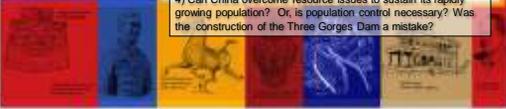


**HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA**  
By: Mr. Cegielski  
FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY



**ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED:**  
1) How did geography shape society and culture in China?  
2) What religious, political, economic and social characteristics contributed to the stability of Chinese civilizations through time?  
3) What political, economic, social challenges does China face today? Should China free Tibet?  
4) Can China overcome resource issues to sustain its rapidly growing population? Or is population control necessary? Was the construction of the Three Gorges Dam a mistake?



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**When I think of China...**

- When you think of China, what do you think of?
- Write down the first three thoughts that come to you...
- Now, let us share them...



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**China Today**

- China makes news every day!
- Most people think of China as a growing economic giant.
- Other people think about China and the upcoming summer Olympic games.
- Yet others think about China and her long storied historical past, both imperial and communist.
- Many people think of places associated with China like the Great Wall or the Forbidden City.
- Some think of China's rivers and the massive dam that is being built.



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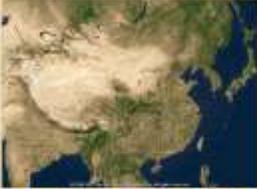
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### CHINA TODAY AS SEEN FROM SPACE!

- China is all of these things and more!



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### How can we understand such a complex country?

- We can better understand the China of today by understanding her past.
- We can also understand China by looking at the geography of the largest country on earth and how that geography has impacted her historical development.
- By becoming historical geographers we can make sense of modern China by linking history and geography together.



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### The Geography of China



- Chinese civilization arose and developed in a vast area, one-third larger than the United States if Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet are included.
- For centuries China was almost completely isolated from the other civilizations by mountains, deserts, and seas. This isolation helps explain the originality of China's culture.



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### AN INQUIRY INTO CHINA'S HISTORICAL PAST THROUGH GEOGRAPHY

- In order to understand China's history, one needs to first understand the physical China.
- To understand the physical China, there is a need to view the country's geography in a variety of ways.
- Here are ten major geographical qualities of China as set forth by De Blij, H. J. & Peter O. Muller, *Geographic Regions and Concepts*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1991.




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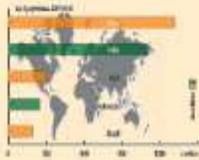
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### Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China



- 1. China's population represents over one-fifth of all humanity. Territorially, China ranks third among the world's countries.




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### China vs. the U. S. in Size

Which is Bigger?




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## Comparing China & the U. S.

	China	United States
Size	3.7 million square miles	3.6 million square miles
Main physical barrier	Himalayas	Rockies
Main River	Yangtze / East - West	Mississippi / North - South
Population	East Coast	East Coast
Connectivity problems	North - South	East - West

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## Geography

9,573,000 square km!

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### Geographically: Pacific Rim Nations

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### Economically- Member of a Number of Nations with Low Income per Capita

- China, although a leader in economic growth, is also a nation where there is an unequal distribution of income among its citizens




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### Politically: East Asian Nations




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### Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China



- 2. China is one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations.
- Banpo Village - 6,000 years old!




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### Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China



- 3. China's civilization developed over a long period in considerable isolation, protected by physiographic barriers and by sheer distance from other source areas.




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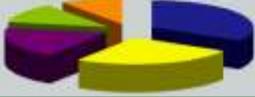
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### Percentages of Different Landforms

	Area	Percentage to total area
Land area (million sq. km)	9.80	100
By landform (million sq. km)		
Mountains	3.20	32.65
Plateaus	2.50	25.61
Basins	1.80	18.37
Plains	1.55	15.81
Hills	0.85	8.61




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### Mountains

- Mountains are important in Asia because they influence:
  - Population patterns
  - Movement of people and goods
  - Climate

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## Mountains

- The most important mountain range in Asia is the Himalaya Mountains.
- The Himalayas separate India from China.
- The Himalayas block clouds that are formed by monsoons from entering Western China.
- The Himalayas isolate Tibet and make transportation difficult.



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## Southwest

- Very rugged
- Plateau of Tibet – high elevation. Isolates the region.
- **Tibet** – Occupied by a distinct, traditional society based on the Buddhist religion. They live quiet, simple lives.



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## Northwest

- Barron desert, but there are a few large cities (Kashgar – 300,000)



Gobi Desert

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## The Gobi Desert

- The largest desert in this area is the Gobi Desert.
- The Gobi Desert is formed by orographic precipitation. South Asia gets rain from the monsoons but the Himalaya Mountains block the rain from entering Western China. Most of Western China and Mongolia are in a rain shadow.

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### Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China



- 4. The Chinese state and national culture evolved from a core area that emerged in the north, near the present capital of Beijing. China's cultural hearth has remained there ever since.



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**Northeast**

- Has been China's "core" for centuries.
- Capital – **Beijing** (formerly called ??)
- Location of the **Forbidden City** —the former palace, administrative center and home of China's emperors
- Industrial center – has been China's industrial leader but is losing out to southeast
- Agriculture – very strong




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**Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China**



- 5. Foreign intervention had disastrous impacts on Chinese society, from European colonialism to Japanese imperialism. Intensified regionalism and territorial losses are only two of the many resulting afflictions.

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**China's Provinces and Regions**

**Map of China**

Locations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.




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### Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China



- 6. China occupies the eastern flank of Eurasia. Its sphere of influence was reduced by Russian expansionism in East Asia.



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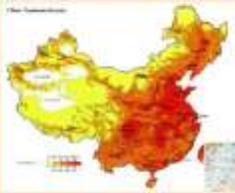
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### Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China



- 7. China's enormous population is strongly concentrated in the country's eastern zones. Western zones remain comparatively empty and open, and are also more arid and far less productive.



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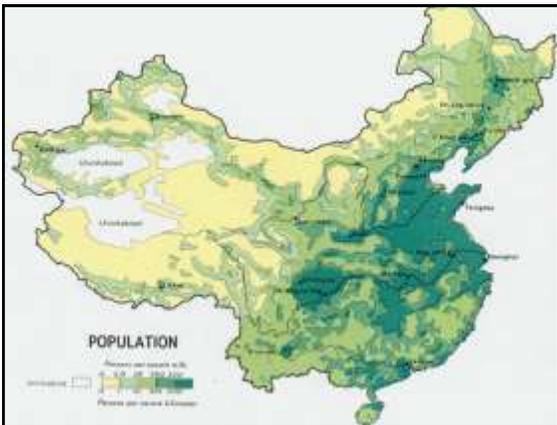
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**Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China**



- 8. China's communist-designed transformation after 1949 involved unprecedented regimentation and the imposition of effective central authority, with results that are perhaps permanently imprinted on the cultural landscape.

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**Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China**



- 9. China's recent modernizing drive notwithstanding, the country remains a dominantly rural society with limited urbanization and industrialization.

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**Ten Major Geographic Qualities of China**



- 10. Rural China is a land of enduring traditions. Neither the Communist Revolution nor the modernization drive has truly changed the villagers' way of life. Many old values persist, and the teachings of Confucius are still remembered.

© DeBor, H. J. & Muller, Peter. Geographic Inquiry and Concepts (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1991).

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**China Hunt**  
 Study the facts and map below to find out more about China, one of the world's oldest and most fascinating civilizations! How many can you remember the answers to in the right!

- 1. Formerly known as Peking, Beijing is the capital of China. It will be the site of the 2008 Olympic games. In what part of the country is it located?
- 2. The Yangtze River, China's longest, flows from east to west. How long is it?
- 3. Located about 400 miles southwest of Beijing, there is the famous landscape of the ancient philosopher Confucius.
- 4. Situated on the banks of the Yangtze River Delta, Shanghai is the largest city in China.
- 5. Over 6,000 miles from the coast, the Gobi Desert is one of the world's largest deserts.
- 6. Peking, the capital, is located in the north of China.

**Questions**

1. On the following is either true or false. Write true or false on the lines provided.
2. Describe the north of the Yangtze River. What is the main crop in this area?
3. What is the main crop in the Yangtze River Delta?
4. How many miles is the Yangtze River?
5. How many miles is the Gobi Desert?

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**Geography Skills: China**

How has geography affected China in its relations with the rest of the world?

- **Directions:** Using an atlas (or the internet) and a blank map, fill in the following:
  1. The three major rivers, sources and courses: Yellow River (Hwang Ho), the Yangtze River, and the Xi River.
  2. The four major land areas: North, Central, South China and the Western Lands, including Tibet and the great desert basins.
  3. Any five major Chinese cities with large populations (there are at least ten)—Examples: Beijing (Peking), Shanghai, Nanking, Hong Kong.
    - Does anyone know which city is the largest (Shanghai)? How many are on water? (all but Peking)
  4. a. The name and location of China's highest mountains: the Himalayas, the Altay, and the Tien Shan. b. The location of the Great Wall of China. Draw it in!
  5. The approximate location of the Gobi Desert (in Mongolia, it covers almost 500,000 square miles).
  6. China's coastline: compare latitudes, length of coast with United States (over 3,000 miles long).
  7. The seas and the ocean touching China: Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Pacific Ocean.
  8. Ten countries bordering China (see map). Which one has the longest border in common with China?

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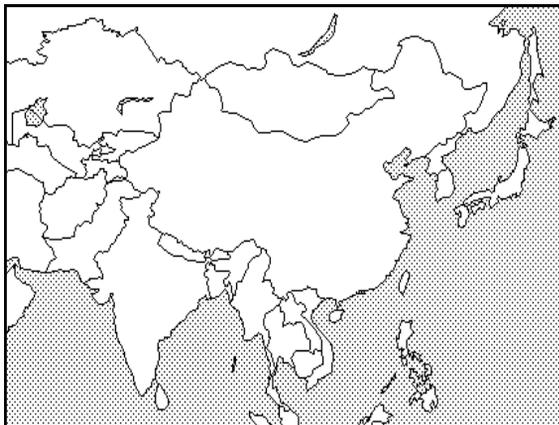
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### Your Task

- Now that you know something about the various geographic qualities of China, we can also apply the *Five Themes of Geography* to China for a closer look!
- Students generally associate geography with knowing *where* someplace is located.
- However, there is more to being able to plot coordinates on a map in order to understand the geography of a country.




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### THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

- Geographers use a framework known as the *Five Themes of Geography* to create an understanding of a country's geography.
- This framework deepens understanding of a country as more than a mere place on the earth's surface.
- This framework allows for a comprehensive investigation of a country's geography by allowing a deeper glimpse into what sets one place on earth apart from another.
- Geography can be physical, cultural, economic, political, or historical.




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## THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

- What are the *Five Themes of Geography*?
  - Geographers have developed the following themes in order to deepen understanding of a country:
    - LOCATION
    - PLACE
    - MOVEMENT
    - INTERACTION
    - REGION




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## FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY DEFINED

- The following are the definitions of the *Five Themes of Geography*.
- Along with the definitions of the themes, you will find examples of the various themes as applied to China.




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## #1 LOCATION

- Every place on earth can be located in one of two ways:
  - Absolute Location: Latitude and longitude may be utilized to absolutely locate a place. Example:
    - The absolute location of Beijing is 39.55° North latitude, 116.25° East longitude.
  - Relative Location: Describes how a place is related to the areas it is near. Example:
    - Hong Kong is a small island located in southern China near the mouth of the Pearl River.




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## #2 PLACE

- Every place on earth has unique characteristics that set it apart from every other place on earth. There are qualities of every place that are like no other place! Place answers the question "What is it like?" as a geographic theme.




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## China: A Unique Place!

- A place like no other on earth!




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## #3 MOVEMENT

- Throughout history, the movement of peoples, goods, and ideas has transformed the world!
- Movement of peoples, goods, and ideas throughout China's long history has served to create the China that exists today.




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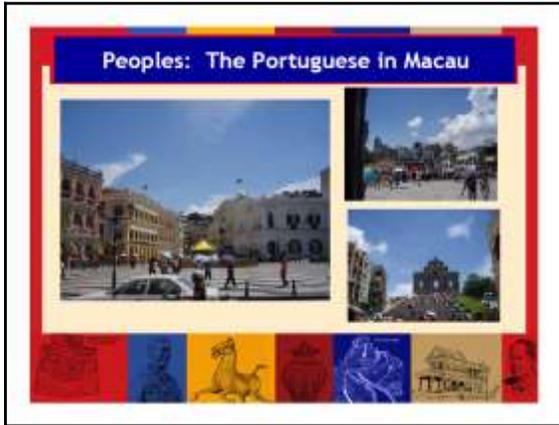
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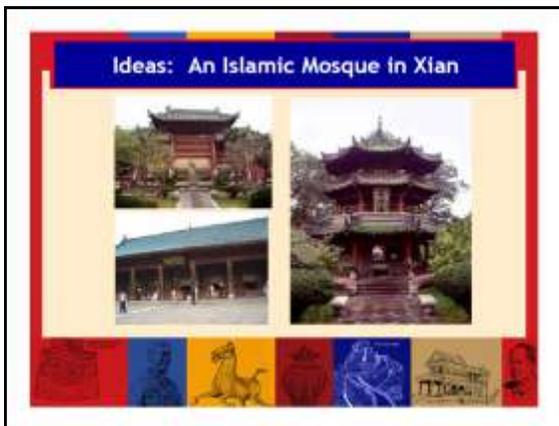
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#### #4 INTERACTION

- Throughout history man has interacted with the earth in a variety of ways.
- Man has altered the landscape in order to meet the basic necessities of life.
- Man has used the earth and its resources for a variety of purposes.
- Man has allowed the physical characteristics to both unify and to separate them from other peoples.




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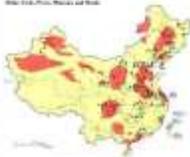
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#### Mining in China

Map of China showing major cities and rivers.



- Man takes mineral wealth from the earth...




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#### China's Canals

- Shuzhou




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### The Three Gorges Dam



- China is building the world's largest dam in order to control floodwaters, allow for navigation of larger vessels into the core region of China, and to harness the power of the river.



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### Olympic Stadium

- China will welcome the world!



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### Housing in Beijing

- Traditional housing and modern housing...



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Hong Kong! Buildings reaching to the sky!



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Shanghai

- **Shanghai**--China's major port and largest city.
- Boom- more economic zones have lead to growth.
- To move, one needs Govt. permission
  1. To control population
  2. Keep some people in agriculture.



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Chinese Fields



- Throughout China's long history, man has altered the landscape in a variety of ways in order to survive.
  - Rice paddies in the south of China!



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 **Agriculture in Asia**

- Many countries in Asia have arable land that is good for farming.
- Tropical crops are grown in countries with tropical climate zones.
- Rice is the most important food crop in the region.



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 **Intensive Subsistence Agriculture**



The Fields of Bali



Thai Rice Farmers

- **Wet Rice Dominant**
  - where: S.E. Asia, E. India, S.E. China
  - very labor intensive production of rice, including transfer to sawah, or paddies
  - most important source of food in Asia
    - grown on flat, or terraced land

**Double cropping** is used in warm winter areas of S. China and Taiwan



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 **Crops**

- **A few other tropical crops are:**
  - A. Tea
  - B. Sugar Cane
  - C. Coffee
  - D. Rubber
  - E. Cacao



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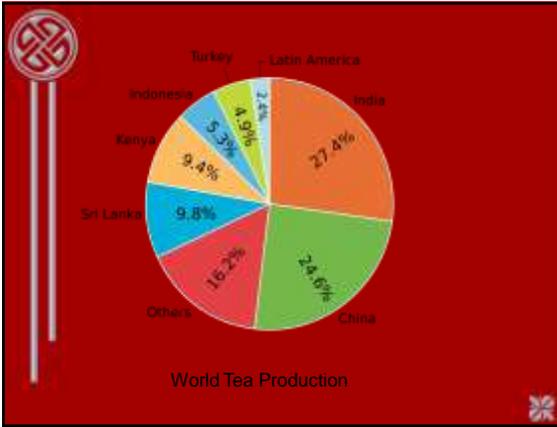
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### Methods of Farming

- In mountainous areas of Asia people practice agricultural terracing.
- In areas with tropical forests people use slash and burn farming.
- Many tropical cash crops are grown on large plantations.
- In most areas people still practice subsistence farming.

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Tea Plantation

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Rice Terraces

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### The Green Revolution

- The Green Revolution was a period of time from the 1940s to the 1960s when new strains of rice and other crops were introduced to developing parts of the world. These new crops produced more food per square hectare and allowed food production to keep pace with population growth.

The text is presented on a red background with a decorative circular symbol on the left and a small floral icon in the bottom-right corner.

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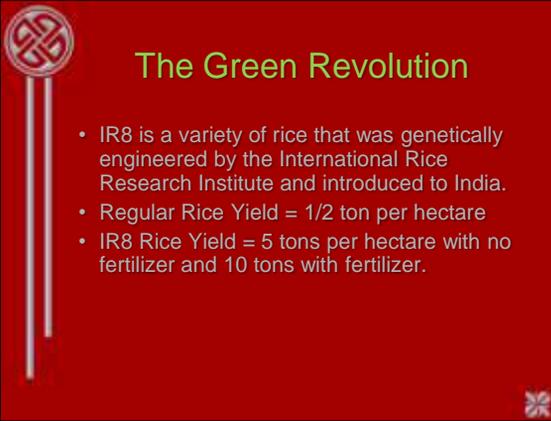
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## The Green Revolution

- IR8 is a variety of rice that was genetically engineered by the International Rice Research Institute and introduced to India.
- Regular Rice Yield = 1/2 ton per hectare
- IR8 Rice Yield = 5 tons per hectare with no fertilizer and 10 tons with fertilizer.

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### #5 REGION

- Every place on earth is tied into larger unified regions.
- No place exists entirely independent of every other place.
- All countries may be linked to larger regions in a variety of ways:
  - Historically
  - Geographically
  - Politically
  - Religiously
  - Economically

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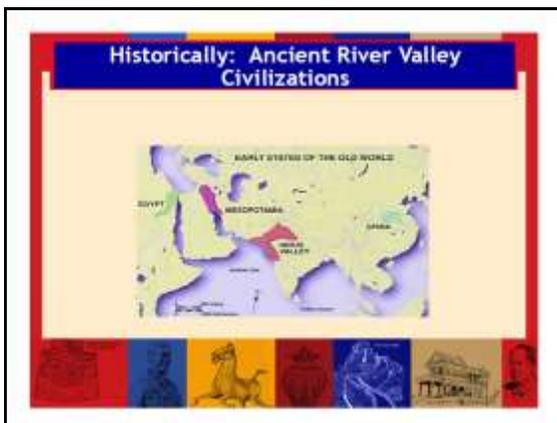
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### Historically: Ancient River Valley Civilizations




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## The Rivers of China

- China has three major rivers that begin in the Himalayas and flow into the East China Sea or Yellow Sea.

River	Chinese Name
Yellow River	Huang He
Yangtze River	Chang Jiang
West River	Xi Jiang

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## The Importance of China's River Systems



- The **Yellow River (Huang He)** periodically floods. In this area, the original homeland of Chinese culture, the climate is comparable to western Europe.
- The **Yangtze River** in central China forms the second river system.
- In the subtropical lands of South China, shorter rivers and valleys converge on present-day Canton to form the third major river system.
- While China's geography has created problems of political unity, the river valleys encouraged the spread of a homogeneous culture over a greater land area than any other civilization in the world.

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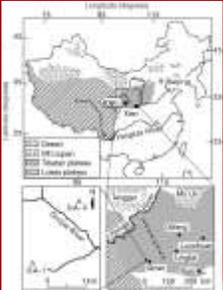
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## The Importance of the Huang He

- Huang He River** – sometimes called Yellow River due to the loess
  - Loess** – a fine yellow-brown loam deposited by seasonal dust storms from the Gobi desert. Acts as a fertilizer
- China's Sorrow** – another name for the Yellow River due to many killed by a flood in 1887.


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## The Importance of the Yangzi

- **Yangzi River** – China's main east-west "highway"
- Fast growing region due to mild climate. Agriculture has been successful and industry is growing.



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## The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers of China

- The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers flow through an area that is flat in elevation called the North China Plain.
- This area has intensive farming and the two rivers are connected by The Grand Canal.



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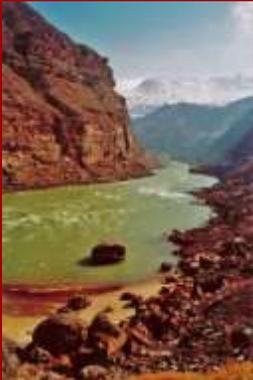
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## The Yellow River



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### The Amur River of China

- The Amur River starts in the Great Khingan Mountains in Northern China and empties into the Sea of Japan. This river is also a border between China and Russia.

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### The longest river?

- The longest river in Southeast Asia is the Mekong River. This river starts in the Himalayas and flows through China, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam before emptying into the South China Sea.

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**ASSIGNMENTS:**

- Complete the following:
  - 1) The National Geographic lesson "Changing Boundaries in Pre-colonial Asia to the Present" at the website <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/12/g912/changebound.html>
  - 2) The National Geographic lesson "New World Influences on Asia" at the website <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/16/g912/newworld.html>

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**Intro to Chinese Religions**

- Opening Question: What purpose has religion served for the Chinese?
- Chinese Religions - Buddhism, Daoism, Confucianism
  - Daoism and Confucianism as philosophies rather than religions?




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**religion**

- Secular 60%
- Chinese 31%
- Christian 4%
- Animist 2.5%
- Muslim 2.5%



OMF International (UK) 81

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## Daosim and Confucianism

- **Daoism** (or Taoism)– Happiness lies in living a harmonious relationship with nature
- **Confucianism** -- Emphasizes maintaining proper relationships with family and the government





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## Taoism

- Taoism is a religion or philosophy that began in China around 500 - 400 B.C.
- Tradition says that Taoism is based on the teachings of **Laozi**.
- The Tao Te Ching is a collection of Laozi's teachings.




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## Taoism

The Tao is called the Great Mother  
Empty yet inexhaustible,  
It gives birth to infinite worlds.

It is always present within you.  
You can use it any way you want.




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### Confuciansim

- Confucianism is a philosophy that began in China around 500 - 400 B.C.
- It is based on the teachings of Confucius.
- Confucianism is concerned mainly with social organization. It emphasizes respect for elders and education.




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### Confucianism

1. Widely practiced.
2. Based on the teachings of Confucius
3. People must respect laws
4. Parents must set a good example and children must obey parents
5. Must honor ancestors





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## Buddhism

- 300 million + adherents primarily in China and S.E. Asia
- Originated near modern Nepal around 530 BC by prince Siddhartha Guatama.
- Spread originally in India and Sri Lanka by Magadhan Empire (250 BC).
- Indian traders brought it to China in 1st century AD.
- By 6th century it had lost its hold on India, but was now in Korea and Japan.

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## Buddhism's Founder

- The founder of Buddhism, **Siddhartha**, was born around 500 - 400 B.C. in Nepal.
- The religion quickly spread to other parts of Asia and was a major religion in India for a time, however, most people are Hindus in India today.

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## Buddhism's Beliefs

- **Chinese Buddhism** —a mix of the ideas of Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism and other indigenous philosophical systems. Originated and spread from India.
- Began by **Siddhartha Gautama**
- Emphasizes **reincarnation**— death and rebirth into a new life form.
- Through meditation one can gain **enlightenment** -- acquisition of new wisdom or understanding enabling clarity of perception  
Selfish behavior is the cause of all suffering → live simply!



A wooden Bodhisattva from the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD)




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## Buddhism

**Four Noble Truths:**

1. All living beings must endure suffering.
2. Suffering, which is caused by desires (for life), leads to reincarnation.
3. The goal of existence is an escape from suffering and the endless cycle of reincarnation by means of Nirvana.
4. Nirvana is achieved by the Eightfold Path, which includes rightness of understanding, mindfulness, speech, action, livelihood, effort, thought, and concentration.



**Theravada** - the older, more severe form which requires the renouncing of all worldly goods and desires.

**Mahayana** - focuses on Buddha's teachings and compassion.

**Karma** - your past bad or good actions determine your progress toward Nirvana through reincarnation. You are your own God.

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## Buddhism (Basic Beliefs)

**The four noble truths:**

- A. Life is suffering
- B. Suffering is caused by want or desire
- C. There is a way to end suffering
- D. The way to end suffering is the **eightfold path**

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## RELIGIONS OF CHINA ASSIGNMENTS:

- 1) Buddhism graphic organizer
- 2) READ AND COMPLETE THE WORKSHEET: "THE THREE TEACHINGS."  
 – Learn about the applications of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism to modern-day problems!

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BUDDHISM	
Founding	
Number of Followers	
Major Beliefs	
Important Symbols	
Place of Origin	
Major Texts	
Major Figures	

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# RELIGION AND ARCHITECTURE OF CHINA

How can the study of architecture & art reveal the spread of Buddhism?



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WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?



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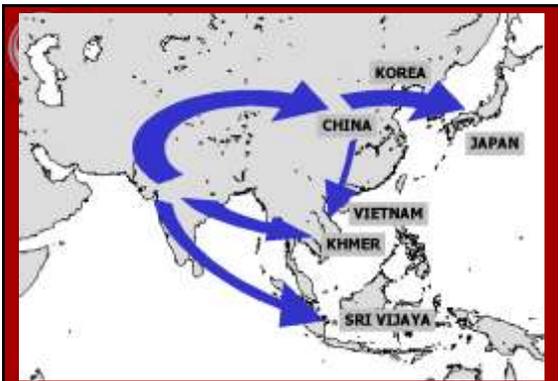
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Cultural Diffusion: Spread of Buddhism into Southeast Asia

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## Buddhism

- Buddhism remains a major religion in Southeast Asia and is practiced in China, Korea, and Japan. Countries that are predominantly Buddhist are:
  - A. Thailand
  - B. Laos
  - C. Cambodia
  - D. Myanmar

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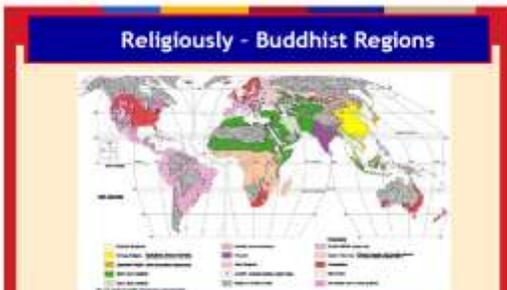
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### Religiously - Buddhist Regions










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#### The Stepa, from India to Japan

The *stupa*, a hemispheric *wald mound* of dirt or rubble was probably originally a burial mound. Ancient burial mounds were common in India long before the Buddha and can be found all over Asia. Stupas also represented sacred mountains. Gradually the stupa and function became part of Buddhist architecture. In western Buddhism are a *stupa*, a *stupa*, a *stupa*, and a *stupa*. In fact the second *stupa* was associated with the Buddha's death, but it gradually became the primary religious emblem in Buddhist Asia, symbolizing the cosmic mountain, the wheel of the universe, the generative source, and an ascending pathway leading to Buddhist liberation.

**Image 1: Relief of a stupa from Sanchi (India)**



This third-century B.C.E. relief shows a stupa with a lotus base and a decorative top. The lotus base is that serves as the ground of the structure, signifying its sacred and pure. It is similar to the sacred stupa in the field over a king that indicates his power. Two devotes are shown embracing the stupa.

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Image 2: Great Stupa at Sanchi



The Great Stupa at Sanchi has a balustrade around it as well as a pathway that allows one to walk around the stupa, symbolizing their search for enlightenment. Remains of the monastery and other building that were part of the Sanchi complex can be seen.

Image 3: Top of the Great Stupa at Sanchi



The top or pinnacle of a stupa the Great Stupa has a three-tiered sacred umbrella, perhaps representing the classical Indian division of the universe into three spheres: earth, atmosphere, and heaven.

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Image 4: Close-up of Great Stupa at Sanchi (Stupa Sanchi South)



A closer view of the south gate by the Great Stupa. The remains of an Ashoka pillar are to the right of the gate.

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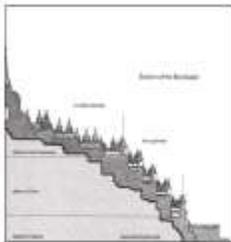
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Image 5: A Diagram of Borobudur (Borobudur)



Borobudur, in Java, is a single structure that is both a single stupa and a combination of many stupas. (See Borobudur lesson on [www.bklyn.org](http://www.bklyn.org).) In Java, where this monument was constructed in the eighth century, people worshipped sacred mountains, which the monument also represents. This diagram, which is a cross-section of half of the monument, shows its three levels, identified here as the sphere of desire, the sphere of form, and the sphere of formlessness.

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Image 6: A Stupa in Thailand



As the stupa form traveled to southeast and East Asia, the pagoda became more important and often increased from three to nine or more stupa or levels. This stupa is in Thailand.

Image 7: A Pagoda in China



By the time Buddhism and the stupa reached China, the stupa was known as a pagoda, and the structure had become the prominent part of the structure. The pagoda became a repository of Buddhist relics and scriptures.

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Image 8: The Wild Goose Pagoda in China



The towers of the Wild Goose Pagoda in China are very prominent. This pagoda marked the beginning of the famous Silk Road from Xian westward.

Image 9: Stone Pagoda at Pohang, Korea



This is a small stone pagoda at Pohang, South Korea.

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Image 10: A Pagoda in Japan



Many of the Japanese pagodas show the influence and importance of sacred trees. Usually a large tree trunk was used as the central support of the Japanese stupa.

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Image 7: A Korean Bodhisattva of Compassion



The Koreans give images such as this beautiful Bodhisattva of Compassion to the Japanese court around the sixth century. This figure of Kannon is a common representation of a Bodhisattva in both Korea and Japan.

Image 8: Longman Caves at Datong



Representations of the Buddha appeared in caves along the Silk Road along with Bodhisattvas and other deities. Notice the size of the figure and the Chinese features.

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Image 9: Kuan Yin Holding a Baby Boy



In China children, particularly sons, are very important. Kuan Yin was the Bodhisattva of Compassion who "fills the City of the World". People prayed to Kuan Yin for sons. This painting shows Kuan Yin holding a baby boy. It is interesting to note that Kuan Yin started out as Buddha as a female figure. This image is quite endearing. As the time it reaches Japan, Kannon will often be again portrayed as a beautiful woman.

Image 10: A Laughing Buddha



The Chinese celebrated He and adapted Buddhism accordingly. Chinese Buddhists tended to be more this worldly than in India and thus favored laughing Buddha images one who is easy at home and enjoys this world.

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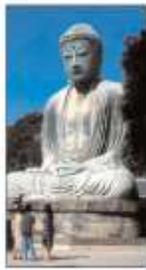
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Image 11: Kannon



This Japanese image of the Bodhisattva of Compassion is self armed and understandably has Japanese characteristics.

Image 12: Daibutsu, Kamakura, Japan



Japan adapted the Chinese style of creating gigantic Buddha. This figure is one of the largest free-standing sculptures of the Buddha in the world.

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**Buddhist Cave Sanctuaries**

**Image 1: The Caves at Ajanta**



Well over five thousand Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain rock-cut sanctuaries were excavated in India. Among the most famous are the caves of Ajanta and Ellora in Maharashtra state that were built between 200 B.C.E. and 650 C.E. The twenty-seven caves at Ajanta are all either Buddhist (stupas (chaitya halls) or monasteries (viharas). The caves, long forgotten, were discovered by accident by a British hunter in the nineteenth century. The Ajanta Caves are among the great artistic achievements in world civilization.

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**Image 2: Interior of Chaitya Hall with Stupa**



This beautiful chaitya of cave 19, carved in the 2nd century C.E., during the Gupta era, has a stupa at the focus of worship. Note the stupa umbrellas that form the pinnacles of the stupa. The layout of the chaitya is very similar to that of a basilica cathedral, with side pillars and a central aisle around which devotees may walk.

**Image 3: Facades of Ajanta Caves**



This shows the front of the chaitya hall. Sunlight flows into the interior of the cave through the windows. Reliefs and sculptures adorn the walls.

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**Image 4: Pilgrims Listening to the Buddha**



This painting from Ajanta shows some of the different people who came to hear the Buddha's message. Note the different headgear and clothes. What different occasions do the workshop represent? Note also the presence of women.



**Image 5: Caves at Yunging**

Buddhism traveled along the Silk Roads with monks, merchants, and missionaries. Hanseatic traders who helped the spread of Buddhism would also have more frequently supported the creation of cave sanctuaries along the Silk Roads. These cave excavations were built during the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534).

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Image 6: Buddha in the Grotto at Seokguram



Korean leaders also wanted to use Buddhism to help unite their country and give legitimacy to their rule. They tried to copy the idea of building cave sanctuaries, even though the terrain made that difficult. This Buddha grotto at Seokguram is a freestanding structure that has been covered so it appears to be a cave sanctuary following the Indian tradition. This image of the Buddha, which looks out at the East Sea and Japan, is protecting the country.

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Which region or nation do you think this Buddha can be found in?



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Which region or nation do you think this Buddha can be found in?



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**Buddhism in China**      **Why did Buddhism spread from India to China?**  
**What changes occurred to the religion as it spread?**  
Source: Adapted from Arthur Wright, *Buddhism in Chinese History and Thought*. Clarendon Press, *Buddhism in China*.

When Buddhism first took root in China under the Han around 100 C.E., Chinese officials looked on it simply as a school of Daoism, an indigenous Chinese philosophy that interpreted by the first scholars to translate the Buddhist texts into Chinese often used the "Dao" as the word for the Buddhist term "dharma." Sometimes they used Dao to stand for "heaven" or enlightenment or even for "yoga." A central Buddhist concept "arhat," [one who is perfected] became in Chinese "then-jai," immortal. The goal of the Buddhist life, "nirvana," or extrajudging of the self, was rendered in Chinese as "Wei-wai," a familiar Daoist term for inaction or doing nothing.

Since Indians of the time generally accorded more freedom for women, Chinese translations of the Buddhist texts even changed the meaning of Indian words. "Unshorn supports only" in Sanskrit became "The Husband stands the wife" in China. A major problem for many Chinese as they looked at Buddhist beliefs was the strong commitment to the single or Buddhist communities that practiced celibacy that in turn meant no sons. Even this seemingly insurmountable problem was resolved by the Buddhist teachers convincing fathers that by sending one son to the monastery, he could in turn assist his entire family reach salvation and do well in this world.

The Buddhist ideal for kingship was particularly appealing to many would-be Chinese leaders. Having their concept of kingship on the Indian king Ashoka, who in the third century B.C.E. embraced Buddhism and used its values to govern and promote unity among his people, Indian writers developed the idea of the "Chakravartin" as the king who makes the wheel of Dharma turn. Just as a cow given to the necessary could help along the larger family, a king who accepted the role of Chakravartin could lead all his people to salvation and the good society. The Chakravartin ideal proved very popular in Southeast Asia and in China after the collapse of the Han.

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**Spread of Buddhism Assignment:**

- Complete the National Geographic lesson "The Spread of Buddhism" at the website:  
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/expeditions/lessons/06/g912/buddhism.html>

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# CHINESE COMMUNISM



**Main Ideas:**

- Mao Idea / Reading Cases
- Communists Take Over China
- Power of Nature / Mao Zedong
- Class and/or Ideo
- China After Mao

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## Communists Take Over China

People's Republic of China	Opposition to Mao
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• October 1, 1949, <b>Mao Zedong</b> stood before huge crowd in Beijing</li> <li>• Announced formation of People's Republic of China</li> <li>• Mao's strategy of guerrilla warfare in rural China</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China faced many difficulties, including crippled economy, lack of functional government</li> <li>• Some countries opposed to communism refused to recognize Mao</li> <li>• Claimed Jiang's government on Taiwan was true Chinese government</li> </ul>

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## The People's Republic of China

### Communist Leader Mao Zedong




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**Taiwan: The Republic of China**



Jiang Jieshu (1887-1975)  
And his mistress Madame  
Jiang Jieshu fled to Taiwan  
where they spent the rest  
of their lives.

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**What's the Message Here?**



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**Assignment: Is Taiwan a country?**

- Directions:** Read the article "Is Taiwan a country?" Then, using the evidence provided in the reading, write a 100-word response, explaining whether you agree with the author's conclusion.

**Due in 15 minutes!**

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**Analyze**

How would life in China change under Mao?

**Answer(s):** A Communist government is established; Mao would focus on increasing agricultural production according to communist principles; The failure of the Great Leap Forward and the isolation of China triggered the Cultural Revolution.



兵 = Soldier

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**China under Mao**

Having defeated the Guomindang, Mao set about building a Communist China. His first concern was rebuilding a country that had been torn apart by years of civil war.

Rebuilding China	Development	First Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communist ideology shaped new government</li> <li>• Change in China's political, economic systems</li> <li>• Government discouraged practice of religion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also seized property of rural landowners, redistributed among peasants</li> <li>• Put in place Soviet-style five-year plans for industrial development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1957, first plan doubled China's small industrial output</li> <li>• Early efforts to build economy successful</li> <li>• Improved economy, reduced poverty</li> </ul>

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**Communist China Under Mao: The Early Years**

- ▶ Industrialized China
- ▶ Increased literacy
- ▶ Class privileges ended
- ▶ Rural Chinese received health care
- ▶ One-party dictatorship
- ▶ Denied people basic rights and freedoms --> Inner Mongolia, Tibet

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## Communist China Under Mao: The Early Years

**China Modeled on Soviet Union**

- Soviet Union provided financial support, aid in China's first years
- China modeled many of its new political, economic, military policies on Soviet system
- 1950s, territorial disputes, differences in ideology pushed China away from Soviet ally

**The Great Leap Forward**

- 1958, in break from Soviet-style economic planning, Mao announced program designed to increase China's industrial, agricultural output
- The **Great Leap Forward** created thousands of **communes**, collectively owned farms, of about 20,000 people each
- Each commune to produce food, have own small-scale industry

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## Great Leap Forward, 1958

- ▶ **5 year plan to increase agriculture and industry**
- ▶ **Communes**
  - ℳ Groups of people who live and work together
  - ℳ Property held in common
  - ℳ Had production quotas
- ▶ **Failed due to poor quality of products, poor weather hurt agriculture**

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## The Great Leap Forward or Backward?

<p><b>Planning Disaster</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan was disaster; small commune factories failed to produce quantity, quality of goods China needed</li> <li>• Combination of poor weather, farmers' neglect led to sharp drops in agricultural production</li> <li>• Famine spread through rural China; tens of millions starved to death between 1959 and 1961</li> </ul>	<p><b>China Virtually Isolated</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure of Great Leap Forward led to criticism of Mao</li> <li>• Soviet criticism, withdrawal of Soviet industrial aid widened rift between two Communist nations</li> <li>• By early 1960s, relations had broken down completely; China virtually isolated in world community</li> </ul>
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## The Cultural Revolution

**New Movement**

- Mid-1960s, Mao tried to regain power, prestige lost after Great Leap Forward
- Initiated new movement called **Cultural Revolution**, sought to rid China of old ways, create society where peasants, physical labor were the ideal

**Red Guards**

- Campaign meant eliminating intellectuals who Mao feared wanted to end communism, bring back China's old ways
- Mao shut down schools, encouraged militant students, **Red Guards**, to carry out work of Cultural Revolution by criticizing intellectuals, values

**Destruction of Society**

- Mao lost control; Red guards murdered hundreds of thousands of people; by late 1960s, China on verge of civil war before Mao regained control
- Cultural Revolution reestablished Mao's dominance, caused terrible destruction; civil authority collapsed, economic activity fell off sharply

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## A Campaign Against the "FOUR OLDS"

- ▶ Old Thoughts
- ▶ Old Culture
- ▶ Old Customs
- ▶ Old Habits

**To Rebel Is Good!**

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### Communist China Under Mao

- ▶ Designed to renew revolutionary spirit and establish a more equitable society
- ▶ Mao wanted to put "intellectuals" in their place
- ▶ Schools shut down - students revolted
- ▶ **Red Guards** - students who attacked professors, government officials, factory managers



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### Red Guards March to Canton



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*With regard to the great teacher Chairman Mao, cherish the word 'Loyalty'. With regard to the great Mao Zedong Thought, vigorously stress the word 'Usefulness'. (1968)*



### Cult of Personality



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*The reddest, reddest, red sun in our heart, Chairman Mao, and us together*  
Zhejiang Workers, Farmers and Soldiers  
Art Academy collective, 1968



**Mao's Little Red Book**

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Video: "Chairman Mao Declassified"  
(45m)



- Prompt: The title of this film includes the word "declassified," meaning previously top-secret and not known to the public. How did Mao accomplish his objectives through propaganda and ruthless force? What facts do you find most surprising about Mao? Does the film live up to its title? Explain.

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**Make Generalizations**

How did China change in the years after Mao's death?

Answer(s): isolation lessened, more moderate leaders took power; new economic freedom led to call for political freedom, improved standard of living

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**China After Mao**

**Reforms Begin**

- 1976, Mao died; his death followed by retreat from many of his policies
- China began to end isolation from rest of world in early 1970s
- 1972, U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China, meeting with Mao
- During last years of Mao's life, much power wielded by group of four people known as **Gang of Four**

<p><b>Gang of Four</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gang of four included Mao's wife, Jiang Qing—responsible for some of worst features of Cultural Revolution</li> <li>• After Mao's death, more moderate leaders imprisoned Gang of Four</li> </ul>	<p><b>Four Modernizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Deng Xiaoping</b> eventually became China's leader, helped put in place far-reaching market reforms</li> <li>• Deng's reform plan, Four Modernizations, sought to modernize: agriculture, industry, science and technology, defense</li> </ul>
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**De-Maoization**

**"The 4 Modernizations"**  
Progress in:

- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Industry
- ▶ Science
- ▶ Defense

**Class struggle was no longer the central focus!**

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**Gap Between Rich & Poor**

**Deng:** *If you open a window, some flies naturally get in!*




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### Tiananmen Square, 1989



More democracy!

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### Tiananmen Square

<p><i>More Freedoms</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Inspired by movement toward economic freedom</li><li>Chinese demanded more political freedom</li></ul>	<p><i>Pro-Democracy Protestors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Spring 1989, democratic reforms in Eastern Europe</li><li>One million pro-democracy protestors occupied Beijing's Tiananmen Square</li></ul>
<p><i>Leaders Impatient</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>China's leaders repeatedly asked protestors to leave square</li><li>Protestors remained, met with force</li></ul>	<p><i>Freedom Had Not Arrived</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>June 1989, tanks, troops moved into square</li><li>Killed protestors in <b>Tiananmen Square Massacre</b></li></ul>

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### Tiananmen Square, 1989



One Lone Man's Protest

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Tiananmen Square, 1989



The Massacre: The People's Army Moves In

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Tiananmen Square, 1989



The Massacre: A Human Body Crushed by an Army Tank

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Tiananmen Square, 1989



The Reestablishment of Order

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### Video Clip on the Massacre from BBC News

• Pay attention! Your assignment follows!

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### Is China still communist today?

- China is communist and had a centrally planned or command economy, however, in the last thirty years China has transitioned towards a free market economy.
- China, along with many countries in Asia, now participates in the global market.
- Due to rapid industrialization China now faces several environmental problems such as soil erosion, air pollution, and the loss of arable land.

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### Economic Systems Compared

There are three types of economic systems:

- A. Free Market Economy
- B. Mixed Economy
- C. Command Economy (Centrally Planned)

The only country in Asia with a strict command economy is North Korea. Laos, Vietnam, and China are all transitioning towards free market economies.

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## ASSIGNMENT:

- **INTRODUCTION:** In recent decades, China's Communist Party has increasingly adopted capitalist models for its economy, and its economy has boomed. Will the surprising success of capitalism in China eventually lead to democracy?
- **READ:** "Communism, Capitalism, and Democracy in China" (pages 1-5).
- **COMPLETE:** "Questions for Discussion and Writing" as well as "Capitalism and Democracy in China" (page 5).

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Major Characteristics of Communist and Democratic Systems	
Communist	Democratic
<b>Market Economy</b>	<b>Capitalist Economy</b>
1. Farms, industries, and other enterprises owned in common by the people and operated by the government.	Farms, industries, and other enterprises mainly owned and operated by private entrepreneurs and shareholders seeking profits.
2. Government economic plan set production goals, wages, and prices.	Production, wages, and prices set by free market supply and demand.
3. Goods and services to be shared equally by all.	Goods and services distributed according to one's ability to pay.
<b>Leninist Government</b>	<b>Democratic Government</b>
1. Communist Party alone rules as a "democratic dictatorship."	Multiple political parties compete in free elections to rule.
2. Only those chosen by the party run or proposed in elections for government offices.	Competitive elections for offices at all levels of government.
3. Persons approve or dictate laws and how courts will rule.	Elected leaders must obey the laws and court decisions ("rule of law").
4. No guarantee of civil or political rights; dissent against the party and government suppressed.	Individuals guaranteed civil and political rights, including dissent against the government.

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## A C T I V I T Y

### Capitalism and Democracy in China

Students in small groups should first review the chart titled "Major Characteristics of Communist and Democratic Systems." The students should use these characteristics and the information from the article to discuss where to place today's China on the two scales below. Each group should then list evidence to defend its placement of China on the two scales.

<b>Marxist Economy</b>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<b>Capitalist Economy</b>
<b>Leninist Government</b>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<b>Democratic Government</b>

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## THE ASSIGNMENT

- Now that you have a basic working understanding of the *Five Themes of Geography*, it is your turn to become historical geographers.
- In groups of five, you will be undertaking a Web Quest of a historical period of Chinese history.
- Utilizing a listing of electronic and internet resources, you will be responsible for making a presentation to your classmates on your assigned topic.
- You will incorporate the *Five Themes of Geography* into your assigned historical time period.

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## YOUR TASK

- Time periods are as follows:
  - Ancient China      Qin - Han Dynasties
  - Imperial China    Sui - Tang - Song Dynasties
  - Early Modern China   Ming Dynasty
  - Modern China      Qing Dynasty
  - Communist China   PRC 1949 - 1997
  - China Today        1997 - Present

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## YOUR TASK

- The following are the parameters of the assignment:
  - Creation of a PowerPoint presentation
    - 10 PowerPoint slides
    - No more than fifteen words per slide
    - Minimum of one image per slide
    - Slides are to focus on historical time period and are to be tied to the *Five Themes of Geography*
  - Oral presentation on your topic to the class
    - Major focus will be on a brief overview of the historical time period assigned to the group
    - Presentation will last an entire class period (40 minutes)
    - All group members will participate in the presentation
  - Written process paper on how you researched your topic and a brief overview of what you learned

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## EVALUATION

- The assignment will be worth a total of 100 points.
- The rubric is attached to the handout on the project that all students will be given today.
- This point total includes the following:
  - PowerPoint
  - Presentation
  - Process Paper

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## Written Assignment

- Process Paper
  - Please refer to your copy of the written assignment which you will receive today.

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- Pulispher, Alex and Lydia Athelie Pulispher. *World Regional Geography: Global Patterns, Local Lives*. 3rd ed. New York: W. H. Freeman and Company, 2004.

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**China Today**

China's economy has grown rapidly as market reforms have continued. Today, China's economy is the second largest in the world, behind only the United States. As the economy has improved, so has the standard of living for many Chinese.

<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Other Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth has not reached all China's 1.3 billion people</li> <li>• To prevent further population growth, Chinese government encourages families to have only one child</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large population, rapidly expanding industries</li> <li>• High demands on resources, environment</li> <li>• Imports coal, iron ore, oil, natural gas to meet energy needs</li> </ul>

This has caused shortages and higher costs for these resources on the global market, as well as air and water pollution within China.

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**Population Concerns**

- Parts of Asia are very densely populated and parts of it are sparsely populated.
- Densely populated areas include Eastern China, India, Japan, and most of Southeast Asia.
- Sparsely populated areas are Western China, Mongolia, and areas in the Himalaya Mountains.

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## The most populous country is...

- China is the most populated country in the world and India is the second most populated country.
- China has instituted a one child policy in order to limit population growth. India has no policy.

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**The Golden Years Turn to Lead**

China's population is growing and aging, raising serious questions about just how the nation will care for its elderly. Pensioners are being rationed and 200 use state-run family doctors that have to wait for an appointment. Many have no health care at all.

How do you care for 200 million?

**WORLDWIDE TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS**  
China's population is shrinking overall, but most of the decline is among those under 20 years of age.

**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH OR DECLINE IN THREE AGE GROUPS**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+
1980	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%
1990	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%
2000	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%
2010	0.5%	0.7%	1.8%
2020	0.2%	0.6%	2.5%

**DEVELOPING THE AGING STRATEGY**  
Pensions are growing fast, but the percentage of China's population that is elderly will soon exceed that of the United States.

**RECENT PROJECTIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES**

Year	65+
2000	12%
2010	15%
2020	18%

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT**  
The low birth rate means that fewer and fewer people will be able to work and support elderly Chinese.

**NUMBER OF WORKING AGE CHINESE (percentage 15-64) for every working Chinese person aged 65 and over**

Year	Ratio
1980	1.5
1990	1.4
2000	1.2
2010	1.0
2020	0.8

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## Demography



► There are too many retirees in China, and not enough young people to replace them.

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## Population Pyramids: India Vs. China

Why are these nearly true pyramids? What do they prove? Explain!

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## Population Pyramids: India Vs. China

Does this show that India will overtake China in population growth? Explain!

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## Chinese Demographics

- Demographics...
  - More people than the **combined** population of Europe, the Americas and Japan.
  - Any change has global ramifications.
  - The demography of China is a powerful trend (1.29 billion).
    - About 14-17 million people are added each year in 1980s.
    - Average of 13 million people per year in the 1990s.
    - 10 million people per year in the 2000s.
  - 400 million Chinese live in towns and cities (30-35%).
  - 64% of the population lives in rural areas (950 millions).
  - 343 million females are in their reproductive age.

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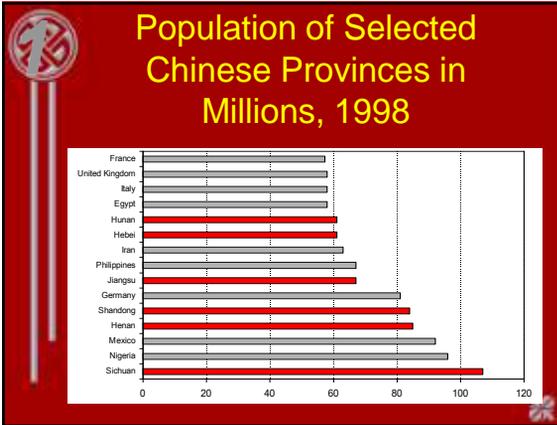
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- ### Chinese Demographics
- The 1990 Census
    - Counted 1.134 billion Chinese in the PRC.
    - Believed to be the most accurate ever taken in China.
    - A greater than anticipated increase in population due in large part to the undercounts of earlier censuses.
    - Population was urbanizing.
      - The percentage of urban population had increased from 20.6% in 1982 to 26.2% by 1990.
      - An increase of 5.6% in just eight years.
      - Reflected job growth in the cities
      - Development of the private sector.
      - Government's departure from socialist methods of production in the secondary sector.

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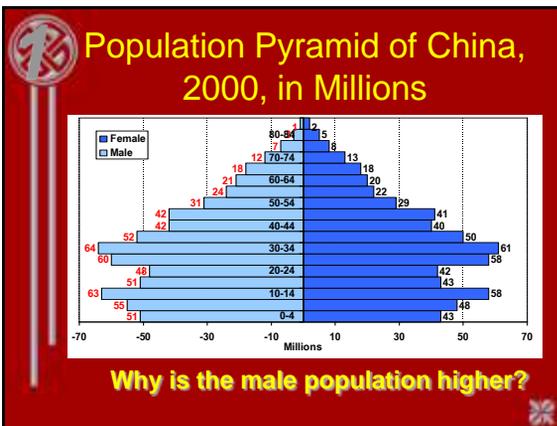
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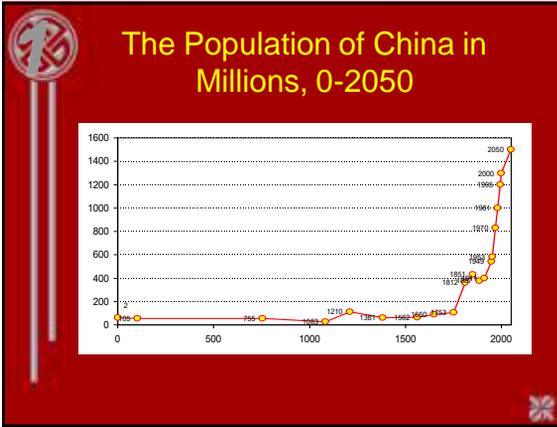
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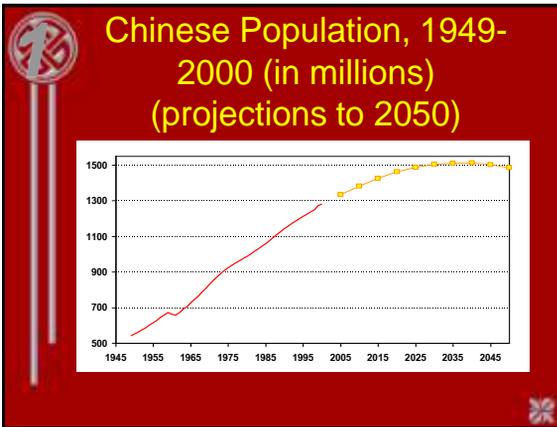
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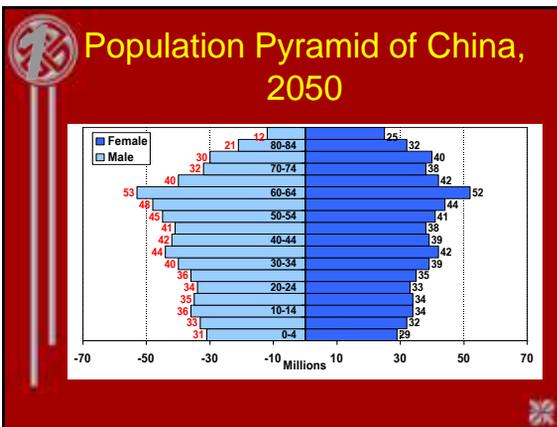
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## Chinese Demographics

- The history of problems of controlling it...
  - The population exploded after 1949.
  - Population control was secondary.
  - Mao Zedong saw numbers as a workforce and a way to fight the Soviet Union and the United States.
  - Calls for women to "breed for the motherland".
- Population distribution
  - Excessive concentration.
    - 50% of the population lives on 8.2% of the land.
  - Bulk of the population along the coast.
  - East China accounts for 90% of the population.
  - 56%, about 728 million, are living in mountainous areas.
  - High density rural areas.



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## Street Scene, Shanghai



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## Chinese Demographics

### Increasing ethnic diversity.

- The government had not enforced the One Child Policy among the country's 55 recognized minority groups.
- They had increased their share of still predominantly Han population to 8% from 6.7% in 1982.
- Distribution remained heavily concentrated in the eastern regions.



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## Chinese Demographics

- **Current issues**
  - Population growth undermines Chinese development (education, health, transportation).
  - Acceleration of urbanization at the expense of arable land (loss of 10% since 1978).
  - About 10 million persons reach the employment market each year.

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## Chinese Demographics

- **Urbanization concern**
  - Occurred at the expense of highly productive agricultural areas.
  - During the 1990s, China lost 1% of its farm land due to urbanization and industrial development.
  - Only about 10% of the Chinese territory can be used for agricultural purposes.
  - The area used for grain production has declined from 120 million hectares in 1978 to 110 million hectares in 1995.

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## Acres of Arable Land per Person

Country	1994-1996	1979-1981
US	1.66	2.05
Nigeria	0.67	0.96
Indonesia	0.22	0.3
India	0.42	0.59
Germany	0.35	0.37
Brazil	0.82	0.79
China	0.2	0.25

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## Chinese Demographics

- **Resulting Agricultural problems**
  - Traditional land structures have reach optimal capacity.
  - Output cannot be increased without the usage of modern techniques such as machinery and fertilizers.
    - Modern techniques are not available.
  - The size of exploitations is too small:
    - Less than 1 hectare per household in coastal areas.
  - Urbanization, industrialization and transport have decreased agricultural land in the most productive areas.
  - Speculation around cities towards golf courses and leisure centers at the expanse of agriculture.
  - About 13-15 million new mouths to feed each year with declining agricultural surfaces.
  - Production of grain is diverted to livestock (meat) and other production (e.g. beer).
  - Limited investments in agriculture by the peasant.




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## One-Child Policy Is it ethically right?

- The **One-Child Policy** is the population control policy of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Chinese government refers to it under the official translation of **family planning policy**. It officially restricts the number of children married urban couples can have to one, although it allows exemptions for several cases, including rural couples, ethnic minorities, and parents without any siblings themselves.
- A spokesperson of the Committee on the One-Child Policy has said that approximately 35.9% of China's population is currently subject to the one-child restriction. The policy does not apply to the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao.

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## Attempts to control China's Demography

▶ There may be no surer predictor of destiny than trade data. But of the two momentous changes championed by Deng Xiaoping a quarter-century ago, coercive population controls and experiments with market economics, the jury is still out on which will do more to shape China's long-term potential.




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## Attempts to Control China's Demography

► "The evidence is overwhelming that a large population of unmarried adult males is a risk factor for both crime and war," Ms. den Boer said in an interview. "The fact that China is an authoritarian country is another risk factor."

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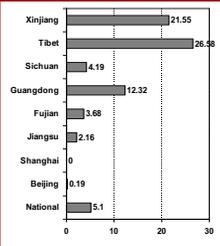
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## Is the One-Child Policy Effective? Percentage of Women Having More Than One Child, 1998



Province	Percentage
Xinjiang	21.55
Tibet	26.58
Sichuan	4.19
Guangdong	12.32
Fujian	3.68
Jiangsu	2.16
Shanghai	0
Beijing	0.19
National	5.1

- Fertility reduction
  - Prevented about 300 million births since 1980.
  - When the program began (1970), Crude Birth Rate was 34 and TFR was around 6.
  - Been brought down to 10 (CBR) and 1.7 (TFR).
  - About 40% of Chinese women have been sterilized.
  - About 5% of women have more than one child.

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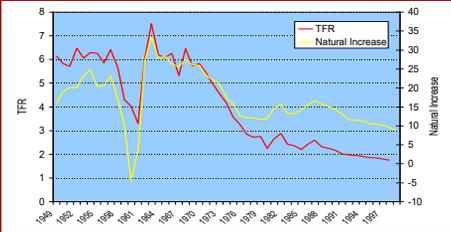
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## Chinese Fertility Rate, 1949-1998



Year	TFR	Natural Increase
1949	6.0	20
1950	6.0	20
1955	6.0	20
1960	6.0	20
1965	6.0	20
1970	6.0	20
1975	6.0	20
1980	6.0	20
1985	6.0	20
1990	6.0	20
1995	6.0	20
1998	1.7	0

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## Too Many Males?

- Imbalanced sex ratio
  - Male children are more valued.
  - 120 boys for 100 girls (national average).
  - Abandon or abortion of females.
  - “Missing female population” as girls are not declared.
  - 2000: About 900,000 girls were missing (0 to 4 years group).
  - Only 1% of females are unmarried by the age of 30.




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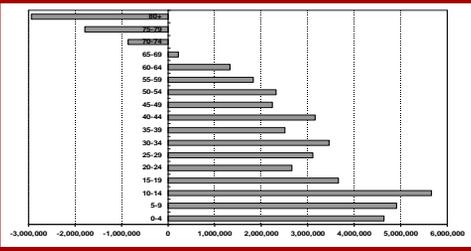
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## Males minus Females, China, 2000



Age Group	Males minus Females (Approximate)
0-4	-1,000,000
5-9	-1,000,000
10-14	-1,000,000
15-19	-1,000,000
20-24	-1,000,000
25-29	-1,000,000
30-34	-1,000,000
35-39	-1,000,000
40-44	-1,000,000
45-49	-1,000,000
50-54	-1,000,000
55-59	-1,000,000
60-64	-1,000,000
65-69	-1,000,000
70-74	-1,000,000
75-79	-1,000,000
80+	-1,000,000

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## Psychological consequences of One-Child Policy:

- Psychological consequences:
  - Currently around 70 million single child.
  - 4-2-1 syndrome (4 grand parents – 2 parents – 1 child):
    - “Little emperors” or “little empresses”.
    - Self-centrism.
    - Pressure to succeed.




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## Recent Changes in China's Family Planning Laws

- The Population and Family Planning Law
  - One-child policy was "a policy for one generation".
  - Relaxed in the mid 1980s:
    - 2 children permitted in rural areas.
  - A new family planning law started in 2002.
  - Same goal than the One-child policy, but offer more flexibility:
    - One child, but permission may be granted for a second under specific circumstances.
    - Late marriage and childbearing.
    - More flexibility for provinces, autonomous regions and minorities.
    - People in reproductive age have to use contraception.
    - Provisions for sex-determination and sex-specific abortions.
  - Government keeping a close eye on demographics to see if population control required.




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## How effective is population planning?

- What would have happened if it was not applied?
  - Population by 2000 would have reached 1.6 billion (instead of 1.3).
  - Annual increase would be 40 million (instead of 17-19).
  - Require much higher level of economic development.
- The total population will continue to increase
  - Even if the natural growth rate can be lowered to 1% by 2005.
  - Annual net increase of population will still be more than 10 million.
  - Will continue to increase in the next 50 years.
  - Even with effective family planning, China's population will not stabilize until it reaches 1.5-1.6 billion by 2050.




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## One-Child Policy: Is it ethically right?

- **THE POSITIVES:** The Chinese government introduced the policy in 1979 to alleviate social, economic, and environmental problems in China, and authorities claim that the policy has prevented more than 250 million births from its implementation to 2000. The policy is controversial both within and outside China because of the manner in which the policy has been implemented, and because of concerns about negative economic and social consequences.
- **THE NEGATIVES** The policy has been implicated in an increase in forced abortions and female infanticide, and has been suggested as a possible cause behind China's significant gender imbalance.
- Nonetheless, a 2008 survey undertaken by the Pew Research Center showed that over 75% of the Chinese population supports the policy.





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## THINKING BEYOND: China's One Child Policy:

Should it be applied to other nations to control population growth?




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## Population Assignments:

- Complete:
  - 1) "Population Growth for India & China" Excel assignment. Follow the instructions, as stated. Make sure you choose Asia as one of your regions and focus on India and China!
  - 2) The National Geographic lesson "Population Issues in China and India" at the website:  
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/09/g912/population.html>
  - **ONCE COMPLETE WITH THE TWO ASSIGNMENTS, WE WILL CONDUCT A FISHBOWL DEBATE ON THE QUESTIONS: "Should India have a one-child policy like China's? Why or why not?" hypothesize the economic reasons why people might want to have smaller families. In particular, how might limiting the number of children in a family affect the family's ability to earn and save money? Can you think of examples of the reverse scenario, in which it would make more financial sense for a family to have more children? You should conduct research to find out what scholars and population activists say about these questions.**

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## Other Human Rights Issues:

### Human rights abuses another concern for critics of China

- Chinese government continues to limit free speech, religious freedoms
- Exercises strict control over the media
- Political protestors can be jailed
- Nation's courts accused of failing to provide fair trials
- Critics increased calls for reforms after Beijing chosen to host 2008 Olympic Games. Govt. limited press coverage!
- Some modernization projects are hurting China's poor, such as the Three Gorges Dam...

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**Warm Up to Three Gorges Dam Controversy**

- Read this BBC report "The World's Water Hotspots." Read The following text from the [China Habitat](#).
- China is undertaking two huge projects to tackle flooding in the south and drought in the north. The Three Gorges Dam under construction on the Yangtze River aims to control flood waters and generate power. The dam will provide 10% of the country's electricity when finished. More than 600,000 have been moved to make way for a reservoir longer than Lake Michigan behind the \$25bn dam. In the north, all three rivers feeding China's Northern Plain are severely polluted, damaging health and limiting irrigation. The lower reaches of the Yellow River, which feeds China's most important farming region, run dry for at least 200 days every year. In the north China plain, 30 cubic kilometres more water is being pumped to the surface each year by farmers than is replaced by the rain. As groundwater is used to produce 40% of the country's grain, experts warn that water shortages could make the country dependent on grain imports. To counter this, work has begun on China's biggest ever construction project - a massive scheme to channel billions of cubic metres of water from the Yangtze to the replenish the dwindling Yellow River.
- **QUESTIONS:**
  - 1) What is the primary problem?
  - 2) Who are the primary people affected? Are they affected in a positive way or in a negative way?
  - 3) Who are the secondary people affected? Are they affected in a positive way or in a negative way?
  - 4) are the positive consequences of the projects?
  - 5) What are the negative consequences of the projects?

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**What is the problem with the 3 Gorges Dam?**  
**Watch this 6 minute news report! (or a 56-minute documentary, time permitting...) Then, prepare for our Fishbowl Debate!**

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## Fishbowl Debate: China Vs. the Environment!

- **Directions:** Read "China's Three Gorges Dam." We will participate in a fishbowl debate on China's "Three Gorges Dam Project." Debate questions will focus on:
  - 1) Is the dam necessary?
  - 2) What will happen to peasant villages in the nearby area? Is this fair? Is this a human rights violation?
  - 3) Are some modifications to the environment necessary in order for China to experience progress?

**Note:** Please refer to your handouts about how to research and prepare for this debate.

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## The Tibet Question?



Mao, Panchen Lama, Dalai Lama in Beijing, 1954

- ▶ Tibet -->was a free, autonomous area.
- ▶ Dalai Lama—spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism--fled to India in the late 1950's, when China's armies marched into Tibet.
- ▶ Tibet is now under Chinese control, and many Tibetans are still protesting against this!

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Watch: Short News Stories of Tibet riots of 2008 (or a 23-minute documentary, time permitting...)



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### The Tibet Question

#### Introduction

To the Chinese, the international furor over Tibet parallels Western intrigues in Chinese affairs dating back to the 19th Century Opium Wars, the Boxer Rebellion, U. S. support of the Nationalist Chinese during the Chinese Civil War, the Great Cultural Revolution and Tiananmen Square. On the other hand, Westerners, spurred by efforts of the Tibetan exile community and Hollywood feature films like "Seven Years in Tibet" and "Kundun", tend to quickly assume that the Chinese are at fault. The true story about Tibet lies somewhere in between.

#### Problem:

An international news agency is doing a special on "The Tibet Question". They will be interviewing members of the Tibetan groups, the Chinese and US government officials, representatives of human rights organizations and Chinese scholars. You will be assigned to one of these groups in preparation for this news special.

#### Task:

You will be assigned to one of these groups to present "your" group's point of view. You will need to take into account the historical background of the issue as well as anticipating the positions held by other groups. Your presentation will be composed of two parts. First, your verbal presentation will be given to the news agency for broadcast. Secondly, your group will include a report that can be in the format of a website, a brochure, a magazine article or an electronic presentation like PowerPoint. The verbal group presentation will be 5-7 minutes long and be "filmed" as part of the "Tibetan Question: Special Report".

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## Modern Issues: Final Assignment

- Complete the National Geographic lesson "Crossing Boundaries: The Environment, Disease, and Conflict in Asia" at the website: [WEBSITE: http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/15/g912/crossbound.html](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/15/g912/crossbound.html)
- This activity involves a mock United Nations activity! Fun!!!



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## REVIEW ACTIVITIES



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