Like the leaders of other nations, the leaders of China construct and propagate a historical narrative to justify their government’s legitimacy and foreign policy. Indeed, Chinese leaders seem to invoke history more readily than leaders of other nations. To better assess the official Chinese narrative and the actions based on it, this course surveys China's international relations and the management of them from the days of ancient China down to the present day as historians view it. The course assumes no prior knowledge of China or the Chinese language. It assumes that you will work hard to acquire knowledge.

I believe that every nation's dealings with foreigners are generally shaped by terrestrial and domestic factors, beginning with geography and climate. So, we will spend time on those aspects of China’s past and present. Because culture and domestic politics also deeply influence the conduct of international relations, we will also study some elements of Chinese culture and domestic politics. We will also study Chinese negotiating techniques in both public and private sectors.

If you do the required work, you will have a good understanding of the pattern of China’s historical and contemporary foreign relations, the latter in detail. You will have an in-depth understanding of at least one aspect of China’s contemporary international relations.

Your objective will to be twofold: to learn a great deal about China and its past and present international relations and to fashion better questions to ask of the data you read and otherwise acquire. Ready knowledge is valuable but quickly exhausted unless replenished by study and persistent, skilled questioning.

Mistakes and ignorance are often a breeding ground of knowledge. Never be embarrassed because you have made a mistake or have a question to ask. Mistakes and questions are often our best tools for learning more about our world, including China. A question might help save our lives or livelihood someday. Scholars, officials, students, reporters, businesspeople, and others use questions to probe the unknown and wrest new knowledge from it. If we are doubly fortunate, our acquisition of new knowledge will convince us not only that we can learn more but also that there is still much to learn.

Communication skills are important. You must, therefore, become familiar with and practice the pronunciation of the two main English language transcription systems, Hanyu Pinyin and Wade-Giles, used to represent the sounds associated with written Chinese (graphs or “characters”). Hanyu Pinyin is used in the People’s Republic of China, in contemporary academe, and in reporting. Wade-Giles is the transcription system that is found in old English-language scholarly works and is still used on Taiwan. (Other European languages had their own transcription systems.) We will practice reading the two systems until you are
comfortable with pronouncing both. We will also practice pronouncing the
names of Chinese leaders, provinces, cities and geographical features. Students
will also present their research findings in class, so ease in pronouncing Chinese
names is very useful. You want to know a lot about China and its international
relations and you also should sound as if you do.

To break down the strangeness of Chinese writing, I encourage you to learn the
English meaning of some 150 or so common Chinese graphs (“characters”). You
will see them on official forms, street signs, restaurant menus, etc. They are listed
with their meaning below.

Study groups are a very good idea for almost any subject, including this one. I
recommend them for a variety of reasons, including the opportunity to make new friends
and to have someone to talk to about this subject.

Whether you are studying in chat groups or alone, regular study beats cramming. The
course is structured to discourage cramming and reward regular study. By the way, sleep
deprivation hurts your immune system, stamina, memory, and recall; both getting
adequate sleep and studying the same material in different locations help your memory.
Materials studied in the context of eating or drinking, however, are somewhat less likely
to be recalled in a context not associated with eating or drinking, such as a test given in a
classroom. On a similar note, taking notes by hand is a powerful aid to learning and
synthesizing knowledge.

To be successful in this course you will have to read and think a lot. That takes time, so
pacing your work over the semester is important. Please note that the reading
assignments become longer toward the end of the semester.

The syllabus gives material to be covered by each day’s hypothetical quiz: the map
assignment, the English words to be matched with their corresponding Chinese
graph/character, the assigned reading material and material covered in the previous class.
Depending on the dynamics of my ongoing investigation of the subject and of your
questions, the subject of my lectures may shift. After all, I have neither all the answers
nor even all the questions about this topic and, besides, you're going to forge new
questions to which I may have no ready answer.

Whatever happens, stay with the geography assignments; keep studying the maps of
China. It is essential to develop your knowledge of this basic subject as you go along or
you will literally be lost. The mental map of China that you develop this way will prove
very useful.

Before the hypothetical daily quiz, we will have class discussions about the assigned
reading and the previous class. After that, we will review and discuss the questions
submitted beforehand by the class for the daily hypothetical quiz. Don't be bashful. Always feel free to raise questions about the lecture and reading material. Also, if I am not clear or you have a question about what I am saying, stop me and I will try to answer your question(s). The same holds true during your fellow students’ presentations of their work.

Reading Materials for the Course:

I have assigned some required readings. Moreover, I encourage you to read extensively on this topic, including such periodical sources as *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars/Critical Asian Studies*, *Journal of Asian Studies*, *China Quarterly*, etc. Our library holdings, both print and electronic, on China and things Chinese have grown in recent years. I hope that you will often browse through them and use what you find. Read a lot on this vast subject. Our librarians are eager to help you.

The University community is blessed with a dedicated library faculty and staff including subject specialists. The subject specialist for Asian Studies is Holly Morganelli, 305-348-6079; holly.morganelli@fiu.edu; the subject specialist for International Relations is Lori Driver, 305-348-3134; driverl@fiu.edu.

**REQUIRED READING**


ORGANIZATION AND SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Class Discussion:

At each meeting except the first meeting and the meetings when the mid-term and final exams are administered, one or more students chosen at random will begin the class by summarizing the material presented in the previous class and the reading assigned for the day’s hypothetical quiz. If you have questions about the previous class or any of the assigned material, please raise them at the beginning of class. Pertinent observations are also welcome.

Hypothetical Quiz:

Before each class meeting you will submit through Canvas a question based on the assigned class material. The syllabus indicates the material assigned for each class. Along with your question you will also provide a brief written justification for including your question in that day’s hypothetical quiz. You earn 1 point for each appropriate question whose justification is judged adequate and a total of 20 points altogether for your questions. We meet more than 20 times, so allowance is thus made for a limited number of absences or failures to submit a question and its justification.

The hypothetical quizzes will typically contain a map quiz based on maps in the assigned book by Tanner or whatever comprehensive map of China you find useful; questions on the assigned reading (Tanner, Miller, Heilmann & Schmidt, Haft, Friedman, and Chong) and questions on the previous lecture. For the map material, just take a blank piece of paper, draw from memory an outline of China and try to locate from memory the features called for in that day’s hypothetical quiz. This will be a self-test.

Term Paper:

You must write a term paper, twenty double-spaced pages in length, not counting bibliography. You will do so in stages:

Stage 1: By Tuesday of week three (September 8), you and I will agree on a research topic for your paper. The topic must be on the international relations of contemporary China. This is worth 5 points.

Stage 2: On Thursday of week four (September 17), you will turn in a draft bibliography for approval; the draft bibliography will include the titles of the articles and books you propose to use for your paper. The grade for the
Stages help. On Thursday of week seven (October 8), you will turn in a working draft of your term paper—a working draft is not a synopsis or a bare outline. It should reflect substantial progress on your paper. One week later, I will return the marked draft for rewrite. The draft is worth up to 10 points.

Stage 4. On Thursday of week nine (October 22), you will turn in the rewritten, final version of your paper. This is worth up to 30 points.

Although for the exams, which are closed book exams, you are on your own, I do not discourage group papers. But whether you research and write your paper alone or in collaboration with other students taking the course with you, it must be original work not a mere stringing together of some other persons’ work. Every student co-author must make a substantial contribution to the paper.

Student papers, including drafts, may be evaluated electronically for plagiarism through Turnitin.com. When you use other people’s words, use quotation marks around the material copied; when you use their ideas, attribution is likewise required. Please familiarize yourself with the section of the Student Handbook on plagiarism. I also expect that all will abide by the rules for academic conduct laid out in the Student Handbook. I refer you to integrity@fiu.edu

I expect that all will follow the Chicago (Turabian) manual of style in their paper. Please familiarize yourselves with it. You can access a style sheet at writing.wisc.edu.

Timely and satisfactory completion of each of the first three stages of developing and writing the term paper counts for 20% of your course grade. The timeliness and quality of the completed paper is worth up to 30%, making timely and successful preparation and completion of the term paper worth up to 50% of the course grade.

You should be prepared to make an oral classroom presentation of three to four minutes on any stage of your research. You will make a 5-minute presentation of your paper to the class. No PowerPoint.

Some students have asked, how many sources do I need to write a good paper? The answer is that you should draw on enough sources to write a solid paper that demonstrates you’ve researched the topic thoroughly and can synthesize your findings in a convincing way.

You are expected to attend all class meetings via Zoom and come to class having submitted your hypothetical quiz question and your justification for it prior to the class meeting, having completed the assigned reading, and prepared to participate in a
constructive manner. Taking notes by hand is proven to be superior to mechanical methods for capturing and analyzing the material covered.

The life of a student can be very demanding and stressful, even in normal times. You should take good care of yourselves, including getting 8 hours of sleep and adequate physical exercise; don’t hesitate to make use of our student health services and psychological counseling services as needed. Your well-being is of utmost importance. So, FIU has instituted formal protocols for protecting you and all members of the FIU community during this time of the Covid-19 pandemic. Please observe them faithfully.

NOTE: Because of the heightened unpredictability caused by the COVID-19 pandemic certain measures, including remote teaching, have been put in place for those taking this course. Should you or someone requiring your care be taken ill and as a result you are unable to attend the class meetings, please let me know. Class meetings will be recorded so that you can see what transpired in any class you miss. If necessary, we will arrange for late papers and the final exam. If it becomes necessary to assign a grade of Incomplete, that will be done.

Exams:

Because a liberal education should encourage you to question and good questions lead to still more questions, I have set the mid-term and final exams as follows:

Mid-term: Given the material covered so far in the course, what is the best critical question that one can bring to the study of the international relations of China? Justify your question in terms of Chinese geography and history.

Final: What are the three best questions that one can bring to the study of the international relations of China? Justify your questions in terms of Chinese geography and history.

The mid-term and final exams are closed book exams and your answer may not be longer than 5 typewritten pages. Also, your answer may not include a repetition of either of the two questions above.

The exams will be administered at the appointed hour via the university’s preferred test site. Email me your exam no later than the end of the official examination period assigned later in the semester for this course.

The exams each count for 15 percent of your final course grade.
Grading Policy:

I will follow the INR program’s grading matrix in grading the examinations and the term paper. I attach a copy of the matrix. You should consult it carefully.

The questions and justifications for the hypothetical quiz questions count for up 1 point each, up to 20 points. The mid-term and final exams will each count 15%; a 20-page term paper and the timely and successful 3-stage preparation thereof, 50%. On a 100-point scale, 60-69=D; 70-79=C; 80-89=B; 90-99=A. Makeup exams and quizzes are given only for serious reasons.

Classroom Behavior—via Zoom.

Please be prompt. One person talks at a time, with my permission. Taking handwritten notes is a superior aid to memory.

Academic Integrity: Please note that FIU is dedicated to generating and imparting knowledge through excellent teaching and research, the rigorous and respectful exchange of ideas, and community service. All students should respect the right of others to have an equitable opportunity to demonstrate the quality of their learning. Therefore, all students are expected to adhere to a standard of academic conduct that demonstrates respect for themselves, their fellow students, and the educational mission of the university. All students are deemed by the University to understand that if they are found responsible for academic misconduct, they will be subject to the Academic Misconduct procedures and sanctions, as outlined in the Student Handbook. Please consult the handbook.

Contact Information

Due to the pandemic, this semester I do not have regular office hours. To schedule a remote appointment, email me at breslint@fiu.edu.

Week 1, Class 1, Tuesday, August 25

Introductions of teacher and classmates.
Informal survey of students' knowledge of the subject and course goals.
Overview of the course structure, readings, course material and course objectives.
Chinese pronunciation (one double column from *The Pinyin Chinese-English Dictionary*, attached to syllabus: a/a—chuan/ch’uan).

Lecture: Important contemporary Issues in China’s INR; the changing shape of “China”; Brian Fagan’s Climatological Model of Chinese History; Important Landforms; Fresh Water; Energy; flora, climate and soil in Chinese civilization
Week 1, Class 2, Thursday, August 27
Discussion. Picking a term paper topic.
Chinese Pronunciation: chuang/ch’uang—feng/fen
Hypothetical Quiz 1
Chinese graphs/characters: Counting: One to Ten
Reading, Tanner, pp. 3-58
Previous lecture.

Lecture: Traditional View of the pattern of Chinese History; Elvin’s Climatological and Environmental Model of Chinese History: Retreat of the Elephants: Cutting down the Forests, Banishing the Neighbors, Domesticating the Han, Struggling with the Rivers; China’s early foreign trade; a Shang Dynasty tie to the Yucatan? Early Chinese Searches for the Fountain of Youth and hallucinogens; early Chinese diplomacy; the role of women in international affairs.

Week 2, Class 3, Tuesday, Sept. 1
Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: fo/fo—jian/chien
Hypothetical Quiz: 2
Map: Same
Chinese graphs/characters: yuan, dime, penny, metal/money/gold, north, east, south, west, capital, center, right, left
Reading: Tanner, pp. 59-82
Previous lecture.

Lecture: Varieties of the Chinese: rice and wheat; the Chinese language family; The Warring States period; Confucius and his critics; must the ruler be good to be effective? Confucius, Machiavelli, and the anti-Machiavellians; Qin unifies China; Qin sponsors a search for an elixir of immortality somewhere overseas.

Week 2, Class 4, Thursday September 3
Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: jiang/chiang—lue/lueh,luo,lio
Hypothetical Quiz: 3
Map of Han Dynasty China (Tanner, p. 98): Xiongnu, Qiang, Di, Dunhuang, Chang’an, Xianbei, Xi River, Hainan, Tarim Basin, Yellow Sea, Ferghana, Sogdiana, Yuezhi
Chinese graphs/characters: year, month, day, hour, minute, nation, China, America, entrance, exit, Cuba
Reading: Tanner, pp. 83-131
Previous lecture.
Lecture: Han Wars and Diplomacy; Silk, Lacquer, and Bronze Mirror Production and Trade; Buddhism enters and spreads; Daoism; Millenarianism and the Political Effects, and Han downfall; Interstate Effects of Climate Change; Temperature, Rainfall, or Both?

Week Three, Class 5, Tuesday, September 8 —Term Paper Topic Due

Chinese Pronunciation: lun/lun—pao/p’ao

Hypothetical Quiz: 4
Map: Rivers: Heilong Jiang/Amur, Songhua, Wusuli (Ussuri), Yalu, Huang (Yellow), Hai, Huai, Chang Jiang (Yangzi), Xi; Lancang (Mekong), Nu (Salween), Yarlung Zangbao (Brahmaputra).
Chinese graphs/characters: female, male, big, little, child, country/kingdom, surname, given name, birthplace, water
Reading: Tanner, pp. 135-166
Previous lecture.

Lecture: State versus Church: Religious Competition; Walls, Expansion, Disease; Volcanism and resulting Cold Weather and Sui Triumph; Sui’s Innovative Diplomacy, Military Overextention and Catastrophe.

Week 3, Class 6, Thursday, September 10
Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: pei/p’ei—shao/shao

Hypothetical Quiz: 5
Map: Tang China’s Neighbors, Tanner, p. 175: (Silla, Turks, Anxi Protectorate, Tibet, Koguryo/Parhae, Nanzhao, Chang’an, Luoyang)
Chinese graphs/characters: forbidden, police, ship, sea, guard, customs, fast, train, slow, company, airplane, fire, car/vehicle
Tanner, pp. 167-200.
Previous lecture.

Discussion: Reading to date and Term Paper Topics.

Week 4, Class 7, Tuesday, September 15
Chinese Pronunciation: she/she—tui/t’ui

Hypothetical Quiz: 6
Song Dynasty Maps, Tanner, pp. 202, 216: Liao, Xi Xia, Uighurs, Tibetans, Dali, Annams, Guangzhou, Quanzhou, Hangzhou, Sixteen Prefectures, Chanyuan, Jin Empire, Southern Song
Chinese graphs/characters: I, you, he, she, it, we, you (plural), they, passport
Reading: Tanner, pp. 201-238
Previous lecture

Lecture: Tang China: War, Trade, the Barbarization of the Elite; State vs. Church again; Drought and Decline
Week 4, Class 8, Thursday, September 17—Submit bibliography for approval.

Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation:  tun/t’un—yue/yueh

Hypothetical Quiz: 7
Map: Mongol Empire, Tanner, p. 247 (Nan Zhou, Southern Song, I Xia, Jin empire, Koryu, Uighurs, Hangzhou)
Chinese graphs/characters: company, university, airplane, railroad, big, small, elementary school, airport, telephone
Reading: Tanner, pp. 238-277

Previous lecture

Lecture: The Rise and Fall of the Mongol Empire; Never Fight the Same Battle Twice; International Trade, Disease (Black Plague) and Weather

September 13: Last day to apply for fall graduation

Week 5, Class 9, Tuesday, September 22

Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: yun/yun—zuo/tso

Hypothetical Quiz: 8
Map: Tanner, p. 335 (Xi’an, Beijing, Manchus, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Guangzhou)
Chinese graphs/characters: Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai, Xi’an, car, hotel, number
Reading: Tanner, pp. 281-339

Previous lecture.

Lecture: Ming Armada, the World’s Greatest Sea Power in its time; Timber Shortage and the Struggle between Eunuchs and the Civil Service for Control of Ming Foreign Policy; Obsession and Walls; Climate and the Fall of the Ming; China’s Early Relations with Europeans.

Week 5, Class 10, Thursday, September 24

Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: a/a—chuan/ch’uan

Hypothetical Quiz: 9
Map: Tanner, p. 372 (Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Lingnan Region, Taiwan, Jiangnan Region, Tengchong, Jiayuguan);
Chinese graphs/characters: forbidden/forbidden to, restaurant, food, chicken flesh, pork, fish, beef, rice, noodles, bread, tea
Reading: Tanner, pp. 340-378

Previous lecture.
INR 4232-U01 (84745) International Relations of China
Fall 2020, 08/25/20—12/03/20, Remotely taught via Zoom, TTh, 11:00 am-12:15 pm
Prof. Thomas A. Breslin, Dept. of Politics & International Relations, FIU
Office: Remote; Office Hours: By appointment via Zoom
Email: breslint@fiu.edu

Lecture: The Manchu Conquest; incorporation into the Manchu Empire; The Treaty of Nerchinsk; the Chinese Rites Controversy; the impact of China on Europe.

Week 6, Class 11, Tuesday, September 29
Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: chuang/ch’uang—feng/feng
Hypothetical Quiz: 10
Maps: Tanner, 385, 389, 406 (French sphere of influence, Taiwan, Shanghai, Ningbo; Port Arthur and Liaodong PP. Peninsula, Panthay Rebellion, Taiping Rebellion, Miao Rebellion, Tianjin, Qingdao
Chinese graphs/characters: passport, earth, fire, wind, water, sea, lake, sky, king.
Reading: Tanner, pp. 379-415
Previous lecture.

Lecture: The Treaty Port System; China’s impact on the United States of America; the mid-19th Century Rebellions and the Seeds of Warlordism—the contrast with the USA; Reform and Revolution; the Overseas Chinese Diaspora and Its Relations with the Manchus.

Week 6, Class 12, Thursday, Oct 1
Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: fo/fo—jian/chien
Hypothetical Quiz: 11
Maps, Tanner, pp. 423, 447 (Wuchang, Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan, Mongolia, Shanghai, Fengtian, Guangxi, Zhili, Charhar)
Chinese graphs/characters: electric, heart, small, careful!/cautious, field, male, female, field, power, Beijing, telephone
Reading, Tanner, pp. 419-456
Previous lecture.

Lecture: Nationalist Revolution and the Japanese and Western Response, 1911--37

Week 7, Class 13, Tuesday, Oct. 6
Mid-Term Examination: Considering just the material covered so far in the course, what is the best critical question that one can bring to the study of the international relations of China? Why is this so in terms of Chinese geography and history?

Week 7, Class 14, Thursday, October 8-- Working Draft of Term Paper Due
Discussion: Review of Mid-term Exams and the questions generated
Chinese Pronunciation: jiang/chiang—lue/lueh, luo, lio
Hypothetical Quiz: 12
Week 8, Class 15, Tuesday, October 13

Discussion:
Chinese Pronunciation: lun/lun—pao/p’ao

Hypothetical Quiz: 13
Map: Tanner, pp. 4-5 (Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Xi River, Harbin, Datong, Dunhuang, Kashgar)
Chinese graphs/characters: up, down, towards, north, east, south, west, middle, heaven, earth
Reading: Tanner, pp. 501-37
Previous lecture.

Lecture: The Hakka-led Communist Civil War against the Nationalists; the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1950; Korean War and Taiwan Resistance; the problems of the San Francisco Treaty ending the Pacific War.

Week 8, Class 16, Thursday, October 15—Marked Drafts Returned

Discussion
Chinese Pronunciation: pei/p’ei—shao/shao;

Hypothetical Quiz: 14
Map: Tanner, p. 570 (Dalian, Harbin, Hainan Island, Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Luoyang, Xi’an, Kashgar)
Chinese graphs/characters: forbidden/forbidden to; police; passport, city, car, railroad, airplane, airport, port, Hon Kong, Shanghai.
Reading: Tanner, pp. 542-583; Friedman article
Previous lecture.

Lecture: The Foreign Relations of a Revolutionary State and a Violent Neighbor, China’s Foreign Affairs During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Playing the America Card.

Week 9, Class 17, Tuesday, October 20

Discussion of Papers, problems and progress
Chinese Pronunciation: she/she—tui/t’ui;
Hypothetical Quiz: 15
Map: Tanner, p. 570 (Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Hubei)
Chinese graphs/characters: elementary school, middle school, university, male, female, entrance, exit, factory, field, lake.
Reading: Miller, China’s Asian Dream, pp. 1-52
Previous lecture.

Lecture: China Re-Orients Itself: Foreign Affairs under the Leadership of Deng Xiaoping; the Mexican Economic Model; 1989 Beijing Slaughter and Aftermath.

Week 9, Class 18, Thursday, October 22-- Term Papers Due
Chinese Pronunciation: tun/t’un—yue/yueh; phrases/characters

Hypothetical Quiz: 16
Map: Tanner, p. 570 (Fujian, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Tibet, Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi)
Chinese graphs/characters: yuan, one thousand, train, numbers from 1 to 10, one hundred, Florida
Reading: Miller, 55-92
Previous lecture

Discussion of Papers, problems and progress

Week 10, Class 19, Tuesday, October 27
Chinese Pronunciation: yun/yun—zuo/ts’o;

Hypothetical Quiz: 17
Map: Tanner, p. 570 (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Tianjin, Beijing, Nei Mongol, Ningxia Huizu, Gansu, Xinjiang Uygur, Xizang (Tibet))
Chinese graphs/characters: Shanghai, Beijing, Xi’an, car, fast, fire, train, forbidden to, gold/metal/money.
Reading, Miller, pp. 95-159
Previous lecture

Lecture: Negotiating with the Chinese; Doing Business in China.

Week 10, Class 20, Thursday, October 29
Chinese Pronunciation: a/a—chuan/ch’uan; phrases/characters;

Hypothetical Quiz: 18
Map: Tanner, p. 570 (Liaoning, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Hunan, Sichuan, Hubei, Henan, Hebei)
Chinese graphs/characters: north, east, south, west, capital, city, river, sea, mountain, heaven
Reading: Miller, pp. 163-195
Previous lecture

Presentation of term papers by students with Panther ID ending in #0, or 1

Lecture: China’s Search for Food and Natural Resources Changes World Trade and Politics: PRC Activities in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia.

Monday, Nov. 4: Deadline to drop a course with a DR grade

**Week 11, Class 21, Tuesday, November 3 (Election Day)**

Chinese Pronunciation: chuang/ch’uang—feng/feng; cities, provinces

Hypothetical Quiz: 19
- Map: Tanner, p. 570 (Xinjiang AR, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia AR, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang)
- Chinese graphs/characters: noodles, chicken flesh, beef, pork, soup, tea, rice, water, bread, right, left
- Reading: Miller, pp. 199-248

Previous lecture

Presentation of term papers by students with Panther ID ending in #2 or 3

Lecture: U.S.—China Relations

**Week 11, Class 22, Thursday, November 5**

Chinese Pronunciation: fo/fo—jian/chien; cities, provinces

Hypothetical Quiz: 20
- Map: Tanner, p. 570 (Harbin, Dalian, Beijing, Guangzhou, Lanzhou, Chongqing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Lhasa, Hangzhou)
- Chinese graphs/characters: forbidden to, there is no/not have, police, China, America, country/nation, hotel, number, street, up.
- Reading: Heilmann & Schmidt, *China’s Foreign Political and Economic Relations*, pp. 1-45, 129-143

Previous lecture

Presentation of term papers by students with Panther ID ending in #4 or 5

Lecture: Taiwan, Nation or Breakaway Province? Historical Background and Contemporary Events.

**Week 12, Class 23, Tuesday, November 10**

Chinese Pronunciation: jiang—chiang

Hypothetical Quiz: 21
- Map: Any province
- Chinese graphs/characters: any previous
- Reading: Heilmann & Schmidt, pp. 47-81

Previous lecture.

Presentation of term papers by students with Panther ID ending in #6 or 7

Lecture: Qing’s Poison Legacy: Tibet and Xinjiang; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
Week 12, Class 24, Thursday, November 12
Chinese Pronunciation: lun/lun—pao/p’ao
Hypothetical Quiz: 22
  Map: Lanzhou, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Jinan, Beijing, Shenyang, Qingdao, Zhanjiang
  Chinese graphs/characters: any previously covered
  Reading: Heilmann & Schmidt, pp. 83-127
  Previous lecture
Presentation of term papers by students with Panther ID ending in #8 or 9
Lecture: Relations with Japan and the Koreas

Week 13, Class 25: Tuesday, November 17
Chinese Pronunciation: Provinces, Cities, Leading Figures
Hypothetical Quiz: 23
  Any material covered in previous quizzes, classes.
  Reading: Heilmann & Schmidt, pp. 145-204
Lecture: Relations with India; the unresolved border issues; water wars?

Week 13, Class 26: Thursday, November 19
Chinese Pronunciation: Provinces, Cities, Leading Figures
Hypothetical Quiz: 24
  Any material covered in previous quizzes, classes.
  Reading: Haft, Unmade in China, pp. 1-95
  Previous lecture
Lecture: Relations with Africa and Latin America.

Week 14, Class 27, Tuesday, November 24
Chinese Pronunciation: Provinces, Cities, Leading Figures
Hypothetical Quiz: 25
  Any material covered in previous quizzes, classes.
  Reading, Haft, pp. 96-165
  Previous lecture
Lecture: The South China Sea and China’s naval development

November 26 Thursday: Thanksgiving Holiday (University closed)

Week 15, Class 28, Tuesday, Dec. 1
Chinese Pronunciation: Provinces, Cities, Leading Figures
Hypothetical Quiz: 26
  Any material covered in previous quizzes, classes
  Reading, Haft, pp.166-220
  Previous lecture
Lecture: Relations with Europe and Central Asia

Week 15, Class 29, Thursday, Dec. 3  
Chinese Pronunciation: Provinces, Cities, Leading Figures 
Hypothetical Quiz: 27
   Any material covered in previous quizzes, classes.
   Reading: Chong, “Popular narrative versus Chinese history: Implications for understanding an emergent China.”
   Previous lecture
Lecture: China in Space: Star Wars? Cyber warfare/cyber security; wrap up

Week 16: December 7-12: Finals Week. Exam Schedule TBA

Final Exam: Time: TBA. Question: What are the three best questions that one can bring to the study of the international relations of China? Justify your questions in terms of Chinese geography and history.
### Grading Rubric

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<th>Poor</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
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<td><strong>Critical Evaluation</strong></td>
<td>Shows little understanding of the material. Barely addresses relevant background material, no effort to draw connections among materials. Topic chosen is irrelevant or marginally relevant to assignment.</td>
<td>Shows general grasp of the material, but portions of paper or presentation may not address the question. Covers most, but not all of the relevant or assigned materials. Makes some effort to synthesize. Topic chosen is somewhat relevant to assignment.</td>
<td>Shows mastery of the material. Synthesizes and integrates all of the relevant literature. Includes a wide range of published or original research and writing, and makes interesting and insightful connections and contrasts. Topic chosen is highly relevant to assignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max points: 60</td>
<td>0 – 20 points</td>
<td>20 – 40 points</td>
<td>40 – 60 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
<td>Lacks coherence, few or no transitional devices, may clear topic or main idea. Information presented in unrelated bits and pieces.</td>
<td>Shows a logical progression of ideas and uses fairly sophisticated transitional devices. Some problems with clarity of topic. While the question is addressed, there may be digressions or unclear connections.</td>
<td>Clear logical structure with an introduction, body, and conclusion. Sophisticated transitional devices. Often develops one idea from the previous one or identifies their logical relations. Guides the reader through a chain of reasoning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max points: 10</td>
<td>0 – 3 points</td>
<td>4 – 6 points</td>
<td>7 – 10 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style</strong></td>
<td>Fails generally to follow directions, sloppy. Odd or no pagination and formatting. Little or no sections or subheadings. Contains numerous grammatical errors and typos, or poor grammar.</td>
<td>Generally follows directions, but one or two problems with formatting or pagination. Some poorly placed or obscure headings and subheadings. Well written but may contain one or two spelling and grammatical errors.</td>
<td>Headings or subheadings present and logically placed, all directions followed exactly. No spelling or grammatical errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including, presentation grammar, and spelling.</td>
<td>0 – 3 points</td>
<td>4 – 6 points</td>
<td>7 – 10 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max points: 10</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Follows guidelines</strong></td>
<td>Fails to follow guidelines for word length, delivery time, minimum number of sources, accurate citation of sources. Deadline(s) not met.</td>
<td>Meets some guidelines and does not meet others for word length, delivery time, minimum number of sources, accurate citation of sources.</td>
<td>Meets all guidelines for word length, delivery time, minimum number of sources, full and accurate citation of sources. Deadline(s) met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max points: 10</td>
<td>0 – 3 points</td>
<td>4 – 6 points</td>
<td>7 – 10 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supporting Materials</strong></td>
<td>Little or no supporting materials utilized (graphics, maps, charts, tables) are used to explain and reinforce content. Accuracy and / or neatness of supporting</td>
<td>Some supporting materials utilized (graphics, maps, charts, tables) are used to explain and reinforce content. Accuracy and / or neatness of supporting</td>
<td>Supporting materials utilized (graphics, maps, charts, tables) are used to explain and reinforce content. Supporting materials accurate and neatly presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max points: 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
materials may be seriously in question.
0 – 3 points

supporting materials may be marginal
4 – 6 points

7 – 10 points

Pronouns

我 Wo I
你 Ni You (singular)
他 Ta He
她 Ta She
它 Ta It
我们 Women We
你们 Nimen You (plural)
他们, 她们, 它们, Tamen They (m, f, n)

Numbers haoma 号码
一 yi One
二 er Two
三 san Three
四 si Four
五 wu Five
六 liu Six
七 qi Seven
八 ba Eight
九 jiu Nine
十 shi Ten
百 bai hundred
千 qian thousand, many
0 ling Zero; nought

Buying/Selling
买 mau buy
售 shou sell
钱 qian Money
元 yuan Yuan
毛 mao One-tenth of a Yuan; dime; ten fen
分 fen Cent
金 jin metal/money/gold
多少 duoxiao How much/many?

Questions:
姓 Xing Surname
名字 Mingzi Given Name
男 Nan Male
女 Nü Female
出生地 Chushengdi Birthplace
城市 Chengshi City
省 Sheng Province

Date and Time
年 Nian Year
月 Yue Month
日 Ri Day
点钟 Dianzhong Hour
分 Fen Minute

Nations
国 guo Nation/country/kingdom
中国 Zhongguo China
美国 Meiguo USA
古巴 Guba Cuba
日本 Erben Japan

Officials/Documents
海关 Haiguan Customs (aduana)
警察 jingcha police
公安 Gongan Public Security
有 you have, there is ____.
没有 mei you not have, there is no
护照 huzhao passport
签证 qianzheng visa
禁止 jinzhi forbidden
输入 Shuru enter

Directions
北 bei North
南 nan South
东 dong East
西 xi West
中 zhong middle
上 shang up
下 xia down
向 xiang to, towards
右 you right
左 zuo left
出口 chukou Exit
入口 rukou entrance

Geography
地 di earth
海 hai sea
山 shan mountain
河 he river
江 jiang river
湖 hu lake
洲 zhou continent
洲Yazhou Asia
田 tian field
天 tian heaven, sky
云 yun cloud
风 feng wind

Cities
京 jing capital
北京 Beijing
南京 Nanjing
上海 Shanghai
西安 Xi’an
港 gang harbor
香港 xianggang Hong Kong

Lodging
旅馆 luguan hotel

Eating, drinking
吃 chi eat
饮 yin drink
餐馆 canguan restaurant
水 shui water
茶 cha tea
米 mi rice
面包 mian bao bread
牛肉 niu rou beef
猪肉 zhu rou pork
鸡肉 jirou chicken flesh
鱼 yu fish
汤 tang soup
面条 miantiao noodles
点 dian bit
心 xin heart
点心 dianxin dimsum/tapas/

Size
大 da big
小 xiao small
Education
中心 zhongxin center
小学 xiaoxue elementary school
大学 daxue university
佛罗里达州 Fولolidazhou Florida
国际 guoji international

Transportation/Miscellaneous
票 piao ticket
飞机 feiji airplane
飞机场 feijichang airport
铁路 tielu railway
站 zhan station
火车 huoche railway train
快 kuai fast
慢 man slow
路 lu road
街 jie street
公共汽车 gonggongqiche (auto)bus
地铁 ditie subway
汽车 qiche automobile
海船 haichuan ship
小心 xiaoxin careful!
火 huo fire
电 dian electric
电话 dianhua telephone
司 si manage
公司 gongsi company
工厂 gongchang factory