

Geography of China



Provinces

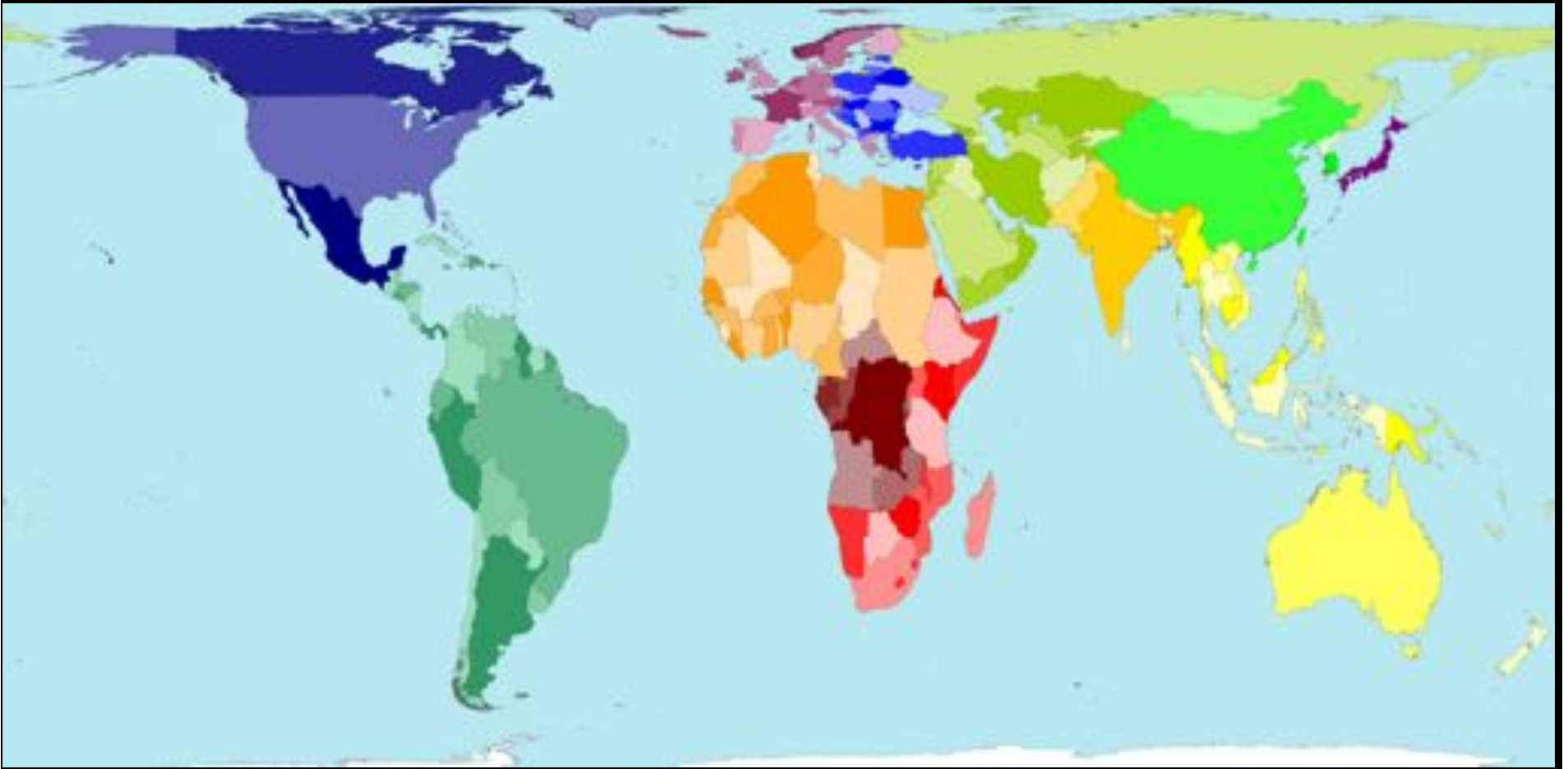


“China Proper”



Huai
River

Size Based on Land Area



China World's Fourth Largest Country Today

- Russia is #1.
- Canada is #2.
- USA is #3.
- China is #4.

China's Geographical Isolation



Desert Barriers North and West



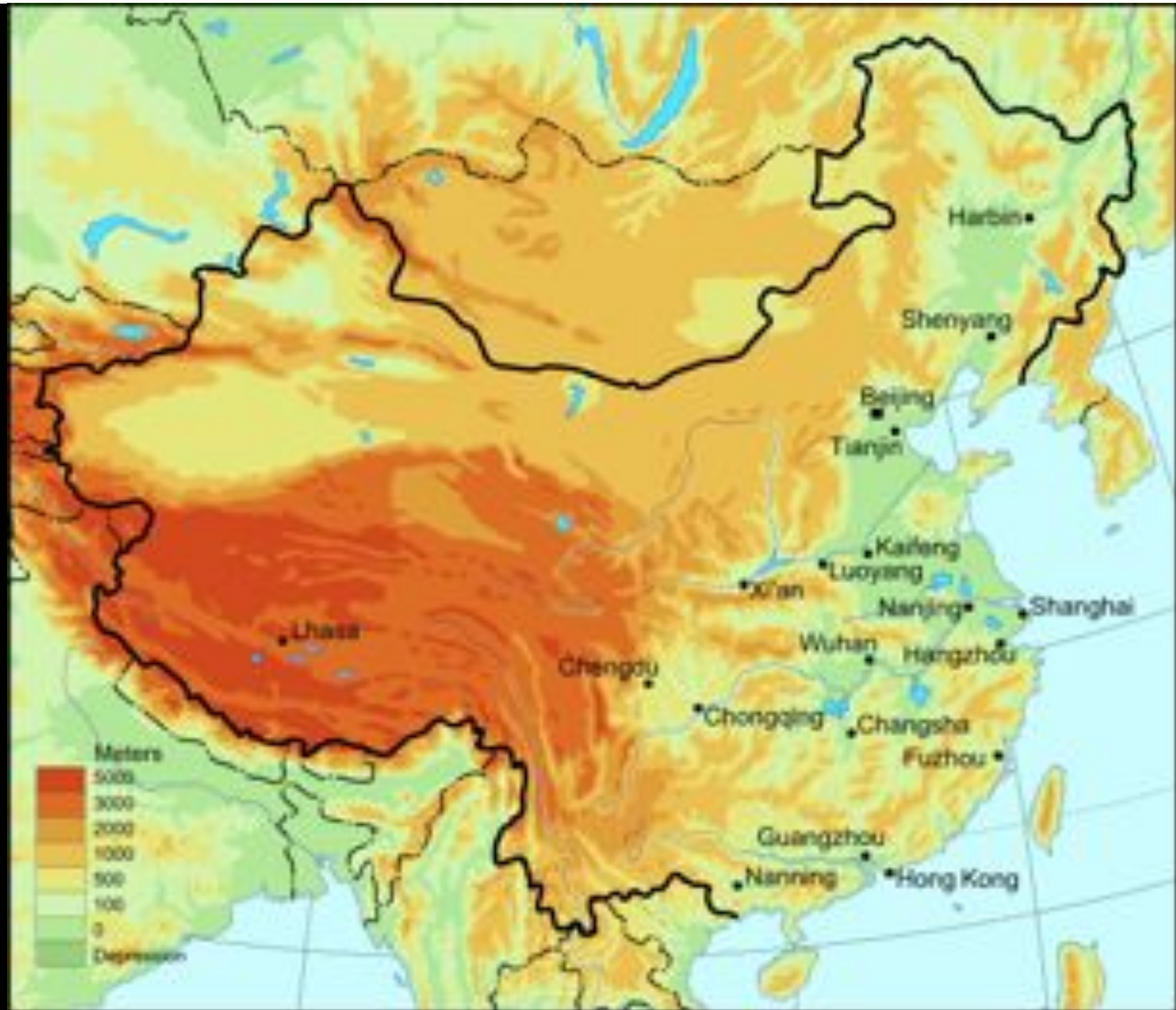
Tian Shan

Gobi
Desert

Taklimakan
Desert
Kunlun Shan

Tibetan
Plateau

Himalaya



Mountain Barriers West



Ocean Barriers



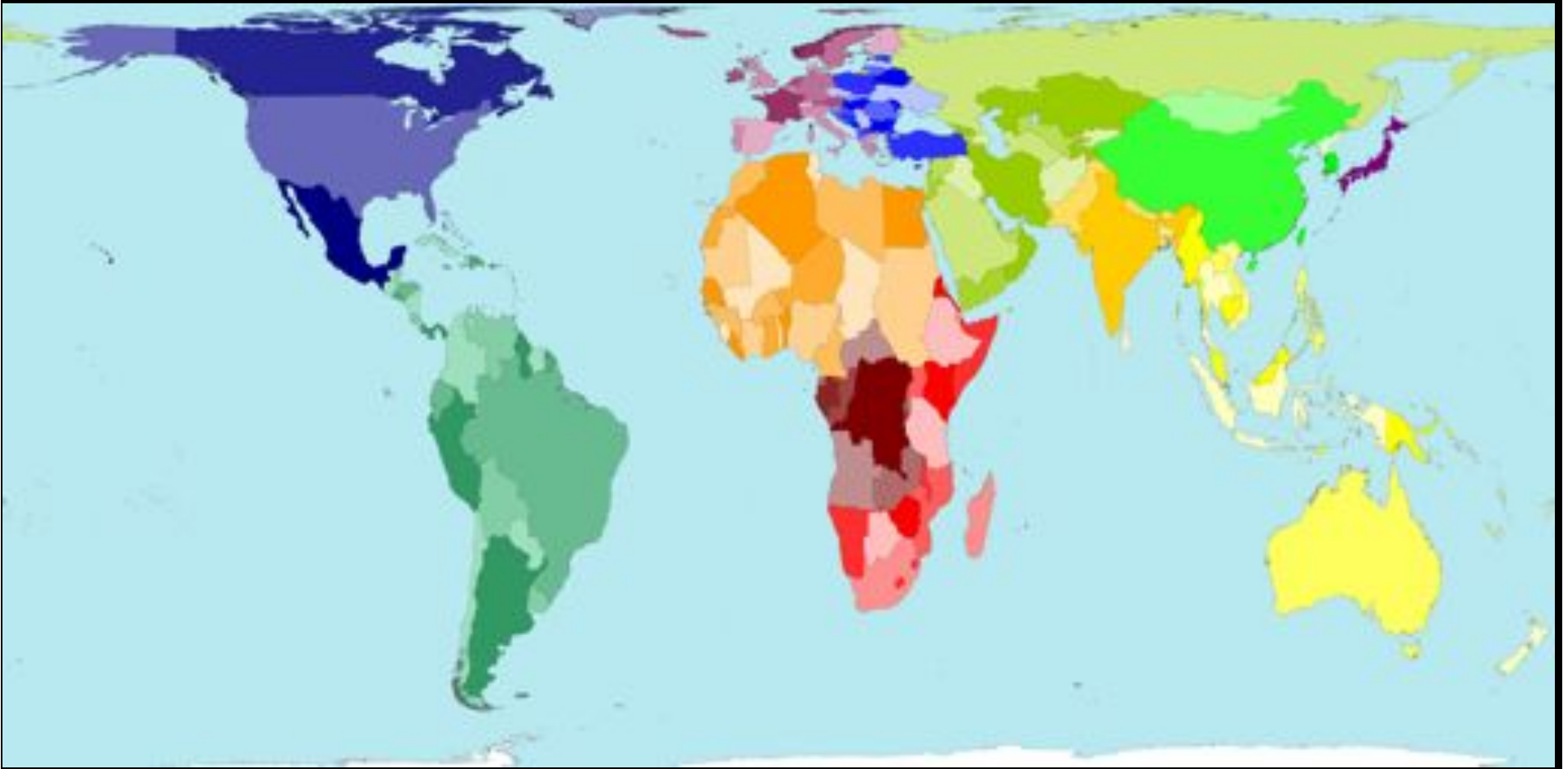
Jungle Barriers Southwest



Cultural Borrowing

- Chinese viewed cultural contact as one-way: China “gives” culture to barbarian groups.
- Chinese receive Buddhism from India.
- India takes nothing from China.
- Chinese adopt nothing from Korea or Japan.
- China gives to Korea and Japan.

Europe & China Contrasted



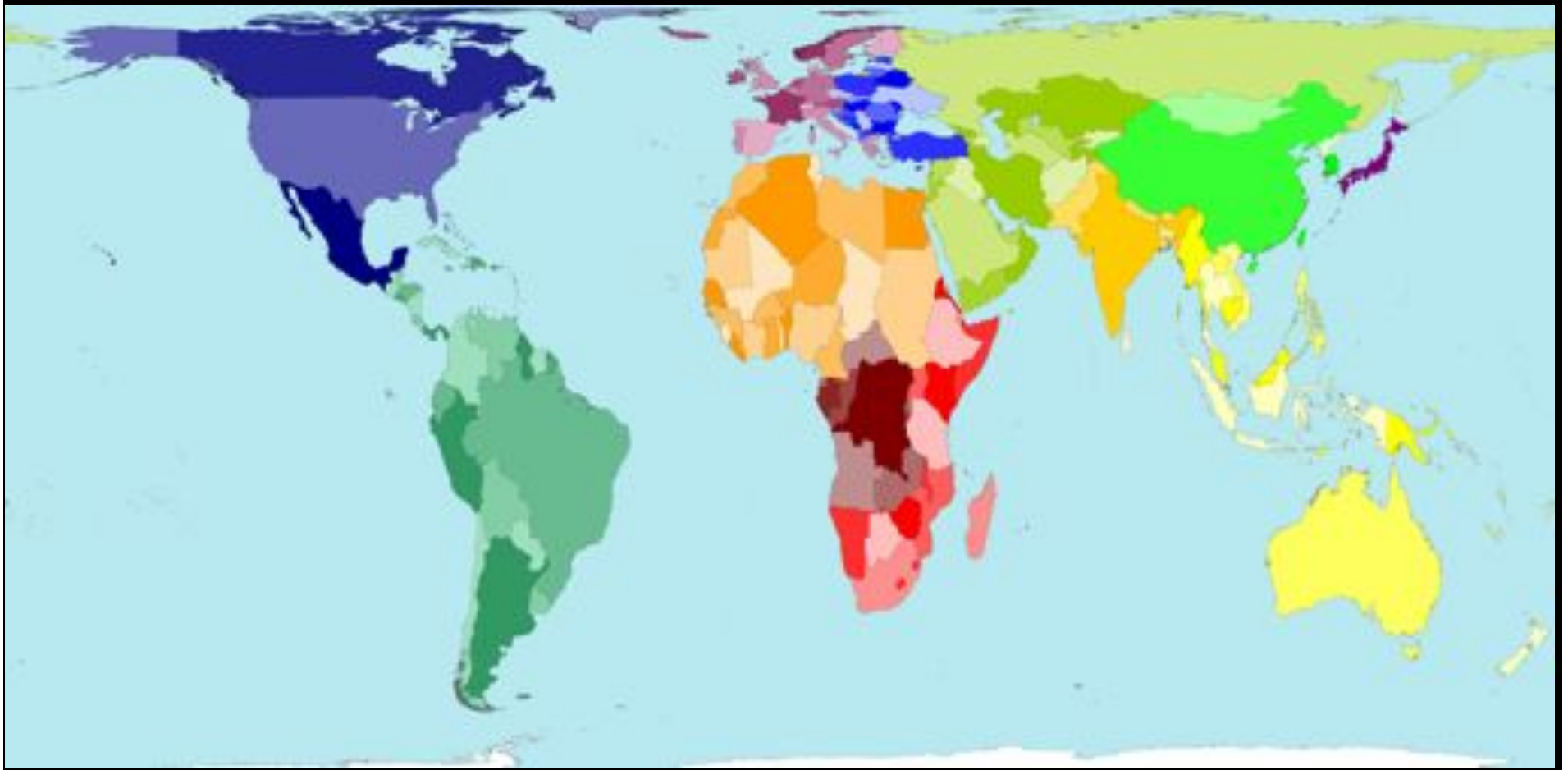
Contact between Europe & China

- Roman Empire & Han Dynasty over Silk Road.
- Buddhists back and forth to India.
- Marco Polo
- Zhenghe voyages in early Ming dynasty

European Exploration

- Europeans perfect sea travel.
- Europeans aware of other high cultures.
- Europeans eager for cultural exchange.
- Jesuit example.

Europe & China



Differing Perspectives: Europe & China

- Europeans were interested in the unknown world-- Chinese, in general, were not.
- **WHY this difference?**
- Chinese agriculture have ample food margin.
RICE vs. wheat
- Chinese provinces were as large as European states.
- Chinese never big on external trade.
- Non-Chinese considered inferior.

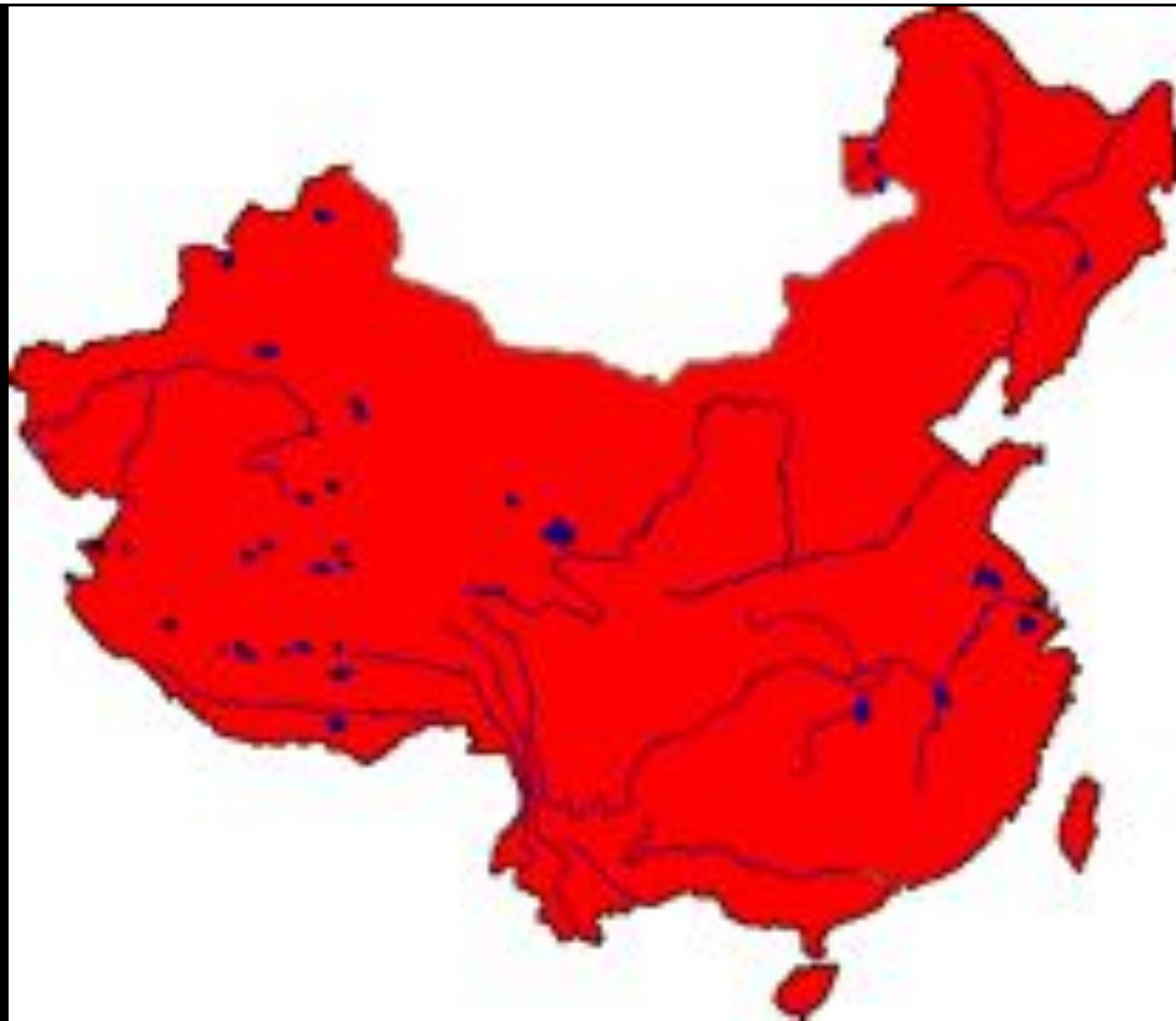
“THE MIDDLE KINGDOM”

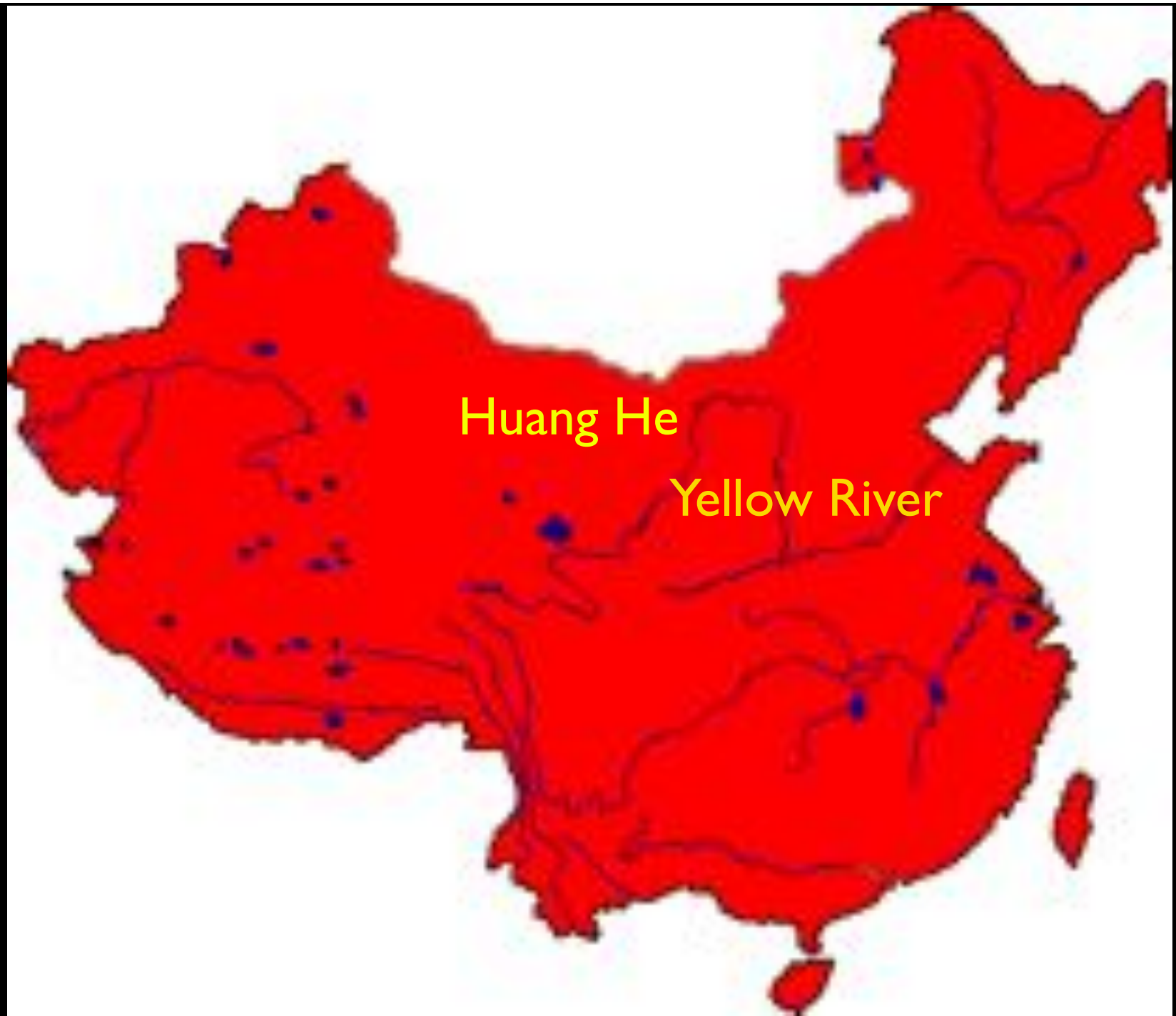
- China’s isolation promoted self-satisfaction.
- Unfortunate preparation for modern world.
- China resisted idea West had anything to offer.
- Chinese refused to see West as serious threat.

East Asia



China's Three Great River Systems



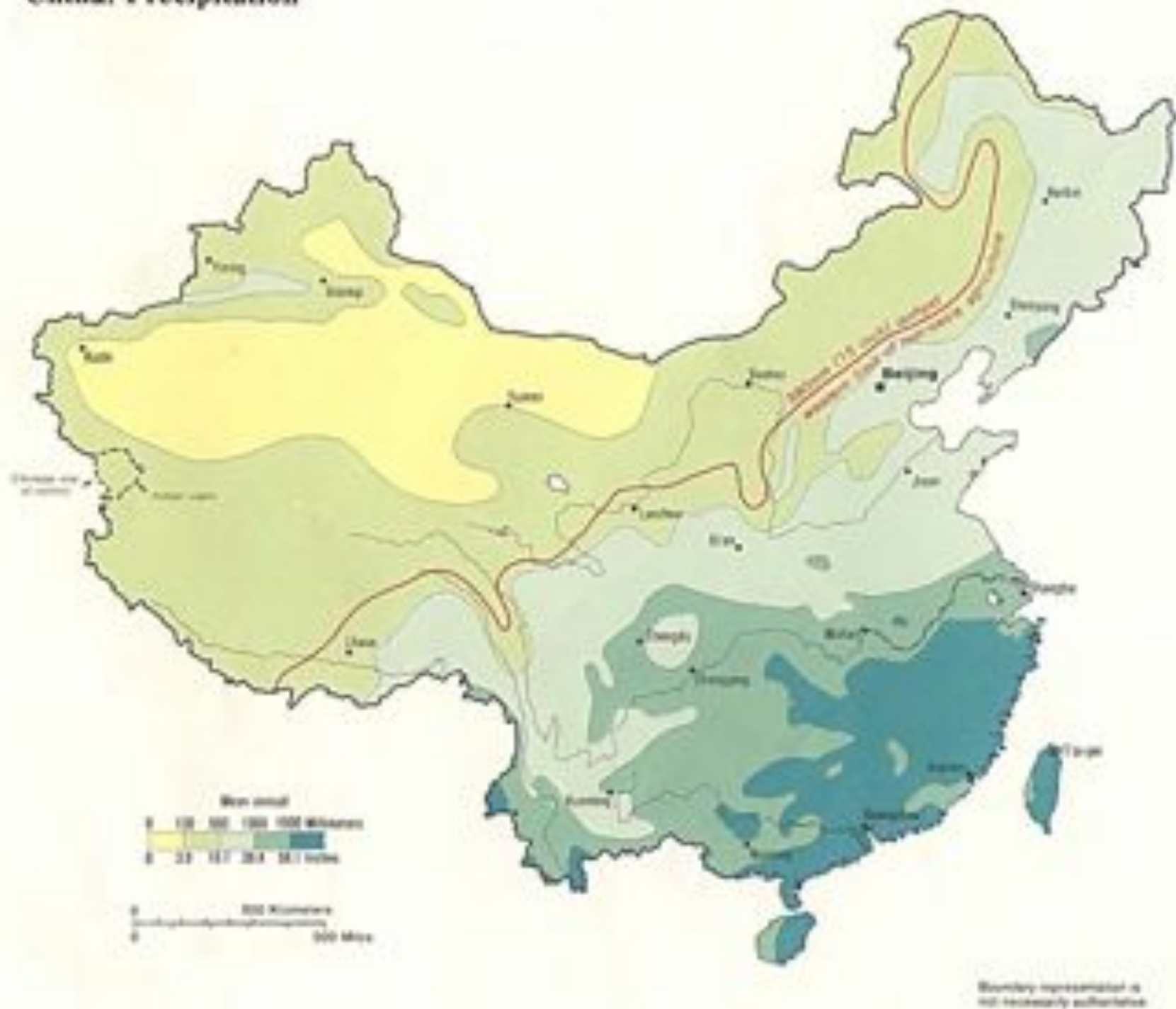


Huang He

Yellow River

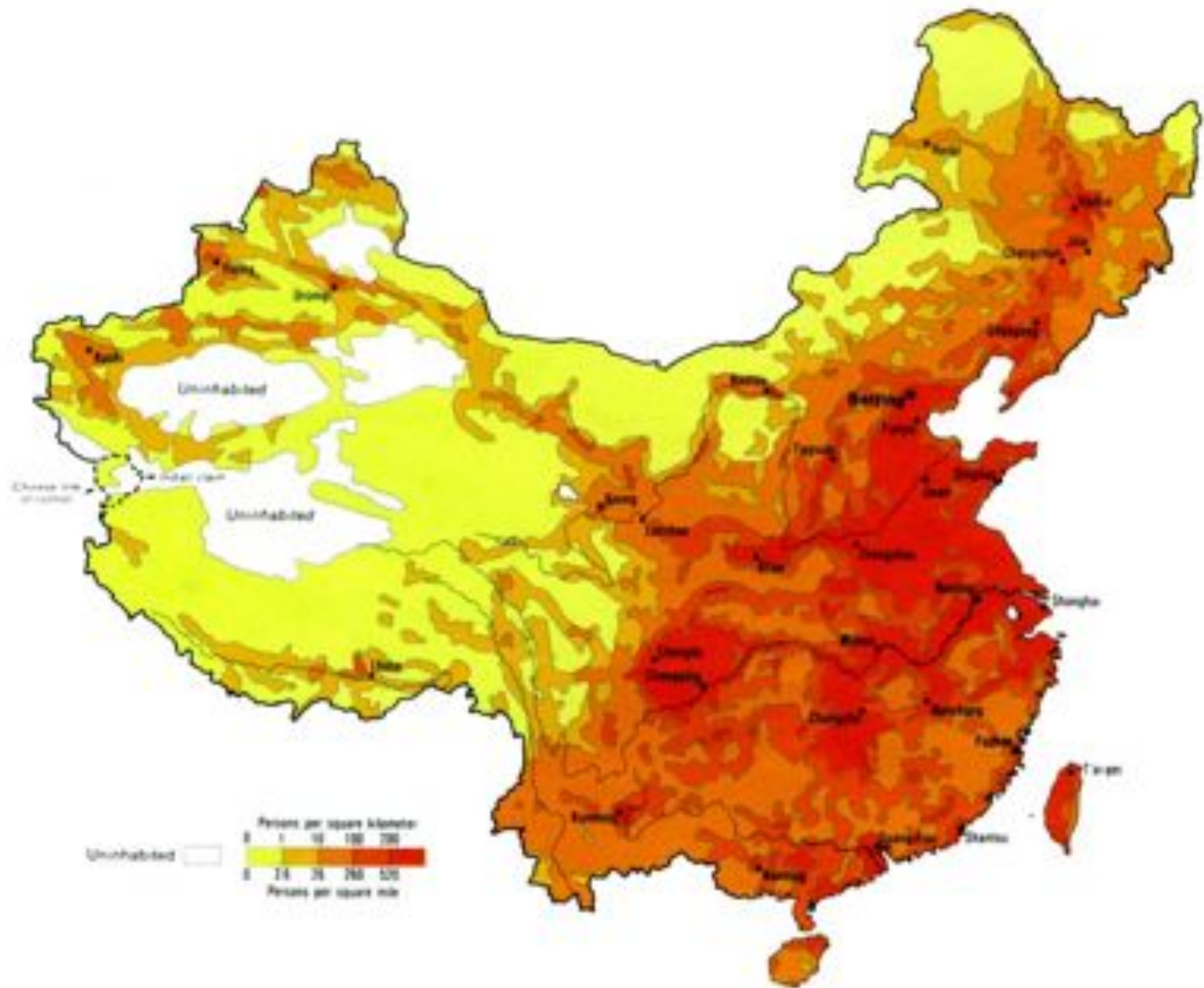
[http://
ngm.nationalgeographic.
com/2008/05/china/
yellow-river/photo-map-
interactive](http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2008/05/china/yellow-river/photo-map-interactive)

China: Precipitation

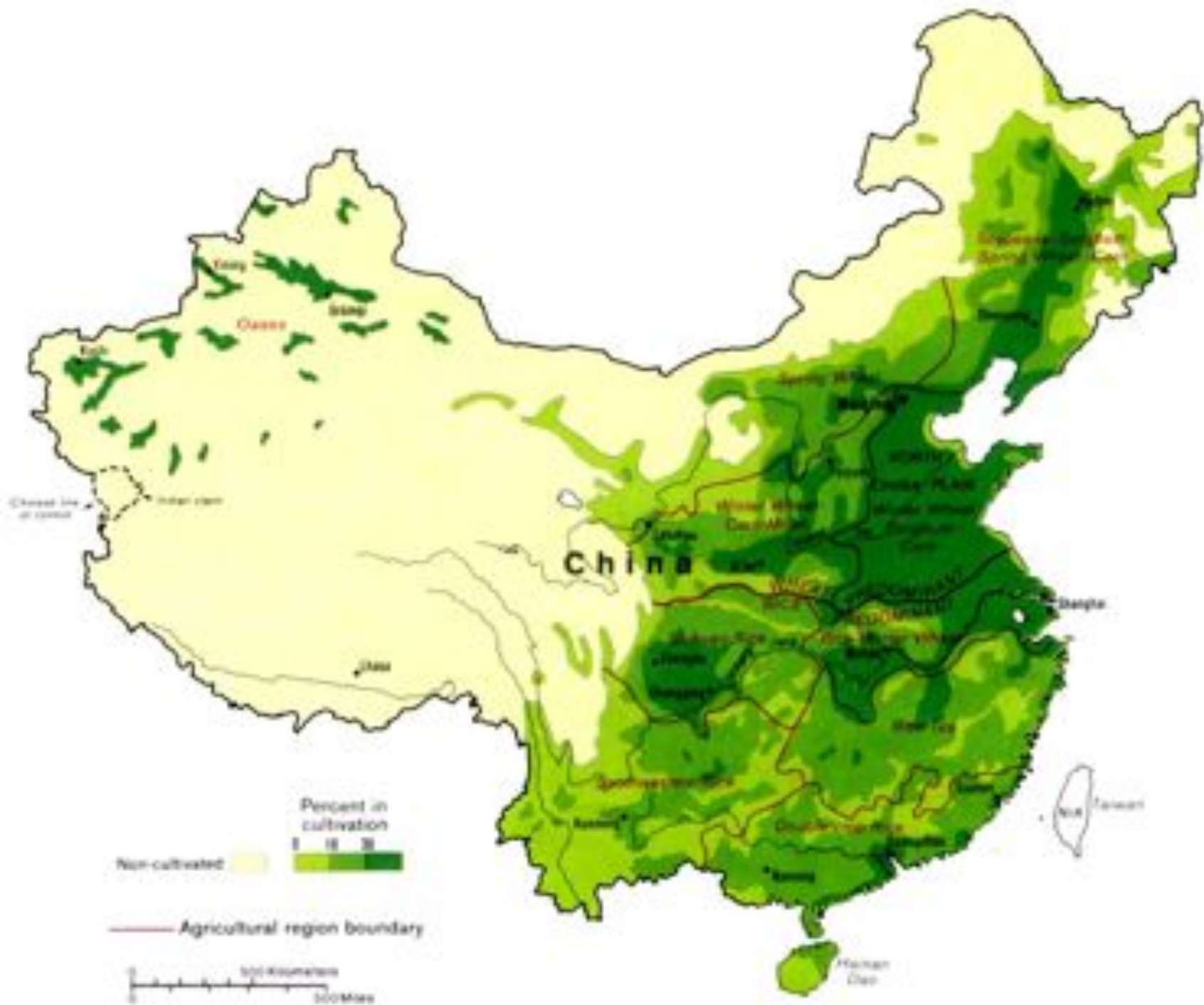


Loess Soil

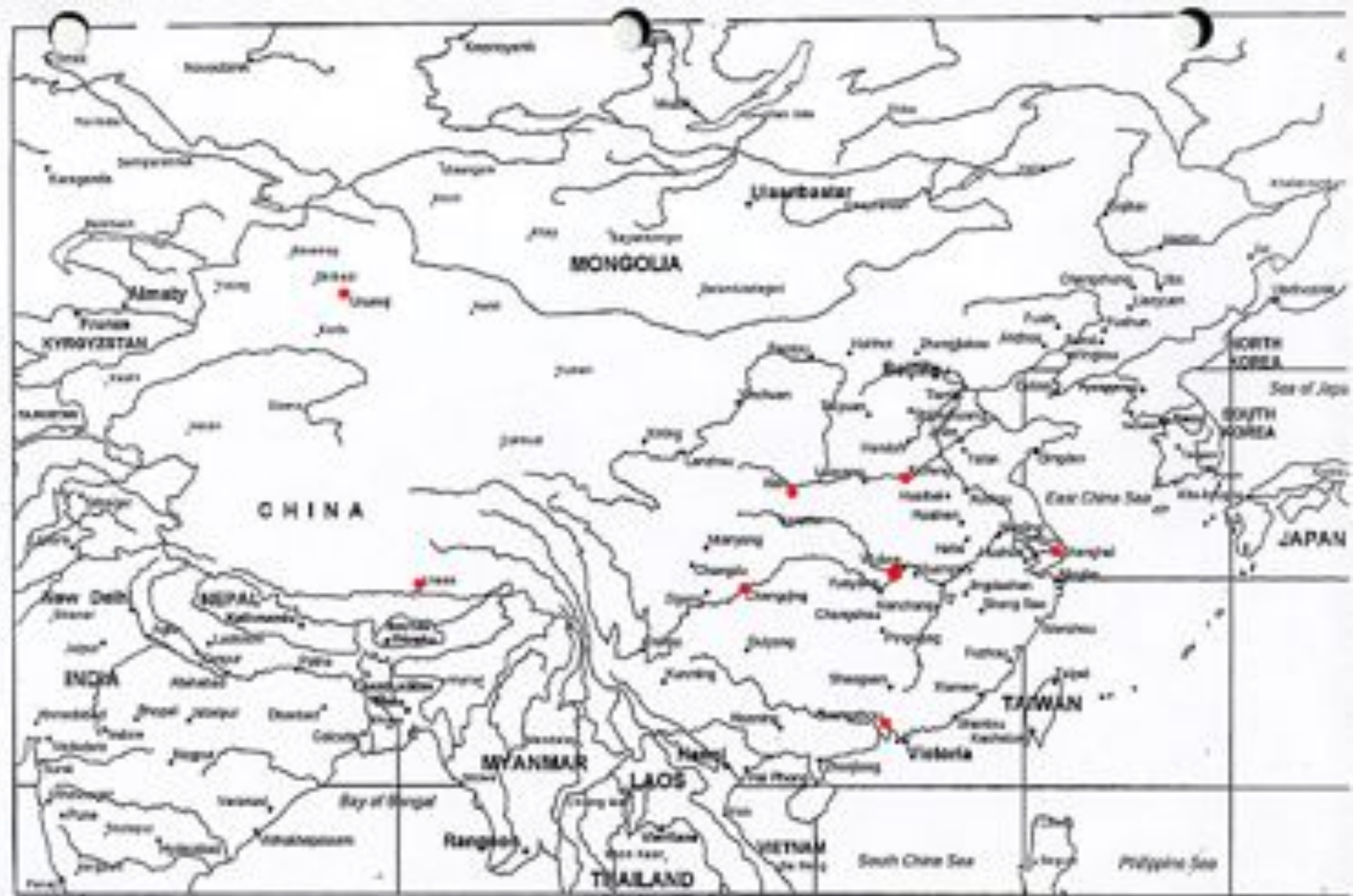
China: Population Density



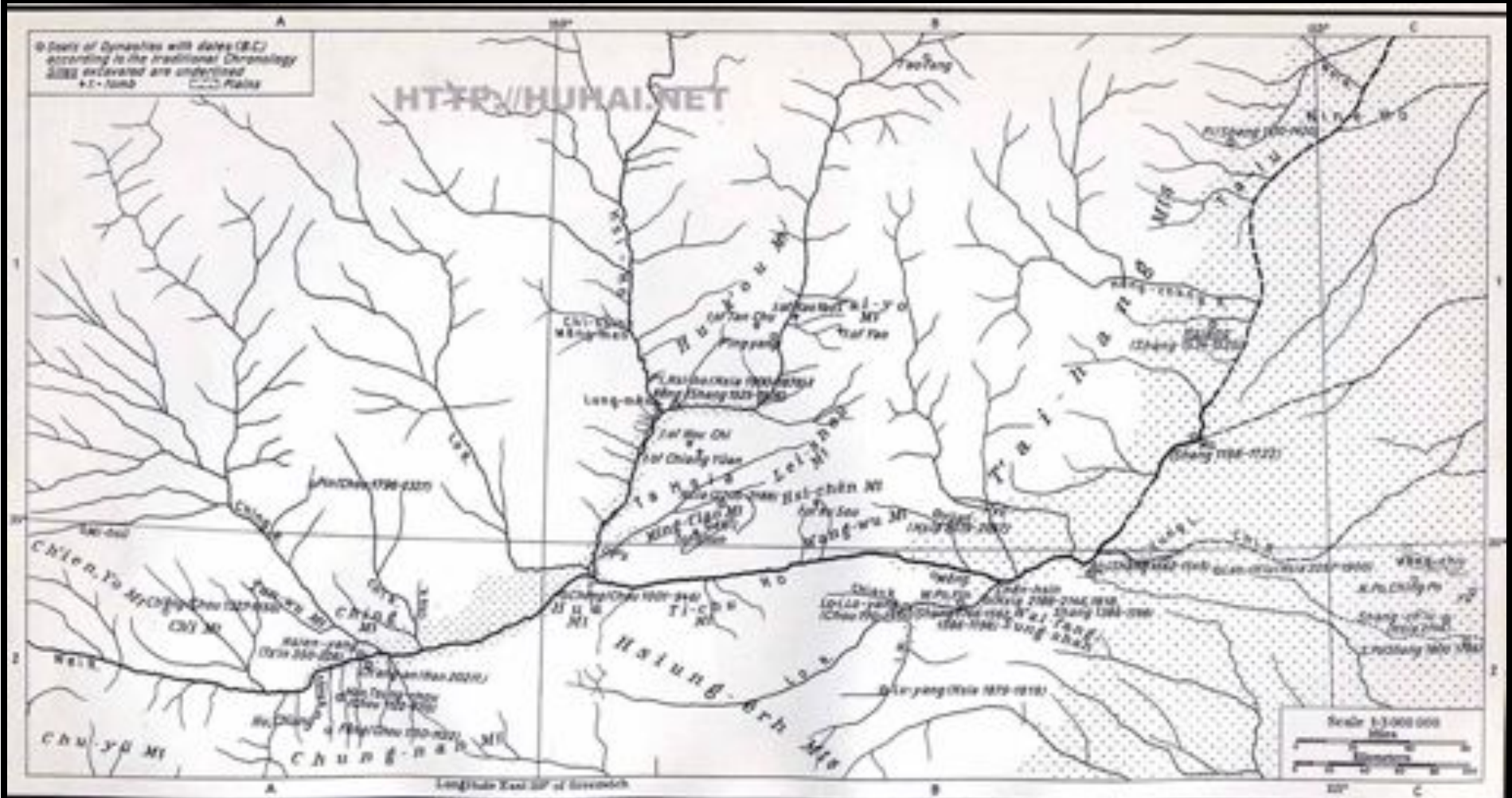
Agricultural Regions



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

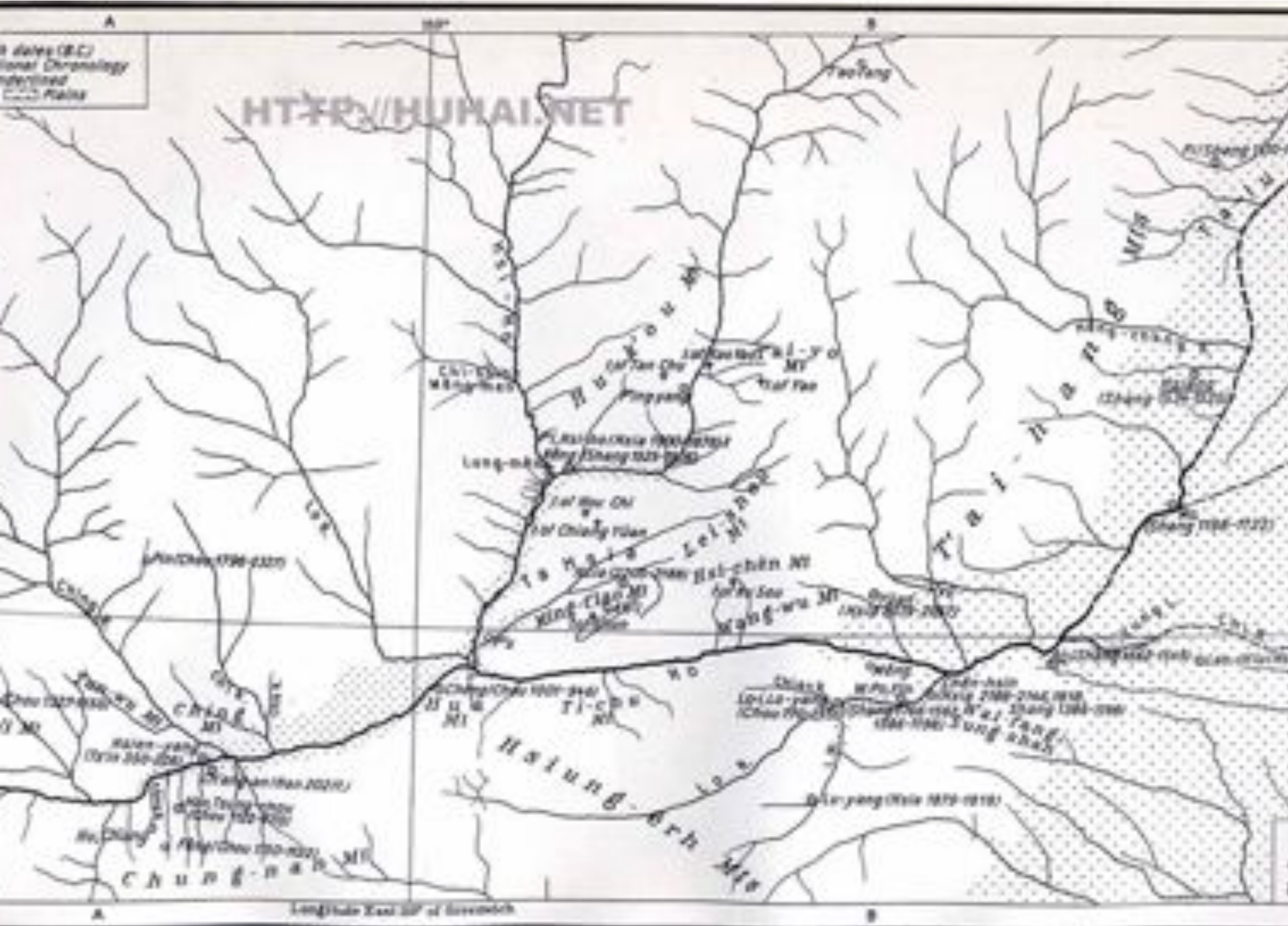


Early Dynastic Seats

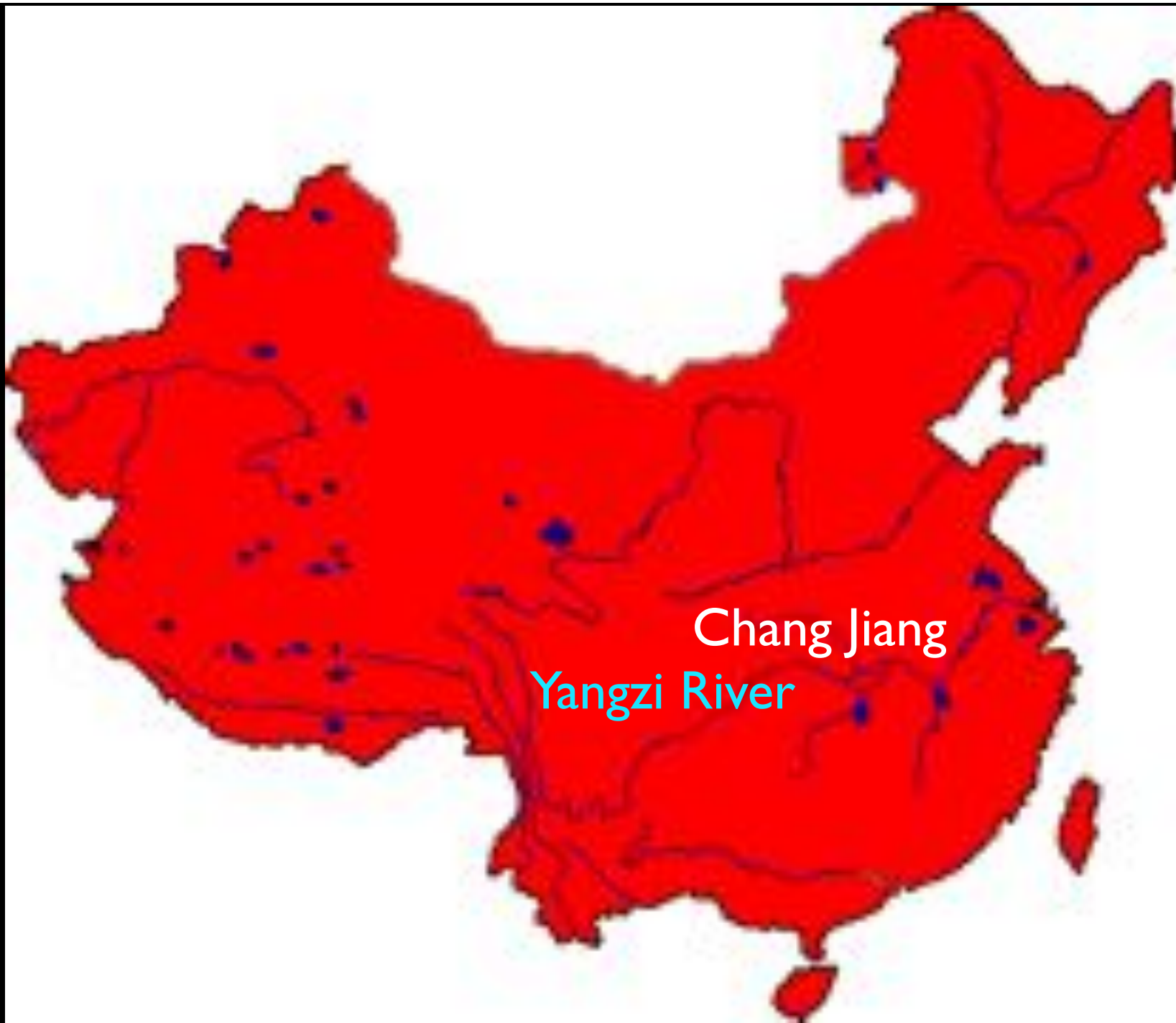


1 date (BC)
2 date (AD)
3 date (BC)
4 date (AD)
5 date (BC)
6 date (AD)

HTTP://HUNAI.NET

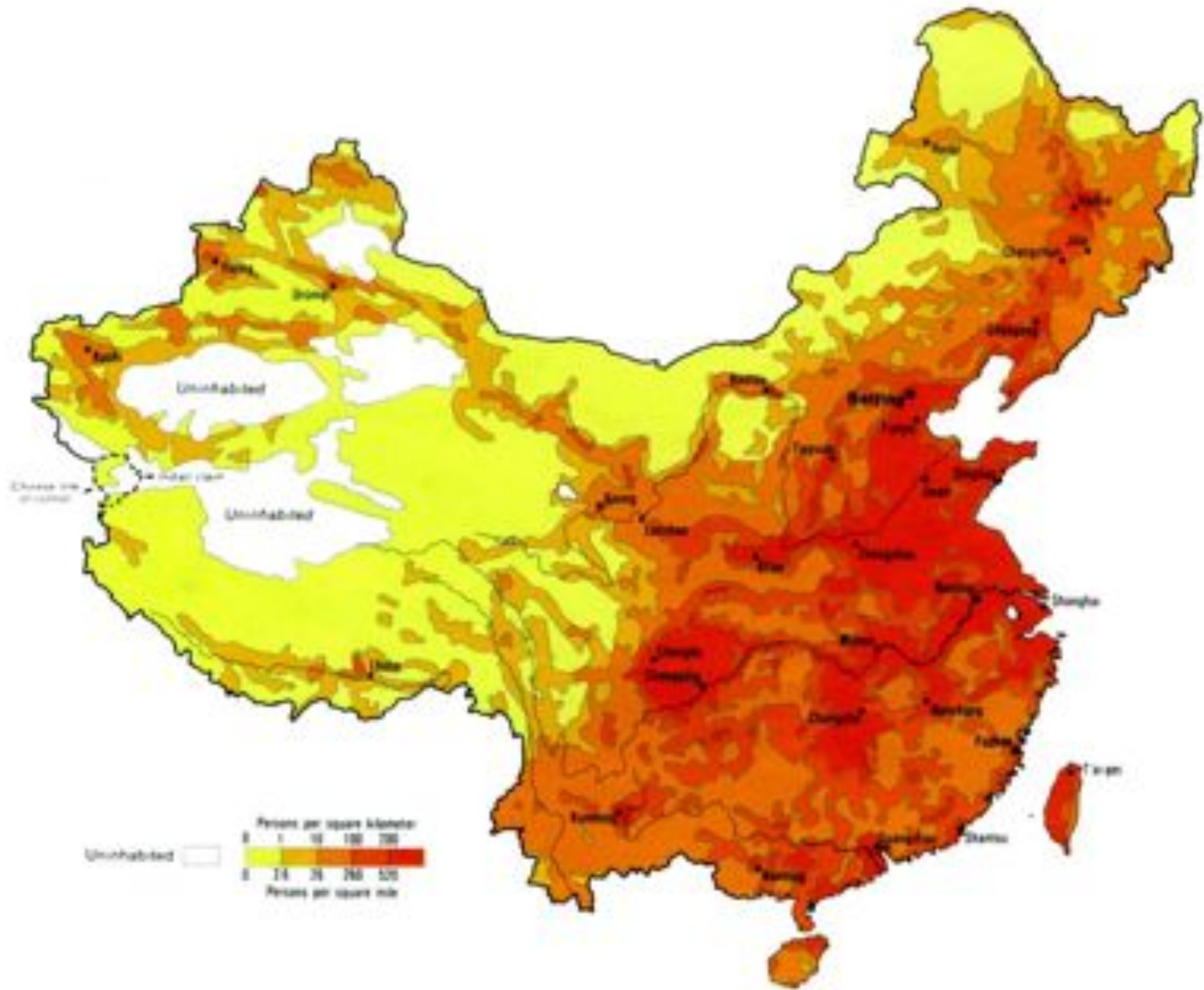


Longitude East 10° of Greenwich



Chang Jiang
Yangzi River

China: Population Density

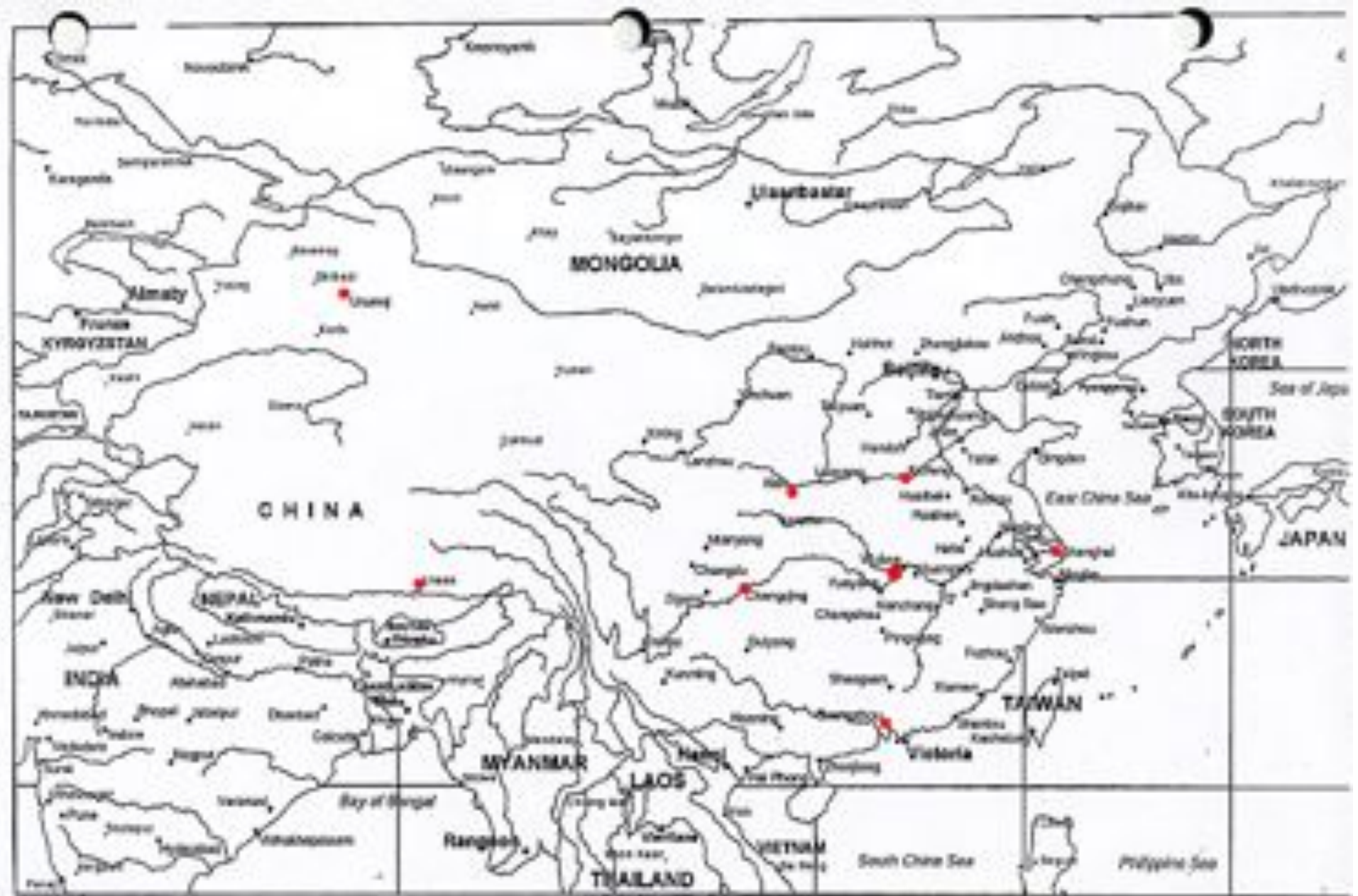


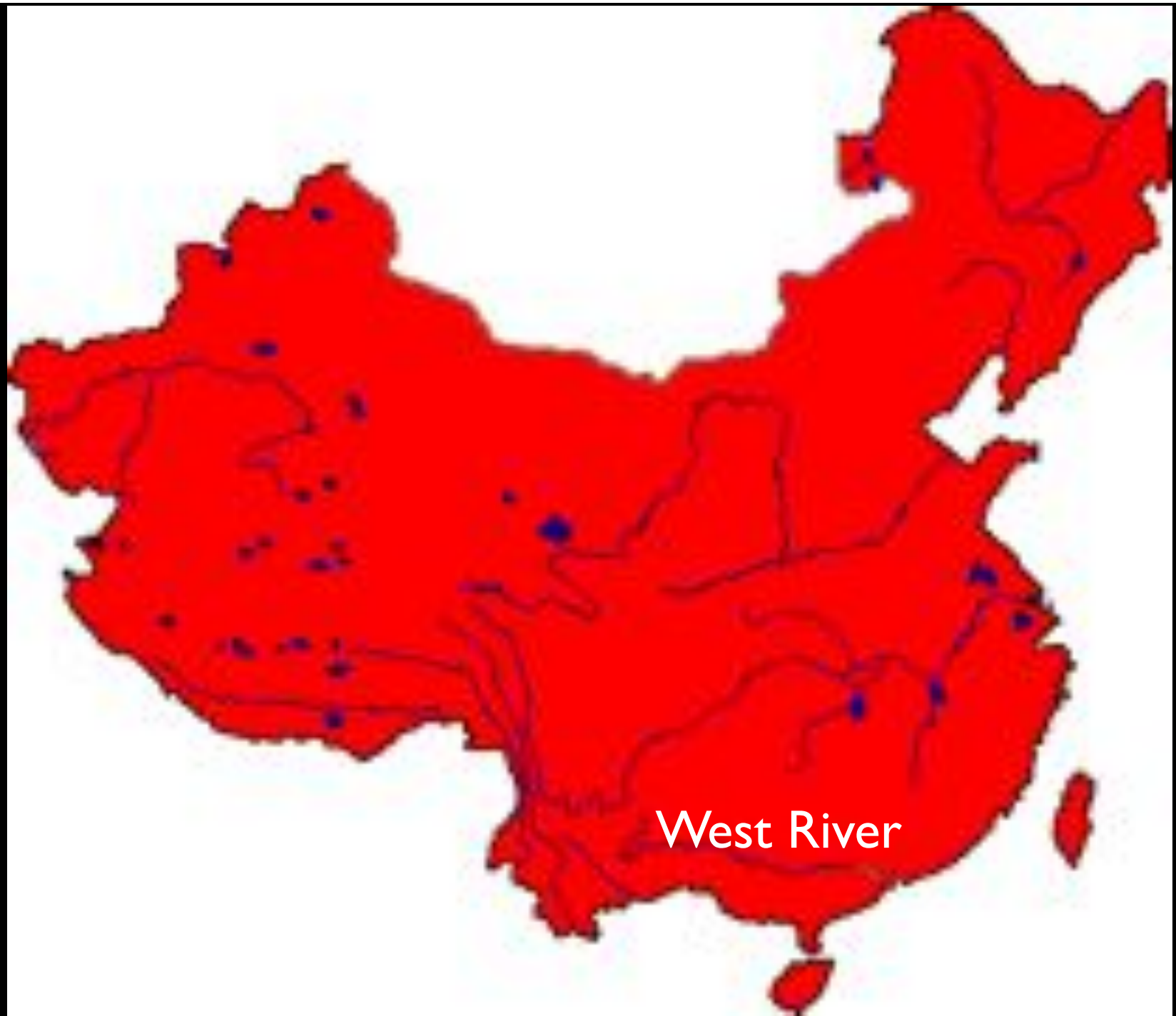
N-China





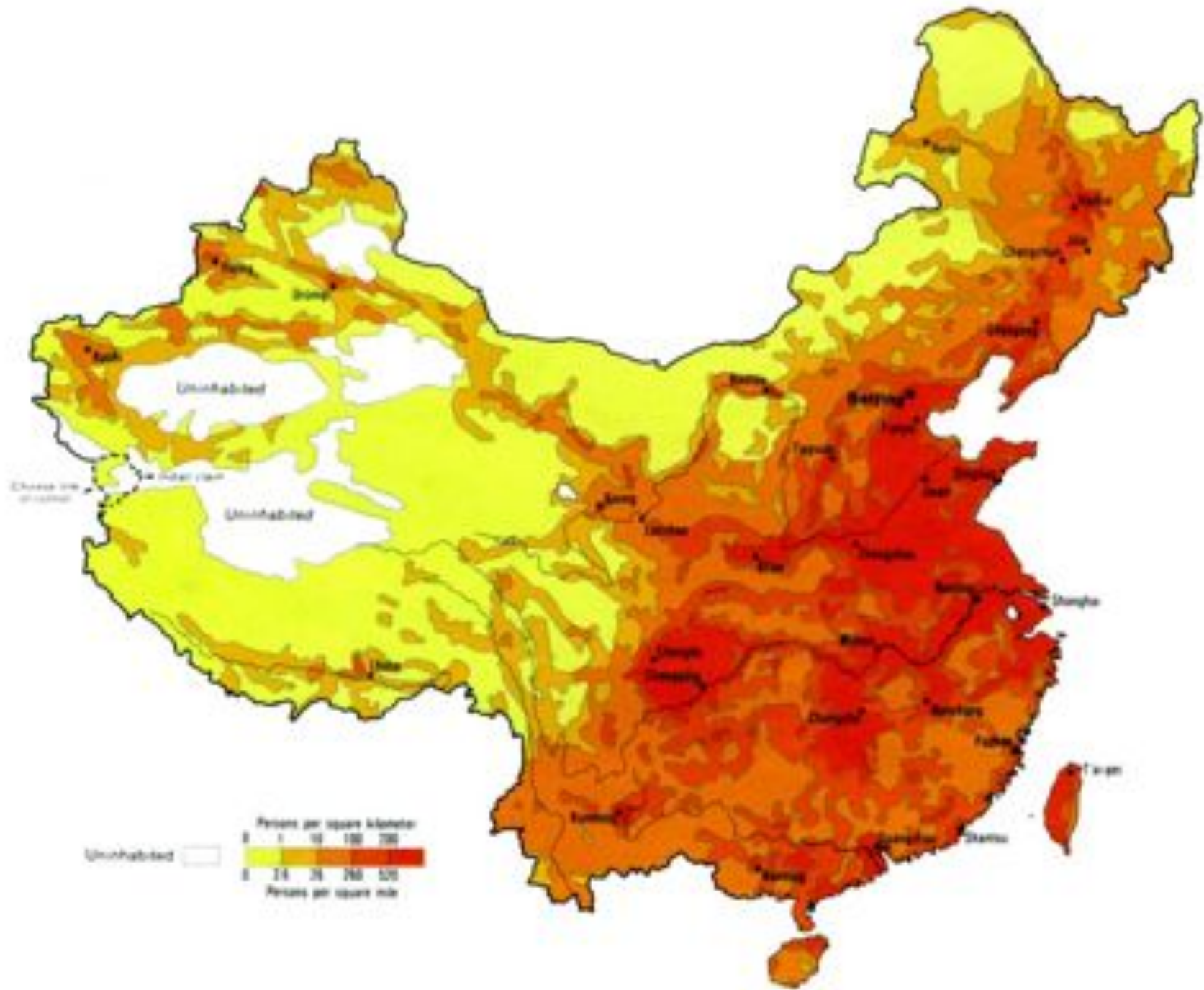
Yangzi River





West River

China: Population Density





China's Agriculture

- Arable land-- 14.86%
- Irrigated land-- 545,960 sq. km.

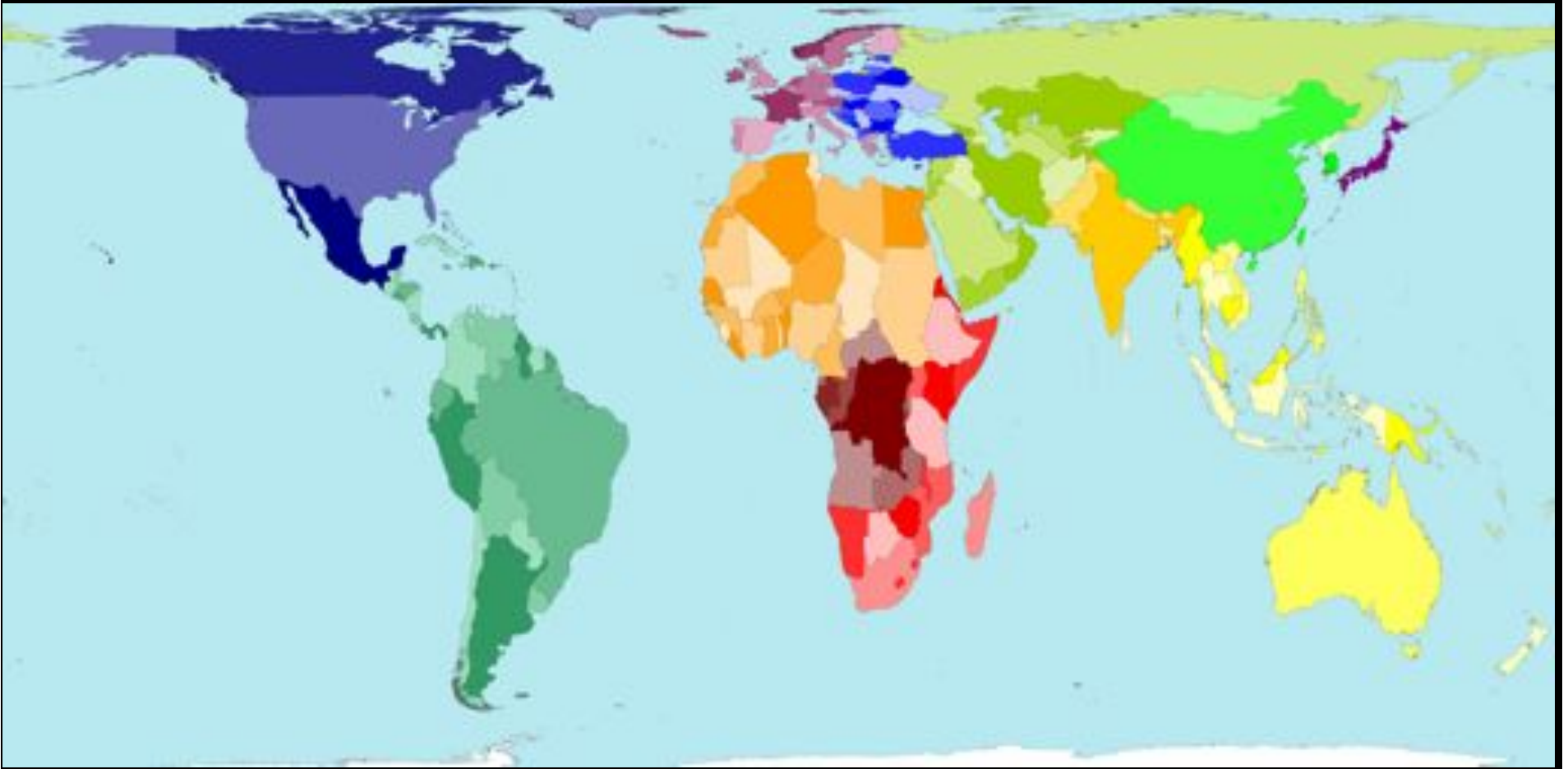
Population Issues

Who has more people?

- China is #1. -- 1,313,973,713 (July, 2006)
- India is #2. -- 1,095,351,995
- USA is #3 -- 298,444,215



Size Based on Land Area



Size Based on Population



Country	China	USA
Growth Rate	0.59%	0.91%
Fertility Rate	1.73 per woman	2.09
Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop)	13.25	14.14
Infant Mortality	23.12	6.43
Life Expectancy	72.58 yrs	77.85
Median Age	32.7	36.5

Age Structure

	China	USA
Life Expectancy	72.58 yrs.	77.85 yrs.
Median Age	32.7 yrs.	36.5 yrs.
0-14	20.8%	20%
15-64	71.4%	67.2%
65 over	7.7 %	12.5%

China: Ethnolinguistic Groups



Ethnic Composition of China

- 93% Han Chinese
- 7% Ethnic minorities(distributed over 50% of the land area)

Uighurs

- Concentrated in Xinjiang
- Muslim in religion
- Turkish-related language
- Arabic script
- Caucasian racial type
- Produce most livestock
- Occupy mineral rich land areas.

Control Methods

- Government garrisons large military groups in minority areas.
- Government encourages Han colonization in minority areas.
- Freedom of religion for minorities.
- Minorities free from one-child policy.
- National Minorities Institute (Beijing)

China: Ethnolinguistic Groups



Chinese Linguistic Groups



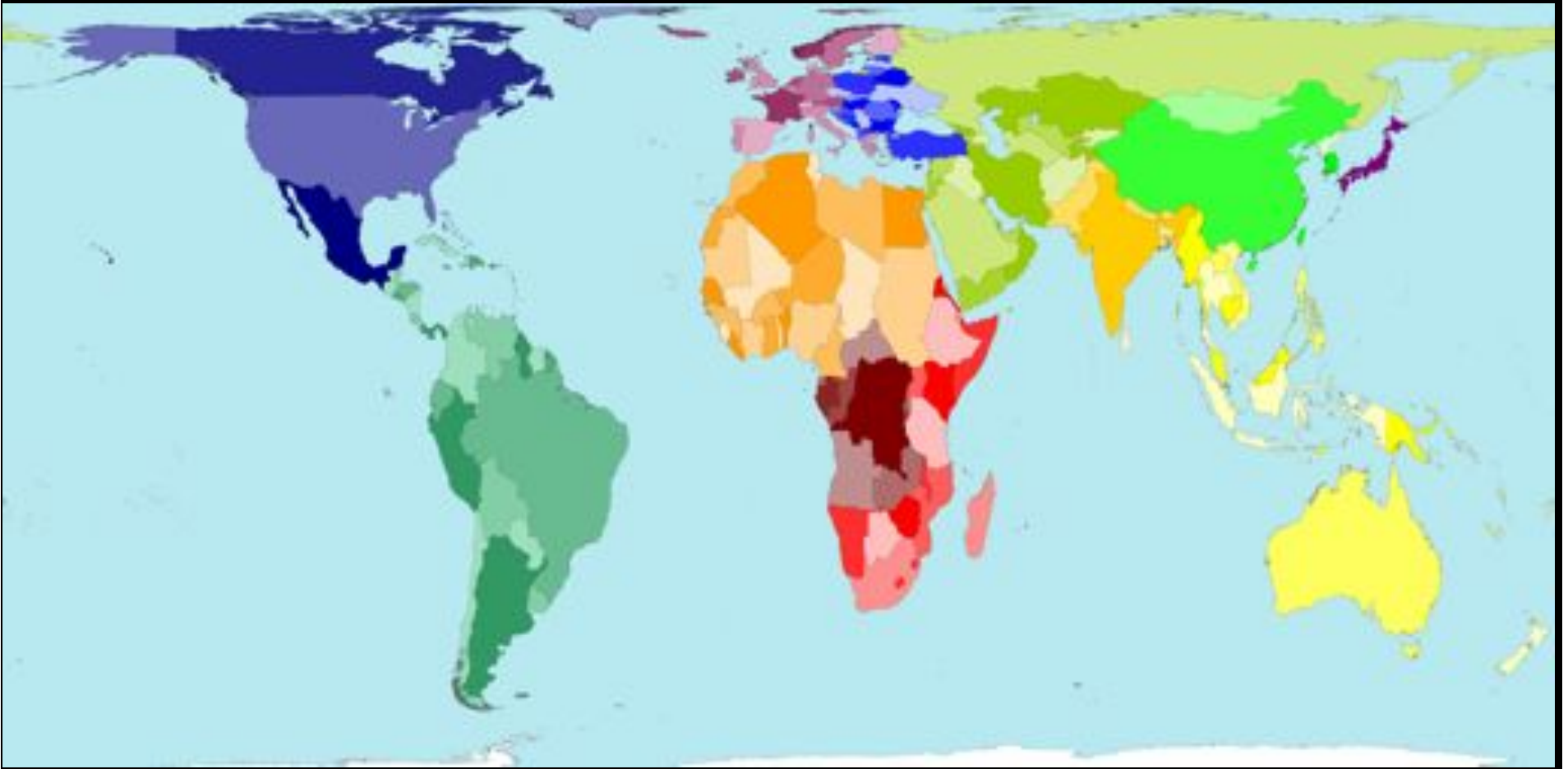
Linguistic Map of China

Southern
1. Wu

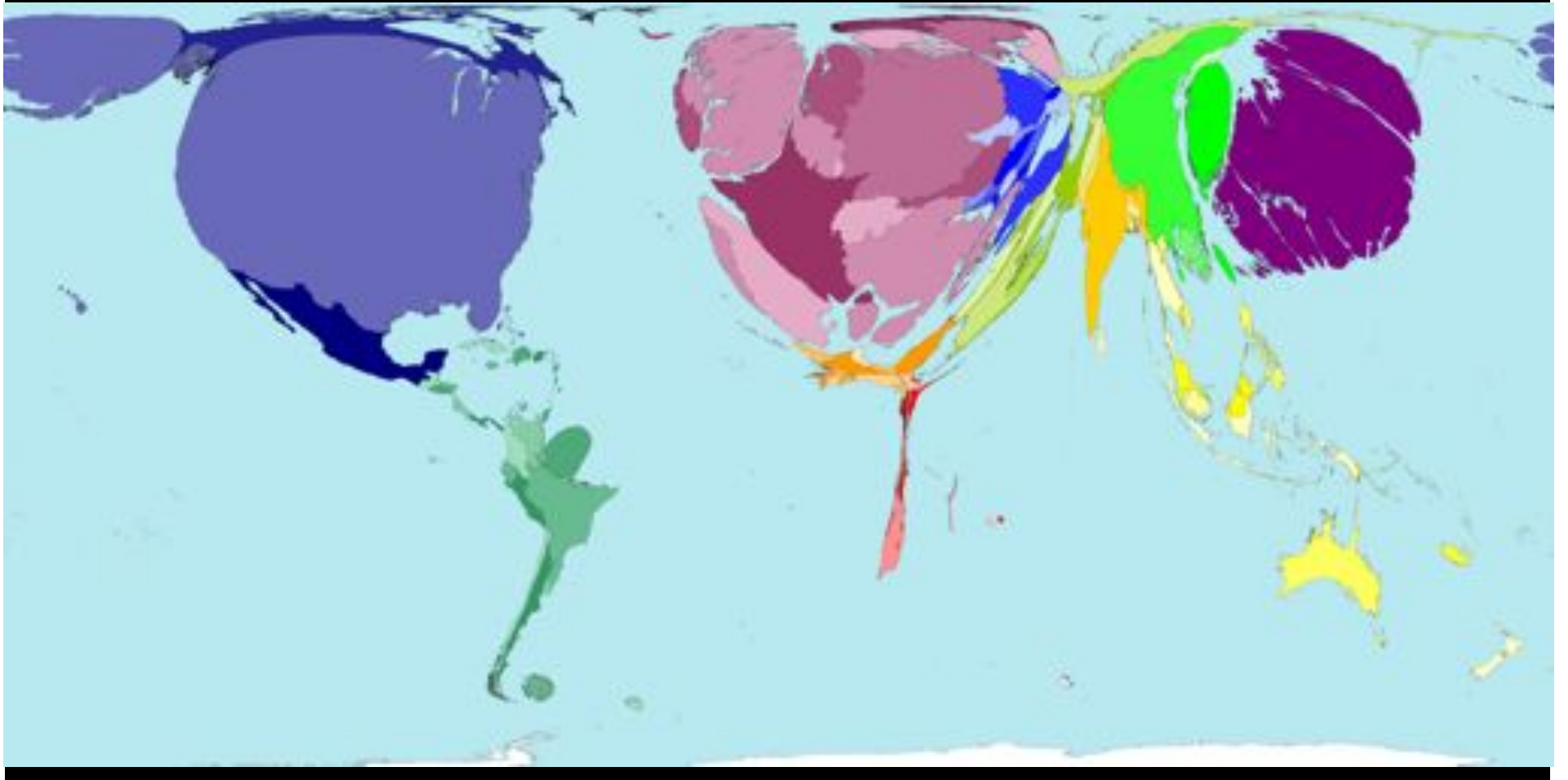
INDO-EUROPEAN

Relative Economic Wealth

Size Based on Land Area



Size Based on Wealth



Environmental Issues

- Air pollution.
- Water shortage (especially in North China)
- Water pollution from human waste.
- Deforestation
- Estimated loss of one-fifth of agri. land since 1949 to erosion and economic development.
- Desertification.



THE END











Map of Asia