 18th PC, the Ministry of Education issued a memorandum to all the work units responsible for education. In the first paragraph, concerning the “uniformity of thought”, the spirit of Hu Jintao’s speech was further elaborated:

The 18th Party Congress was an important meeting, which marked a decisive moment in China’s development into a moderately prosperous society. It was a congress during which the banner of Communism was held high for the future, and unity was forged. It was paramount for fostering unity among the Party members, the army and the people. It was highly important for the growth and development of the Party and of the country. The Congress held high the banner of Chinese Socialism. Using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the “Three Represents” and the “Scientific Outlook on Development,” the Congress scrutinized the development and changes both within and outside China. It concluded the work of the last five years, spelling out the struggles and achievements of the Party since the 16th Party Congress. It established the authority of the “Scientific Outlook on Development”, envisioned the victory of Chinese Socialism, stipulated the goal of building up a moderately prosperous society and the implementation of further reforms. It set out the conditions and strategies for the work of building up a socialist society with Chinese characteristics. It articulated the hope of the Party’s development along the scientific path. The report of Hu Jintao, our comrade, on behalf of the 17th Central Committee illustrated the call to “Firmly March on the Path

of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Strive to Complete the Building Up of a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects.” It sketched the blueprints of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects and called for more speedy progress towards socialist modernization. It pointed out a clear direction for the Party and the country. The report was the fruit of the wisdom of the Party and of the Chinese nation. It was a political declaration and a plan of action for the unity of the nation and the victory of a socialist society with Chinese characteristics. It is a guiding document on Marxism.

The Memorandum clearly stated that the report of Hu Jintao at the 18th PC is “a guiding document on Marxism,” and therefore it must be “studied” and “implemented” in a “serious” manner. On February 4, 2013, the Chinese government issued the *Memorandum on the Publication of the Instructions on the Serious Learning and Implementation of the Spirit of the 18th Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in the Moral and Political Education Curriculum of Secondary School Education*. Paragraph 1 of the first part of the memorandum, entitled “General Suggestions,” declared the following guiding principles and instructions:

The key idea of the 18th Party Congress report was the insistence on striving for the development of a socialist society with Chinese characteristics. We must be able to grasp this idea and maintain it as the focal point of all our efforts.

The memorandum also listed the goals of “a moderately prosperous society in all aspects:”

- Careful examination of the situation and culture both inside and outside China;
- Adaptation to new trends of socio-economic development and the expectations of the general public; and
- Implementation and improvement of economic, political, cultural, social and environmental measures.

The memorandum put forth the demand that these guiding thoughts and goals should be a point of reference when educational

officers plan the moral education curriculum for junior secondary school students. At the same time, the following themes should be included in the political education curriculum for senior secondary school students:

- Economics—using the “Scientific Outlook on Development” as the main theme, the curriculum should include modern industrialization, digital textualization, urbanization and the modernization of agriculture (what I call “the four -izations”);
- Politics—the “Scientific Outlook on Development” as the guiding thought of the Chinese Communist Party; understanding Chinese socialism; the three “rules” of socialist development, namely the rule of the Chinese Communist Party, the rule of the people and the rule of law; the emphasis on peace and harmony in the process of development;
- Culture—understanding the meaning of building up a socialist country; the necessity to follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the cultural development of China; how the core values of socialism enrich the spiritual and cultural lives of the people;
- Life and Philosophy—the “Scientific Outlook on Development” as the fruit of the Chinese socialist theoretical structure; the socialist system as the fruit of the Party and the people in these last 90 years; respect for and the conservation of the natural habitat; and the core values of socialism as the soul of national revival.

2. Evaluation of the *Scheme of Mid-term and Long-term Educational Reform*

Before the 18th PC, Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao governed China. To understand more deeply the impact of the 17th PC, let us take a look at the *Scheme of Mid-term and Long-term National Educational Reform (2010-2020)* (hereafter abbreviated as *Scheme 2010-2020*).

Scheme of Mid-term and Long-term National Educational Reform

Scheme 2010-2020 was published by the Ministry of Education based on the strategy of the 17th PC, that “the development of education is the first priority in building up a country with strong manpower.” The Introduction states:

The Party and the People’s Republic of China have always placed great importance on the education of its people. Since the establishment of New China, the Party and the whole society strove with one heart and one mind for the development of a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, under the direction of three generations of leaders, with Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin being the central authorities. Consequently, the world’s biggest educational system was built, and the right of billions of people to receive an education was secured.

The guiding thought of *Scheme 2010-2020* stipulated that “the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics should be held high. With Deng Xiaoping Theory and the ‘Three Represents’ as our guiding thoughts, we should put the ‘Scientific Outlook on Development’ into practice and implement the strategy of ‘scientific education as the way to strengthen our country’. Education is the first priority in the effort to improve the modern Chinese socialist system. We should strive to provide education in such a way that the people will be contented with the quality of education in their motherland, and that China will be equipped with strong manpower.”

Hu Jintao’s “Scientific Outlook on Development” is placed next to the two great systems of thought. As a result, Hu Jintao’s theory should also be “seriously learned,” “implemented” and “practised.” The concrete goals to be achieved by the year 2020 include the availability of pre-school education for all, the improvement of nine-year free education, secondary school education for 90% of the population, tertiary education for 40% of the population, improvement of the quality of tertiary education, eradication of illiteracy among the young and middle-age population, the increase of the number of years of education among the new workforce from 12.5 years to 13.5 years, the increase of the number of years of education among the current workforce from 9.5

years to 11.2 years, the increase in the number of workers receiving tertiary education by 20%, and the doubling of the number of university graduates based on the statistics of 2009. Concerning educational strategies, the curriculum should be “based on the needs of the human person,” “moral education” should be “the first priority.” Concerning moral education:

Our first priority is to set examples of virtue and to help our children grow into mature persons. The core values of socialism should be infused into the process of education. We should help students develop the correct values through the newest developments in education, which is the Chinese contextualisation of Marxism. We should strengthen our ideological and moral education, so that our students may remain faithful to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system of China. We should foster in our students the spirit of nationalism, creativity and reform. We should help our students develop a sense of glory in the socialist spirit, as well as train them to be cooperative, honest, trustworthy, obedient and hard-working citizens. We should strengthen our national education and help our students to grow into citizens with a strong sense of socialist ideals, democracy, the rule of law, freedom, equality and justice. We should train them to be citizens with the socialist spirit. We should encourage education in Chinese culture and the revolutionary tradition. Moral education should be infused into all aspects of education and implemented within the school, the family and society. We should make concrete achievements in strengthening and improving the ideology and mindset of the young people and university students through the moral and political education curriculum. In-between the different levels of education, a continuous curriculum of moral education should be developed. Its content must be enriched and delivered in creative ways, so that moral education will become more attractive, influential and effective. This also means that the quality of counsellors and class teachers should be improved.

The content of *Scheme 2010-2020* covers moral, national and political education. It is truly a detailed document with concrete goals. The Scheme also mentions that the curriculum should be reformed in such a way that it is “based upon the talents and capacities of the students” and covers the students’ “all-round development.”

There are twenty-two chapters in *Scheme 2010-2020*. The first two chapters include some general instructions on the development of education. The second part is entitled “Developmental Tasks”. It consists of eight chapters explaining the principles in the planning of the curriculum at each level of education. The third part, entitled “Reform of the System,” consists of six chapters. The remaining six chapters constitute the fourth part called “Protective Measures.” *Scheme 2010-2020* provides us with a blueprint for the development of education in China for the next ten years. However, as the central authorities of the government changed at the end of 2012, the task of Educational Reform has been passed onto the new generation of leaders.

In response to *Scheme 2010-2020*, the Ministry of Education, on the last day of 2010, issued *The Scheme of Civilization and Courtesy Education in Primary and Secondary School*. It marked the beginning of the mission to improve China’s moral education in primary and secondary schools. Once again, the “Scientific Outlook on Development”, the guiding thought of the leading Party with Hu Jintao as the central figure, is the main theme of the document. Its goal is to “let students know that China is a country with a long history of civilisation and tradition. Courtesy is an important part of Chinese culture. The student should learn that manners and courtesy are the basic qualities of modern citizens. These are the basic requirements of man, of human beings.”

The document discusses education in civilization and courtesy at different levels: Primary One to Three, Four to Six, junior secondary and senior secondary education. It involves the teaching of personal and social manners, illustrating in great detail the basic requirements of the students’ personal and social lives at each level of education:

- Primary One to Three: “the correct posture, such as the proper ways of sitting, standing and walking....”
- Primary Four to Six: “observing the norms in public settings, be polite tourists, customers and audiences;”
- Junior secondary school: “understanding the meaning of courtesy and manners,” “manners of using telephones, e-mails, mobile phone calls, SMS and letter-writing;”
- Senior secondary school: “proper ways of talking and attire in different scenarios,” “how to introduce oneself in different social settings, how to shake hands, make a public speech, debate etc.”

3. The Spirit of the Meetings and Speeches after the 18th Party Congress

On the day after the 18th PC, the 1st Plenum was held. Under the leadership of Xi Jinping, the Central Committee of the CPC chose the twenty-five members of the Political Bureau, among whom seven were elected as the Standing Committee. Finally, Xi Jinping was elected as the General Secretary among the seven members of the Standing Committee. Other elections included that of the Secretariat, the Central Military Commission, the Disciplinary Committee and other offices. After his election, General Secretary Xi Jinping made an important speech:

Our people are enthusiastic about life. They hope for better education, a more stable job, a higher income, greater social security, better medical services, more comfortable accommodation, a more beautiful environment and better chances for their children. In other words, they hope that they can enjoy a better quality of work and life. Their aspiration for a better life is the goal for which we strive.

Xi Jinping’s speech was unconventional. The seven “more’s” or “better’s” summarize the direction of his work.

The 2nd Plenum of the 18th Party Congress was held November 26-28, 2012. During the 2nd Plenum, the Communist Party submitted the list of the new leaders and the leaders of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference. *The Notice of the State Council on the Setup of*

Institutions was examined and approved. The 2nd Plenum pointed out the future path of the socio-economic development of China, as well as some of the important tasks to be implemented. The main points of General Secretary Xi Jinping's speech include:

- Stipulating the guiding thoughts and the nomination of leaders—it demands “the concrete implementation of the spirit of the 18th PC and the 1st Plenum, under the guiding thoughts of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the ‘Three Represents’ and ‘Scientific Outlook on Development’...” The governmental system should be improved. The work of the different offices should be well-defined. The relationship between the government and local entrepreneurs, capitalists, public affairs and society should be clearly distinguished (the “Four Distinctions”);
- A more in-depth investigation into the spirit of the 18th PC;
- The change of style: including the culture of work, education and the various forms of art.

On the day following the conclusion of the 2nd Plenum (November 29, 2012), General Secretary Xi Jinping, as the new President of State and the designated Chairman of the Central Military Commission, and the other six Standing Committee members of the Politburo visited the National Museum and saw the exhibit called *The Path of Revival*. As mentioned above, it was on this occasion that President Xi made the speech about the “China Dream”. In the speech, he specified the “Three Firm Beliefs,” with the last one being the realization of the “China Dream.”

Approximately three months after the 2nd Plenum, the Ministry of Education issued the *Memorandum Concerning the Start of the “My China Dream” Educational Campaign in All Schools*. It demanded that all teachers “seriously study the spirit of the 18th PC...uphold the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and, under the guiding thoughts of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the ‘Three Represents’ and the ‘Scientific Outlook on Development’, educate their students in nationalism, collectivism and socialism. They should strive to strengthen their students’ faith in the development of a socialist society with Chinese

characteristics, as well as its theory and system....The realization of the "China Dream" depends on the strong faith, serious learning and enthusiastic participation of all students."

The speech of General Secretary Xi Jinping became the point of reference of the educational system in China. However, it was not yet included in the curriculum to be "seriously studied" and "implemented". The change in this situation took place at the 3rd Plenum. On April 19, 2013, the Chinese government issued *Memorandum on the Publication and Promotion of "The China Dream": Textbook for the Moral Education of Young People*.

In order to seriously study and implement the spirit of the 18th Party Congress, as well as the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's speeches, and in order to encourage young people to contribute their effort for the revival of the great Chinese nation and the realization of the "China Dream", we have organised a team of scholars and theorists of high school education for the publication of *The China Dream: Textbook for the Moral Education of Young People* (hereafter abbreviated as *Textbook*).

Textbook discusses the questions that young people are interested in, such as the "China Dream", the theory of Chinese socialism, the Chinese path, the Chinese spirit, the strength of the Chinese nation. Using everyday language, it explains clearly the historical sources of the "China Dream", the content of its theory and the signs of the time. It illustrates the richness of the "China Dream", its path towards realization and the requirements for its fruition. It is an indispensable source of reference for young people.

In the memorandum, the speeches made by General Secretary Xi Jinping were included as part of the content to be "seriously studied and practiced". It required the "reinforcement" of the propaganda and education about the "China Dream". The "China Dream" is mentioned in the document nine times. This shows its importance and the extent to which it is to be propagated. The items listed in the second quote became the themes of *The China Dream: A Hundred Years of History*, a series of political education videos

broadcast by China Central Television (CCTV) May 26-30, 2014. These themes included “A Hundred Years of Pursuit,” “The Chinese Path,” “The Chinese Spirit,” “The Strength of China,” and “The Realization of the China Dream.”

On May 6, 2013, the government issued *Memorandum on the Serious Study of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s Speech on May 4th*.

The terms “study” and “implement” are used. It requires that all teachers pay close attention to the most recent speech of General Secretary Xi Jinping. All these memoranda show that General Secretary Xi’s speeches were becoming more and more important in the educational system. The May 6, 2013 memorandum stresses the importance of learning the ideology and content of Mr. Xi’s “China Dream.” The first paragraph reads:

The General Secretary states that the “China Dream” belongs to each and everyone of us. But it belongs even more to the young people. The revival of the Chinese nation and the realization of the “China Dream” rest on the contribution of the young people. They are the most enthusiastic group in the Chinese nation. The success of the young people means the success of China; the strength of the young people represents the strength of our country. Hence young people must have strong faith and concrete talents for their future work. They should be daring and creative, hard-working and persevering, noble and virtuous, and find the fulfilment of their own dreams in the realization of the “China Dream.” As they seek to work for the good of the people, they write a new and glorious page in their own lives. The Secretary-General points out that both history and the signs of the time are telling us that the future and hope of the nation depend on the aspirations and responsibility of the young people. They are the unfailing source of strength for the attainment of our goals.

In addition, the memorandum stresses that “all schools should put the serious study and propagation of General Secretary Xi’s May 4th speech as the first and foremost political project.”

On August 28, 2013, the government issued *Memorandum on the Proper Delivery of "The First Lesson in School" for the Year 2013 in All Primary and Secondary Schools*. The Ministry of Education customarily worked with CCTV in the production of an annual TV programme called *The First Lesson in School*. This was done as a way to strengthen the students' moral and ideological education. In 2013, the theme of the programme was *Soaring on the Wings of Hope*. It introduced students to the content of the "China Dream" and encouraged them to pursue their own dreams under the guidance of the "China Dream", and to "unite their own dreams with the development of their motherland." Since then, the "China Dream" of Xi Jinping became one of the guiding principles in the Moral Education curriculum of primary and secondary schools.

On September 2, 2013, the government issued *Memorandum on Fostering the Love of Learning, Love of Work and Love of One's Motherland in All Schools*. It referred to the speech of General Secretary Xi Jinping on June 1st (i.e. Children's Day): "Children should learn to set up their own goals. They should be encouraged to find their own dreams. They should develop a deep love for learning, for work and for their motherland. They should be educated in all aspects, including morals, intellect, physical health, social skills and aesthetics." The Ministry of Education used the words "serious", "embark" and "implement" in all its memoranda. This reflects the importance of Mr. Xi's speeches as points of reference in ideological and moral education in China.

On September 16, 2013, the government issued *Memorandum Concerning the Serious and Systematic Study and Implementation of the Spirit of All of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Important Speeches*.

The Ministry of Education seemed to have attached the greatest importance to the speeches of General Secretary Xi Jinping. It demanded the "serious and systematic study and implementation" of "all" of General Secretary Xi Jinping's speeches, not just one or two. All these show that the importance of Mr. Xi's speeches as the point of reference has now been firmly established. The memorandum applied the following four requirements to Mr. Xi's speeches: "knowing", "understanding", "practising" and "leading". In terms of knowledge, "the speeches of General Secretary Xi

reflect the governmental ideology, the strategy of governance, and the work and beliefs of the new leaders. They crystallize the wisdom of the Communist Party.”

From the 3rd Plenum Onwards

At the 3rd Plenum, the *Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Some Major Issues Concerning the Comprehensive Deepening of the Reform* (hereafter abbreviated as *Decision*) was approved. The highlight of the meeting was General Secretary Xi Jinping’s speech concerning the *Decision*: “Since the 18th Party Congress...the reform and opening of China have been decisive in determining the future of contemporary China. This has also been the goal for “two centuries” and the key strategy in realizing the revival of the Chinese nation....The comprehensive deepening of reform will be the theme of the 3rd Plenum. It reflects our insistence upon Deng Xiaoping Theory, the ‘Three Represents’ and the ‘Scientific Outlook on Development’” The following six issues were pointed out:

- The formation of a better environment for just and fair competition;
- Greater progress in socio-economic development;
- Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of governance;
- The realization of social justice and equality;
- The fostering of stability and harmony in society;
- Improving the standard and governance of Party leadership.

On November 26, 2013, the government issued *Memorandum on Serious Study of the Spirit of the 3rd Plenum*; and two days later, *Opinions Concerning the Serious Study and Implementation of the Spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s Speeches on the Educational System*. They state that:

Since the 18th Party Congress, the leaders of the Party, under the leadership of General Secretary Xi Jinping, have upheld the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and governed the internal and external affairs of China

under its guidance....In the previous year, General Secretary Xi Jinping has discerned the signs of the time and the new demands of social development with his theories, great courage and political wisdom. He has taken into consideration the expectations of the general public and has made a series of important speeches concerning the stable progress of reform, the internal and diplomatic affairs of China, and the governance of the Party, the country and the army. He provides us with many creative ideas, perspectives, judgements and expectations, as well as the goal of our work at the beginning of a new page in the history of China.

The memorandum summarizes Xi Jinping's speeches concerning children, young people and university students. Since then, the "series of speeches" by Xi Jinping have become the guiding thoughts for the Chinese educational system. On August 1, 2014, the government issued *Announcement on the Collection of Opinions Concerning the "General Rules for Primary and Secondary School Students"* (hereafter abbreviated as *Collection of Opinions*). Nine suggestions were made:

1. Love one's country. Show respect for the national flag and emblems. Stand properly when the national anthem is sung or performed. Salute when the national flag is being raised. Learn about the history of China.

2. Cultivate love for learning. Think and ask questions. Take the initiative in academic investigations. Pay attention in class. Take the initiative to express one's opinions. Hand in one's homework on time. Cultivate a habit of reading.

3. Cultivate love for labour and work. Mind one's own business. Take the initiative to do chores. Keep the campus clean. Participate in social and voluntary services. Experience fully the joy of manual work.

4. Be "civilised" and courteous. Respect one's parents and teachers. Be friendly towards others. Be courteous in speech and actions. Line up properly. Maintain public hygiene. Treasure and protect public property.

5. Develop personal integrity. Keep one's promises. Do what one says. Be willing to amend one's mistakes. Be responsible. Avoid plagiarism and do not cheat in exams. Do not steal. Return what one borrows from others on time.

6. Observe the rule of law. Observe the rules of the school. Develop a sense of rule and discipline. Learn more about the laws and ordinances of the state. Do not do things forbidden by law.

7. Observe the rules of public safety. Stop when the red light is on and cross the road only when the green light is on. Be careful when playing with water and do not get drowned. Do not play with fire. Protect oneself and seek help when in physical danger. Say "no" to drugs. Treasure one's life.

8. Stay healthy. Cultivate good habits of personal hygiene. Do not smoke. Do not get addicted to alcohol. Control one's time spent on the internet. Reject and do not look at obscene or violent messages. Keep fit and be positive.

9. Protect one's living environment. Save water and energy. Recycle rubbish. Protect plants and trees. Lead a frugal life and protect the natural habitat.

The first three items can be found in the speech of General Secretary Xi Jinping on Children's Day 2013; the others are derived from the *Decision* of the 3rd Plenum.

Conclusions

From *Scheme 2010-2020*, we can see that the discourse of the Chinese governmental leaders on moral education has changed quite a lot in the last four years. The most significant change is the content of the guiding thoughts. Before the 18th PC, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the "Three Represents" were the guiding thoughts; after the 18th PC, the "Scientific Outlook on Development" of Hu Jintao was added to the list. From the 1st Plenum to the 3rd Plenum of the 18th PC, Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought were placed before Deng Xiaoping Theory, the "Three Represents" and the "Scientific Outlook on Development".

"The China Dream" was first mentioned at the 1st Plenum of the 18th PC. The content of General Secretary Xi Jinping's

speeches were regarded as the central theme of various documents after the 3rd Plenum. This led to changes initiated by the Ministry of Education in the moral and political Education curricula. Originally *Scheme 2010-2020* was the most important document on the reform of education in China. After the 18th PC, the Ministry of Education changed its centre of attention to emphasize Secretary-General Xi Jinping's "China Dream" as the guiding theme for moral and political education. On the last day of 2010, the Ministry of Education issued *The Scheme of Civilization and Courtesy Education in Primary and Secondary School*. Although its content was practical and appropriate for the time, the documents issued by the same ministry after the 18th PC failed to elaborate on the same themes. One wonders how Xi's "China Dream" can fit in with them.

Also, from the central and indispensable role of the Chinese Communist Party in the direction of governmental and public affairs, and from Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the "Three Represents" of Jiang Zemin to the recent addition of Hu Jintao's "Scientific Outlook on Development", one can foresee that Secretary-General Xi Jinping's "China Dream" will one day be added to the above list of guiding thoughts for the Party and for the country as a whole. However, it seems that its application to the goals of moral education in China needs to undergo further and more specific development.