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Autor Ing. Tereza Burianová





## Téma: Fenomén industrializace a průmyslové revoluce na příkladu USA, USA v 18. a 19. století

### 1. Prameny

- britské kolonie → válka za nezávislost (1775-1873)
  - o Deklarace nezávislosti (1776)

„In Congress, July 4, 1776

*The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. “...*

*... „In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.*

*Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.*

*We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor. “<sup>1</sup>*

- izolacionismus – Monroeova doktrína (1823)

*„The late events in Spain and Portugal shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question*

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration of Independence: A Transcription [online]. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>.



*in which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even those most remote, and surely none of them more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different.*

*It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new Governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in hope that other powers will pursue the same course....“<sup>2</sup>*

## 2. Důležité pojmy

- válka za nezávislost → 1775-1783, Deklarace nezávislosti (1776)
- Monroeova doktrína → 1823, projev prezidenta J. Monroea, základy izolacionismu
- Manifest Destiny → ospravedlnění expanze na západ („zjevný úděl“)
- program vnitřního zvelebování → 40. léta (prezident J. Tyler), rozvoj západních oblastí USA
- zlatá horečka → objevy ložisek zlata, migrace obyvatel
- průmyslová revoluce v USA → 1840-1870/80
  - o stroj na vyzrňování bavlny → E. Whitney (1793)
  - o nové pluhy pro orbu → ocelový pluh (J. Deere)
  - o Edison vs. Westinghouse → stejnosměrný vs. střídavý proud
- občanská válka → 1861-1865, Unie vs. Konfederace (Sever vs. Jih), vítězství Unie
- Homestead Act → 1862, možnost získání nezabrané půdy (expanze na západ)
- Immigration Act → 1864, podpora (ekonomické) imigrace
- Gilded Age → období hospodářského rozvoje USA (60. – 90. léta 19. století), rozvoj podnikání, rozvoj průmyslu (nová průmyslová centra), rozvoj dopravní infrastruktury

## 3. Doporučená literatura

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- GREENSPAN, A.; WOOLDRIDGE, A. *Capitalism in America: a history*. New York: Penguin Press, 2018, 486 p. ISBN 978-0-7352-2244-1.
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<sup>2</sup> *Monroe Doctrine (1823)* [online]. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: [https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/monroe-doctrine?\\_ga=2.109081477.1671337910.1651134136-1374819083.1651134136](https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/monroe-doctrine?_ga=2.109081477.1671337910.1651134136-1374819083.1651134136).



## **Téma: SSSR ve 20. a 30. letech 20. století, industrializace a kolektivizace v SSSR ve 30. letech**

### **1. Prameny**

- Leninův dopis sjezdu (1922-1923)

*„...I think that from this standpoint, the prime factors in the question of stability are such members of the C.C. as Stalin and Trotsky. I think relations between them make up the greater part of the danger of a split, which could be avoided, and this purpose, in my opinion, would be served, among other things, by increasing the number of C.C. members to 50 or 100.*

*Comrade Stalin, having become Secretary-General [of the Party Central Committee], has unlimited authority concentrated in his hands, and I am not sure whether he will always be capable of using that authority with sufficient caution. Comrade Trotsky, on the other hand, as his struggles against the C.C. on the question of the People's Commissariat for Communications [a government or administrative institution] has already proved, is distinguished not only by outstanding ability. He is personally perhaps the most capable man in the present C.C., but he has displayed excessive self-assurance and shown excessive preoccupation with the purely administrative side of the work. ...*

*Lenin.*

*December 25, 1922*

...

*Stalin is too rude and this defect, although quite tolerable in our midst and in dealing among us Communists, becomes intolerable in a Secretary-General. That is why I suggest the comrades think about a way of removing Stalin from that post and appointing somebody else differing in all other respects from Comrade Stalin solely in the degree of being more tolerant, more loyal, more polite, and more considerate to the comrades, less capricious, etc. This circumstance may appear to be a negligible detail. But I think that from the standpoint of safeguards against a split, and from the standpoint of what I wrote above about the relationship between Stalin and Trotsky, it is not a detail, or it is a detail which can assume decisive importance.*

*Lenin*

*January 4, 1923*<sup>3</sup>

- úryvek z článku britského The Spectator z 18. listopadu 1932 o situaci v SSSR

*„Russia As I Saw It, BY F. YEATS-BROWN, VII. – Moscow Revisited*

*I WANTED to write about the agricultural situation 4 in Russia, but my hosts seemed reluctant to turn me loose in the countryside, so that I can say little on this all-important subject from first-hand experience.*

*For more than a week we travelled, first down the Volga, then past Stalingrad, once the headquarters of the Golden Horde, and now a town with a large tractor factory (which we*

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<sup>3</sup> Letter to the Congress [online]. KIMBALL FILES, University of Oregon [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: <https://pages.uoregon.edu/kimball/Lnn.tstent.htm>.



*could not see, as we arrived on the fifth-day holiday) until we arrived at last at Verbliud, the famous collective farm. Here, I thought, I shall be allowed to see some farming, and be able to accept or reject the stories which have been told to me of starvation in the country districts. But no, my luck was out. A young lady in spectacles gave us a lecture on the various sorts of wheat suitable for the climatic conditions of the U.S.S.R.*

*Next day I was in the train on my way back to the Capital, and such contacts as I was able to make on the journey confirmed what I had already heard of an agricultural breakdown. Near Riazhan, for instance, I was sitting at my carriage window eating a slice of brown bread when a peasant approached me, talking quickly and unintelligibly. I give him my slice of bread : he snatched it and devoured it in a corner like a hungry animal. I was assured by a travelling companion who knew a little French that a temporary failure of the bread supply in that particular district accounted for this man's behaviour. But all along the route I saw signs of incipient famine.“ ...<sup>4</sup>*

## 2. Důležité pojmy

- Velký obrat → opuštění Nové ekonomické politiky a prosazení Stalinových priorit (centrální plánování, kolektivizace, industrializace)
- Gosplan → státní plánovací výbor
- kolektivizace → přechod půdy a zemědělské výroby do kolektivního vlastnictví
- sovchozy → státní vlastněné zemědělské podniky
- kolchozy → kolektivní zemědělská družstva
- kulaci → bohatší, nezávisle hospodařící dělníci
- kláskový zákon → 1932, zákon o ochraně majetku státních závodů, kolchozů a družstev a posílení společného socialistického vlastnictví
- Gulag → hlavní správa pracovních táborů
- Velký teror → druhá polovina 30. let, čistky zaměřené na Stalinovu opozici, armádu, inteligenci, kulaky, příslušníky menšin

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<sup>4</sup> YEATS-BROWN, F. Russia As I Saw It – VII. Moscow Revisited. *The Spectator*, 18 November 1932, p. 8 [online]. The Spectator Archive [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: <http://archive.spectator.co.uk/article/18th-november-1932/8/russia-as-i-saw-it>.



## **Téma: Německo ve 20. a 30. letech 20. století, nacistická ekonomika ve 30. letech**

### **1. Prameny**

- Versailleská mírová smlouva 1919

„ARTICLE 231

*The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.*

ARTICLE 232

*The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage. The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general all damage as defined in Annex I hereto. In accordance with Germany's pledges, already given, as to complete restoration for Belgium, Germany undertakes, in addition to the compensation for damage elsewhere in this Part provided for, as a consequence of the violation of the Treaty of 1839, to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum on such sums. This amount shall be determined by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government undertakes thereupon forthwith to make a special issue of bearer bonds to an equivalent amount payable in marks gold, on May 1, 1926, or, at the option of the German Government, on the 1st of May in any year up to 1926. Subject to the foregoing, the form of such bonds shall be determined by the Reparation Commission. Such bonds shall be handed over to the Reparation Commission, which has authority to take and acknowledge receipt thereof on behalf of Belgium.”<sup>5</sup>*

- Hooverovo moratorium (1931)

*... „The American Government proposes the postponement during 1 year of all payments on intergovernmental debts, reparations, and relief debts, both principal and interest—of course, not including obligations of governments held by private parties. Subject to confirmation by Congress, the American Government will postpone all payments upon the debts of foreign governments to the American Government payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, conditional on a like postponement for 1 year of all payments on intergovernmental debts owing the important creditor powers.*

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<sup>5</sup> *Treaty of Peace with Germany (Treaty of Versailles)* [online]. The U.S. Census Bureau [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: [https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/treaty\\_of\\_versailles-112018.pdf](https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/treaty_of_versailles-112018.pdf).





*The purpose of this action is to give the forthcoming year to the economic recovery of the world and to help free the recuperative forces already in motion in the United States from retarding influences from abroad.*

*The worldwide depression has affected the countries of Europe more severely than our own. Some of these countries are feeling to a serious extent the drain of this depression on national economy. The fabric of intergovernmental debts, supportable in normal times, weighs heavily in the midst of this depression.*

*From a variety of causes arising out of the depression such as the fall in the price of foreign commodities and the lack of confidence in economic and political stability abroad there is an abnormal movement of gold into the United States which is lowering the credit stability of many foreign countries. These and the other difficulties abroad diminish buying power for our exports and in a measure are the cause of our continued unemployment and continued lower prices to our farmers. “ ...<sup>6</sup>*

## 2. Důležité pojmy

- Versailleská mírová smlouva → 1919, mírová smlouva s Německem
- Výmarská republika → 1918-1933, oficiální název Německá říše
- NSDAP → Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei
- mnichovský/pivní puč → 1923, neúspěšný pokus nacistů o puč
- zmocňovací zákon → 1933, neomezené pravomoci pro Hitlera
- Norimberské zákony → 1935, zákony cílící na omezování práv Židů
- čtyřleté plány → centrální plány zavedené nacistickou vládou
  - o první čtyřletý plán → 1933, H. Schacht, hospodářské oživení, snížení nezaměstnanosti
  - o druhý čtyřletý plán → 1936, H. Göring, příprava na válku
- Nový plán → 1935, regulace zahraničního obchodu
- MEFO směnky → směnky na financování armádních výdajů, vydávané státní společností a kryté tiskem peněz Říšskou bankou

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<sup>6</sup> *The Hoover Moratorium, June 20, 1931* [online]. Quellen zur Geschichte der USA, Ruhr-Universität Bochum [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: [https://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/gna/Quellensammlung/09/09\\_thehoovermoratorium\\_1931.htm](https://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/gna/Quellensammlung/09/09_thehoovermoratorium_1931.htm).



## **Téma: Japonsko a Čína ve druhé polovině 20. století**

### **1. Prameny**

- japonská ústava (1946/1947)

*„We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.*

*We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. ...*

*... Article 1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the People, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.*

*Article 2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.*

*Article 3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.*

*Article 4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution and he shall not have powers related to government. ...*

*... Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized. “ ...”<sup>7</sup>*

- bezpečnostní smlouva mezi USA a Japonskem (1951)

*„Security Treaty Between the United States and Japan; September 8, 1951*

*Japan has this day signed a Treaty of Peace with the Allied Powers. On the coming into force of that Treaty, Japan will not have the effective means to exercise its inherent right of self-defense because it has been disarmed.*

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<sup>7</sup> *The Constitution of Japan*, Promulgated on November 3, 1946, Came into effect on May 3, 1947 [online]. Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: [https://japan.kantei.go.jp/constitution\\_and\\_government\\_of\\_japan/constitution\\_e.html](https://japan.kantei.go.jp/constitution_and_government_of_japan/constitution_e.html).





*There is danger to Japan in this situation because irresponsible militarism has not yet been driven from the world. Therefore Japan desires a Security Treaty with the United States of America to come into force simultaneously with the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Japan.*

*The Treaty of Peace recognizes that Japan as a sovereign nation has the right to enter into collective security arrangements, and further, the Charter of the United Nations recognizes that all nations possess an inherent right of individual and collective self-defense.*

*In exercise of these rights, Japan desires, as a provisional arrangement for its defense, that the United States of America should maintain armed forces of its own in and about Japan so as to deter armed attack upon Japan.*

*The United States of America, in the interest of peace and security, is presently willing to maintain certain of its armed forces in and about Japan, in the expectation, however, that Japan will itself increasingly assume responsibility for its own defense against direct and indirect aggression, always avoiding any armament which could be an offensive threat or serve other than to promote peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.*

*Accordingly, the two countries have agreed as follows:*

#### *ARTICLE I*

*Japan grants, and the United States of America accepts, the right, upon the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace and of this Treaty, to dispose United States land, air and sea forces in and about Japan. Such forces may be utilized to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East and to the security of Japan against armed attack from without, including assistance given at the express request of the Japanese Government to put down largescale internal riots and disturbances in Japan, caused through instigation or intervention by an outside power or powers. " ...<sup>8</sup>*

- projev Mao Ce-tunga na zasedání zástupců komunistických a dělnických stran v Moskvě (1957)

*„It is my opinion that the international situation has now reached a new turning point. There are two winds in the world today, the east wind and the west wind. There is a Chinese saying, ‘Either the east wind prevails over the west wind or the west wind prevails over the east wind’. It is characteristic of the situation today, I believe, that the east wind is prevailing over the west wind. That is to say, the forces of socialism are overwhelmingly superior to forces of imperialism. ...*

*Last year, and in the preceding years, the West was very ferocious. They took advantage of some problems within our camp - in particular the Hungarian incident - to discredit us. But though many dark clouds appeared in our skies, the Hungarian counter-revolutionaries were suppressed. During the Suez crisis, the warning issued by the Soviet Union also served to prevent a war of occupation. The aim of the West in trying to discredit us was in my view*

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<sup>8</sup> *Security Treaty Between the United States and Japan; September 8, 1951* [online]. The Avalon Project, Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy. Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Law Library [cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: [https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/japan001.asp](https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/japan001.asp).



*mainly to give the various communist parties 'a bad time'. In this they did succeed up to a point. For example, that shameless traitor of communism the American Fast, deserted the party. Other communist parties saw people desert them as well, to the delight of the imperialists. I think we should be happy too, since what is so bad about a few traitors pulling out? This year, 1957, the situation is very different. Our skies are all bright but those of the West are darkened by cloud. We are very optimistic, but how about them? They are in a state of anxiety. After the launching of the two sputniks, they have not been able to go to sleep. Never before have over 60 communist parties convened a meeting on this major scale here in Moscow. Within the communist parties, and in particular among the people of our various countries, there are still many who believe that the United States is something extraordinary. They have all that steel, and all those aeroplanes and cannons! We have less than they do! Innumerable Western newspapers and radio stations, such as the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, all laud them to the skies and create a false image which has duped a considerable number of people. We must expose this fraud will present ten pieces of evidence as an answer to the following question: are they stronger or are we stronger? Is the east wind prevailing over the west wind, or is the west wind prevailing over the east wind? Number one: When they fought Hitler, how much steel did Roosevelt and Churchill have? They had about 70 million tons. But even so, they were helpless and unable to bring Hitler to his knees. In the end they had to come up with a solution and so they chose to set off on a journey. They went all the way to Yalta, to ask Stalin for help. How much steel did Stalin have at the time? Before the war, he had had about 18 million tons, but after losing so much territory, his steel production, so comrade Khrushchev has told me, was reduced by half and only nine million tons remained. Men with 70 million tons of steel were asking a man with nine million tons of steel to help them. And what were the conditions? That the territory east of the Elbe river be regarded as the attack sector of the Red Army. This is to say, they reluctantly decided to cede this large territory and face the possibility of it all becoming socialist. This fact is very convincing and demonstrates that material might is not the only thing that counts. People and systems are of primary importance. " ...<sup>9</sup>*

## 2. Důležité pojmy

- spojenecká okupační správa Japonska → 1945-1952, nová ústava, demilitarizace, demonopolizace hospodářství, zdravotní reforma, reforma školství
- Dodgeova linie → 1948-1952, stabilizační program pro Japonsko navržený USA
- GARIOA/EROA → podpůrné programy USA pro Japonsko (materiální a finanční pomoc)
- indikativní plánování v Japonsku → doporučující hospodářské plány v prostředí tržní ekonomiky
- japonský hospodářský zázrak → 40. – 70. léta, období vysokého hospodářského růstu
- zaibacu, keirecu → (rodinné) koncerny zahrnující průmyslové podniky i banky, volnější propojení podniků a bank
- generální linie výstavby socialismu → plán přeměny čínské ekonomiky na socialistickou

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<sup>9</sup> Mao Zedong, 'Speech at a Meeting of the Representatives of Sixty-four Communist and Workers' Parties' (Edited by Mao), November 18, 1957, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, Mao Zedong wenji (Collected Writings of Mao Zedong), vol. 7 (Beijing: Renmin chubanshe, 1999), 321-335. English translation from Michael Schoenhals, "Mao Zedong: Speeches at the 1957 'Moscow Conference'," Journal of Communist Studies 2, no. 2 (1986): 109-126 [online, cit. 2022-04-28]. Dostupné z: <https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/121559>.



- pětileté plány → čínské centrální plány
- družstva nižšího a vyššího typu → čínská družstva s rozdílem ve vlastnictví a odměňování (podle podílů/bez ohledu na podíl)
- kampaň sta květů → 1956, kampaň čínské KS vyzývající ke kritice
- politika Velkého skoku → 1958-1961, urychlení transformace čínské ekonomiky, zavedení komun, zvýšení produkce oceli
- komuny → základní ekonomické a správní jednotky sdružující obyvatele vesnic, cílem jejich soběstačnost
- kulturní revoluce → 1966-1969/76, cílem modernizace společnosti, reálným cílem likvidace opozice, upevnění moci, vybudování kultu osobnosti Mao Ce-tunga

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