

China Opens Up the World

- China opened up trade to European in the 13th century
- Europeans took advantage of China & forced it to sign treaties that granted privileges to Europeans
- **China was carved into spheres of influences controlled by Britain, France, Germany, Russia, & Japan**
- Boxer Rebellion: Chinese rose against the Europeans but were put down
- **Mao Zedong defeated the Chinese Nationalist & implemented a communist government in China**



QING DYNASTY – 1644 – 1911 (Sometimes called Manchu Dynasty)



Engraving of the Qianlong Emperor



QIALONG 1711 - 1799

Green Standard Army

Active 1644–1912
Country Great Qing
Allegiance Qing dynasty



Banner



	Pre-Qing Han territory		Manchu expansion pre 1644		Manchu expansion by 1800	
	Manchu homeland		Tributary states		Taiping Rebellion 1850–1864	
					PROVINCE/AREA (YEAR ASSIMILATED)	
						Maximum extent of Qing Empire

Imperialism in China: The Opium Wars & Boxer Rebellion

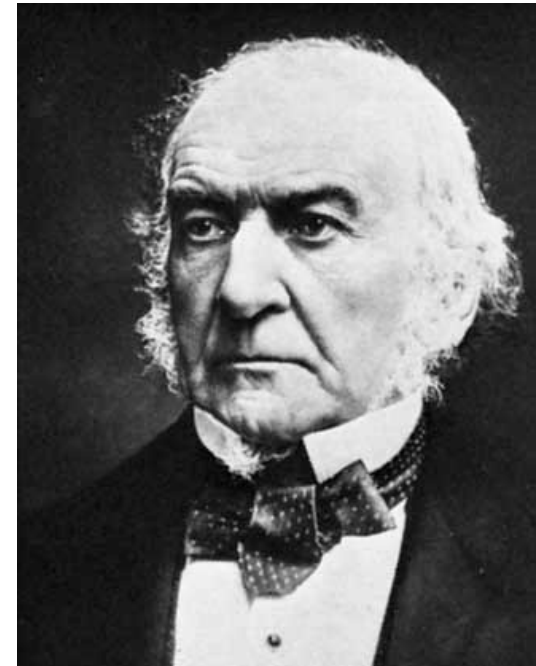
- **Opium was used recreationally and medically in China starting in the 15th Century**
- **Opium was prohibited in 1729**
- **British start to smuggle opium from India into China**
- **1835 12 million Chinese addicted to opium**
- **12 – 15% of the Chinese population**



I have already expressed my opinion that the interference of the noble Lord should have been for the suppression of the trade in opium, and that the war was not justified by any excesses committed on the part of the Chinese.

"A war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated to cover this country with permanent disgrace, I do not know, and I have not read of..." - William Gladstone in Samuel S Mander, Our Opium Trade with China. (London, 1877)

<https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/article/2075509/dark-legacy-britains-opium-wars-still-felt-today-amid-fight-against>



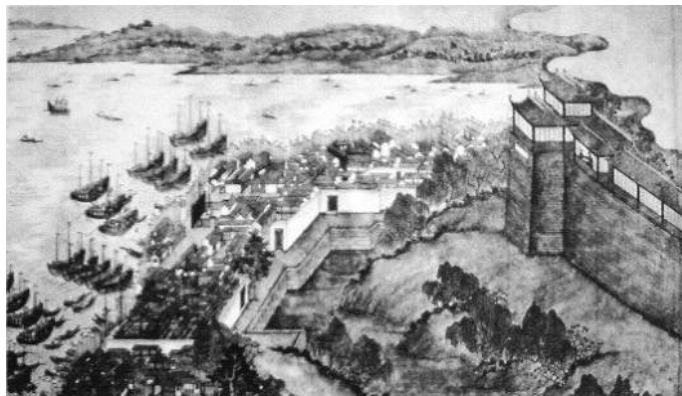
The Opium Wars

- Emperor Daoguang orders British shipments of opium be confiscated and destroyed
 - **During one seizure of British cargo**
 - **20,000 chests of opium were destroyed**
 - **Each chest was worth \$1,000**
 - **In 2007 dollars that's about \$300,000,000**



The Opium Wars

- Britain attacks coastal Chinese cities to start the war in October of 1839
 - Battles took place mostly at sea
 - Outdated Chinese ships were no match for the modern steam-powered gunboats of the British
 - **WHEN JAPAN SEES THE AFTERMATH OF THE OPIUM WARS, THEY IMMEDIATELY BEGIN TO MODERNIZE AND INDUSTRIALIZE**



The TREATY OF NANJING – BRITISH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **China had to pay reparations – 21 MILLION IN 1842 \$\$\$ \$\$ 221,669,769 IN 2020**
 - 6 MILLION SILVER DOLLARS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
 - 3 MILLION TO HONG MERCHANTS IN CANTON OWED TO BRITISH MERCHANTS
 - 12 MILLION TO BRITIAN IN WAR REPARATIONS
 - **TOTAL OF 21 MILLION HAD TO BE PAID WITHIN 3 YEARS OR A 5% ANNUAL INTEREST**
- **Chinese ports were opened to the British**
 - Treaty changed the framework imposed by the Canton System which had been in effect since 1760.
 - Treaty abolished the monopoly of the Cohong and their 13 Factories in Canton
 - Tariffs were forced to go from 23% to 5%
 - 4 Additional ports were opened for foreign trade besides Canton (Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo, and Shanghai)
- Britain gained control of Hong Kong (Restored to China in 1997)
- **Extraterritoriality ☞ British & other foreigners were not subject to Chinese law in 5 major port cities of China. Additionally, Chinese working for the foreign interests were exempt from Chinese law.**
- **RELEASE ALL BRITISH PRISONERS AND TOTAL AMNESTY TO ANY CHINESE WHO AIDED THE BRITISH**

From the Chinese perspective, the most injurious terms were the fixed trade tariff, extraterritoriality, and the “**Most Favored Nations Provisions.**” This does not go away until 1943 with the **SINO – British Treaty.** Not until the retrocession of Hong Kong in 1997 did China revert the last of the “impositions” from the Western powers.

The TREATY OF NANJING – CHINESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **DID NOT LEGALIZE OPIUM IN CHINA**
- **British remove troops from Nanking, Zhanhai, the Grand Canal and when paid in full, remove troops from the island of Gulangyu and the port city of Zhaobaoshan**
- **DID NOT RESOLVE WHO COULD HAVE OPIUM IN CHINA**
 - Treaty of Wanghia (1844) specifically forbade Americans to enter the opium trade.

Signing of the treaty on board HMS Cornwallis Aug 29, 1842



REBELLIONS During the 1800's

White Lotus Rebellion – 1796 – 1804 Anti – Qing Government

The Taiping Rebellion - 1850–1864 Christian Revolts

The Nian Rebellion – 1851 – 1868

Panthay Rebellion (also known as Nan Rebellion and Du Wenxiu Rebellion - 1856–1872 – Also Muslim Revolts

Dungan revolts – First and Second Revolts, Sectarian Revolts involving Sufi Muslims versus Qing Government

Boxer Rebellion – 1899 – 1901 Anti Christian, Anti Imperialist, Anti Foreign Investment in China

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0l4C3vZudZI>

<https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Second-Opium-War/>

HOW TO TOPPLE AN EMPIRE - DYNASTIC RULE OF OVER 4,000 YEARS

FAST FACTS ABOUT REBELLIONS DURING THE 1800'S

FAST FACTS: ADDICTION IN CHINA

The opium trade hit its peak in 1906, with 35,000 tonnes grown in China

13.5 million Chinese were thought to be addicted to opium at the time

By the time the Communist Party came to power in 1949, 20 million Chinese were addicted

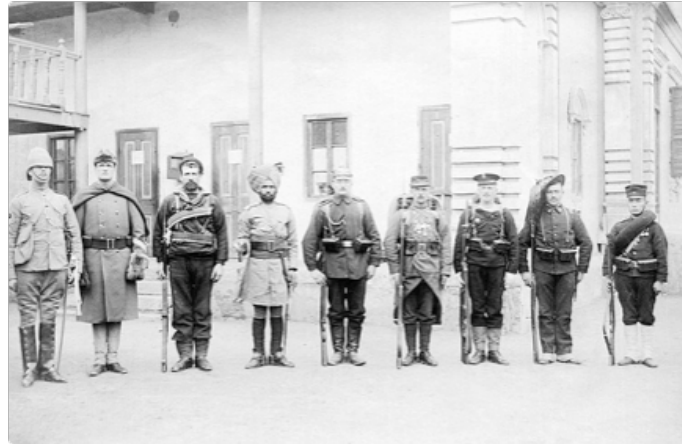
By the 1990s, that number had dropped to around 70,000

DATES	NAME	DEATHS	REGION	PEOPLE	MISC
1850-1864	TAIPING REBELLION	30 – 100+ MILLION	SOUTHERN CHINA	MOSTLY CIVILIANS	RELIGIOUS & POLITICAL USA/Britian/Qing/ peasants Christian vs Confucianism
1851-1868	NIAN REBELLION	40,000+	NORTHERN CHINA	POLITICAL	QING VS PEASANTS. Kill the rich, Help the Poor
1856-1872	PANTHAY REBELLION	100,000+	WEST YUNNAN AREA OF CHINA	RELIGIOUS	MUSLIM, CHRISTIAN & CONFUSIANISM
1899-1907	BOXER REBELLION	150,000+ CHINESE 200 CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES	ENTIRE EASTERN PORTION OF CHINA	FOREIGN COUNTRIES, QING, PEASANTS	SEE VIDEO

BOXER REBELLION 1899 - 1907

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0l4C3vZudZI> - 8 MINUTES

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_QXW1VMPQ0 - DOCUMENTARY BEGIN AT 6.57 AND THIS IS 43 MINUTES



Sphere of Influence/Open Door Policy

- Other foreign nations sign treaties unfair to China
 - Each nation gets a “sphere of influence”
- Sphere of Influence → an area in which a foreign nation controlled trade & investment
 - In 1899 the United States proposes the Open Door Policy
 - Open Door Policy → China’s doors (ports) be open to merchants of all nations

IN EXCHANGE, CHINA WOULD NOT BE COLONIZED

Importance

- ◆ The Open Door policy of 1899 was originally adopted so that the United States could
 - 1. restrict Chinese immigration.
 - 2. stop Japan from attacking China.
 - 3. gain equal trading rights in China.
 - 4. encourage the development of democracy in China.





The Open Door Policy

Should one country have the right to dictate the actions of another country?

Background



In the 1890s the Chinese Empire is on the *decline*

- Foreign powers were lured by China's rich resources and huge market

"Spheres of Influence"

- By late 19th century, Japan and western European powers (Russia, Britain, Germany, and France) had carved much of China into separate spheres of influence.

China & The Open Door Policy

We can't allow one country to dominate the trade in China



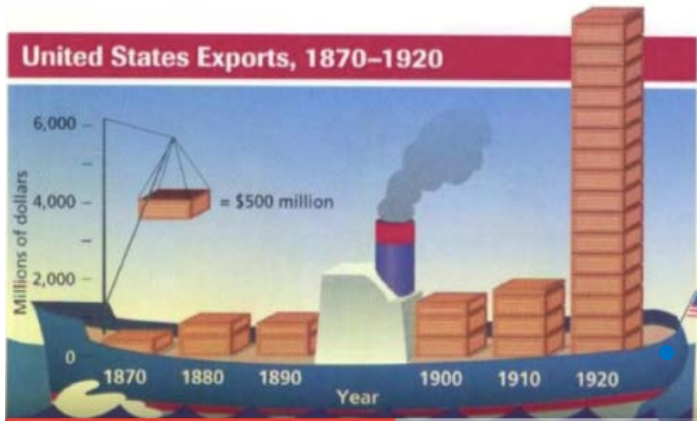
Sphere of Influence/Open Door Policy

U.S Intervention

- The United States began to fear that China would be carved out into colonies and American traders would be shut out.



ECONOMIC REASONS



“American factories are making more than the American people can use. American soil is producing more than they can consume. Fate has written our policy for us; the trade of the world must and shall be ours.”
Senator A. Beveridge 1898

IDEOLOGICAL REASONS

- SPREAD CHRISTIANITY
- SUPERIOR RACE
- DARWINISM

MAJOR INVESTMENTS IN THE NAVY

- BEFORE 1890 – USA HAD 5 MAJOR LEAKY SHIPS
- USA INTERESTED IN FRIENDLY PORTS...SHORTER ROUTES
- LOOKS TO HAWAII, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, GUAM, JAPAN, PHILLIPINES

BETWEEN 1890 AND 1914 WE INCREASE OUR INVESTMENT IN THE USA NAVY BY A **POWER OF 7!**
\$22 MILLION YEARLY INVESTED IN THE NAVY BEGINNING IN 1890

- 1898 The Spanish-American War (The Splendid American War – Hay, President McKinley
- 1903 Panama becomes independent due to US backing, still with Hay as SOS and now TR as President

“A UNION IN THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY – CIVILIZATION, FREEDOM AND PEACE FOR ALL TIME”



PEER PRESSURE of 1880's



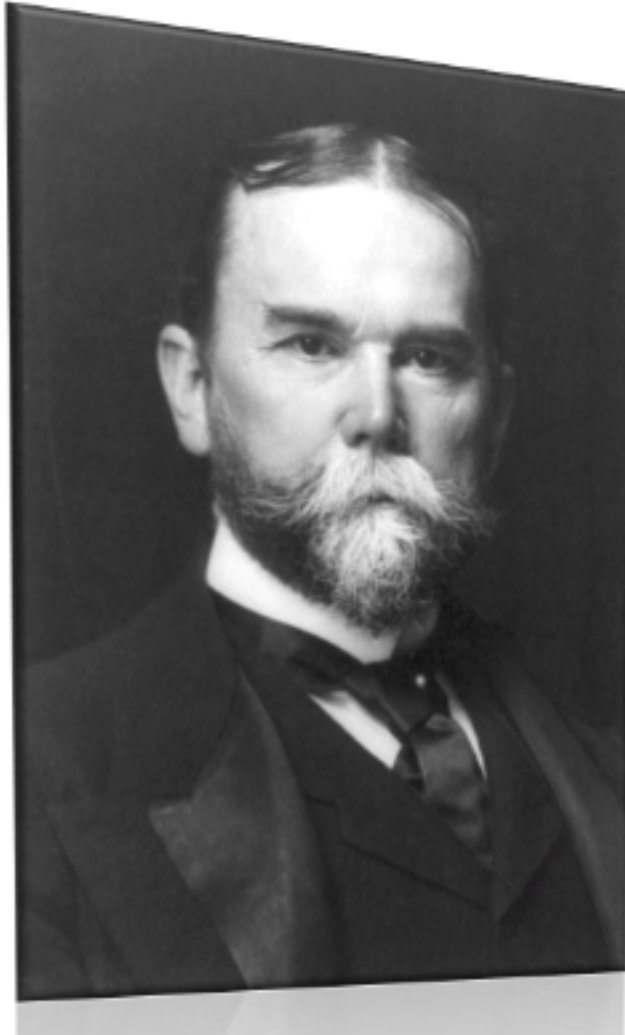
under which the American colonies had sent raw materials to Great Britain



Secretary of State John Hay

To protect American interests, Secretary of State John Hay issued several foreign policy statements, which became known collectively as the Open Door Policy.

(US was at a disadvantage geographically compared to Russia and Japan, and Americans feared they might get frozen out if they didn't act quickly.)



Open Door Policy

The policy stated that foreign nations must allow free trade in China, thus creating an open door.

- Hay insisted that foreign nations not only allow free trade, but they also respect Chinese independence.



All European nations, reluctantly accepted this policy. Mainly because they did not want to fight each other over China.



As a result, China remained open to American trade and influence.



The Chinese Revolution

A series of political upheavals between 1911-1949 that ended the dynasties and led to communist rule.

Standard: 3.1.b

Internet Resources

<http://www.tiscali.co.uk/reference/encyclopaedia/hutchinson/m0005603.html>: Story of Chinese Revolution (Quick 1 Page Summary)

<http://www.aasianst.org/EAA/10-3-supplemental.htm>: Handouts with primary Resources from Cultural Revolution

http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/china/modern/long_stu.htm: Focus on Mao Zedong

People

1. Mao Zedong
2. Sun Yet-sen
3. Quing Emperors
4. Red Guard
5. Nationalist Party

Causes

1. Control of China by other countries
2. Unfair treatment of peasants
3. Young people's desire to modernize China

Immediate Effects

1. End of Dynasties in China
2. Culture of Fear in China caused by Red Guard
3. Failing Economy because the Red Guard put so many workers out of work.
4. Destruction of Schools in pursuit of stamping out any reminder of the past.

Long Lasting Effects on the Modern World

1. Large amount of uneducated workers due to the destruction of education- they play into many countries' economies today.
2. Destroyed their art and anything that symbolized the old world- we don't have it today
3. Current tensions between China and Tibet

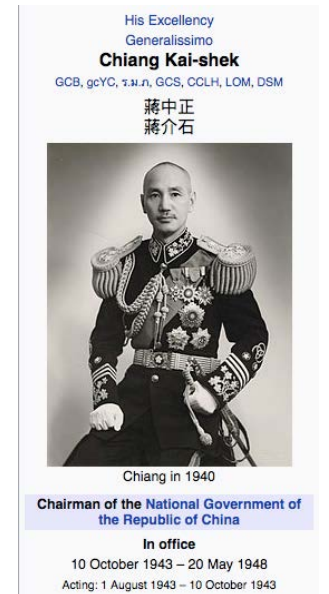
Maps

REPUBLICAN CHINA

- Empress Dowager Cizi dies 1908
- Boy Emperor PUYI was too young to rule and the regency was too incompetent to rule the nation
- Foreign influence and bribes had divided the nation
- April 5, 1911 SPARK: 4 Power Group of Foreign Bankers signed agreement for a Railroad through central China
- Beijing Government decided to take over from a local company in Sichan and apply part of the loan to the completion.
- The sum offered to the local stockholders did not satisfy the people and an open revolt began.
- October 10, 1911 another plot in Hankou broke out with no connection to the first about government and military staged a coup.
- February 12, 1912 the boy emperor, Puyi forced to abdicate and transfer the government to the people's representatives.
- War Lord Yuan Shikai briefly unites fractured China but he dies in 1916
- Upon Shikai's death, China is completely broken with the resurgence of contending warlords, internal political decay and further Japanese territorial expansion in China.



Puyi in 1922



FOUNDING OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

- 1921 SMALL MARXIST STUDY GROUP IN SHANGHAI FOUNDED THE CCP
- MOSCOW-BASED COMINTERN ADVISED THIS INTELLECTUAL/POLITICAL GROUP TO JOIN WITH THE POWERFUL KMT/NATIONALIST PARTY
- FIRST LEADER OF KMT IS SUN YAT-SEN; DIES AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK TAKES OVER
- RECOMMENDED TO BE A PART OF KMT UNTIL STRONG ENOUGH TO TAKE OVER AS AN INDEPENDENT PARTY
- WITH SUPPORT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND CCP, KMT DEFEAT THE WARLORDS AND CHINA IS BRIEFLY UNIFIED
- CHIANG KAI-SHEK FEELS THREATENED BY CCP SO APRIL 12, 1927, SHANGHAI MASSACRE

THE RISE of MAO ZEDONG:

- Born into prosperous peasant family 12.26.1893 in Hunan Province
- Voracious reader of military heroes: Favorites-George Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte
- 1912 – 1919 In and out of many schools and professions
- Mao graduates 3rd in Class and moves to Beijing to work as Ass't to Librarian at Peking University
- Adopted Marxism–Leninism while working at Peking University
- Chinese Nationalist and Anti-Imperial
- Influenced by the events of the Xinhai Revolution of 1911 (Rise of Sun Yat-sen)
- May 4th Movement of 1919 (Student-Initiated Anti-Imperialist and Cultural Protests)
- Becomes a Teacher and organizes Student Strikes; Also writes radical articles for underground news
- Advocates for "Great Union of the Popular Masses", strengthen trade unions & wage non-violent revolutions
- Student Association banned so Mao went underground and continued publishing
- Begins to advocate for Feminist Ideals
- His well-being is threatened, so he goes back to Beijing
- Finds that his revolutionary articles were exceptionally well-received in many areas of China
- **Founding the Communist Party of China: 1921–22**



MAO ZEDONG – COMMUNIST – 1921 until Death

- Founding the Communist Party of China: 1921–22
- July 23, 1921. The first session of the National Congress of the CPC was attended by 13 delegates
- Becomes Party Secretary
- August 1921, he founded the Self-Study University
- Joins YMCA because of their Mass Education Movement to fight illiteracy
- Organizes strikes, Anuyuan Coal Strikes especially devastating to leadership
- Misses the 2nd meeting of the NCCPC but agrees with decisions made there
- Collaboration with the Kuomintang: 1922–27
- 1923 at 3rd NCCPC Mao becomes Party Chairman, moves to Shanghai
- Sun Yat-sen dies May 1925
- Sun succeeded by Chiang Kai-shek, who moves to marginalize the left-KMT and the Communists
- May, 1927 Mao takes part in 3rd Plenum of KMT Central Executive Committee; Issues:
 - Strip General Chiang of his power and appoint Wang Jingwei leader
 - Defend “Regulations for the Repression of Local Bullies and Bad Gentry”
 - Death Penalty or Life Imprisonment for counter revolutionaries, “peaceful methods cannot suffice”
 - Urge peasants to refuse to pay rent
 - "Draft Resolution on the Land Question"
- The Nanchang and Autumn Harvest Uprisings: 1927



1923 to 1926 during the 1st UNITED FRONT between the KMT and CPC





SLOW AND STEADY, CCP GAINS
CONTROL OVER CHINA'S VAST
COUNTRYSIDE

- THE LONG MARCH (6,000 MILES)
- 1934 – 1935
- 100,000+ COMMUNISTS DIE
- PEASANT STRATEGY (85% OF POPULATION) VS URBAN STRATEGY





THE LONG MARCH



Marshall arrives in China,
12/10/1945

TWO VIDEOS of CHINESE HISTORY 1911 - 1949

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=klAjaujdE6M> *8 minutes

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/world-history/euro-hist/china-early-1900s/v/overview-of-chinese-history-1911-1949> *11 minutes

THREE GREAT REFERENCES FOR YOUR INTEREST

MAO'S WRITINGS AND PHILOSOPHIES

PHOTOS FROM THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR

EXCERPT FROM A DOCUMENTARY ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR, ACTUAL FOOTAGE

- <http://collections.mun.ca/PDFs/radical/MaoTseTungontheChineseRevolution.pdf>
- <https://allthatsinteresting.com/chinese-civil-war#18>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmmtU5QpQKE>

GREAT LEAP FORWARD – 1958 to 1962



Sending government officials to work in the countryside, 1957



大跃进中的大炼钢铁运动
为生产1070万吨钢，千百万农民日夜奋战在田野，白天一片人，黑夜一片火
People in the countryside working at night to produce steel

- Economic and Social Campaign by CCP
- Goal is to go “overnight” from agrarian to an industrial/collective society
- At least 40 million Chinese die by famine, but many estimates of over 56 million
- Modeled after Stalin’s Collectivization and 5 year plan

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hoc_09s_p08 : 3 minute video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYnCAFKC7gE> :25 minute video, outstanding documentary

CULTURAL REVOLUTION - 1966

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7G0UXnXpABw> BEGIN 1:10 IF SHOWN

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=02SHeHR3zOg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LqJ9IpWOYQA>

SHOW THIS ONE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LqJ9IpWOYQA>



Cultural Revolution propaganda poster. It depicts **MAO ZEDONG**, above a group of soldiers from the People's Liberation Army. The caption reads, "The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the great school of **Mao Zedong's Thought**"



"Let her sleep,
for when she wakes
she will move mountains.
Let her sleep,
for when she wakes
she will shake the world."

-Napoleon Bonaparte

- #1 XI IS THE SON OF REVOLUTIONARY HERO XI ZHONGXUN
- #2 HE WAS BANISHED TO COUNTRYSIDE WHEN HE WAS 15 AND HIS SISTER WAS MURDERED
- #3 JINPING IS THE ONLY CHINESE PRESIDENT TO HAVE A PH.D.
- #4 XI JINPING BECAME PRESIDENT OF CHINA IN MARCH 2013
- #5 HE IMMEDIATELY RELAXED THE 1 CHILD POLICY
- #6 HE HAS THE REPUTATION OF BEING MR CLEAN
- #7 HIS WIFE IS THE FAMOUS CHINESE FOLK SINGER PENG LIYUAN
- #8 IN 1985 AS PART OF A CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE US TO STUDY AGRICULTURE, HE STAYED IN THE HOME OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY. TO THIS DAY, THEY REMAIN FRIENDS.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uOTmj-s23hc> - Xi Ping's Biography

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3faflpyG81A>



Xi Jinping with his father Xi Zhongxun (left)



#9 China says Xi Jinping's an avid reader ... but what's on his reading list?

Xinhua quoted Xi's comment in 2013 that "I have many hobbies and the biggest one is reading books. Reading is part of my lifestyle."

#10 – Loves American Films: Favorites include "Saving Private Ryan, The Godfather, The Departed, and Game of Thrones. Other hobbies include swimming (1 kilometer daily), volleyball, mountain climbing, soccer, and daily walks with podcasts!



TOP 10 ISSUES in CHINA at the END of 2018

- 1. Trade war with the United States**
- 2. The disappearance of Made in China 2025**
- 3. Frozen domestic real estate market**
- 4. RMB value is between a rock and a hard place**
- 5. GDP, debt and failure to deleverage**
- 6. Local government debt**
- 7. Collapse of non-bank capital markets**
- 8. Collapse of public stock markets**
- 9. The decline of the private sector**
- 10. Three engines of the economy become three horse carts**

SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTES(SCS)

WHY CARE?

- Disputes involve both island and maritime claims among multiple countries (Brunei, PRC, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, & Viet Nam)
- **\$3.7 TRILLION WORTH OF GLOBAL TRADE PASS THROUGH SCS ANNUALLY (1/3 OF GLOBAL MARITIME TRADE)**
- **80% OF CHINA'S ENERGY IMPORTS AND 40% OF CHINA'S TOTAL TRADE PASS THROUGH SCS**
- **CLAIMANTS WANT TO GET OR RETAIN FISHING RIGHTS, EXPLORATION RIGHTS (OIL & GAS) AND BE IN CONTROL OF IMPORTANT SHIPPING LANES**
- **DISPUTES INCLUDE ISLANDS, REEFS, BANKS, AND BOUNDARIES IN THE GULF OF TONKIN**
- **CHINA CLAIMS WATER NEAR THE INDONESIAN NATUNA ISLANDS, WHICH MOST DO NOT EVEN REGARD AS PART OF THE SCS**

Summary of disputes

Area of dispute	Brunei	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Taiwan	Vietnam
The nine-dash line	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vietnamese coast		✓				✓	✓
Sea area north of Borneo	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
South China Sea islands		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Sea area north of the Natuna Islands		✓	✓			✓	
Sea area west of Palawan and Luzon		✓			✓	✓	
Sabah area			✓	✓	✓		
Luzon Strait		✓			✓	✓	

Japan to hire guards for contested islands



This aerial shot taken on September 15, 2010 shows the disputed islands known as Senkaku in Japan and Diaoyu in China in the East China Sea.



Inside China's High-Tech Dystopia

2,795,164 views

•Premiered Jan 24, 2019

BLOOMBERG NEWS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydPqKhgh9Mg>

Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. (Huáwéi) is a Chinese multinational technology company. It provides telecommunications equipment and sells consumer electronics, smartphones and is headquartered in Shenzhen, **Guangdong**. The company was founded in 1987 by Ren Zhengfei.

China is the world's new science and technology powerhouse

Chinese R&D investment has grown remarkably over the past two decades. It is now the second-largest performer in terms of R&D spending, on a country basis, and accounts for 20 percent of total world R&D expenditure, with the rate of R&D investment growth greatly exceeding that of the U.S. and the EU.

<https://bruegel.org/2017/08/china-is-the-worlds-new-science-and-technology-powerhouse/>

The US is scrambling to invest more in Asia to counter China's 'Belt and Road' mega-project. Nov 11, 2019, 1:42 PM

<https://www.businessinsider.com/what-is-belt-and-road-china-infrastructure-project-2018-1>

- **The Belt and Road Initiative is one of China's most ambitious projects.**

- **It involves partnering with dozens of countries around the world through trade and infrastructure projects, such as shipping lanes, railroads, and airports.**

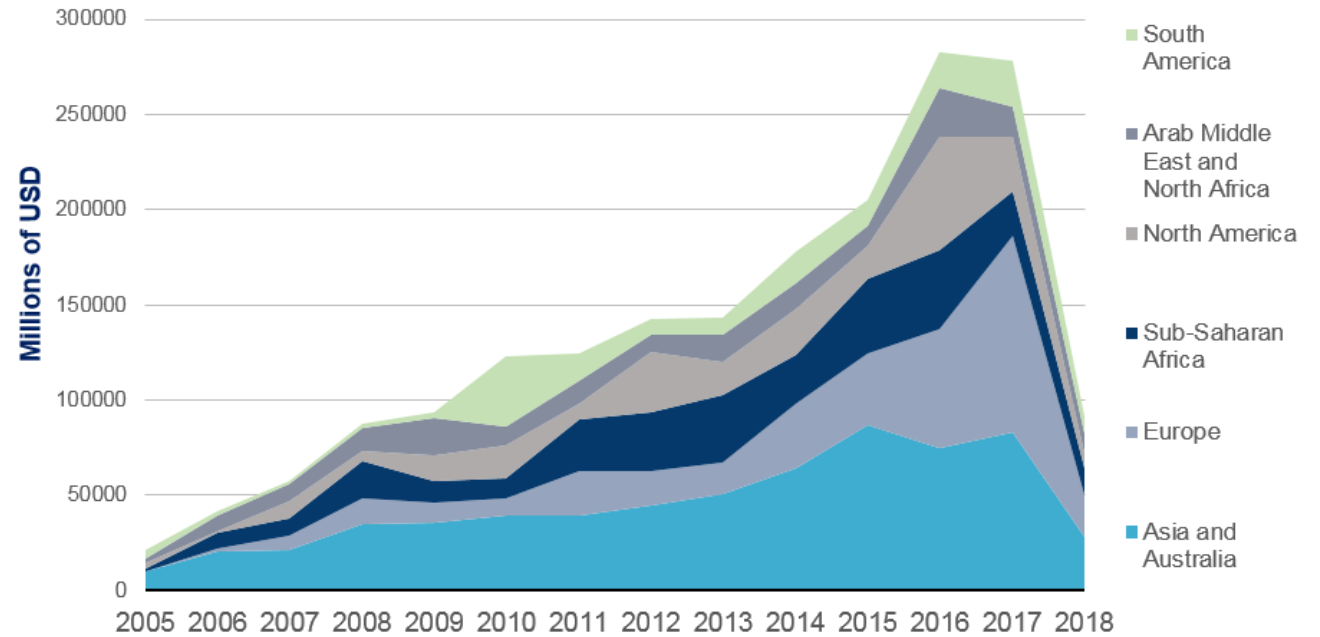
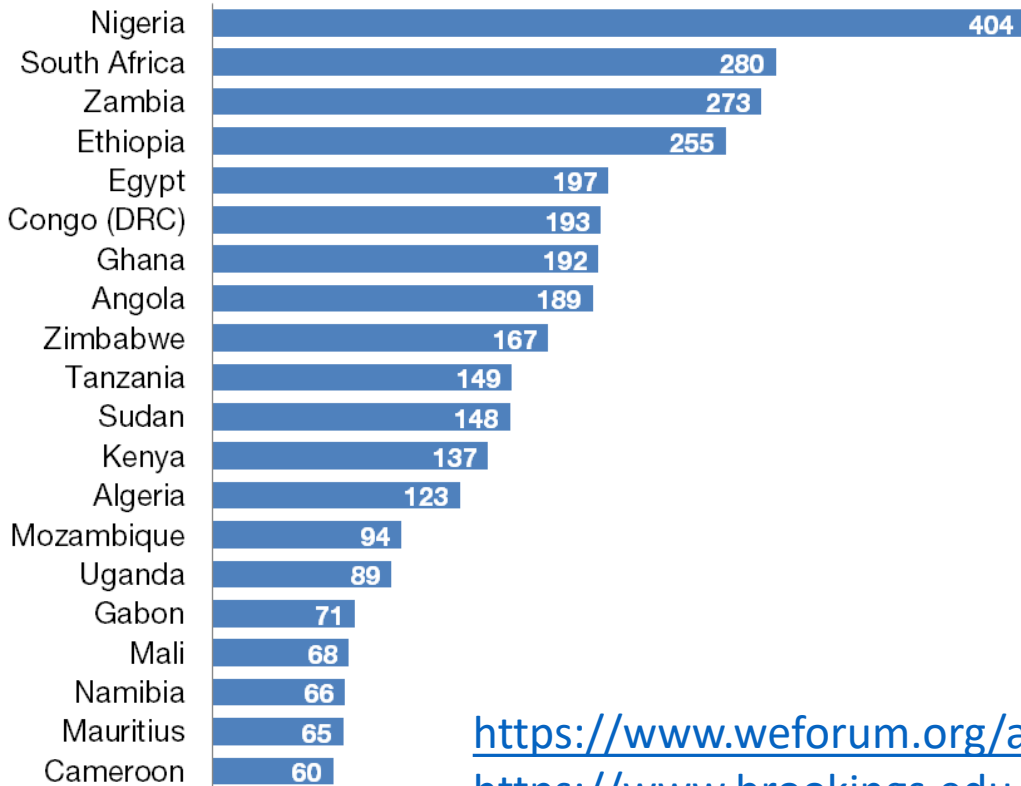
- **Supporters say it's a way for China to invest in emerging markets and strengthen ties. Critics say this is a way for China to use money to leverage political gains and increase its global power.**

- **The US is now trying to create a viable alternative to the project by increasing investment in Asia. Whether that will work, though, is not clear.**

Chinese investment in Africa and world wide

Where has China invested?

Top 20 destination countries for African investment by number of projects

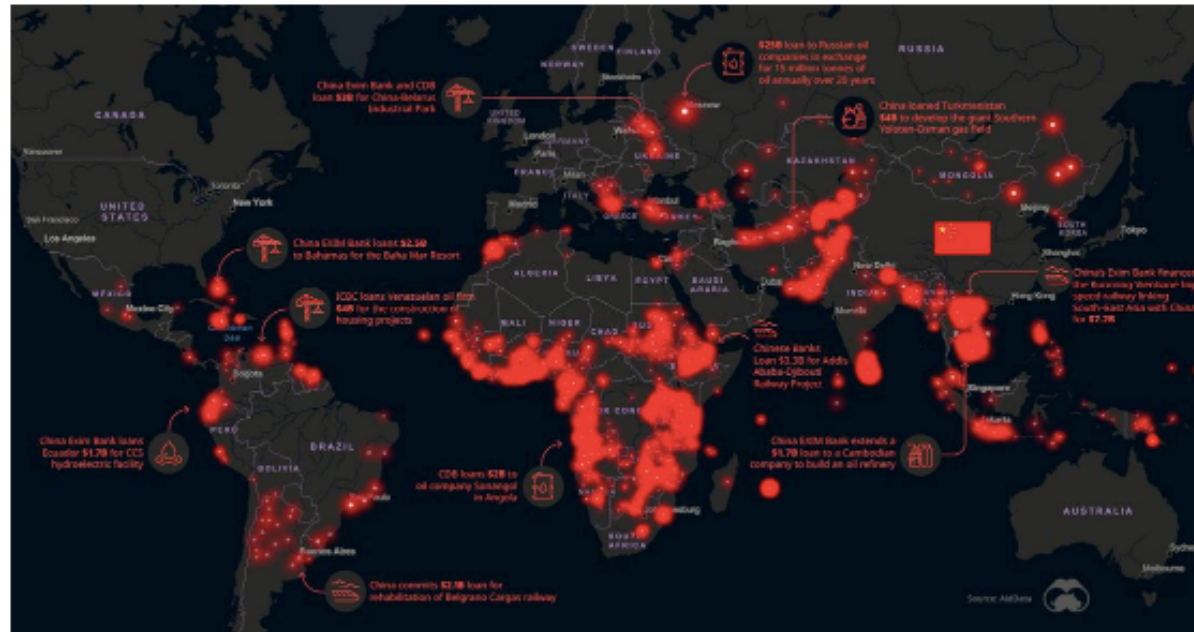


Source: Chinese Investment Tracker, AEI

BROOKINGS

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/08/chinese-investment-in-africa-sectors/>
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2018/09/06/figures-of-the-week-chinese-investment-in-africa/>

3. Graphic du jour: China funds the world's megaprojects



Graphic: [Visual Capitalist](#). Used by permission.

Visual Capitalist created this stunning [depiction](#) of Chinese-backed projects from 2000–2017, based on a [database](#) created by AidData, a research lab at the William & Mary Global Research Institute.

- **Why it matters:** Through soft diplomacy and hard leverage, China is projecting financial, tech and military might throughout the world, with a particular emphasis on ports and other projects in Africa and Southeast Asia.

CORONAVIRUS:

LIVE UPDATES

Coronavirus death toll surpasses 1,100

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W6JbviAXBRE>

By Ivana Kottasová, Jessie Yeung and Adam Renton, CNN

Updated 5:08 PM ET, Wed February 12, 2020

<https://www.cnn.com/2020/02/08/business/coronavirus-global-economy/index.html>

Will the coronavirus outbreak derail the global economy?

<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2020/feb/10/will-the-coronavirus-outbreak-derail-the-global-economy>

Coronavirus outbreak will speed up US-China ‘decoupling’ more than the trade war, Milken Institute analyst says

PUBLISHED TUE. FEB 11 2020 7:41 PM EST

KEY POINTS

- Talk of the risk of the world’s two major powers “decoupling” surfaced as their trade battle, which began in 2018, heated up — leading to billions of dollars of tariffs imposed on each other’s goods.
- In the arena of technology, ties between the countries also steadily worsened, and China was said to start efforts to wean itself off U.S. tech.
- “We talked about China and the U.S. decoupling. The coronavirus more than the trade war has sped some of that decoupling as countries, as businesses think about their supply chain for the long run,” said Curtis Chin, an Asia fellow at the Milken Institute.
- “It can’t all be in China, we’ve seen some of the consequences of over reliance on just one key market,” he added.

[war-](#)

WHEN WRITTEN IN CHINESE, THE WORD

CRISIS

IS COMPOSED OF TWO CHARACTERS

ONE REPRESENTS

DANGER

AND THE OTHER REPRESENTS

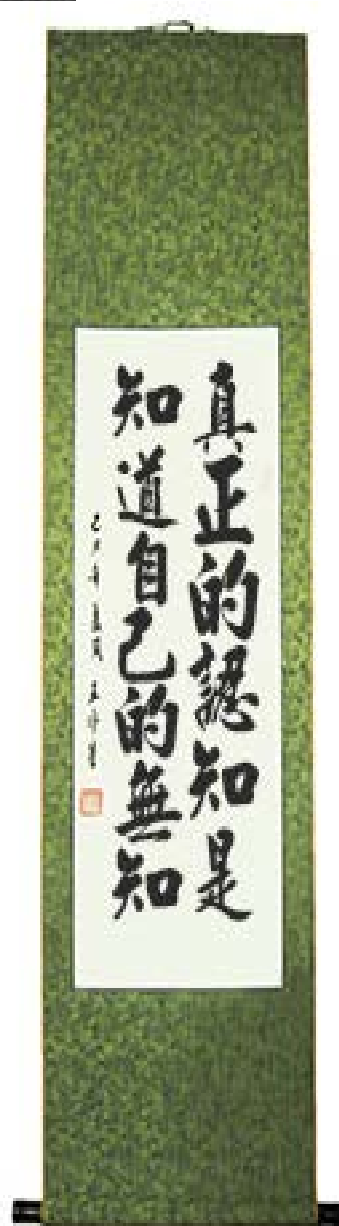
OPPORTUNITY

危机

John F. Kennedy

celebquote.com

It is your appreciation that helps me invest so much time into the preparation of these courses.



THANK YOU FOR COMING,
Sandy Menaquale

*Real knowledge is to know
the extent of one's ignorance.*

- Confucius

ALL OF CHINESE HISTORY IN LESS THAN TWENTY MINUTES

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZTgIcCnH-o>

Confusing 20th Century Chinese History

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/world-history/euro-hist/china-early-1900s/v/overview-of-chinese-history-1911-1949>