

“History of China”

Global Connections 2011

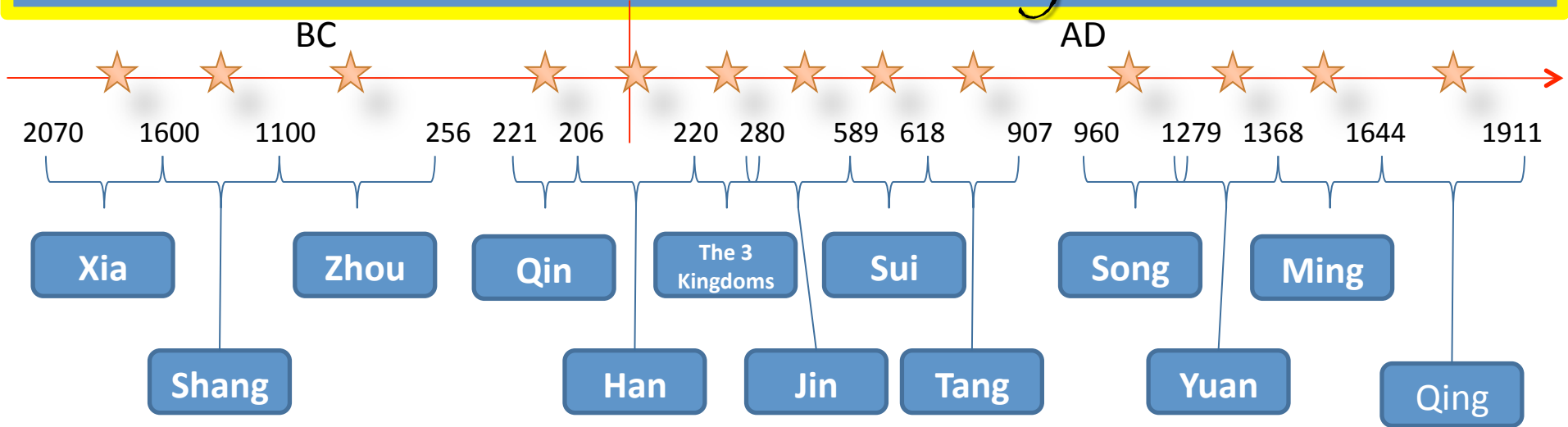
Prof. Orlando Kelm



Jonathan Faloon
Laura Beste
Jeffrey Bresslour
Megan Bohac

歷史

Timeline of Chinese Dynasties



A **Dynasty** is a series of rulers from the same family.

- Historically, royal rule was descended from father to son.

DYNASTIC CYCLE

- Emperor comes to power and gains the Mandate of Heaven.
- Upward rise (wealth and population increase) to peak.
- Downward spiral (natural disasters, corruption, etc.).
- Emperor loses the Mandate of Heaven.
- Civil war until a new emperor comes to power.

MANDATE OF HEAVEN – Described by philosopher Mencius

- Belief that the emperor was chosen by heaven to rule.



If you answered mostly A's:

- If you answered all A's:
- Qin Shi Huang: First emperor of China, founder of Qin Dynasty (260 B.C. to 210 B.C.)
- **Personality Traits:**
Ruthless, cruel, military genius, paranoid, repressive, great builder, obsessed with his own mortality, standardizer, anti-intellectual

If you answered mostly B's:

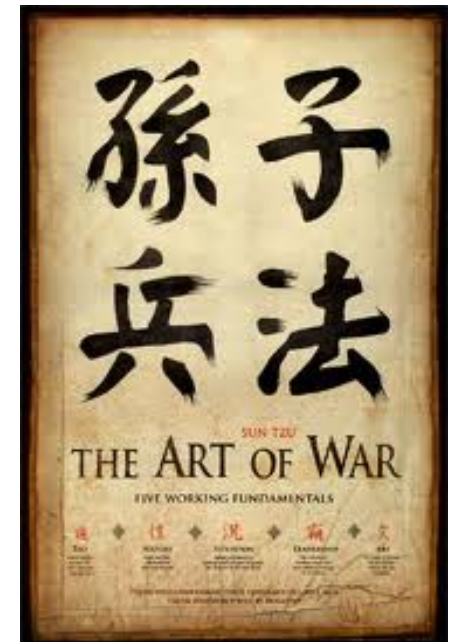
- Emperor Tang Xuanzong: Sixth emperor of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 712 to A.D. 756)
- **Personality Traits:**
Hardworking and diligent, reformist, employed capable ministers, internationalist, patron of the arts, obsessed with pleasure-seeking, delegated too much power to underlings

If you answered mostly C's:

- Emperor Huizong: Eighth emperor of the Song Dynasty (A.D. 1082 to A.D. 1135)
- **Personality Traits:**
Extremely talented artist, musician, poet and calligrapher, sensitive, sophisticated, religious, weak and incompetent leader, obsessed with ceramics

歷史

Dynasties

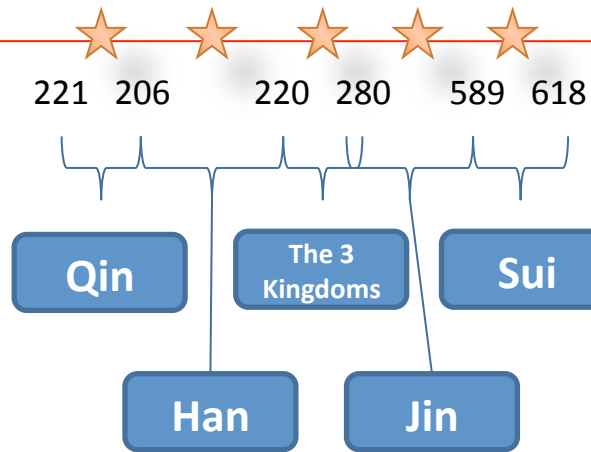


歷史

Dynasties

BC

AD



歷史

Dynasties

BC

AD

618 907 960 1279 1368 1644 1911

Tang

Song

Ming

Yuan

Qing



歷史

Republic of China

1911

Sun Yatsen -
Republic of China

1921

Chinese
Communism Party
formed

1945

China gains
Taiwan

府統德國民華中
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Nanking, January 21st/1912.

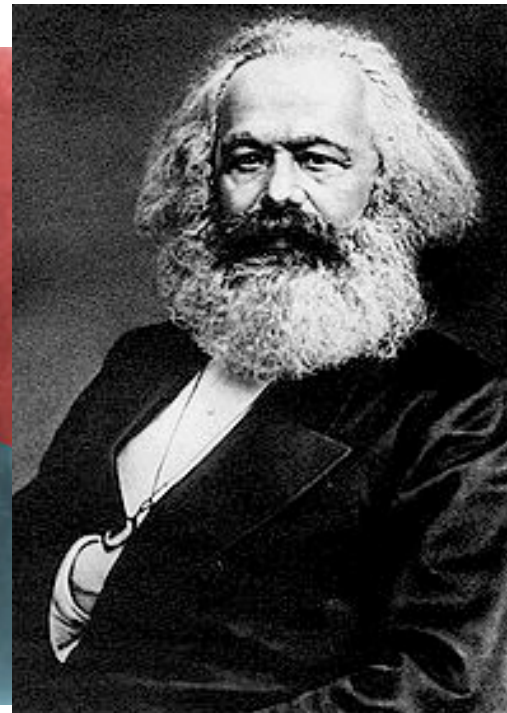
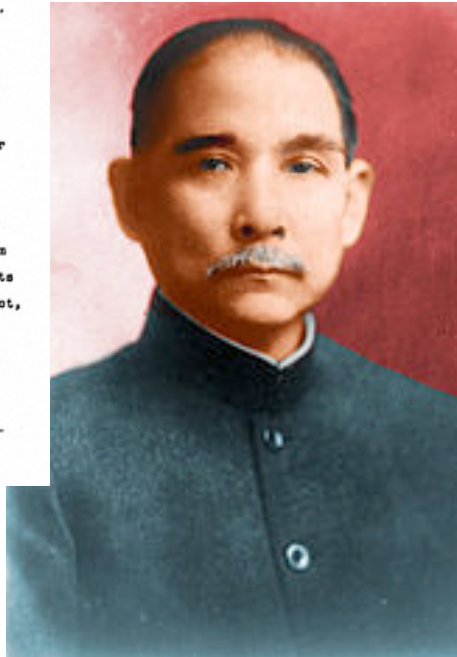
My Dear Dr. and Mrs. Cantlie,

It will be your pleasure to hear from me that I have assumed the Presidency of the Provisional Republican Government in China, which I accepted with disinterested fervour in order to render myself an instrumentality to rescue China with its four hundred million population from environment of impending perils and dishonour. I ought to have written you much earlier, but something or other always prevented me from doing so, having been kept exceedingly busy since I arrived here and especially so since I occupied my present post, as you may well imagine and fairly forgive. It makes me feel more grateful to you when from the present position I look back on my past of hardships and strenuous toil, and think of your kindnesses shown me all the while that I can never nor will forget. I can say so far that the state of things here in Nanking is improving rapidly with a well founded prospect of future promise. I may not write you as often as I wish, but you may learn from the news-papers what I am doing from time to time. Kindly convey my best compliments to all my friends in London whom you know and happen to meet, and oblige.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Sun Yat sen



歷史

People's Republic of China

1945-1949

Chinese Civil War

1949

People's Republic of China formed

1966-1976

Cultural Revolution



让社会主义新文艺占领一切舞台

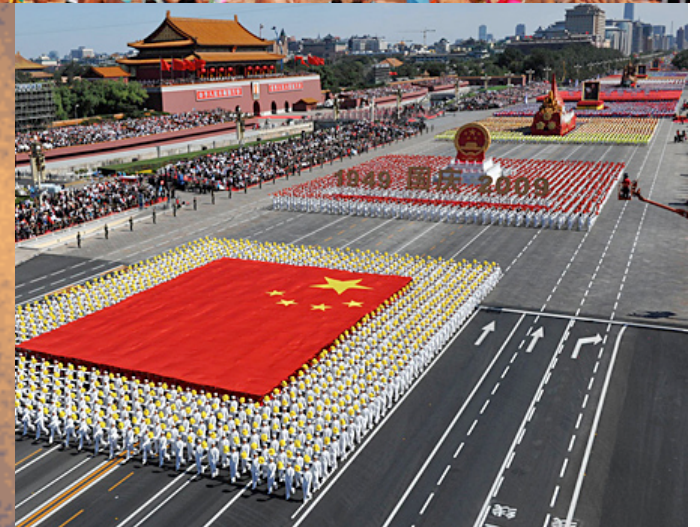
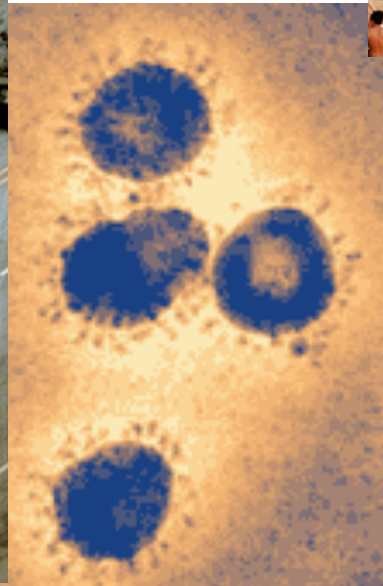
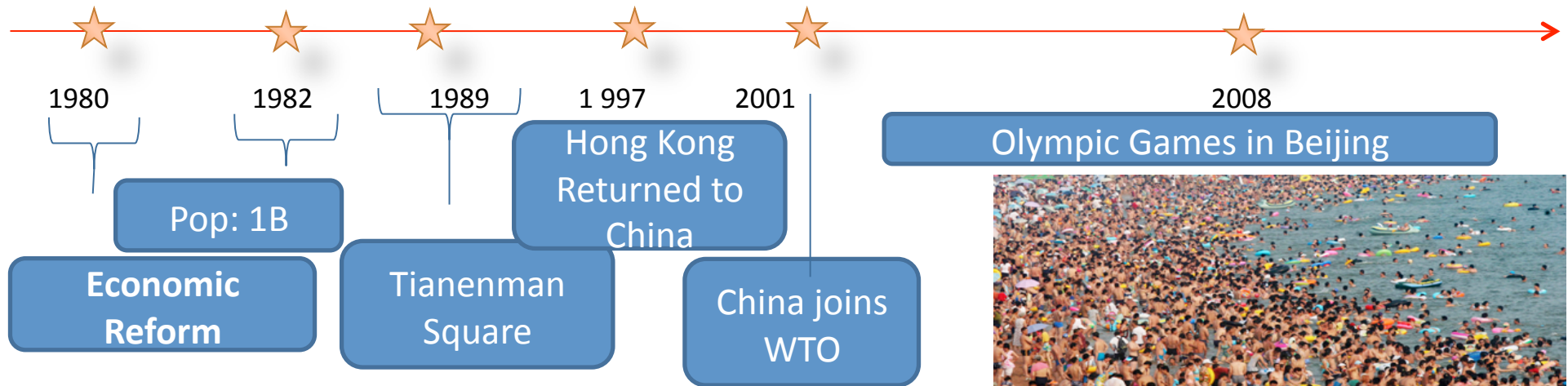
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Recent History



歷史

Early Shanghai – Dynasty Rule

- Founded as fishing village in 10th century
- Cotton production & manufacturing center
- Exports grew to silk, spices, & fertilizer with trade routes stretching to Persia
- Weak central government control



Int'l Trade & Political Strife

- Opium war of 1839
- Treaty of Nanjing – opened trade and international influence
- Foreign concessions – Shanghai divided into Eastern & Western city
- Chinese gangsters & warlords battled for control of the Opium trade in Shanghai in the 1920s & 30s
- World War II – Japanese occupancy



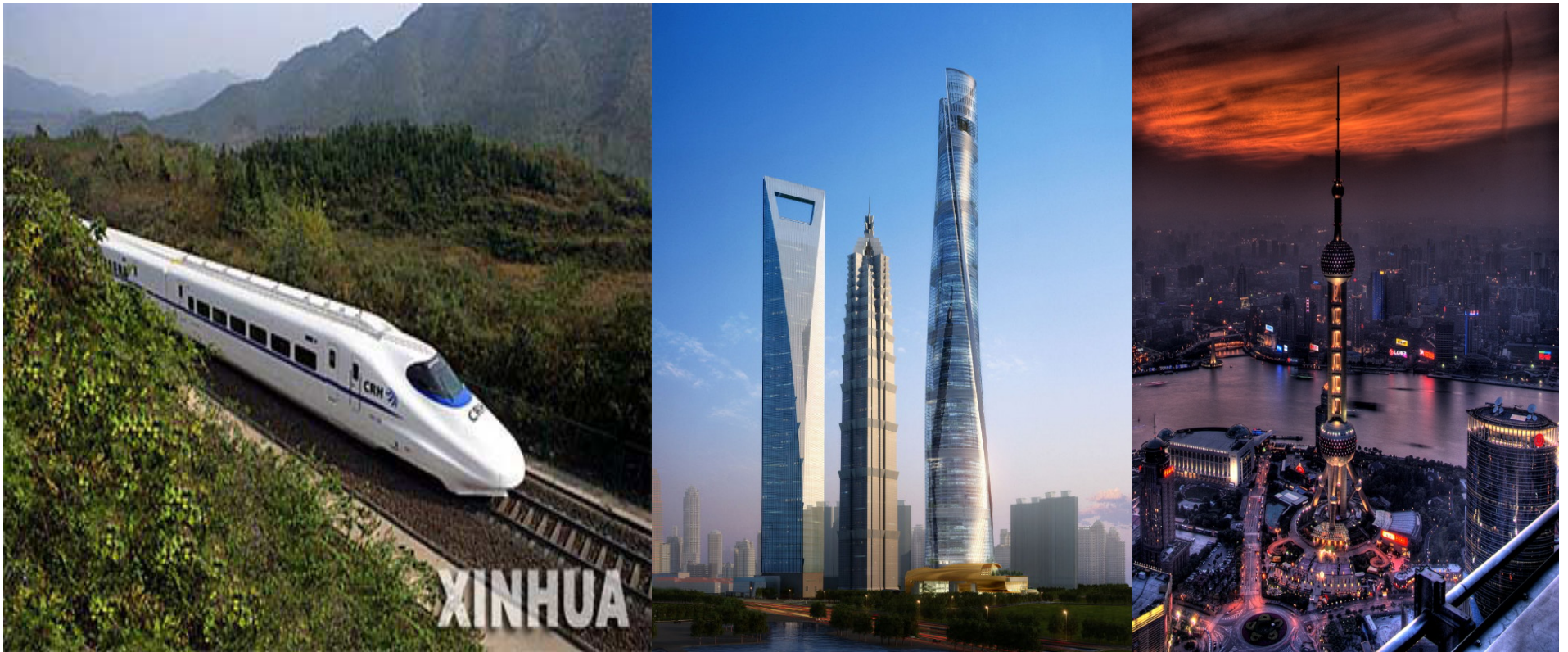
- People's Republic of China – 1949
- Rights restricted and capital development ceased
- Service businesses moved to Hong Kong
- Maoist era & Cultural Revolution



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Modern Shanghai

- 1992 – economic restrictions were reduced
- Became economic hub of East Asia
- Rapid growth for next 20 years
- More progressive culture, although not as much as Hong Kong



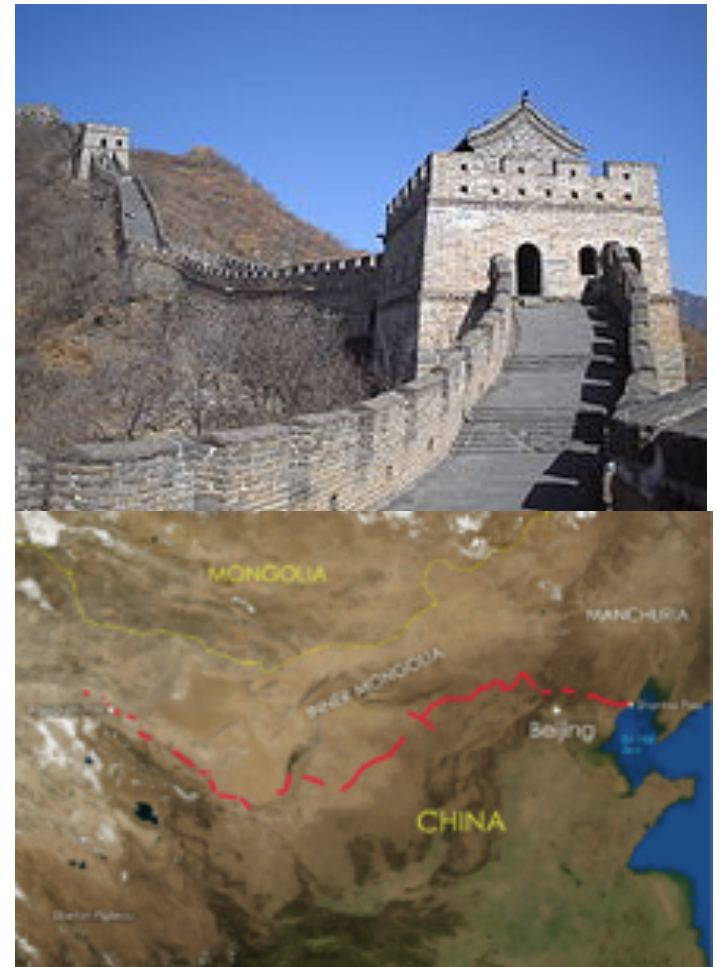
“Early Beijing History”

- About 500,000 years ago, the ancestors of the Chinese (known as the Peking man), resided just 50 km southwest of Beijing.
- Beijing is located in a strategically advantageous location for development. It's situated on a small plain with three sides closed off with surrounding mountains, and expansive rolling plains to the south.
- Beijing is also known as Peking and is the political, educational, and cultural center of the country.



長城 “The Great Wall”

- Construction of the Great Wall began in the 5th century BC
- The Great Wall is over 5500 miles long
- Over 1 Million people died constructing the Great Wall
- The wall is at most 30 feet wide and is NOT visible from the moon



歷史

天安門廣場

“Tiananmen Square and the Forbidden City”

- Construction of the Forbidden City lasted nearly 15 years (1406 to 1420) and was home to a number of Emperors.
- Tiananmen Square is the largest city square in the world (440,000 m²)
- The square was the center of the June 1989 protests.



歷史

北京 “Modern Beijing”

- Population: 22 Million
- Beijing is home to 26 Fortune Global 500 companies, the third most in the world behind Tokyo and Paris
- Finance is one of the most important industries
- “China's Silicon Valley” and most of its pharmaceutical business is located within Beijing
- Beijing hosted the 2008 Olympics.

