

MVZ-207 Chinese Foreign Policy since 1949

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Spring 2011
Week 1 - Introduction**

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Introduction to the Course

- Learn about the history and determinants of Chinese foreign policy since 1949
- Attain a deeper understanding of China's relations with the world today
- The course aims to provide students with knowledge of China's involvement in world affairs in historical and contemporary perspectives
- the course will analyze the domestic changes that influenced China's foreign policy
- The main focus of the course will be on the development of Chinese foreign policy after the founding of the People's Republic of China

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Assessment

- Classroom participation and discussion – 10 %
- Presentation – 20 %
- Essay – 30 %
- Midterm – 10 %
- Final Exam - 30 %

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Assessment

- Essay - Students are expected to hand in a paper (3 500 words) dealing with a selected issue concerning the course topic
- Students are required to do a 10-15 minutes presentation on selected topic. (Essay)
- Midterm and Final in-class written exams based on the required readings and class discussion.
- Midterm : Multiple Choice
- Final : Multiple Choice and short answer

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Readings

- Students are expected to read the required readings for each lesson/seminar
- Readings are in pdf format in Study Materials
- In the Study Materials are not included those Articles that are available in the Academic Databases

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Outline

- Week 2 - Historical background prior 1949
- Week 3 - Leaning to one side (1949 – 1958) – Korean war, Taiwan Strait Crisis
- Week 4 - Revolutionary Diplomacy (1959 – 1968) – Vietnam War, Sino-Indian border clash
- Week 5 - United Front against Soviet Hegemony (1968 – 1979)
- Week 6 - Independent Foreign Policy for Peace (1979 – 1988)
- Week 7 - To Fear No One and to Offend No One (1989 – 1998)

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Outline

- Week 8 - Commitment to Peaceful Development (1999 – 2009)
- Week 9 - Domestic Determinants and Foreign Policy Making
- Week 10 - Taiwan Strait Issues, problems and prospects
- Week 11 - The Rise of China and its Implications
- Week 12 - People's Liberation Army
- Week 13 - Discussion

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People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

- The People's Republic of China consists of :
 - 22 provinces,
 - 5 autonomous regions,
 - 4 directly administered municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing)
 - 2 highly autonomous special administrative regions (SARs) – Hong Kong and Macau.

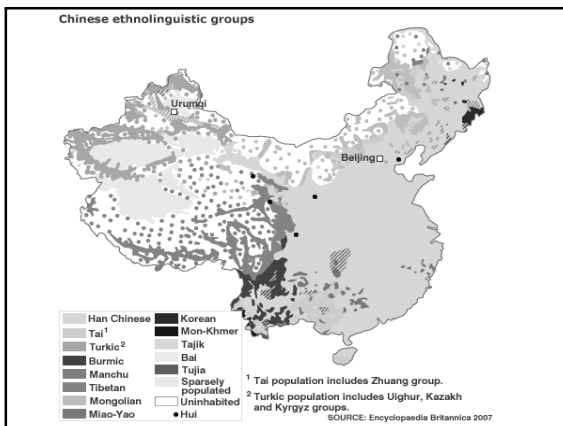
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Basic info

- Population : 2010 estimate 1,338,612,968
- Ethnic groups 92% Han; 55 recognized minorities
- GDP (PPP) Per capita \$7,518 (93rd in the world)
- GDP Total \$10.084 trillion (2nd in the world)
- Military - 2.3 million active troops, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the largest military in the world.

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Chinese = Han ???



Maonan ethnic minority



Mongolian children from Inner Mongolia

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Chinese = Han ???

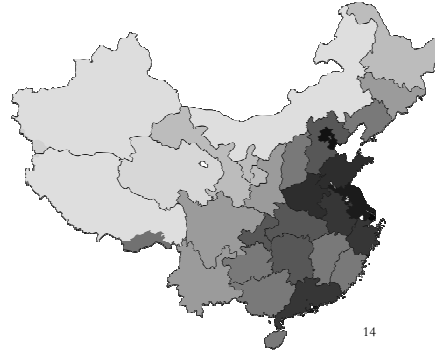


Muslim Uighur



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Density of Population



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China - 中國

- Highly developed Culture
- The center of the world
- Middle Kingdom
- Barbarians



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Religion

- There are five recognized religions by the state :
 - Buddhism
 - Taoism
 - Islam
 - Catholicism
 - Protestantism
- According to an Chinese government estimate, there were over 100 million followers of various faiths in China. (Questionable statistics)

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Religion

- Communist governments often suppress religious freedom
- Cultural revolution
- The Chinese government has opened up to religion. The Government continues to emphasize the role of religion in building a "Harmonious Society" - White Paper--Freedom of Religious Belief in China in 1997

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Confucianism

- The background of the Chinese is deeply shaped by the Confucian philosophy (儒家; *Rujia*).
- Confucius' thought are based on the ethical, moral and social values.
- Confucianism arose during the 5th century BCE from the teachings of Confucius.
- Confucius collected works: Analects.
- The Han Dynasty (206 BC–220 AD) eventually made Confucianism the official state culture, along with Taoism which was the official religion.

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Confucianism

- Confucian social and political system remained established until 1912
- The new Republic of China rejected Confucian teachings
- People's Republic of China also rejected Confucianism
- Since 2000, revival of Confucianism in China (rise of nationalism)
- Relationships – Benevolence (disposition to do good, an act of kindness)

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Confucianism

The six relationships:

- Father/son
- Husband/wife
- Older brother/younger brother
- Prince/minister
- Emperor/people
- Friend/Friend
- Teacher/student
- The relationships are hierarchical with the superior denoted by upper case and the subordinate denoted by lower case.

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Taoism - (道教; *Daojiao*)

- The word 道, means path or way
- Established around 6 BCE and refers to a variety of related philosophical and religious traditions
- Composition of the Tao Te Ching by Lao Zi (老子)
- Taoist thought focuses on health, longevity, immortality, wu wei (non-action) and spontaneity
- These traditions have influenced East Asia for over two thousand years

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Taoism

- Based on the texts Dao De Jing (Laozi) and Zhuangzi (Zhuang Tze)
- Emphasizes themes naturalness, vitality, peace, non-action
- Virtues - The Three Jewels are compassion, moderation, and humility
- Warring States Period – Sun Tzu, Mencius, Lao Zi and others

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Buddhism – (佛教, *Fojiao*)

- Introduced from India during the Han Dynasty, in the 1st century (4 century)
- Massive repression of Buddhism in China : Great Anti-Buddhist Persecution
- Buddhism was not universally welcomed, particularly among the aristocrats.
- Confucianism promoted social stability, order, strong families, and practical living
- Buddhism promoted monk's monasticism and personal attainment of nirvana

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Art of War

- Sun Tzu (late six century BC)
- During Spring and Autumn period
- Chinese military text
- Composed of 13 chapters
- Each chapter is devoted to one aspect of warfare
- Definitive work on military strategies and tactics
- One of the oldest book on military strategy
- Influences on Eastern military thinking, business
- Sun Tzu thought that strategy requires appropriate responses to changing conditions.
- Art of war is required reading by CIA, and US military officers

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Art of War – Sun Tzu



Statue of Sun Tzu
in Yurihama, Tottori, Japan

World Order – Heaven Worship

- Heaven worship- predates Taoism and Confucianism, but was later incorporated into both
- The Ancient Chinese believed in a non-corporeal entity called Shangdi, an just, and supreme being
- Later, Shangdi became synonymous with Tian, or Heaven
- The worship of Heaven is ritualistic
- Heaven worship is closely linked with ancestral worship
- Ancestors are seen as a medium between Heaven and man

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Heaven

- **Tian** - heaven, heavens; god, gods
- is one of the oldest Chinese terms for the cosmos
- Key concept in Chinese mythology, philosophy, and religion
- **Tian's** character 天 combines *da* 大 "great" and *yi* 一 "one"

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Under Heaven

- Under heaven – World, China
- Means the entire geographical world or the metaphysical realm of mortals
- Associated with civilization and order

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Mandate of Heaven

- In classical Chinese political thought, the Emperor of China receives the Mandate of Heaven. (the ruler of the world)

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Mandate of Heaven

- The Emperor of China, is known as the Son of Heaven
- derived from the Mandate of Heaven
- His legitimacy as ruler, from his supposed ability to commune with Heaven on behalf of his nation

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Son of Heaven

The emperor was recognized as the ruler of “All under Heaven” (world)



Qin Dynasty (221- 206 BC)

- Begins the construction of Great Wall
- Terracotta Army
- Concept of centralized government
- Unification of legal code
- Development of written language,
- Measurement, currency



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Han Dynasty (202BC – 220AD)

- First Dynasty to embrace the Confucianism
- First opening of trading connection to the west = Silk Road
- Establishment of Roman embassies
- Golden Age of Chinese Empire

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Ming Dynasty (AD 1368 - 1644)

- Last dynasty in China ruled by ethnic Hans
- The Forbidden City, the official imperial household of the Ming and Qing dynasties from 1420 until 1924



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Qing Dynasty (AD1644 - 1911)

- Founded after defeat of the Ming
- Founded by Manchus, who are today an ethnic minority of China
- Fall of Qing Dynasty – Week 2

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Historical Background

- Long-assumed superiority of China's civilization, values, institutions, and resources
- China was isolated before the Tang Dynasty (618 – 906 A.D)
- Expansive, tolerant, proud of its centrality
- Making universalistic claims for its civilization
- China's decline after 10th Century – Weak and divided and defensive under the Song Dynasty
- Mongol conquest of the whole China in 1276, the first time that all China came under the foreign rule (Yuan Dynasty)
- Climax of Chinese during the (Manchu) Qing³⁸ Dynasty (1644-1911)