

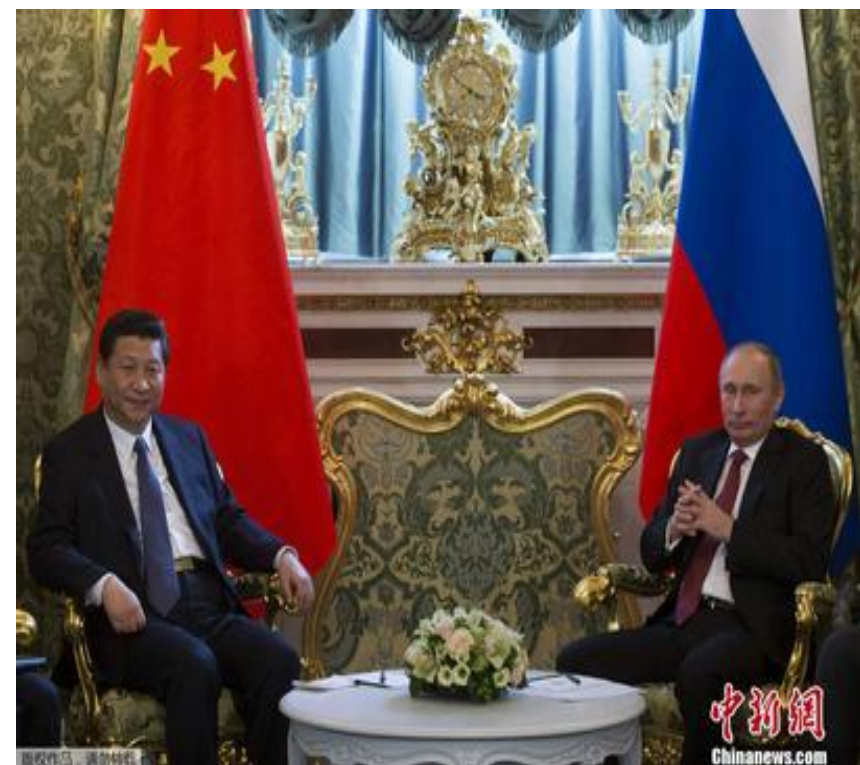


和平发展与中国梦

Peaceful Development and Chinese Dream

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一、中国的和平发展

1. China's peaceful development

和平发展：Peaceful Development

争取和平的环境发展自己，又以自己的发展促进世界和平，促进共同发展。

Striving for a peaceful international environment to develop itself, and promoting world peace through its own development;

目的：通过和平方式实现民族振兴，同时又带动其他国家共同繁荣。

Objective: Achieving national rejuvenation through peaceful means to create common prosperity.



一、中国的和平发展

1. China's peaceful development

(一) 中国提出走和平发展道路的时代背景

Background for China to put forward the theory of embarking the road of peaceful development

- 1、中国改革开放取得成就 Achievements by China's reform and opening up
- 2、国际上对中国发展存在担心和忧虑 Fears and concerns from the world for China's development
- 3、中国努力探索以和平方式实现国家发展和民族复兴 Chinese efforts to explore peaceful means to achieve national development and rejuvenation



(二) 和平发展是对中国发展道路的科学总结和概括
Peaceful development is a scientific summary & generalization for China's development

1、和平发展道路作为一个特定的政治概念 Peaceful development is a specific political concept

2、我国作出走和平发展道路的战略抉择，既取决于我们主观的意志，也是客观形势的要求。China's strategic choice of peaceful development is both the subjective will and the demands on objective situation.



(三) 中国走和平发展道路的科学依据 Scientific basis for China's peaceful development

1、走和平发展道路是经济全球化的必然要求

1. It is the inevitable requirement of economic globalization

2、走和平发展道路是中国自身发展的必然要求

2. It is the inevitable requirement of China's own development

3、走和平发展道路是中国社会制度的必然要求

3. It is the inevitable requirement of China's social system



(四) 新形势下推进我国和平发展的基本思路

The basic idea to promote the peaceful development in new situation

1. 要努力推动与各大国关系协调发展 To strive to promote the coordinated development among major powers
2. 要不断巩固与周边国家的睦邻友好 To consistently enhance the good neighborhood and friendly relationship with neighboring countries
3. 我们要坚决维护周边地区的和平稳定 To maintain peace and stability in peripheral area
4. 要深化与广大发展中国家的团结合作 To deepen the cooperation and unity with developing countries



二、中国梦 Chinese Dream

(一) 中国梦的提出背景和过程 How was the concept initiated?

1、背景：由盛转衰的近现代中国——失去梦想与追梦的历程

Background: Modern China from prosperity to decline—
Losing Dream and Chasing Dream

汉唐盛世 brilliant prosperity of Han and Tang Dynasties

康乾盛世 The Golden Age of Three Emperors



1840年鸦片战争后，开始了民族复兴的历史，中国梦的历史

The Opium War in 1840 started the history of National Revival and Chinese Dream.



1901年，清政府被迫与英、俄、德、法、美、日、意、奥、比、荷、西签订《辛丑条约》。



洋务派自强求富梦、 Dream of self-improvement and prosperity-seeking by Westernization Group

农民阶级的太平天国梦、 Taiping Heavenly Dream by peasantry

维新派的改良革新梦、 Dream of improvement and innovation by reformists

孙中山的“振兴中华”梦 Dream to revitalize the Chinese nation by Sun Yat-sen

革命派的共和梦 Republican dream by revolutionaries

没有找到出路 No way out



中国共产党成立逐步使这个梦想成为现实

CPC gradually made this dream to come true

1921年建党，经过28年的奋斗，建立新中国.

CPC was founded in 1921. After 28 years of struggle, new China was established.

新民主主义革命new-democratic revolution

抗日战争War of Resistance Against Japan

解放战争Liberation War



2、历程：两个百年“2-100s”

第一个百年：1840年鸦片战争—1949年新中国成立。

民族复兴的第一阶段。

1st 100 years: from Opium War in 1840 to the founding of PRC in 1949

——1st Stage of National Rejuvenation

第二个百年：1949年新中国成立到2049年

实现中华民族伟大复兴。

2nd 100 years: from the founding of PRC in 1949 to 2049

——to realize the Great Rejuvenation of Chinese nation



3、十八大之后：中国梦成为党与人民发展目标结合点

After the 18th NPC, Chinese Dream become the joint point of development between CPC and the masses

- 党的发展目标：民族复兴，社会主义建设
- Objective of CPC: National Rejuvenation & Socialist Construction
- 人民的期望：更好的教育、更稳定的工作、更满意的收入、更可靠的社会保障、更高水平的医疗卫生服务、更舒适的居住条件、更优美的环境，孩子们能成长得更好、工作得更好、生活得更好。

Our people love life and yearn for better education, stable jobs, more satisfactory income, greater social security, improved medical and health care, more comfortable living conditions and a more beautiful environment. We want our children to grow up well and have better jobs and more fulfilling lives.



(二) 中国梦的内涵和目标

Connotation and objective of Chinese Dream

1、**定义：** 实现中华民族伟大复兴，是近代以来中国人民最伟大的梦想，我们称之为“中国梦”。

Definition: This term refers to an overall national rejuvenation and reflects the wishes of all Chinese for a better future.

基本内涵：实现国家富强、民族振兴、人民幸福

——《顺应时代前进潮流 促进世界和平发展：
在莫斯科国际关系学院的演讲》2013.3.23

- Basic meaning is to achieve economic prosperity, national renewal, and happiness of the Chinese people.
- A speech at the Moscow Institute of International Relations



2、奋斗目标： Two Goals

到**2020**年国内生产总值和城乡居民人均收入在**2010**年基础上翻一番，全面建成小康社会。
到本世纪中叶，建成富强民主文明和谐的社会主义现代化国家，实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦。

We have two goals:

First, to double the 2010 GDP and per capita income of both urban and rural residents and finish the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020.

Second, to build a modern socialist country that is strong, prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious and fulfill the Chinese dream of achieving the great renewal of the Chinese nation by mid-21st century.

——在接受拉美三国媒体联合采访时的答问（**2013.5**）

“两重任务”：实现民族复兴，建设中国特色社会主义 The fulfillment of the Chinese dream depends on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics we are following.



3、中国梦归根到底是人民的梦

Chinese Dream is the dream of the masses in the final analysis.

“人民对美好生活的向往，就是我们的奋斗目标。”

It is our goal that people are yearning for a better life.

使人民“共同享有人生出彩的机会，共同享有梦想成真的机会，共同享有同祖国和时代一起成长与进步的机会”。

All the Chinese people have the opportunity to enjoy a successful life, the opportunity to realize one's dream, and the opportunity to grow and progress together with the country and the era.



每个人都有理想和追求，都有自己的梦想。现在，大家都在讨论中国梦，我以为，实现中华民族伟大复兴，就是中华民族近代以来最伟大的梦想。这个梦想，凝聚了几代中国人的夙愿，体现了中华民族和中国人民的整体利益，是每一个中华儿女的共同期盼。历史告诉我们，每个人的前途命运都与国家和民族的前途命运紧密相连。国家好，民族好，大家才会好。

——习近平在参观《复兴之路》展览时的讲话 2012.11.29

- **I think that achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest Chinese dream in modern times. Because the dream carries a long-cherished wish of generations of Chinese people. It reflects the interests of the Chinese people as a whole, and it's a common expectation of the Chinese nation. History tells us that the personal future and destiny of each one of us are closely connected with the future of this country. The people can live well only when our country and nation develop well.**



(三) 实现中国梦的路径与举措 Measures to realize Chinese Dream

1、走中国道路 Embark the road of China

中国特色社会主义道路：在中国共产党领导下，立足基本国情，以经济建设为中心，坚持四项基本原则，坚持改革开放，解放和发展社会生产力，建设社会主义市场经济、社会主义民主政治、社会主义先进文化、社会主义和谐社会、社会主义生态文明，促进人的全面发展，逐步实现全体人民共同富裕，建设富强民主文明和谐的社会主义现代化国家。

Taking the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics means we will, under the leadership of the CPC and in light of China's basic conditions, take economic development as the central task, adhere to the Four Cardinal Principles and persevere in reform and opening up, release and develop the productive forces, consolidate and improve the socialist system, develop the socialist market economy, socialist democracy, an advanced socialist culture and a harmonious socialist society, and make China a prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious modern socialist country.



2、弘扬中国精神 **Spread Chinese Spirit**

爱国主义为核心的民族精神 **National Spirit with the patriotism as the core**

以改革创新为核心的时代精神 **Times Spirit with the reform and innovation as the core**

社会主义核心价值观 **core socialist values**

- 社会主义核心价值观（core socialist values）基本内容：富强（prosperity）、民主（democracy）、文明（civility）、和谐（harmony），自由（freedom）、平等（equality）、公正（justice）、法治（the rule of law），爱国（patriotism）、敬业（dedication）、诚信（integrity）、友善（friendship）。



3、凝聚中国力量 **Condense Chinese forces**

中国各族人民大团结的力量 **forces of the great unity of Chinese people of all ethnic groups**

巩固和发展最广泛的爱国统一战线 **consolidate and develop the broadest patriotic united front**

“众人拾柴火焰高。” **Many hands make light work.**



4、共圆中国梦 To realize Chinese Dream

香港特别行政区 HK SAR

澳门特别行政区 Macau SAR

台湾同胞 Taiwan compatriots

海外侨胞 overseas Chinese



5、实干才能梦想成真 **Hard work realize the dream**

空谈误国，实干兴邦 **Empty talks would lead the country astray, and hard work can rejuvenate the nation**

人民创造历史，劳动开创未来 **History is made by people, and labor creates the future**

全党本领不断增强

我国仍处于并将长期处于社会主义初级阶段，实现中国梦，创造全体人民更加美好的生活，任重而道远，需要我们每一个人继续付出辛勤劳动和艰苦努力。

China is still in the primary stage of socialism. It is a long way to go to realize the Chinese Dream and create a better life for all the people. We need everyone to continue to work hard.



（四）实现中国梦面临的机遇和挑战 Opportunities and Challenges in the realization of Chinese Dream

1、机遇：紧紧抓住和用好我国发展的重要战略机遇期

Grasp and use the strategic opportunity for China's development

国内：（1）坚实的经济基础；（2）成熟的政治体制
（3）智慧的中国人民；（4）党的领导

Domestically, (1) solid economic foundation;

(2) Mature political system;

(3) intelligent Chinese people;

(4) CPC leadership.



- 国际:**
- (1) 相对稳定的国际环境
 - (2) 经济全球化
 - (3) 新科技革命

Internationally,

- (1) Comparatively stable environment,
- (2) Economical globalization,
- (3) New scientific and technological revolution



2、挑战： Challenges

国内： Domestically

- (1) 经济发展发展不平衡、不协调、不可持续 uneven, uncoordinated, and unsustainable economical development
- (2) 科技创新能力不强，产业结构不合理 limited scientific innovation ability, unreasonable industry structure
- (3) 生态环境和资源环境约束 constraints of ecological and material environment
- (4) 社会矛盾较多 social contradictions
- (5) 反腐败形势严峻 difficult anti-corruption situation



国际:

- (1) 意识形态斗争 **ideological confrontation**
- (2) 军事力量定位 **military strength**
- (3) 外交关系处理 **diplomacy**
- (4) 全球化的消极影响 **negative influence of globalization**



三、和平发展是现实中国梦的必然选择

Peaceful development is an inevitable choice to realize Chinese dream

(一) 当今世界格局的发展趋势决定了实现中国梦必然选择和平发展道路

To adapt to the trend of the world pattern, it is an inevitable choice of peaceful development to realize Chinese dream

1, 国际力量对比正发生着有利于和平、发展、合作的积极变化。

The international balance of power is undergoing positive changes for peace, development, and cooperation.

2, 经济全球化趋势下, 国际经济关系更加复杂。

The trend of economic globalization makes international economic relations more complex.

3, 国际安全形势下, 人类生存安全仍而临严重挑战和威胁。

In the international security situation, human security still faces serious challenges and threats.

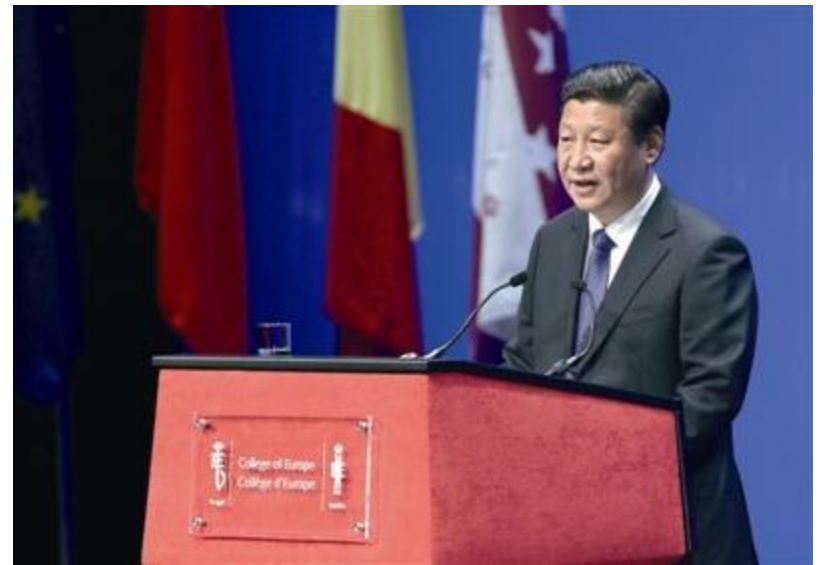


和平稳定是实现国家发展的必要条件

Peace and development is the necessity for national development

和平犹如空气和阳光，受益之不觉，失之则难存

Peace like air and sunshine. It is unconscious when we are benefiting from it. But none of us can live without it.



(二) 中国发展离不开世界，世界繁荣离不开中国

China's development depends upon the world and world prosperity needs China's participation.

1、中国人民的根本利益同世界人民的根本利益是一致的。

Chinese people share common interests with world people.

2、中国争取和平的国际环境来发展自己，又以自己的发展促进世界和平

China seeks peaceful international environment to develop itself, and promotes world peace by its own development.

3、中国借助世界经济发展带来的机遇实现发展，又以自己发展的成功推动世界经济的稳定与发展。

China achieves its development by world economy and promotes world economy by its own development.

中国发表《中国的和平发展》白皮书

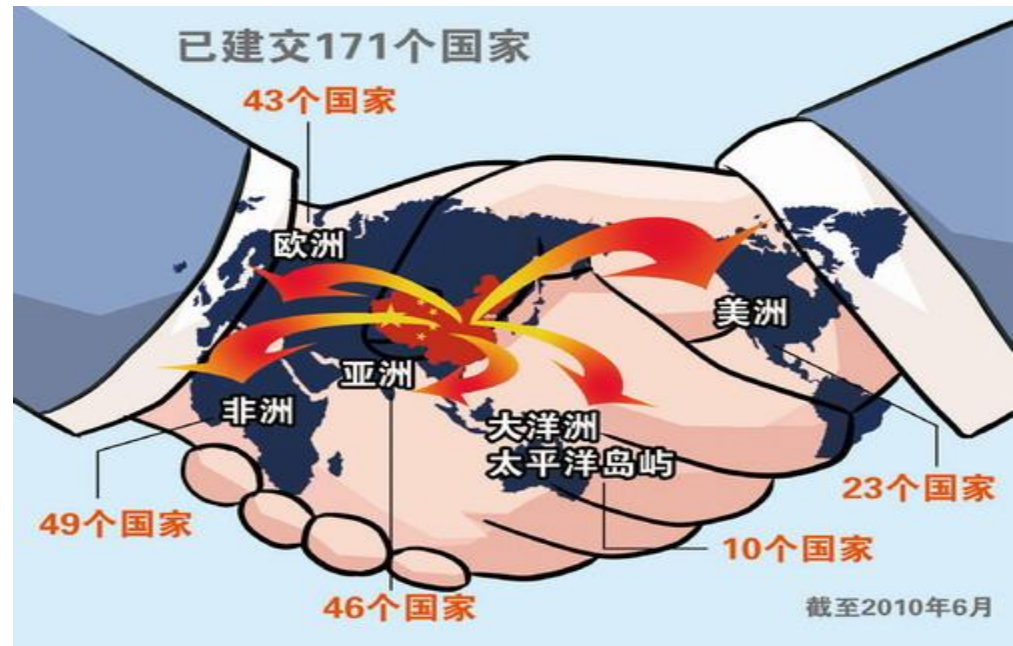


(三) 爱好和平一直中华民族奉行的准则 Loving peace — the principle Chinese are pursuing

中国奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，坚持在和平共处五项原则基础上与世界各国友好往来。

China adheres to an independent foreign policy of peace. On the basis of five principles of peaceful co-existence, China will develop friendly and cooperative relations with other countries.

截至**2011年7月9日**，已与中华人民共和国建交的国家达到**172个** Establish diplomatic relationship with 172 countries.



（四） 中国梦的世界理念——合作共赢

中国人民爱好和平。我们将高举和平、发展、合作、共赢的旗帜，始终不渝走和平发展道路，始终不渝奉行互利共赢的开放战略，致力于同世界各国发展友好合作，履行应尽的国际责任和义务，继续同各国人民一道推进人类和平与发展的崇高事业。

——《在第12届全国人民代表大会第1次会议上的讲话》 **2013.3.17**

- Chinese people love peace. We will uphold banner of peace, development, cooperation and win-win, and unswervingly adhere to peaceful development, pursue a win-win strategy, and we are committed to develop friendly cooperation with all countries in the world, fulfill its due international responsibilities and obligations, and promote the lofty cause of peace and development of mankind with other nations.



结束语

Conclusion

和平发展、共同繁荣

Peaceful development, and common prosperity!

