

## China



### Geography

- River valleys – **Huang He, Jangzi** – in the east provide water for irrigation and transportation.
- **Monsoons** influence climate and lifestyle.
- Most people live in the southeast (water).
- Natural barriers such as the **Gobi Desert** and the **Himalaya Mountains** have protected China from invasion, but also limited contact with other cultures (little *cultural diffusion*).

### Religion

- **Confucius** was a social philosopher who taught the importance of the family and respect for elders and rulers. Confucianism provided a system for an orderly society and influences Chinese society to this day.



Confucius



### History

- China was ruled for many centuries by *dynasties* – Han, Tang, Song – (one family rules and passes control down their family line).
- Around 1400, under the **Ming Dynasty**, China prospered economically and culturally, but limited contact with the outside world.
- China was eventually *imperialized* by many European nations.

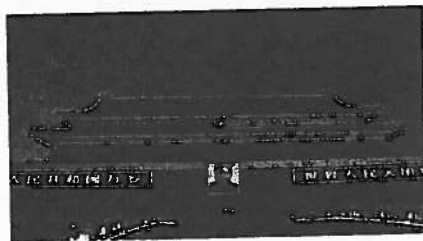
- **Opium War** started when the British introduced the opium trade into. The **Treaty of Nanjing** forced China to open trade ports and gave Hong Kong to the British.
- *Spheres of Influence* (areas of China controlled by outside powers) were created.
- In 1900, the **Boxer Rebellion** was a nationalistic movement to rid China of foreign control. It failed due to the superior technology of the European nations.
- In the early 1900's, **Sun Yixian** came to power to lead a nationalist movement.
- **Mao Zedong** led a communist revolution in China in 1949 – after WWII. His programs like the Great Leap Forward – 1958 – (increase industrial and agricultural production) and the Cultural Revolution – 1966 – attempted to make China into a world power. Students formed groups called **Red Guards** to attack anyone seen as non-communist.
- In 1976, Mao Zedong died and was replaced by **Deng Xiaoping**. His leadership brought more economic freedom, but little political change. The Four Modernizations (farming, industry, science & technology, defense) attempted to make China more like Western nations.



**Mao Zedong**

### Contemporary Issues

- Traditional emphasis on the family has made China the most populous nation in the world. This has strained food production and limited the improvement of living conditions.
- The government has limited the ability of its people to participate in their government. A pro-democracy demonstration in **Tiananmen Square** in May 1989 ended with the military killing many protestors and arresting many others.
- **Hong Kong** was returned, by the British, to China on July 1, 1997.
- The government provides financial incentives to families who limit their offspring to one child



# China

## Geography

1. Himalaya Mountains-
2. Plateau of Tibet-
3. Gobi Desert-
4. China's Sorrow
5. China's Joy-
6. Population-
7. Silk Roads-

## Ancient Chinese Dynasties

1. Mandate of Heaven-
2. Dynastic Cycle-
3. Middle Kingdom-
4. Contributions-
5. Golden Age of China-
6. The Mongols-
7. View of Foreigners-

## The Arrival of Foreigners

1. Opium War-
2. Treaty of Nanjing-
3. Taiping Rebellion-
4. Spheres of Influence
5. Open Door Policy-
6. Boxer Rebellion-

## Chinese Civil War

1. What were Sun Yatsen's Three Principles of the People?
2. What was the name of the political party of both Sun Yatsen and Chaing Kai-Shek?
3. What was The Long March?
4. Why did the warlords need to be defeated?
5. What political party did Mao Zedong lead?
6. Whose support did Mao Zedong actively support?
7. Who won the Chinese Civil War?
8. Where did the Nationalists end up?
9. Where did the Communists end up?

### **Red China Under Mao Zedong**

1. Five Year Plans-
2. Great Leap Forward-
3. Cultural Revolution-
4. Collective Farms (Communes)-

### **United States / Chinese Foreign Relations**

1. Who did the United States support in the Chinese Civil War? Why?
2. Two China's
3. China vs. United States: A Difference of Opinion-
4. Ping-Pong Diplomacy-

### **Red China Under Deng Xiaoping**

1. The Gang of Four-
2. Reforms-
3. Tiananmen Square Protest / Massacre-

5. Détente-
6. Issues of the 1990's and Beyond-

### **Problems**

1. Population-
2. Taiwan-
3. Tibet-
4. Human Rights Violations-
5. Nuclear Proliferation-



- 12) In Japan between 1603 and 1868, the *most* notable action taken by the Tokugawa Shogunate was the
- development of extensive trade with the Americas
  - military conquest of China
  - formation of cultural links with Europe
  - virtual isolation of the country from the outside world
- 13) Which event is the *best* example of imperialism?
- the Hundred Years' War
  - the Opium Wars in China
  - the Yalta Conference
  - the Spanish Inquisition
- 14) During the 1840's, China signed "unequal treaties" with Western nations mainly because
- China had won the Opium War
  - leaders in China favored expansion
  - China had requested economic assistance from the West
  - Western nations had superior military technology
- 15) During the 19th century, Europeans were able to divide China into spheres of influence mainly because the
- Chinese lacked raw materials and resources
  - Chinese were eager to adopt Western culture
  - Europeans were willing to adopt Chinese customs
  - Europeans had technologically superior military forces
- 16) What effect did the Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing have on China?
- China was divided into spheres of influence.
  - China adopted a democratic system of government.
  - Chinese Nationalists increased their influence in rural areas.
  - The Manchu government expelled the Western powers.
- 17) In China, the building of the Great Wall, the use of the tribute system, and the government's support of the Boxer Rebellion are examples of attempts by different dynasties to limit
- communist expansion
  - industrialization
  - foreign influence
  - nationalism
- 18) One similarity between the culture of traditional China under dynastic rule and the culture of modern China under communism is that *both* stress
- a state-supported religion
  - limits on population growth
  - loyalty to the authority of leaders
  - the importance of a matriarchal society
- 19) Which group in China furnished the *greatest* support to the Communists in their successful attempt to gain control of China?
- landlords and landowners
  - industrial workers
  - peasants
  - business and professional class
- 20) In China, the terms "Long March," "Little Red Book," and "Great Leap Forward" are most closely associated with the
- expulsion of foreigners during the Boxer Rebellion
  - foreign policy under Deng Xiaoping
  - economic policies of the Kuomintang
  - leadership of Mao Zedong
- 21) The Great Leap Forward in China was an attempt to
- reduce the power of the military
  - introduce democratic principles of government
  - remove restrictions on emigration
  - increase agricultural and industrial output
- 22) The Cultural Revolution in China was Mao Zedong's attempt to
- promote artistic exchanges with the United States
  - encourage foreign investment in China
  - renew the ideas and enthusiasm of the Communist revolution
  - increase the industrial output of China
- 23) During the 1980's and 1990's, the economic policies of China, supported by Deng Xiaoping, led directly to
- an increase in trade with the West
  - a return to a strict command economy
  - an expansion of China's colonial empire
  - the success of the commune system
- 24) A major cause of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in June 1989 was the
- influence of Western ideas on university students
  - Chinese tradition of youthful rebellion
  - memories of the Japanese invasion of China
  - teachings of Confucius
- 25) One similarity between the Sepoys in India, the Boxers in China, and the Mau Mau in Kenya is that these groups
- tried to drive Europeans out of their countries
  - sought independence through nonviolence
  - adopted Marxist economic and political principles
  - depended on Western support for their success