

习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想

学生读本

小学
低年级

扣好人生
第一粒扣子

富强 民主 文明 和谐
自由 平等 公正 法治
爱国 敬业 诚信 友善



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**Xi Jinping Thoughts on Socialism
with Chinese Characteristics in a
New Era**

Student Booklet

**Elementary School
Lower Grades (Grade 1 - 3)**

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教育部组织编写

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致同学们

我们国家是中国共产党领导的社会主义国家，有着悠久的历史，创造了灿烂的文明。中国共产党带领中国人民在革命、建设和改革的伟大实践中奋勇抗争、艰辛探索、顽强奋斗，中华民族迎来了从站起来、富起来到强起来的伟大飞跃。经过长期努力，中国特色社会主义进入了新时代。现在，我们比历史上任何时期都更接近实现中华民族伟大复兴的目标。只要我们一心跟党走，齐心协力，共同奋斗，中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦就一定能实现。

翻开这本书，我们将学习习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想。在这里，我们可以感受祖国的大好河山、历史文化和发展成就，了解中国共产党带领人民走过的辉煌历程，体验新时代、新变化，懂得实现中国梦需要每个中国人的参与。

在这里，我们还将一起思考、认识和领会作为一名少

To Fellow Students

Our socialist nation is one that is led by the CCP; we have a long and storied past, during which we have created a vibrant civilization. Led by the CCP, the Chinese people have -- through glorious revolution, reconstruction, and (economic) reform -- fought for the great leap of the Chinese race*; as a result, the country now stands proud: becoming wealthy and strong. Through continuous struggle, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered into a new era. Now, compared to any other time in history, we are ever closer to the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. As long as we follow the leadership of the Party, we can together make the Chinese Dream a reality.

Throughout this book, we will study XJP's thoughts on New Era Socialism with Chinese Characteristics. Herein, we will experience our motherland's beautiful landscape, history, culture, and achievements; as well as understanding the spectacular journey of our people, led by the CCP. We will experience the new era, new change, and conclude that the realization of the Chinese Dream requires the participation of everyone.

Moreover, we will think, recognize, and realize that being a member...

* See next page

先队员的荣誉和责任，明白从小要树立志向、好好学习、
勇于创新，争做一名新时代的好少年。
现在，让我们开始学习吧。

(cont'd)

... of the Young Pioneers is an honour and a responsibility. We have to understand that, from youth, we have to establish goals, study hard, experiment bravely, in hopes of becoming an Exemplary Youth in the New Era.

Now, let the learning begin.

*** Translators' Note:** It would be remiss not to mention that, within canonical Chinese propaganda, the notion of "race" does not refer to any particular ethnicity. It, rather, signifies all of citizens of China. "Chinese race," therefore, is synonymous with "Chinese citizens/nation." We will be using these terms interchangeably hereafter for the sake of variety.

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第1讲 我爱你中国

一 美丽中国是我家

在世界东方，有一个伟大的国家叫中国，她的全称是中华人民共和国，她就是我们的祖国。我们都是中国人，我们每个人都深爱着祖国，就像习近平爷爷说的，“爱国，是人间最深层、最持久的情感，是一个人立德之源、立功之本”。



10月1日是我们的国庆节。这一天，全国人民欢庆祖国生日，祝愿祖国繁荣富强。2019年10月1日，习近平爷爷和20多万军民在北京天安门共同庆祝中华人民共和国成立70周年。

1st Lesson I Love You China

1.1 - Beautiful China is My Home

In the Orient stands a great nation called China. Her full name is the People's Republic of China -- our motherland. We are all Chinese: each one of us deeply love our homeland, as XJP proclaims, "*Patriotism is the deepest and longest-lasting emotion of this world. It is the the source of one's morals and the foundation of one's achievements.*"

Oct 1st is our National Day. On this day, the whole nation celebrates the birthday of our beloved country, and wishes her to be strong and prosperous. On Oct 1st of 2019, Grandpa XJP, along with 200k troops and citizens, commemorated the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC at Tiananmen Square.

国旗、国歌、国徽 (huī) 是国家的象征和标志。我国的国旗是五星红旗，国旗上的五颗五角星及其相互关系象征中国共产党领导下的革命人民大团结。我国的国徽，中间是五星照耀下的天安门，周围是谷穗 (suì) 和齿轮。



中华人民共和国国旗



中华人民共和国国徽

红旗飘飘 (节选)

乔 方作词
李 杰作曲

五星红旗，你是我的骄傲，
五星红旗，我为你自豪。
为你欢呼，我为你祝福，
你的名字，比我生命更重要。

我们要尊重和
爱护国旗、国徽。



Our flag, anthem, and state emblem symbolize our nation. Our flag is the Five-Star Red Flag. The five stars on the flag and their relations with each other symbolize the great revolutionary union of our people under the leadership of the CCP. In the center of our emblem, underneath the five stars, is the Tiananmen Square, surrounded by wreaths of grain and gear.

Waving Red Flag (abridged)

*Five Star Flag,
you're my pride*

*Five Star Flag,
I'm proud of you*

*I celebrate you,
I wish you the best*

*Your name,
more important than my life*

*We have to
respect and
protect our
flag and
emblem.*

我国的国歌是《义勇军进行曲》。

中华人民共和国国歌

(义勇军进行曲)

1=G $\frac{2}{4}$
进行曲速度

田 汉作词
聂 耳作曲

(1. 3 5 5 | 6 5 | 3. 1 5 5 5 | 3 1 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 |

1) 0 5 | 1. 1 | 1. 1 5 6 7 | 1 1 | 0 3 1 2 3 |

起 来! 不 愿 做 奴 隶 的 人 们! 把 我 们 的

5 5 | 3. 3 1. 3 | 5. 3 2 | 2 - | 6 5 |

血 肉, 筑 成 我 们 新 的 长 城! 中 华

2 3 | 5 3 0 5 | 3 2 3 1 | 3 0 | 5. 6 1 1 |

民 族 到 了 最 危 险 的 时 候, 每 个 人 被

3. 3 5 5 | 2 2 2 6 | 2. 5 | 1. 1 | 3. 3 | 5 - |

迫 着 发 出 最 后 的 吼 声。 起 来! 起 来! 起 来!

1. 3 5 5 | 6 5 | 3. 1 5 5 5 | 3 0 1 0 | 5 1 |

我 们 万 众 一 心, 冒 着 敌 人 的 炮 火 前 进!

3. 1 5 5 5 | 3 0 1 0 | 5 1 | 5 1 | 5 1 | 1 0 ||

冒 着 敌 人 的 炮 火 前 进! 前 进! 前 进! 进!

《义勇军进行曲》是抗日战争时期创作的一首歌曲，由田汉作词、聂耳作曲。它号召中国人民万众一心保卫祖国，极大地鼓舞了中国人民抗日救亡的热情。后来，这首歌曲成为中华人民共和国国歌。

我们每个人都
都应会唱国歌。



Our national anthem is the "March of the Volunteers."

"March of the Volunteers" was written during the struggle against Japanese occupation (words by Tian Han, melody by Nie Er). The song calls on the Chinese people to protect the motherland; it greatly boosted people's resolve and morale against the Japanese. Eventually, the song became the anthem of the PRC.

Everyone of us should be able to sing the anthem.

我国国土辽阔，物产丰富，养育了亿万中华儿女。



这里有辽阔的平原，盛产粮食。



这里有一望无际的大草原，牛羊成群。



这里河流众多，人们修建了水利工程。



这里矿（kuàng）产资源丰富，人们合理开发。



Our country is vast in territory and rich in resources, helping to raise millions of Chinese sons and daughters.

Here, we have expansive plains, producing a great deal of agricultural products.

Here, we have grasslands that extends as far as eyes can see, where cattle roam in droves.

Here, we have great many rivers, on which people have built dams and canals.

Here, we have rich mineral resources; people have developed it conscientiously.

我爱你，中国（节选）

瞿 琮作词
郑秋枫作曲

我爱你中国，
我爱你中国！
我爱你碧波滚滚的南海，
我爱你白雪飘飘的北国。
我爱你森林无边，
我爱你群山巍峨（é）。
我爱你淙（cóng）淙的小河，
荡着清波从我的梦中流过。

你还知道哪些歌颂（sòng）祖国大好河山的歌曲或诗歌？试着唱一唱或朗诵给大家听。



勤（qín）劳的中国人世世代代在这里生产、生活。人们深爱着这片土地，共同建设和守护着美丽的家园。

爱国，不能停留在口号上，而是要把自己的理想同祖国的前途、把自己的人生同民族的命运紧密联系在一起，扎根人民，奉献国家。

—— 习近平

I Love You, China (abridged)

*I love you China,
I love you China!*

*I love your rolling southern seas,
I love your pure northern snow.*

*Do you know
any other
patriotic songs
or poems?*

*I love your infinite forests,
I love your proud peaks.*

*Share them
with the class.*

*I love your flowing creeks,
that stream gently in my dreams.*

For generations, industrious people of China have worked and lived on the lands. People love the country very much, working together to build and protect their beautiful home.

Patriotism does not stop at mere slogans. It is a contract that binds our dream and destiny with those of the nation and its people... it binds the people to the service of the nation.

-- XJP

二

我自豪 我是中国人

中华民族有着五千多年的文明历史，各族人民共同创造了灿烂的中华文明，取得了许多影响世界的伟大成就，涌现出了无数杰出人物。



我们现在用的不少成语，如“温故知新”“不耻(chǐ)下问”，就来自《论语》。



孔子是我国古代杰出的思想家和教育家。生活在大约2500年前。《论语》这本书记载了他的言论。孔子的思想对中华文明产生了深刻影响。

这是举世闻名的万里长城。今天，世界各地的人们一提起中国，就会想到长城。



长城凝聚了中华民族的奋斗精神和爱国情怀，是中华民族的重要象征。

1.2 - I'm Proud; I'm Chinese

The history of China spans 5,000 years. It is a story of a people coming together from different ethnicities to create an illustrious civilization. In the process, the country spawned many world-changing achievements, and nurtured countless great figures of history.

Many idioms we use today came from the Analects of Confucius. Such as "review the old to know the new" and "don't be afraid to learn from one's subordinates."

Confucius is a noted thinker and educator who lived ~2,500 years ago. His book, the Analects, is composed of his sayings. His thoughts have produced profound impact on the Chinese civilization.

This is the famed Great Wall of China. Today, whenever someone mentions China, he or she will think of it.

The Great Wall is the result of Chinese people's industrious spirit and patriotic feelings -- an important symbol of our people.

在几千年历史长河中，中国人民始终辛勤劳作、发明创造，我国产生了老子、孔子、庄子、孟子、墨子、孙子、韩非子等闻名于世的伟大思想巨匠，发明了造纸术、火药、印刷术、指南针等深刻影响人类文明进程的伟大科技成果，创作了诗经、楚辞、汉赋、唐诗、宋词、元曲、明清小说等伟大文艺作品，传承了格萨尔王、玛纳斯、江格尔等震撼人心的伟大史诗，建设了万里长城、都江堰、大运河、故宫、布达拉宫等气势恢弘的伟大工程。

——习近平



大约1000年前，毕昇（shēng）发明了活字印刷术。他用胶泥做成小块，每方块上面刻一个字，烧硬后，可以灵活排列进行印刷。书印好后，字块还可以重复使用。我国的这项发明比欧洲的要早大约400年。有了这项发明，人类的文化传播就方便多了。



300多年前，郑（zhèng）成功率领军队横渡台湾海峡，打败了荷兰军队，被荷兰侵占38年的台湾回到了祖国的怀抱。



我知道历史上有苏武、文天祥等杰出人物，他们的精神令我感动。你还知道哪些人物呢？

The annals of China's thousand-year history is replete with examples of the industriousness and ingenuity of its people. Our country produced numerous prominent thinkers, world-changing inventions*, and great works of literature*. We are the heirs of many an epics* of history; we are the builders of fantastic feats* of engineering.*

-- XJP

** Translators' Note: The original quote includes many examples. These are excluded for the sake of brevity and, of course, ease of translation.*

1,000 years ago, Bi Sheng invented the printing press. He first procured blocks of clay, then onto which he inscribed different characters. After firing, the hardened blocks were then arranged to create a plate that can be pressed to print a page. After printing, these blocks can then be reused. China invented this technology ~400 years before the Europeans. With this invention, the spread of knowledge for the human race is easier than ever.

300 years ago, Zheng Chenggong crossed the Taiwan strait with his troops and successfully defeated the Dutch army. After 38 years of occupation, Taiwan was once again reunited with the motherland.

I know of great figures of history like Sun Tzu and Wen Tianxiang, and am deeply moved by their fortitude. Do you know any other famous historical figures?

如今，中华人民共和国成立70多年了。我们为祖国取得的辉煌（huáng）成就感到骄傲，为自己是一名中国人感到自豪。

中华人民共和国成立

1949年

1954年

1964年

1965年

1970年



我国颁布（bān）布《中华人民共和国宪法》。



我国第一颗原子弹爆炸成功。



我国成功合成了牛胰岛素，这是世界上首次人工合成蛋白质。



我国第一颗人造地球卫星“东方红一号”发射成功。

我国开始改革开放

1978年

深圳（zhèn）经济特区成立。

香港（gǎng）、澳门（ào）回归祖国。



1980年

1997年

1999年

70 years since the founding of the PRC, we are proud of the country's glorious achievements; as a Chinese, I am proud.

1949 Founding of the PRC

1954 Constitution of the PRC was published

1964 China's first atomic bomb was successfully detonated

1965 China successfully synthesized Crystalline Bovine Insulin, the world's first synthetic protein

1970 China's first satellite "Dong Fang Hong 1" was successfully launched

1978 China began economic reforms

1980 Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was founded

1997 Hong Kong & Macau reunited with the motherland
1999

我国北斗三号全球
卫星导航系统建成开通。

我国颁布《中华人民
共和国民法典》。



看到我们
国家取得的辉
煌成就，你有
什么感受？



第29届夏季奥林匹克
运动会在北京成功举办。



2020年

2017年

中国标准动车组“复兴号”首发。



2016年

我国建成世界上最大单口径的
射电望远镜。



2012年

中国特色社会主义进入新时代

After seeing our country's glorious achievements, how do you feel?

- 2008** Beijing Summer Olympics was successfully organized
- 2012** Socialism with Chinese Characteristics entered into New Era
- 2016** China successfully constructed the world's largest radio telescope by diameter
- 2017** Fuxing high speed train entered service
- 2020** Publication of Civil Code of the PRC
- 2020** Beidou-3 Navigation Satellite System successfully entered service

第②讲 一心跟着共产党

一 没有共产党就没有新中国

180多年前，当时的清政府腐败无能，中国受到列强侵（qīn）略（lüè），人民生活在苦难之中。无数先辈为了民族振兴，奋起抗争。1921年，中国共产党成立，中国革命的面貌从此焕（huàn）然一新。



中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址（zhǐ）

7月1日这一天是中国共产党诞生纪念日。



这是中国共产党党旗，旗面缀（zhuì）有金黄色党徽图案。



2nd Lesson Following the Party with All Your Heart

2.1 - There's No New China Without the CCP

180 years ago, the imperial Qing government of the time was corrupt and impotent. When China was invaded by the Great Powers, the people suffered. Countless forefathers fought back for the revitalization of the nation. In 1921, the CCP was founded, and the face of the Chinese anti-imperial revolution was changed anew.

July 1st commemorates the founding of the CCP

(The site of the first National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party)

This is the flag of the CCP, whose canton is embellished by the golden emblem of the Party

中国人民在中国共产党领导下，经过28年的浴血奋斗，于1949年建立了中华人民共和国。中国人民从此站起来了。



1927年8月1日，中国共产党在南昌发动武装起义，打响了武装反抗国民党反动统治的第一枪。



面对民族存亡的危机，中国共产党在全民族团结抗战中发挥了中流砥柱的作用。



1949年4月，人民解放军万船齐放，百万雄师横渡长江，解放南京，结束了国民党在大陆的统治。



1949年10月1日，毛泽东主席在天安门城楼庄严宣告：中华人民共和国中央人民政府成立了。

此后，中国共产党带领全国各族人民发愤图强、改革开放，中华民族迎来了从站起来、富起来到强起来的伟大飞跃。

Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP, after 28 years of blood-filled struggle, founded the PRC in 1949. Chinese people have since stood proud.

August 1st, 1927, the CCP staged an armed uprising in the city of Nanchang, where first shot of revolution was fired in the struggle against Kuomintang's reactionary rule.

*Facing life and death of the Chinese nation, the CCP, as a bulwark of the resistance, united people of all ethnicities to fight against the **(Japanese)** occupation.*

April of 1949, the People's Liberation Army crossed the Yangtze with a flotilla of thousands, along with an army numbering hundreds of thousands, and liberated Nanking -- thus ending Kuomintang's rule in the mainland.

October 1st, 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong, on the rampart of the Forbidden City, ceremoniously announced: "Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is founded."

Since, the CCP has led the country's people, regardless of ethnicity, to rebuild, and to reform. The Chinese nation has hence witnessed the great leap of becoming proud, wealthy, and strong.

二 党和人民心连心

我国是在中国共产党领导下的社会主义国家，中国共产党是国家的领导核心。中国共产党的初心和使命是为中国人民谋（móu）幸福，为中华民族谋复兴。



爸爸妈妈告诉我，中国共产党代表了中国人民的根本利益，始终与广大人民群众站在一起。



习近平爷爷讲过“半条被子”的故事。长征途中，3名女红军借宿到徐解秀家中。临走时，她们把自己仅有的一床被子剪下一半给她家留下。徐解秀说，什么是共产党，共产党就是自己有一条被子，也要剪下半条给老百姓的人。

你还知道哪些关于中国共产党与人民心连心的故事呢？给大家讲一讲吧。



2.2 - the Party and the People Together

We are a socialist country under the leadership of the CCP. The Party is at the core of the country's leadership. The *raison d'être* and the mission of the party is to plan for people's happiness and the revitalization of the Chinese nation.

Mom and dad tell me that the CCP represents the fundamental interest of the Chinese people, and will always stand with the people.

Grandpa XJP retold the story of “Half a duvet.” During the Long March, three female members of the Red Army was hosted by Xu Jiexiu, a local. When parting, the three soldiers cut in half their only shared duvet and gave the other half to the host family. Xu exclaims “what is the CCP? The CCP is the kind of people who would cut off and share half of their only duvet for the sake of everyday people.”

Do you know any other stories about the Party and the people working together? Share them with everyone.

中国共产党的历史是奋斗的历史，在不同时期，涌现出了很多优秀党员和模范人物，他们为了国家和人民的利益，在危难时刻，冲锋在前，甚至不惜牺(xī)牲自己的生命。

让我们了解一下优秀共产党员的故事。



刘胡兰出生在山西一个贫苦农民家庭，小小年纪，便对黑暗的旧社会产生了强烈不满。她积极参加村里的抗日儿童团，和小伙伴一起为八路军站岗放哨，传送情报。1947年，刘胡兰不幸被敌人抓捕。在敌人的铡(zhà)刀威胁面前，她大义凛(lǐn)然地说：“怕死不当共产党！”刘胡兰牺牲时年仅15岁。在她牺牲以后，毛泽东主席亲笔为她题词“生的伟大，死的光荣”。



张思德是一名普通党员。他工作认真，不怕苦、不怕累、不怕脏，处处发挥模范带头作用。1944年，他和战友在烧木炭时窑顶坍(tān)塌(tā)。危急时刻，张思德将战友推了出去，自己却不幸遇难，献出了年仅29岁的生命。

为人民服务
毛泽东

The history of the CCP is one dotted with struggle. In trying times emerged many an exemplary Party members and role models. They, for the interest of the nation and the people, rushes to the frontlines, not afraid of sacrificing their own lives.

Let us learn about the stories of exemplary party members.

Liu Hulan was born in a poor farming family in the province of Shanxi. As a little girl, she loathed the dark, archaic society of the time. She eagerly joined her village's Anti-Japanese Children's Brigade. Together with her mates, they stood guard and provided intelligence for the Eighth Route Army. Unfortunately, in 1947, Liu was captured by the enemy. With the enemies' knives on her throat, she bravely announced "It's not in a communist to be scared of death!" Liu was only 15 years old when she sacrificed herself. Afterwards, chairman Mao himself authored her epitaph: "Lived in honor, died in glory."

Zhang Side is just a normal party member. He worked dilligently: he does not care about hardship nor is he afraid of getting dirty. Everywhere he goes, he acted as a role model. In 1944, when he and his fellow soldiers were making charcoals, the roof of the hut caved in. In an instant, Zhang pushed his friends out, only to have himself killed in the process -- sacrificing his life at a young age of 29.

Serve the people

-- Mao Zedong



王进喜是新中国第一批石油钻探工人，被誉为（yù）“铁人”。面对新中国成立初期石油短缺的局面，他投入到为祖国找石油的工作中。1960年，王进喜带领的钻井队以“宁可少活二十年，拼命也要拿下大油田”的革命干劲，苦干五天五夜，打出了大庆第一口喷油井。

焦裕（yù）禄被人们称赞为“党的好干部”“人民的好公仆”。1962年，焦裕禄担任河南省兰考县县委书记。他带领全县干部群众，与自然灾害作斗争，努力改变兰考县的落后面貌。后来，他患了肝（gān）癌（ái），疼痛难忍，常用木棍顶着肝部，连他坐的藤椅都被顶出一个大窟窿。就是这样，他仍坚持工作，带领群众种植泡桐树，防风固沙。1964年，他因病去世。



雷锋是一名普通的党员、战士，他在平凡的岗位上有着不平凡的事迹。雷锋以服务人民为最大幸福，以帮助他人为最大快乐，把有限的生命投入到了无限的为人民服务之中。他生活节俭，省下的钱会用来帮助受灾群众和家庭困难的战友。他常利用节假日和休息时间到部队驻地附近为群众做好事，出差时为旅客端茶送水，打扫卫生，群众称赞道：“雷锋出差一千里，好事做了一火车。”



Wang Jinxi, nicknamed “iron man,” was one of the first crude oil drillers of the New China. In the face of oil shortages during the early years of the People’s Republic, Wang joined the nation’s efforts of oil prospecting. In 1960, Wang, with his revolutionary zeal, led his team with the saying “rather live 20 years shorter than not being able to find an oil field.” He worked day and night for 5 days, and was finally able to find the first well in the city of Daqing.

Jiao Yulu was praised by the people as the “party’s great apparatchik” and the “people’s great servant.” In 1962, Jiao was appointed as the Party Secretary of Lankao prefecture, in the province of Henan. He led local officials and people in the effort of fighting against natural disasters and improving the fortunes of their backward town. He was later diagnosed with liver cancer. He braved his illness by poking his liver with a wooden baton, fighting pain with pain. So much so he poked a hole in his straw chair. Despite the hardship, he worked on: mobilizing the people to plant Paulownia trees in order to guard against the wind and to prevent soil erosion. In 1964, he passed away due to illness.

Lei Feng is just a normal party member and a soldier. Occupying his ordinary position, Lei has done some extraordinary deeds. By enshrining the service to the public as his greatest desire, and establishing the support of others as his greatest happiness, Lei has devoted his finite life to the infinite public service. He lived frugally, using the money saved to help disaster-stricken locals and impoverished families of his fellow soldiers. He frequently used holidays and his own leave days to help those nearby his military base. During his travels, he helped fellow travellers by delivering food and cleaning their quarters. People would often praise “when Lei travels a thousand miles, he leaves behind a train-load of good deeds.”

黄旭华被人们称为“中国核潜（qián）艇（tǐng）之父”。他隐姓埋名30年，为我国核潜艇事业奉献了毕生精力。他真诚地说：“我和我的同志们，此生属于祖国，此生无怨无悔。”



其美多吉被人们誉为川藏线上的“英雄信使”。他是四川省甘孜藏族自治州的一名长途邮车驾驶员。从1989年驾驶邮车开始，30多年来，他冒着生命危险，穿行在平均海拔3500米以上的“雪线邮路”上，行驶了140多万千米，相当于绕地球赤道35圈，圆满完成每一次邮运任务。他被授予“全国民族团结进步模范个人”称号。



他们不愧（kuì）是优秀共产党员，是我们学习的榜样！

Huang Xuhua has the nickname “the father of Chinese nuclear submarines.” Working without fanfare, he devoted his entire life to our country’s effort into producing nuclear submarines. As he said candidly, “my fellow comrades and I, who have dedicated our entire lives to the motherland, have zero regrets.”

Chime Dorjee is often referred to as the “hero messenger” of the Sichuan-Tibet Highway. He is a mail truck driver from Garzê Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan province. Dorjee started career in 1989, in the 30 years since, he risks his life every day in order to deliver letters, travelling on the “snowy mail route,” a road that is, on average, 3500m above sea level. He has driven, on aggregate, more than 1.4 million kilometers, enough to encircle the equator 35 times. He has been awarded the designation “National Ethnic Unity and Advancement Role Model.”

They are truly worthy of the name “exemplary party members.” They are role models that we should all follow!

2020年，新冠肺(fèi)炎疫(yì)情严重威胁着人们的生命，全国的医护人员勇敢地冲在前面。“我是共产党员，我先来！”的请愿声让无数人感动。许许多多的共产党员，为我们筑起了抗击病魔的坚固长城。



In 2020, Covid-19 pandemic gravely threatened people's lives. Medical staffs around the country bravely rushed to the forefront of the battle. "We are members of the CCP, let us lead the fight!" their petitions have moved the hearts of countless people. These CCP members have erected a great wall against the virus.



这就是抗疫英雄
钟南山爷爷。



This is the hero in our fight against Covid-19, grandpa Zhong Nanshan.



中国共产党同人民想在一起、干在一起，努力为人民创造更加美好、更加幸福的生活。中国共产党赢（yíng）得了广大人民的衷（zhōng）心拥（yōng）护和支持。

革命战争年代，在山东沂（yī）蒙这片红色土地上，有一群无私奉献的沂蒙妇女被人们称为“红嫂”。她们送子参军、送夫支前，缝军衣服军鞋、抬担架推小车，舍生忘死救伤员，谱写了一曲曲水乳交融的军民鱼水情。据不完全统计，她们共做军鞋315万双，做军衣122万件，碾（niǎn）米碾面11716万斤，动员参军参战20万人，救护伤员6万人，掩护革命同志9万多人。



油画《火线桥》



西藏人民歌唱祖国感恩党

新中国成立后，在中国共产党领导下，西藏百万农奴翻身得解放，过上了幸福生活。2009年，西藏自治区将3月28日设立为西藏百万农奴解放纪念日。

中国共产党庄严承诺（nuò）：“在扶贫的路上，不能落下一个贫困家庭，丢下一个贫困群众。”经过开展脱贫攻坚战，2020年底，我国现行标准下农村贫困人口全部脱贫。日子越过越红火的乡亲们，脸上洋溢着（yì）着幸福的笑容，发自内心感谢党的好政（zhèng）策（cè），感谢广大党员干部的辛苦付出。



脱贫致富的小山村

The CCP and the people aspire together and perspire together. The CCP diligently creates better, happier lives for its people. For this, the Party has gained the sincere support of the people.

During the time of the Revolutionary War (**the Chinese Civil War**), on the red soil of Yimeng, Shangdong province, there existed a selfless group of women whom people refer to as the “red maidans.” They volunteered their sons to the army and sent husbands to the frontlines. They made uniforms and shoes, carried stretchers and pushed carts. They selflessly cared for the injured, and authored tunes that reflected the “water-and-fish” relationship that exists between civilians and the military. According to incomplete statistics, they have together manufactured 3.15 million pairs of shoes, sewed 1.22 million kits of uniforms, milled 117.16 million pounds of grains, mobilized 200,000 troops, cared for 60,000 wounded, and hid more than 90,000 revolutionary comrades against persecution.

Oil Painting “Frontline Bridge”

After the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of the CCP, millions of Tibetans were liberated from serfdom and have since lived happy lives. In 2009, Tibet Autonomous Region established March 28th as the Tibetan Million-Serf Liberation Commemoration Day.

Tibetan People Singing to Thank the Party

The CCP solemnly pledges: during the journey to combat poverty, we will not leave behind a single impoverished family, nor overlook a single poor person. From the start of the war against poverty to the end of 2020, our country, under currently established standards, has completely eliminated poverty in rural areas. For the countryfolks who are leading ever-better lives, smiles emanate from their faces. From the bottom of their heart, the villagers thank the Party for the great policy and appreciate the efforts of its officials.

Little mountain village that is no longer in poverty

党的总书记习近平爷爷时刻牵挂着广大人民群众，他经常来到人民群众中间，关心大家的生活。少数民族群众的家里，风雨交加的码头（mǎ）头上……留下了他的身影。



2014年1月，习近平爷爷在内蒙古自治区呼和浩特（hào）特市儿童福利院宿舍，鼓励听障女孩好好学习、学业有成。



2019年2月，习近平爷爷在北京前门东区草厂四条胡同看望、慰问群众。



2018年6月，习近平爷爷冒着大雨来到山东省烟台码头，察看海洋工程设备建设场地，同现场的工人们亲切握手。

2.3 - Grandpa XJP's Heart is One with the People

The Party's General Secretary, Grandpa Xi Jinping, thinks about the people every second. Often he would visit ordinary people and chat about their lives. Whether in the homes of ethnic minorities or at the harbors in foul weather... he leaves behind memories of his visit.

2014 January, Grandpa XJP visits the Hohhot Children's Welfare Institute, in Inner Mongolia. He encouraged hearing-impaired girls to study well and wishes them academic success.

2019 February, Grandpa XJP stopped by at the Caochang alleys of Beijing's Qianmen district, where he greeted the locals.

2018 June, Grandpa XJP, braving heavy rain, came to Yantai harbor in Shandong province. He inspected the site and warmly shook hands with the workers.



2019年4月，习近平爷爷在重庆市调研时，来到石柱土家族自治县华溪村贫困户谭（tán）登周家看望、慰问。



2019年8月，习近平爷爷来到甘肃省古浪县黄花滩生态移民区，看望富民新村的乡亲们。他同村民李应川一家人亲切交谈。



2020年1月，习近平爷爷来到云南省腾冲市清水乡司莫拉佤（wǎ）族村，同村民李发顺一家制作当地节日传统食品大米粑（bā）粑。

我最牵挂的还是困难群众，他们吃得怎么样、住得怎么样，能不能过好新年、过好春节。

——习近平

习近平爷爷说过：“我将无我，不负人民。”中国共产党人始终不忘初心，牢记使命，与人民同呼吸、共命运、心连心，全心全意为人民服务。

2019 April, Grandpa XJP, during his inspection in Chongqing, came to Shizhu Tujia Autonomous County to visit and greet the impoverished household of Tan Dengzhou.

2019 August, Grandpa XJP came to Huanghuatan Sustainable Resettlement Community in Gulang county, Gansu province. He visited villagers who are now enjoying a better life. In this photo, he affectionately conversed with the family of Li Yingchuan.

2020 January, Grandpa XJP came to Qinshui township in Tenchong, Yunnan province, where he visited villagers of Wa ethnicity. He, along with the families of villager Li Fashun, made local traditional holiday delicacy -- crispy rice cakes.

At the end of the day, what I think about the most is the people in poverty: how they are eating and living; and whether if they can adequately celebrate the new year and the Spring Festival.

-- XJP

Like Grandpa XJP once said, "I aim to be selfless; I won't let down the people." People of the CCP never forget their calling; they remember always their mission. They share with the people the same breath, the same destiny, and the same heart. They wholeheartedly serve the people.

第③讲 走进新时代

一 新时代新生活

经过长期努力，中国特色社会主义进入了新时代，我们的国家发生了翻天覆地的变化，经济建设取得重大成就，经济总量稳居世界第二位。

粮食生产连年丰收。谷物、肉类、禽蛋、花生、茶叶、水果、水产品等产量稳居世界第一。



新中国成立70年我国粮食总产量增长4.8倍



这里的東西好丰富，魚、肉、蛋、蔬菜、水果样样都有。

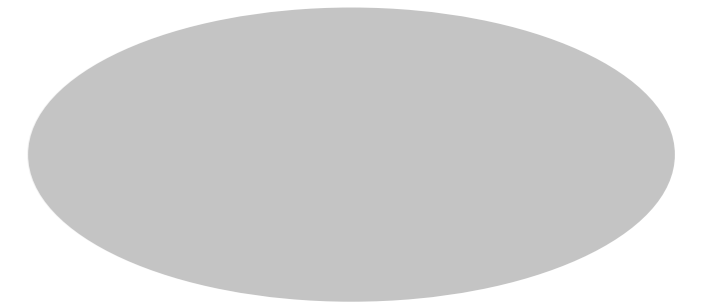


3rd Lesson Towards a New Era

3.1 - New Era, New Life

After a long effort, Socialism with Chinese Characteristics has entered into a new era. Our country has changed enormously. In particular, our economic development has come to full fruition, with our GDP holding steady as the second largest in the world.

Our agricultural production is one of stable harvest. The production of our grain, meat, egg, peanut, tea, fruit, seafood, and other produce is placed first in the world.



Since the founding of the New China, our agricultural production has grown by a factor of 4.8



So many goodies here: fishes, meats, eggs, vegetables, fruits -- there is everything.

公路、桥梁、码头、机场发展迅速，一大批重点工程项目纷纷建成。



西藏拉林公路



港珠澳大桥



北京大兴国际机场



蛟 (jiāo) 龙、天宫、天眼等重大科技成果相继问世。



嫦 (cháng) 娥 (é) 探月



蛟龙潜海



新时代，新成就，真是“可上九天揽 (lǎn) 月，可下五洋捉鳖 (biē)”。

The construction of roads, bridges, harbors, and airports has progressed rapidly -- with a wide array of priority projects being completed.



Tibet Lalin Highway



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge



Beijing Daxing International Airport

Wow! With such dense network of transportation infrastructure, life is getting more convenient every day!

Jiaolong (deep-sea research submarine), Tiangong (space station), Tianyan (radio telescope), and other major technological breakthroughs are continuously being introduced.



Chang'e (lunar lander) explores the moon



Jiaolong submerges into the ocean

New Era, new achievements. One can say we can "reach the nine heavens to grab the moon, and dive the five seas to catch the Bie (turtle)*."

*** Translators' Note:** This is a verse from one of Mao Zedong's poems. The verse draws on Chinese mythology to suggest that if people of China work together, they can achieve feats of fantastical proportions.

我们的环境也越来越美，天更蓝了，山更绿了，水更清了。我们要像保护眼睛一样保护生态环境，像对待生命一样对待生态环境。



生态城市



田园风光



我发现周围的环境有了很多新变化。

Our environment is also getting more beautiful by the day: sky is bluer, mountains greener, water purer. We should protect the environment like we protect our eyesight*, treating the former as if it is living.

*** Translators' Note:** This comparison may look out of place but Chinese schools are strangely anal about protecting pupils' (no pun intended) eyesights.



Sustainable city



Country sceneries

I've noticed many new changes in the surrounding environment.



风力发电点亮万家灯火



太阳能公交车走进我们的生活



垃圾分类逐渐成为人们的日常习惯



沼(zhāo)气池化污(wū)为宝

大自然充满乐趣、无比美丽，热爱自然是一种好习惯，保护环境是每个人的责任，少年儿童要在这方面发挥小主人作用。

——习近平



Wind turbines provide electricity to millions of homes



Solar-powered buses are being introduced to our lives



Waste sorting is becoming people's habit



Anaerobic digester systems turn garbage into biogas

Nature is full of wonder and incomparable beauty. Loving nature is a good habit, and protecting it is everyone's duty. Children and youths should be spearheading such efforts.

-- XJP

中国人民解放军是我们幸福生活的重要保障，是保卫祖国的“钢铁长城”，是国家和人民利益的忠实捍（hàn）卫者。



武警战士抗洪抢险



解放军战士戍（shù）守边关哨所



航空母舰出海训练

我军历来是打精气神的，过去钢少气多，现在钢多了，气要更多，骨头要更硬。

——习近平

The People's Liberation Army of China is the guarantor of our wonderful lives. They are the "iron great wall" that protects the motherland; they are the guardians that fight for the nation and people's interests.



People's Armed Police fighting flood



People's liberation army guarding the border

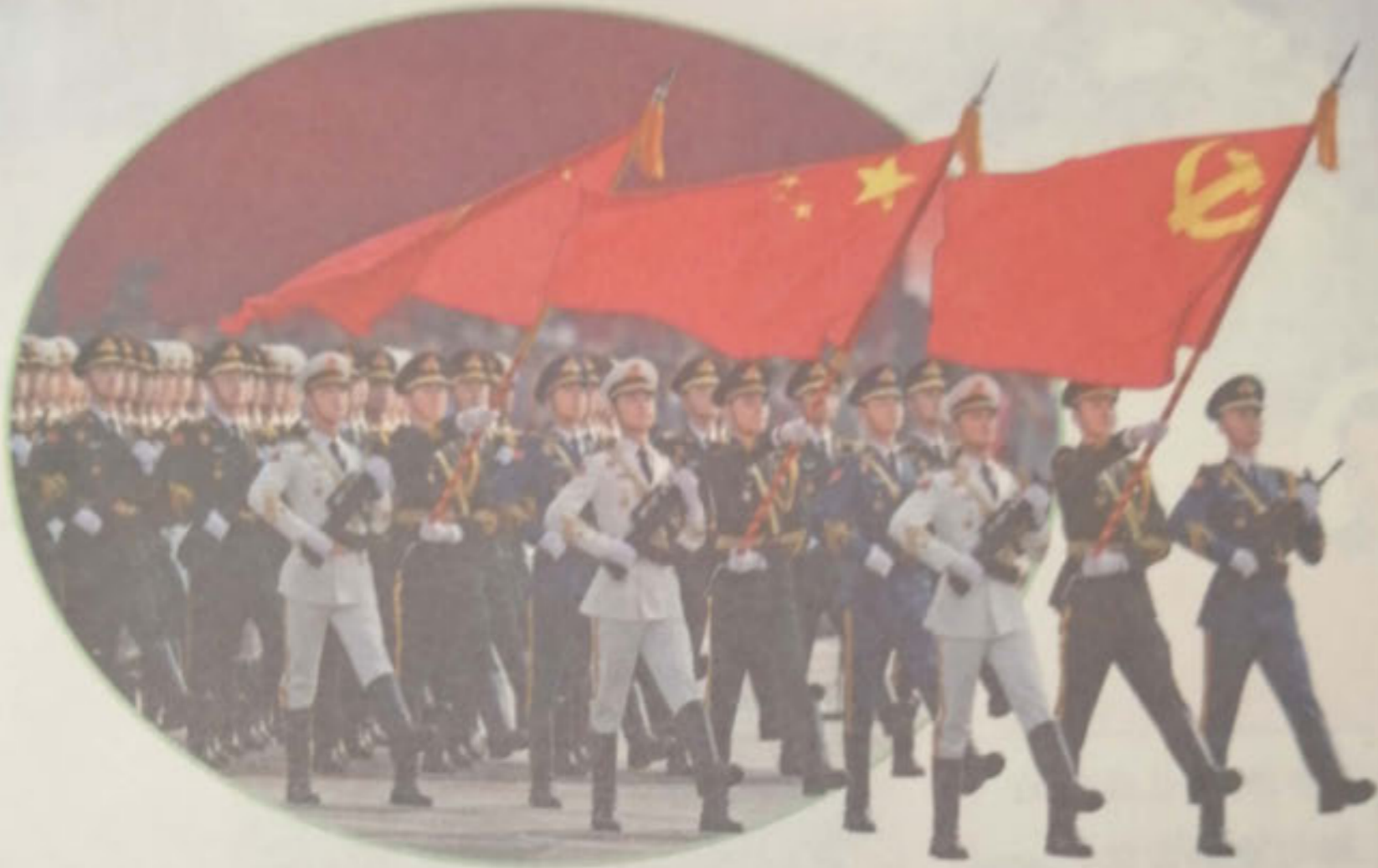


Naval carrier conducting exercise sorties

In the olden days, our army was rich in spirit but poor in steel. Now that they are rich in steel, they will be even richer in spirit -- their backbone will be even stronger.

-- XJP

进入新时代，我国国防和军队现代化建设取得重大进展。

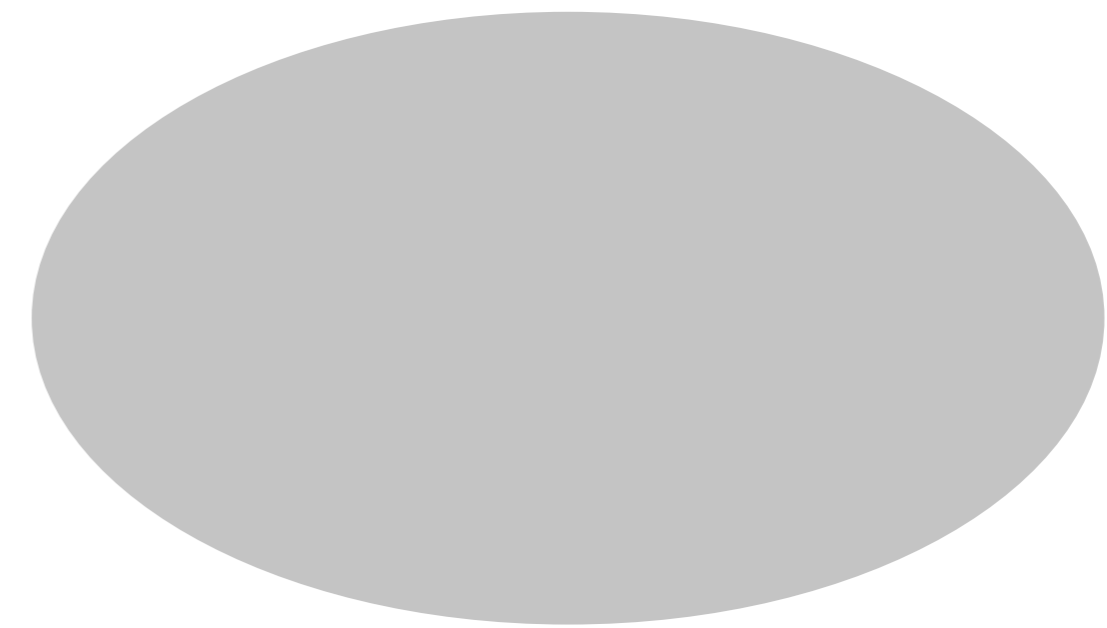


2019年10月1日，
国庆70周年阅兵在天安
门广场隆重举行。受阅
装备全部为我国制造。

坦克、战车、火
炮、导弹、无人机等
武器装备在天安门
城楼前一一受阅，人
民的军队好威武！



Entering into the New Era, we have made great strides in the modernization of our national defense and military.



October 1, 2019, we held a military parade to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the PRC. All the military equipments inspected were manufactured domestically.

Tanks, armored personnel carriers, artilleries, missiles, UAVs, and many other ordinances were inspected before the Tiananmen Square. How glorious!



我们成长在新时代，享受着新时代的美好生活。



我们县脱贫致富，
不再是贫困县了。



村里有了运动
健身设施 (shī)。

网络让我们的
学习更加方便。



在现代化工厂里，
工作变得更高效。



出门不用带钱包，
移动支付更便捷。

在家人眼中，新时代的“新”又是什么呢？



We are growing up in the New Era, enjoying a joyful life.



Our prefecture said goodbye to poverty; we're no longer impoverished.



Our village added exercise equipments.

The internet is making it easier to study.



In modernized factories, production is more efficient.



No need to carry wallets anymore thanks to mobile payment systems.

In your family's eyes, what's "new" in the New Era?

二 新时代新征程

随着社会的发展，人们期盼着有更好的教育、更稳定的工作、更满意的收入、更舒适的居住条件、更优美的环境……



人民对美好生活的向往，就是我们的奋斗目标。

——习近平

3.2 - New Era, New March

Following the development of the society, people anticipate better education, steadier employment, cozier living, fairer natural environment...

Ask your family what kind of new expectations they have.

I hope to have more free time to travel with my family.

I hope roadways become less congested.

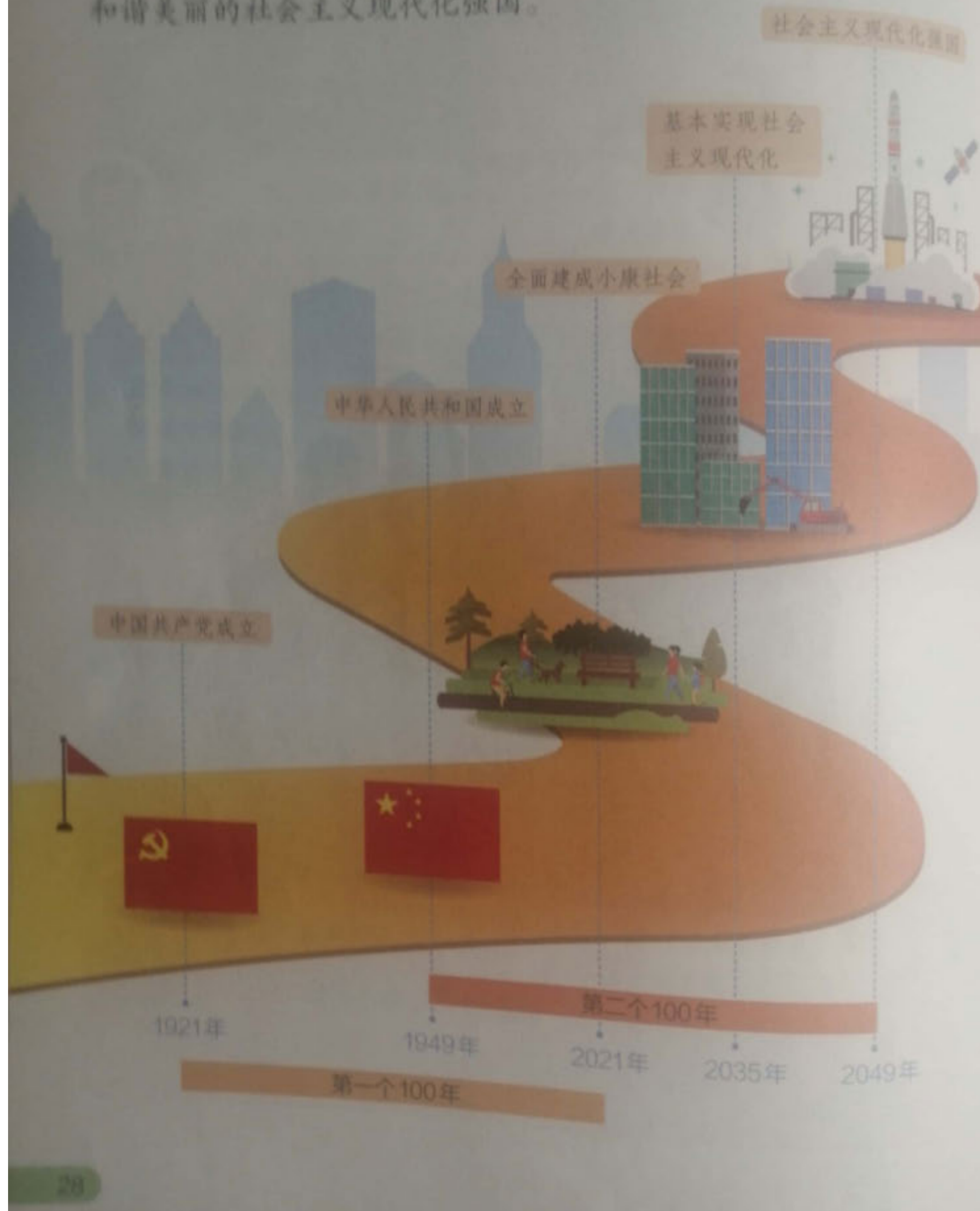
I hope I can eat safer and healthier foods.

I hope...

To fulfill the People's longing for better lives... that's what we are fighting for.

-- XJP

为了让每个人都过上幸福美好的生活，我们国家确立了“两个一百年”的奋斗目标。在中国共产党成立一百周年时，全面建成小康社会；在新中国成立一百周年时，建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。



In order to have everyone living better lives, our country has established “Duo-Hundred-Year” goals. For the First Hundred Years (starting from the founding of the CCP to the year 2021), the country will achieve the goal of a Moderately Prosperous Society. For the Second Hundred Years (starting from the founding of the PRC to the year 2049), we will build a Great Modern Socialist Country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, civil, harmonious, and beautiful.

The First Hundred Years	1921	Founding of the CCP
	1949	Founding of the PRC
The Second Hundred Years	2021	Realization of the goal of “Moderately Prosperous Society”
	2035	Basic realization of Modern Socialism
	2049	Become a Great Modern Socialist Country

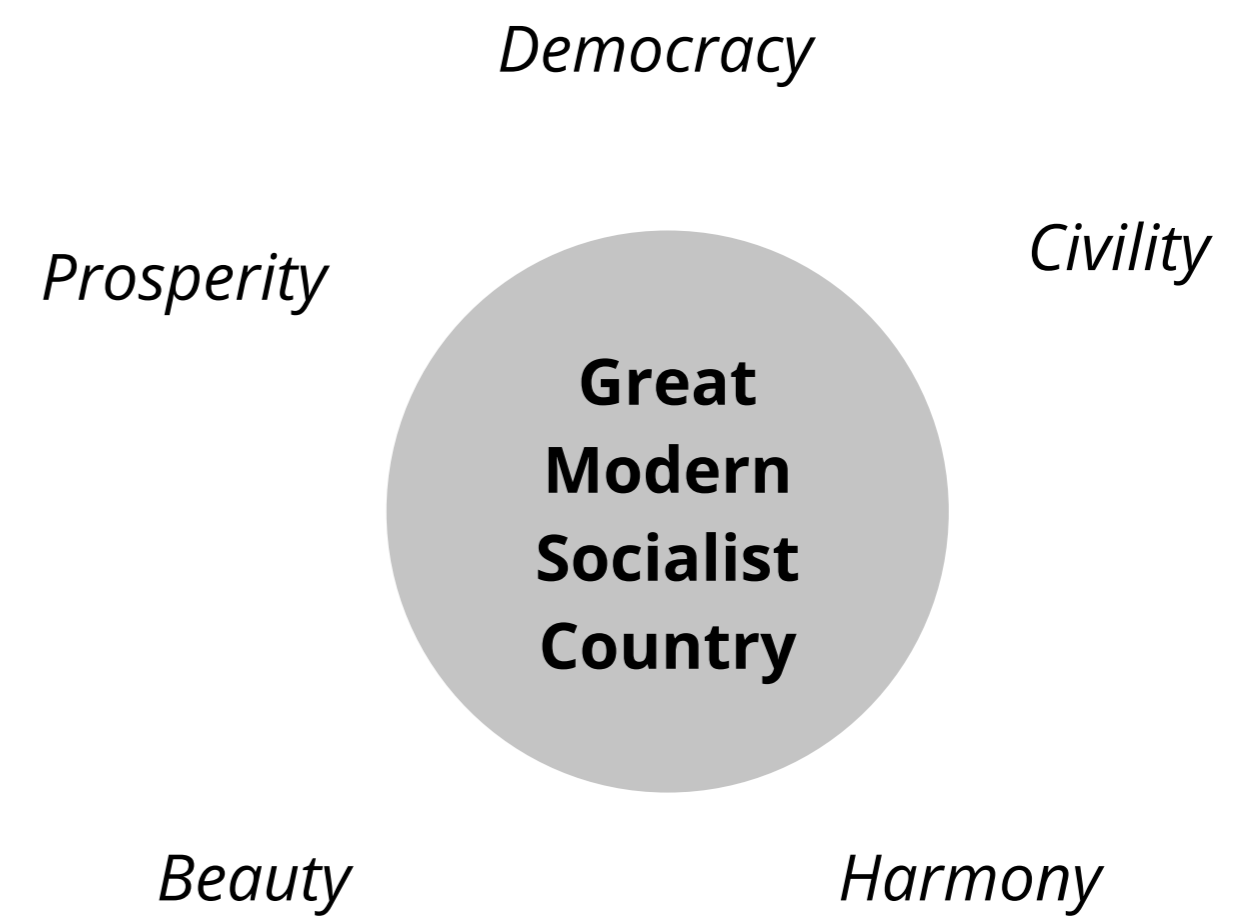
到2035年，我们要基本实现社会主义现代化；到本世纪中叶，我们要建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。



希望我们的国家越来越富强，越来越美丽。

我们要做社会主义现代化强国的建设者。

By 2035, we will achieve a basic level of Modern Socialism. By the middle of this century, we will build a Great Modern Socialist Country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, civil, harmonious, and beautiful.



I hope our country can become wealthier and prettier.

We have to act as the builders of a Great Modern Socialist Country

要把这个发展蓝图变为现实，我们必须一步一个脚印，努力学习科学文化知识，提高本领，为把我国建设成为社会主义现代化强国贡献力量。



为实现第二个百年目标，作为新时代的少年，我们应该怎么做？



To turn this blueprint into reality, we must -- step by step -- diligently study science & our culture and industriously advance our skillset... so that we can lend our efforts to the building of a Great Modern Socialist Country.

As a New Era youth, what should we do to realize the second Century goal?

少年强则国强。当代中国少年儿童既是实现第一个百年奋斗目标的经验者、见证者，更是实现第二个百年奋斗目标、建设社会主义现代化强国的生力军。

——习近平



Strong youths signify a strong nation. The current generation of Chinese children is not only the witness and observer of the First Hundred Years, it is also the driving force behind the Second Hundred Years -- to build a Great Modern Socialist Country.

-- XJP

第4讲 我们的中国梦

一 我有一个梦想

每个人都有自己的梦想。每一个梦想，都承载着对未来的追求和美好希望。只要我们心中有梦想，脚下就会有力量，未来就会有方向。

我的梦想是当一名医生，为很多人治病。

我想和小伙伴一起发明新式宇宙飞船，去火星旅行。

我想设计一种遮风挡雨的设备，让人们在田里干活不那么辛苦。

我梦想当一名军人，保卫祖国！

我的梦想是当老师，就像我们的老师那样关心、爱护每一位学生。

说一说你有哪些梦想。



4th Lesson Our Chinese Dream

4.1 - I Have a Dream

Everyone has a dream of their own. Every dream carries with it the hope for a better future. If we have dreams in our hearts, we will have strength in our feet -- so that we can head steadfast towards the future.

I want to become a doctor, taking care of the sick.

I want to invent spacecrafts with my friends, so that we can go to Mars.

I want to design a device that can provide shelter against wind and rain, so that farmers can work easier in the fields.

I want to become a soldier, protecting the motherland!

My dream is to become a teacher. Like our teacher, I will care and protect every student.

Let us talk about your dreams.

梦想不分大小，只要能为国家作贡献，都值得尊重。在通往梦想的路上，不管是一帆风顺，还是遇到坎（kǎn）坷（kě），我们都要敢于有梦、勇于追梦、勤于圆梦。



袁（yuán）隆平爷爷的梦想是“禾下乘凉”。他解释说：“我的试验田里的超级杂交稻，长得比高粱还高，稻穗比扫帚还长，子粒有花生米那么大。我就和助手们在稻穗下乘凉。”

袁隆平爷爷研究的杂交水稻不仅让全中国人都能吃上香喷喷的大米饭，还造福了世界各国人民。

屠呦（yōu）呦奶奶小时候的梦想是成为一名科学家。她一直致力于抗疟（nuè）疾（jī）药物研究，她和同事们进行了无数次实验，也经历了很多次失败，但他们没有放弃，最终解决了青蒿（hāo）素研制过程中的关键性技术难题，拯（zhěng）救了数百万人的生命。2015年，屠呦呦奶奶获得了诺贝尔生理学或医学奖。



人民有信仰，国家有力量，民族有希望。

——习近平

Dreams, no matter how ambitious, should be respected if the country stands to benefit. On the journey towards realizing your dreams, no matter if it's smooth-sailing or trouble-ridden, we must be unafraid to have a dream, be eager to pursue a dream, and be diligent to realize a dream.

Grandpa Yuan Longping's dream is to "relax under the shade of rice plants." He explains, "The super hybrid rice in my laboratory can grow taller than sorghum plants. Its panicles are longer than broomsticks, and each grain of rice is as big as a peanut. Thanks to their size, my assistants and I can relax under their shade."

Grandpa Yuan's hybrid rice not only fed the nation, it also benefitted people all around the world.

Growing up, Grandma Tu Youyou's dream was to become a scientist. She dedicated her career to the study of treatments against malaria. She and her colleagues conducted countless experiments. Despite many failures, they persisted. At the end, she solved many difficulties involved in manufacturing artemisinin. In the process, she saved millions of lives. For her achievement, Grandma Tu was awarded Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2015.

If people have faith, the country will be strong; if the country is strong, the nation will have hope.

-- XJP



竺(zhú)士杰的梦想是让世界各地的货船在中国过码头时，能顺利启航。他在50米高的桥吊上“稳、准、快”地操控着巨大吊具，吊运不同重量、不同形状的集装箱，都能做到精准对位。他被人们称为“百尺高空的穿针引线者”。



孙景南的梦想是当好一名电焊(hàn)工。她被人们称为新时代的“女焊神”。为了钻研电焊技术，孙景南虚心向周围人学习，一次次反复练习各种焊接技术。在我国研发、制造动车的过程中，她攻克了多个焊接领域的技术难题，为我国轨(guǐ)道交通车辆事业作出了突出贡献。

Zhu Shijie's dream is for the quick turnaround of container ships that came from all over the world to visit Chinese harbors. He controls his container crane atop the 50m machine. With his principles of "steady, precise, and fast," he lines up each container, no matter the weight or shape, with great precision. People nicknamed him "the needle threader from hundred-foot height."

Sun Jingnan's dream is to be a good welder. People call her the New Era's "goddess of welding." To perfect her craft, she humbly studied from those around her, repeatedly practicing a wide array of welding techniques. In China's development and manufacturing of high-speed locomotives, she successfully overcame many technical difficulties, and thus contributed greatly to our country's rail transportation efforts.

你还知道哪些人的梦想？他们为实现梦想是怎样奋斗的？



*Do you know any other person's dreams?
How did they fight to realize their
dreams?*

二 伟大的中国梦

从一个人到一个民族、一个国家，都需要有梦想和追求。我们的中国梦就是国家富强、民族振兴、人民幸福。中国梦是国家的梦、民族的梦，也是我们每个中国人的梦。

我的中国梦



我希望国家繁荣富强，
我希望中华巨龙腾飞，
我希望生活越来越美好，
我希望……

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。

——习近平

4.2 - The Glorious Chinese Dream

From a person to a nation and country, we all need dreams and aspirations. Our Chinese dream is one that wishes for a prosperous country, a vitalized nation, and a happy populace. The Chinese dream is one of the country, of the nation, and of our own.

*I wish the nation prosperous and strong,
I wish the Chinese dragon leaps to flight,
I wish for a better life day by day.
I wish...*

For the Chinese people, realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the most glorious dream of our time.

-- XJP

中国梦凝聚了一代又一代人的梦想，一代又一代人为了实现梦想付出了艰苦努力。中国梦凝聚了亿万中国人的梦想，各行各业的人们为了实现中国梦而辛勤劳动。

让我们看看一代又一代航天人是怎样用他们的智慧与汗水，让中国航天梦一步步变为现实的。



我国科学家钱学森、邓稼先、郭永怀等，为“两弹一星”付出了毕生的心血。



北京飞行控制中心的指挥员们在工作



The Chinese Dream unites the aspirations of people of every generation, with every one of them expending great efforts to its attainment. The Dream fuses the desires of billions of Chinese; people of all walks of life work dilligently for its realization.*

*** Translators' Note:** This paragraph is very repetitive. This is not an error translation.

Let us observe how generations of aerospace engineers realized the Chinese space dream every step of the way with their intellect and sweat.

Our scientists Qian Xuesen, Deng Jiaxian, Guo Yonghuai, and many others dedicated their entire lives to the “Two Bombs, One Satellite” program.

Controllers working at the Beijing Aerospace Flight Control Center



航天员在离心机上训练



航天员在沙漠里进行野外生存训练



航天员准备进入低压舱锻炼耐受力



航天员在模拟（ni）返回舱内进行训练

为了实现航天梦，很多人付出了艰辛的努力。梦想的实现需要付出辛勤的汗水。

Astronauts training inside the centrifuge

Astronauts conducting survival training in the desert

Astronauts preparing to enter the low-pressure chamber for endurance training

Astronauts training in the simulator for the return stage

To realize the space dream, many people toiled away. To achieve one's dream requires sweat.

伟大梦想不是等得来、喊得来的，而是拼出来、干出来的。在实现梦想的道路上，只要我们心往一处想，劲往一处使，撸（lǔ）起袖子加油干，中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦就一定能够实现。



张桂梅的梦想是为大山里的女孩点亮人生。1974年，张桂梅响应党的号召，从黑龙江省来到云南省，支援西南边疆建设。40多年来，她把全部身心献给了贫困山区的教育事业。

在党和政府支持下，张桂梅创办了全国第一所全免费女子高中——云南省丽江华坪女子高中，教师工资和办学经费均由国家负担。建校初期，学校条件很艰苦，只剩8名老师在岗，内心焦灼的张桂梅鼓励大家说：“我们8个人有6个党员，如果在抗日战争年代，阵地上剩1个党员，这阵地都不会丢掉！”张桂梅带着老师们在党旗前重温入党誓词，大家感动得哭了。

张桂梅对学生的爱真挚热烈。她身体不好，仍坚持为学生上课；她节衣缩食，把省下来的钱捐给学生。10多年来，她家访过1000多名学生，帮助许多面临辍（chuò）学的女孩圆了大学梦。

如今，华坪女子高中毕业的学生们遍布全国，她们继续传承着艰苦朴素、发奋图强、坚忍不拔、感恩回报的精神，用自己的努力帮助更多的人。



4.3 - Realizing Dreams Through Hard Work

Ambitious dreams can't be achieved by waiting or wailing. They are achieved by struggling and doing. If we, on the journey towards attainment, can make up our minds, apply our strength, and roll up our sleeves, the dream of glorious rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will certainly come true.

Zhang Guimei's dream is to help kickstart the lives of girls who live in the rural mountain ranges. In 1974, answering the call of the Party, Zhang came to Yunnan province from Heilongjiang in order to assist in the construction of the southwest borderlands. For more than 40 years, she devoted her mind and body to the education efforts of the impoverished region.

With the support of the party, Zhang founded the first free-of-charge senior high school for girls -- Huaping High School for Girls in Lijiang, Yunnan -- with all salaries and expenses paid for by the state. In the early days, conditions were tough. With only 8 teachers left in the school, a worried Zhang rallies the staff, "between 8 of us, there are 6 Party members. If this were the Sino-Japanese war, as long as there's one Party member on the battlefield, it won't be lost to the enemies!" As Zhang and her fellow teachers renewed their vows to the Party in front of the CCP flag, tears welled in their eyes.

Zhang treats her students with love. Despite her ailing health, she taught her class every day. She lived frugally, using the money saved to help her students. For ten plus years, she visited more than a thousand students in their homes, helping to send many struggling students to universities.

Now, you can find the graduates of Huaping all over the country. They continue their legacy of frugality, ambition, grit, and gratitude, as they continue to strive to help others.

中华民族伟大复兴，绝不是轻轻松松、敲锣打鼓就能实现的。

——习近平

浙(zhè)江有一个大陈岛，1956年到1960年，467名年轻人响应党和国家的号召来到这里。当时的大陈岛一片荒凉，这群年轻人抗击台风，开垦(kān)荒地。几十年过去了，一代代大陈岛人将辛勤的汗水洒在了岛上。如今，这里成了生机勃勃的海上乐园。



The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is not an easy task; it can't be achieved by just beating the drum.

-- XJP

In Zhejiang province there is an island named Dacheng. From 1956 to 1960, 567 young men and women, answering the call of the Party and of the country, came to the island. On its stark landscape, these young people fought typhoons and sowed crops. In the following decades, generations of Dacheng people poured their sweat onto the land. Because of their efforts, the island became a lively maritime amusement park that we know today.

今天我们是祖国的好儿童，明天要当祖国的建设者。我们要好好学习、天天向上，时刻准备着为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦贡献力量。

2016年六一国际儿童节前夕，习近平爷爷给大陈岛老垦荒队员的后代回信。习近平爷爷在信中写道：

希望你们向爷爷奶奶学习，热爱党、热爱祖国、热爱人民，努力成长为有知识、有品德、有作为的新一代建设者，准备着为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦贡献力量。

读了习近平爷爷的回信，你有什么感想？



学习习总书记回信，弘扬大陈岛垦荒精神

While today we're the motherland's children, tomorrow we will be its builders. We must diligently study, continuously improve, be always prepared to lend our efforts to the Chinese Dream of Glorious Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.

On the eve of International Day for Protection of Children on June 1st, 2016, grandpa XJP wrote in reply to the descendents of the early settlers of Dachen island. In his letter, he says:

I hope you can learn from your grandmas and grandpas, learn from their love for the Party, for the country, and for the people. I hope you grow up to be a new generation of builders equipped with knowledge and culture, to be ready to lend your hand to the Chinese Dream of Glorious Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation.

After reading Grandpa XJP's response letter, what are your thoughts?

Banner: Study from Party Secretary Xi's response letter; spread the Dachen settler spirit.

第⑤讲 我们是共产主义接班人

一 光荣的少先队

当第一次戴上红领巾，唱响中国少年先锋队队歌时，每个同学都会感到骄傲和自豪。你还记得入队仪式的情形吗？让我们先来听听习近平爷爷入队时的故事吧。



和同学们一起重温入队仪式，说说你入队时的难忘情形吧。



2014年，习近平爷爷来到北京市海淀区（diàn）区民族小学，给同学们讲了自己加入少先队的故事。

“我是1959年上学，1960年入队，因为年龄稍小，不是第一批，当时还哭了鼻子……我记得入队的时候心怦怦跳，很激动。”

习近平爷爷接着问同学们：“不知你们有没有这种感觉？”孩子们回答：“有。”

“为什么会这样？因为是一种荣誉。”习近平爷爷郑重地说。

5th Lesson We Are the Heirs of Communism

5.1 - The Honorable Young Pioneers

When we first put on the Red Scarf, sang the song of the Young Pioneers, we all felt proud. Do you still remember your entrance ceremony? Let us hear the story of grandpa XJP's initiation ceremony.

Discuss with your classmates what it was like in your initiation ceremony; talk about the unforgettable moments of your admittance.

In 2014, grandpa XJP came to Minzu elementary school in Beijing, and talked about his own initiation ceremony into the Young Pioneers.

“I went to elementary school in 1959, and joined the Young Pioneers in 1960. Because I was young, I wasn't the first group to be admitted. I remember I cried... I remember, during the ceremony, my heart was pounding; I was very excited.

Grandpa XJP followed up with a question, “I wonder if you have the same feeling as I had?” The kids responds “yes.”

“Why do you think that is? Because it is an honor” says grandpa XJP sternly.

中国少年先锋队简称“少先队”，是中国共产党创立和领导的中国少年儿童的群团组织。少先队员们是建设社会主义和共产主义的接班人。

你知道少先队的队旗和红领巾的含义吗？你从中懂得了什么？

入队仪式

新中队授旗

我知道少先队队旗是五角星加火炬的红旗。五角星代表中国共产党的领导，火炬象征光明，红旗象征革命胜利。

我知道红领巾代表红旗的一角，是革命先烈的鲜血染成的。每个队员都应该佩（pèi）戴它、爱护它，为它增添新的荣誉。

老队员为新队员佩戴红领巾

the Young Pioneers of China, often shorted to the “Young Pioneers”, is a mass youth organization created and led by the CCP. Its members are the heirs to communism and builders of socialism.

Do you understand the meaning behind the Pioneer Company flag and the Red Scarves? What is your take-away from learning its meaning?

I know that on the Young Pioneer Company flag exist a torch and a star. The star represents the leadership under CCP, the torch denotes goodness, and the red flag itself signifies the victory of the revolution.

I know that the Red Scarf represents a corner of the flag, they are dyed with the blood of the martyrs of the revolution. Every Pioneer should wear it, appreciate it, and bring upon it new honor.

In photo: veteran members ceremoniously tie the Red Scarf for the new members

时刻准备着!



庄严宣誓

我们开展一次了解少先队光荣历史的主题活动吧!



唱队歌

少先队在中国共产党的领导下茁壮成长。每一名少先队员都要听党话、跟党走，让胸前的红领巾更加鲜艳。

敬队礼



I am ready at every moment!

~ Ceremonious vow

Let us organize an event to understand the glorious history of the Young Pioneers.

~ Singing the Young Pioneer Company song

Under the leadership of the Party, the Young Pioneers grow strong. Every member must listen to the party, follow the party, in order to make their Red Scarves ever more vibrant.

In photo: the Young Pioneer salute



习近平爷爷对我们的期望

我们是祖国的未来和希望，我们的健康成长是全党全社会共同的心愿。作为党和国家最高领导人的习近平爷爷，一直关怀着我们，期望我们努力成长为合格的社会主义建设者和接班人。

习近平爷爷工作很忙，但是再忙，也会参加我们的活动，关心我们的成长。



习近平爷爷走进学校，来到我们身边，希望我们养成优良品德，学好知识，强身健体，打好基础，早日成才。



5.2 - Grandpa XJP's Expectations for Us

We are the future and the hope of our motherland. Our healthy upbringing is the aspiration of the Party and of the society. As the head of the Party and the state, Grandpa XJP cares about us very much, wishing us to grow up to become adequate builders and heirs of socialism.

As busy as Grandpa XJP is, he still joins us in our activities and cares about our upbringing.

Grandpa XJP comes to school, greeting us side by side, wishing us to sooner become citizens with courtesy, knowledge, vigor, and good foundations.



习近平爷爷和少先队员
一起参加植树活动。

2013年5月29日，习近平
爷爷在北京市少年宫参加“快乐
童年放飞希望”主题队日活动。



习近平爷爷教导我
们，一个人可以有很多
志向，但人生最重要的
志向应该同祖国和人民
联系在一起。

习近平爷爷教导我们，从小
就要树立劳动光荣的观念……



Grandpa XJP planting
trees alongside Young
Pioneers.

May 29th, 2013, Grandpa
XJP came to Beijing
Children's Hall to
participate the event
"Happy Childhood,
Launchpad of Aspiration."

*Grandpa XJP teaches us that a
person can have many dreams,
but ones most important are the
ones that relate to the motherland
and the people.*

*Grandpa XJP teaches us that, from
youth, we have to establish the
value of glorious labor...*

在中国少年先锋队建队日、六一国际儿童节之际，习近平爷爷多次给我们送来祝福和寄语，期望我们从小学先锋，长大做先锋，努力成长为担当民族复兴大任的时代新人。

习近平致中国少年先锋队建队70周年的贺信

值此中国少年先锋队建队70周年之际，我代表党中央，向全国亿万少先队员，向为党的少年儿童事业辛勤工作的广大少先队辅导员和少先队工作者，表示热烈的祝贺和诚挚的问候！

70年来，在党的领导下，少先队坚持组织教育、自主教育、实践教育相统一，为党和人民事业薪火相传作出重要贡献。

少先队应该是少年儿童学习中国特色社会主义和共产主义的学校，应该是建设社会主义和共产主义的预备队。新时代少先队员要热爱祖国，热爱人民，热爱中国共产党，树立远大理想，培养优良品德，勤奋学习知识，锻炼强健体魄，培养劳动精神，从小学先锋、长大做先锋，努力成长为能够担当民族复兴大任的时代新人！

全党全社会要重视少先队工作。各级党委和政府要加强领导和保障，为少先队员健康成长和少先队事业发展创造条件。共青团要履行好全团带队职责，团结带领少先队牢记初心使命，始终听党的话、跟党走，让红领巾更加鲜艳！

习近平

2019年10月13日

To commemorate the founding of the Young Pioneers and the International Day for Protection of Children, grandpa XJP delivered numerous words of wishes. He hopes that, from being pioneers in elementary school, we can grow up to be the vanguards of our nation. And that we work hard to become a new generation of those who can shoulder the task of the Great Rejuvenation.

XJP's Letter to the Young Pioneers on the 70th Anniversary of its Founding

Using this opportunity, I, standing for the Central Party Committee, hereby greet and salute millions of Young Pioneers, along with those counselors and staff who, in the name of the Party, diligently participated the effort of youth outreach.

For more than 70 years, under the leadership of the Party, the Young Pioneers continuously participated in organized education, self-education, and experiential education. Your efforts are vital to the continuity of the Party and the people.

The Young Pioneer is an institution that educate children and youth about Socialism and Communism with Chinese Characteristics. It is a reserve force [that prepares] for the construction of Socialism and Communism. New Era Young Pioneers must love the country, love the people, and love the CCP. They must aspire to do great things, to cultivate civility, to learn knowledge, to strengthen their body, and to pursue the spirit of labour. Today a Pioneer, tomorrow a new generation of vanguards who will shoulder the task of the Glorious Rejuvenation of the Nation!

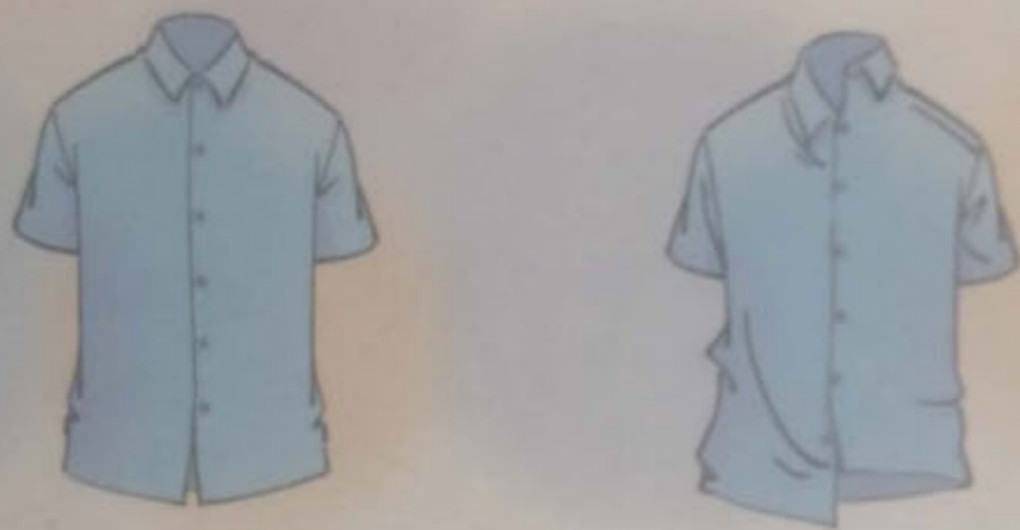
The whole of the Party and society cares deeply about the work of the Young Pioneers. Party officials and government of all levels must strengthen its leadership and its safeguarding of the upbringings of the Young Pioneers and the development of the organization. The Communist Youth League must act as mentors, uniting the Young Pioneers to not forget about their mission, to always listen to the party, to follow the party... so that their Red Scarves can shine ever brighter!

-- XJP | Oct 13th, 2019

第⑥讲 做新时代的好少年

一 扣好人生第一粒扣子

习近平爷爷说过，价值观的养成就像穿衣服扣扣子一样。如果第一粒扣子扣错了，剩余的扣子都会扣错。人生的扣子从一开始就要扣好。



如果第一粒扣子扣错了，衣服就会歪歪斜斜的，不好看。



我们现在就要懂得怎样扣好人生第一粒扣子。

6th Lesson Be an Exemplary Youth in the New Era

6.1 - Buttoning the First Button of Your Life

Grandpa XJP once said that the development of one's value system is like buttoning a shirt... if one skipped the first button, the rest will be buttoned wrong. Life is much like buttoning up a shirt, we have to first make sure that the first button is done correctly.

If you button the first button wrong, the shirt will be crooked and ugly.

...

We must now learn how to button the first button of our lives.

扣好人生第一粒扣子，从小就要自觉践（jiàn）行社会主义核心价值观，养成爱国、敬业、诚信、友善的好品质。

社会主义核心价值观



布茹（rú）玛（mǎ）汗·毛勒朵是新疆冬古拉玛山口的一名护边员。她在边防线上几十年如一日巡边护边，每天至少要走20千米山路。在边境线上，许多石头被她刻下“中国”两个字。



黄大发被人们称为“当代愚（yú）公”。他用36年的时间，带领村民建成了一条万米长的水渠。这条水渠绕过三重大山，经过三道绝壁，解决了全村的缺水问题，改善了人们的生活条件。

Button up the first button of your life correctly. This means that from youth, we must police ourselves to exemplify the core tenants of Socialist Core Values. We must cultivate our character to become patriotic, diligent, honest, courteous.

Socialist Core Values

<i>Prosperity</i>	<i>Democracy</i>	<i>Civility</i>	<i>Harmony</i>
<i>Liberty</i>	<i>Equality</i>	<i>Justice</i>	<i>Rule of Law</i>
<i>Patriotism</i>	<i>Diligence</i>	<i>Honesty</i>	<i>Kindness</i>

Bujumakhan Mauredo is a border guard in the mountain ranges of Gulama, Xinjiang. For decades she patrolled the border. Everyday, she has to hike at least 20 kilometers on the mountain roads. Along the border, she has inscribed many stones with the words “China.”

People often call Huang Dafa as the “Modern Yugong*.” For over 36 years, he led his fellow villagers to construct an aqueduct over 10 kilometers long. The aqueduct, winding between three mountains and skipping past three cliffs, was able to solve the water problem for the whole village -- thus improving people’s quality of life.

*** Translators’ Note:** Yugong is a protagonist in one of China’s folklores. He and his family lived between two mountains. To make their lives easier, Yugong wanted to move the mountains out of their way. He, along with his family and neighbor, then started chipping away the mountain. Scared by their resolve, the gods eventually relented and fulfilled their wish.

只有从小严格要求自己，长大才能有所作为。我们要熟记社会主义核心价值观，将它铭（míng）记在心，体现在行动中。



你记住社会主义核心价值观的12个词了吗？我考考你吧。



.....



习近平爷爷五六岁时，和妈妈到书店买了几本关于岳（yuè）飞的小人书。回家后，妈妈就给他讲有关岳飞精忠报国、岳母刺字的故事。听完故事后，年幼的习近平问妈妈：“把字刺上去，多疼啊！”妈妈说：“是疼，但心里铭记住了。”

习近平爷爷后来回忆说，“精忠报国”4个字，他从那个时候一直记到现在，也是他一生追求的目标。

要做一个好人，就要有品德、有知识、有责任，要坚持品德为先。你们现在都是小树苗，品德的养成需要丰富的营养、肥沃的土壤，这样才能茁壮成长。现在把自己的品德培育得越好，将来人就能做得越好。

——习近平

Only by setting high standards from youth can we grow up to be useful citizens. We must all memorize the Socialist Core Values, and take it to heart, and practice them in our everyday lives.

Have you memorized the 12 Core Values? Let me test you on it.

...

When grandpa XJP was just five or six years old, he went to the bookstore with his mom to buy a few comics about Yue Fei (Chinese general during Song dynasty who fought against the Jurchens). At home, his mother retold the story of Yue Fei and his tattoo that said “serve the country with utmost loyalty.” Afterwards, the young XJP asks “tattoo, that must hurt!” Mother replies “because of the pain, the message is deeply implanted to his heart.”

Grandpa XJP recalls the words “serve the country with utmost loyalty” -- he has never forgotten this message. This is his goal in life.

To be a good person means to have courtesy, knowledge and to be responsible. One must put personal character development at the forefront. You are young, like little saplings. And like little saplings, you need nutrients and a good soil in order to grow tall. Only if you cultivate your character, can you become a good person.

-- XJP

二 好少年在行动

作为一名少先队员，我们要严格要求自己，向榜样学习，从自己做起，从身边做起，从小事做起，不辜负党和人民的期望，做新时代的好少年。

和同学交流一下，我们应该怎样做一名新时代的好少年，对自己有什么要求。



勤俭节约是中华民族的传统美德，我们要养成勤俭节约的好习惯。

我爱读科技书，喜欢做手工。我觉得好少年应该多动脑、多创造。

我们要像习近平爷爷说的那样，从小做一个有品德的人。



我觉得好少年还要多关心他人，积极参加公益活动。

6.2 - Exemplary Youth in Action

As a Young Pioneer, we must have high standards for ourselves, learn from role models. We must first work on ourselves, things in our surroundings, and small things. I will not disappoint the expectations set for me by the Party and the people; I will be a New Era Exemplary Youth.

Discuss with your classmates about how we should conduct ourselves as Exemplary Youths of the New Era, and about what standards we should set for ourselves.

Being frugal and saving money is one of the great virtues of the Chinese people. We should encourage such habits.

I love reading books about technology; I like arts & crafts. I think an Exemplary Youth should be a good thinker and a good creative.

We have to be like what grandpa XJP said: to be someone with good moral characters.

I think an Exemplary Youth should care about others and volunteer often.

榜样的力量是无穷的。在我们身边，有很多有志向、有梦想、有爱心、爱学习、爱劳动、爱祖国的好少年，他们是我们的榜样。



寒来暑往，风雨无阻，从小学六年级到初中三年级，这一背就是4年，他用一个人的双腿，走出两个人的上学路。

生活中，他爱创新、爱思考、爱动手。暑假期间，他查资料、绘图，利用废旧材料，将一辆报废的电动自行车改造成卡丁车，受到大家称赞。



她坚持练习书画好几年，多次在书画比赛中获奖。她不仅自己学，还带动身边的人一起学，被称为“传播中华优秀传统文化的小使者”。



在你身边一定也有许多好少年值得我们学习，去采访他们，听听他们的故事吧。



The power of role models is infinite. All around us there are many ambitious, caring young people who love learning, work, and the motherland. They are our role models.

No matter the season or weather, from 6th grade to 9th, he carried him for four whole years. Using a pair of legs, he walked the journey of education for the two.*

*** Translators' Note:** The original text does not have many clues as to what's going on either. If you're confused, we are as well. Maybe he's helping his little brother who had trouble walking?

In his everyday life, he loves innovation, thinking, and doing hands-on activities. During his summer break, he did research and made drawings; he also used recycled materials to make a go-kart from a totaled electric moped. Everyone loved the project.

She practiced traditional calligraphy and art for many years, winning several awards in competitions in the meantime. Not only does she study the arts, she also mobilized those around her to do the same. People call her the "little ambassador of traditional Chinese culture."

There must be a lot of Exemplary Youths around you who we can learn from. Go talk to them and tell us about their stories.



我不仅做好自己家的垃圾分类，还积极参加社区垃圾分类宣传活动。

我积极参加各种活动，热爱劳动，学好知识，增长才干，努力成为一个对社会、对国家有用的人。



好少年在行动

写一写你的好少年行动吧。



我们要热爱中国共产党，热爱祖国，热爱人民，努力学习，成为德智体美劳全面发展的新时代好少年，为建设祖国贡献自己的力量。

Not only do I sort the garbage in my home, I also eagerly help my community to spread the benefits of waste sorting.

I eagerly participate in numerous activities. I love working. I will study hard so I can become a citizen useful to the society and country.

Why don't you write your own Exemplary Youth action plan.

We have to love the CCP, love the motherland, love the people. We must study diligently and become an New Era Exemplary Youth in all areas: character development, studies, fitness, and the arts... so that we can help to build our motherland.

后 记

《习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想学生读本》(以下简称“读本”)由教育部组织编写。供中小學生使用的读本共4册,小学低年级、小学高年级、初中、高中(含中等职业学校)各1册。

为加强对编写工作的统筹指导,教育部成立了读本编写委员会。读本编写委员会主任由艾四林、王炳林担任,成员有(以姓氏笔画为序):田鹏颖、刘建军、芦咏莉、杨志成、肖贵清、吴玉军、辛广伟、陈先云、陈明青、陈培永、陈曙光、林建华、姜辉、秦宣、郭戈、郭建宁、陶文昭、颜晓峰、戴木才。

读本经国家教材委员会思想政治专家委员会、大中小学德育一体化专家委员会审核,征求了中共中央宣传部、中共中央党史和文献研究院的意见,在北京、上海、浙江、河南、陕西等省市开展了试教试用。北京、山东、广东、重庆、云南等省市部分骨干教师对读本进行了审读,提出了宝贵建议。李晓东、杨增崇参与了读本编写的相关工作。人民教育出版社承担了版式设计和编辑加工等工作。在此,我们对参与读本编审工作的专家、教师和编辑表示诚挚的感谢。

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编者

2021年6月

Afterword

“Xi Jinping Thoughts on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in a New Era” (the “**Booklet**”, or collectively, the “**Booklets**”) is organized and authored by the Ministry of Education. In total, 4 separate Booklets were distributed to elementary and high school students -- with elementary lower-grades, elementary higher-grades, junior high school, and senior high school (including vocational high schools) each receiving one.

To strengthen the oversight over the writing of the Booklets, the MoE has established a Booklets Authoring Committee. The committee is chaired by Ai Silin and Wang Binglin. Its members include (by order of the number of strokes in their last name): *Omitted for sake of brevity.*

The Booklets have been approved by the National Expert Committee on Political Ideology for Textbooks, as well as by the Expert Committee on Unified Character-Moral-Fitness Studies in Mandatory and Higher Education Institutions. The authors have sought opinions from Publicity (*Propaganda*) Department of the CPC Central Committee and CPC Central Committee Institute of Party History and Records. The Booklet was trialed in Beijing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Henan, Shanxi, and other provinces and cities. Veteran educators from Beijing, Shandong, Guangdong, Chongqing, Yunnan, and other provinces and cities have reviewed the Booklet and provided valuable feedbacks. Li Xiaodong and Zhang Zengdong participated in activities related to the writing of the Booklets. We hereby sincerely thank all the experts, educators, and editors who have participated in the editing and inspection efforts.

We welcome any comments from teachers and students who are currently using the Booklet.

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-- Editor
2021 June

谨向为本书提供图片的单位及人士致谢

新华通讯社 (P1 一幅图, P9 一幅图, P11 一幅图, P12 一幅图, P13 一幅图, P14 三幅图, P15 三幅图, P16 两幅图, P17 两幅图, P18 三幅图, P19 三幅图, P21 四幅图, P23 三幅图, P24 两幅图, P26 两幅图, P29 一幅图, P31 一幅图, P34 一幅图, P36 一幅图, P37 四幅图, P38 一幅图, P39 四幅图, P41 一幅图, P42 一幅图, P43 一幅图, P44 二幅图, P45 二幅图, P48 二幅图); 中国新闻图片网 (P9 一幅图, P24 一幅图, P25 三幅图, P30 一幅图); 视觉中国 (P4 五幅图, P5 一幅图, P7 一幅图, P15 一幅图, P20 四幅图, P21 一幅图, P22 两幅图, P23 一幅图, P26 两幅图, P28 三幅图, P29 四幅图, P30 一幅图); 东方IC (P11 两幅图, P38 一幅图, P42 一幅图, P43 二幅图, P52 二幅图)。



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