

3140 Waialae Avenue • Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-1578

SYLLABUS FOR: HISTORY/POLITICAL SCIENCE 442/Û "MODERN CHINESE HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE & CULTURE"

WILLIS HENRY A. MOORE, M ed., INSTRUCTOR

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OFFICE TIME and consultation are by appointment, usually before or after classtimes. YOU MAY TELEPHONE ANYTIME!

REQUIRED MATERIALS:

TEXT - CHINA: A NEW HISTORY FAIRBANK & GOLDMAN

- XEROXED GEOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
- MAP A map of East Asia/West Pacific, showing China and its neighbors relative to the Pacific, showing political and (hopefully) physical (relief) data. Instructor has some/can advise & help.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS will be provided from time to time in $8\frac{1}{2}X11''$ xeroxed format.

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

In the 21st Century, China will have the world's largest economy and population. China will once again be a large, powerful nation influencing and controlling its neighbors and world trade. China's present dilemma: trying to govern with old institutions, oligarchic in nature, and encourage a flourishing economy, grow in world trade, and "keep the lid on" in the matters of human rights, individual freedoms, democratic governance."

The 20th Century saw Hawai'i-educated Dr Sun Yat Sen coalesce the forces against imperial rule, only to see the Republic of China dissemble into warring forces revolving around two men: Mao Dse Dung and Chiang Kai Shek. Japanese invasion and occupation further weakened the political and economic structures of China, allowing Mao and his peasant army to "liberate" China in 1949. The Peoples' Republic of China was anything but liberating; but it did accomplish things. China regained pride, respect, centralized government, military strength. The Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976, ended just before Mao died.

Since the death of Mao, and the concurrent reestablishing of diplomatic recognition by the U.S.A., China has gone through monumental changes. Economic reforms have outrun political loosening; and the Tien An Men events of 1989 revealed deep support for older, totalitarian control by China's conservatives.

China in the 20th Century, especially contrasted to neighbor, Japan, is the focus of this course. Some review of the previous 4,000 years of Chinese history are necessary; and the Geography of China is crucial to adequate dealings with Modern China. MODERN CHINA - - - SYLLABUS - - - page -2-WILLIS H A MOORE, M Ed., Instructor

OBJECTIVES OF THIS COURSE:

The student will be able to demonstrate an ability to

- 1. overcome nationalistic, ethnocentric, political biases in favor of a global view of China and its worldview;
- relate historic events and personalities to the turning points in Modern China's recent history;
- 3. understand and explain how China has moved from "third world" status into "second world" status and is emerging towards "first world" situational position in world economies;
- 4. discuss China's contemporary challenges such as population, polution, lack of arable land, energy shortages, political conservatism in focussing on the 21st Century;
- 5. discuss China's foreign and military postures vis-a-vis the role and responsibilities of the U.S.A. and, thus, become a responsible and enlightened voter/military/civilian person.

THE COURSE WILL INVOLVE:

Lectures with discussion and questions format, based on the readings assignments and on current events; Films, slides, videos as appropriate and feasible; Student presentations.

CLASS ATTENDANCE IS REQUIRED:

Roll will be taken at each meeting of the class. Instructor is aware of and will be helpful in dealing with illness, TAD, work, or other conflicts. If you know you cnoot attend class, TELEPHONE IN ADVANCE; if you missed class due to a last-minute Circumstance, TELEPHONE A.S.A.P. to discuss.

YOUR GRADE:

Based on 100 points, you will earn your grade as follows:

Class attendance & participation A map quiz READING REPORT #1 READING REPORT #2 Mid Term Examinationessay-type Final Examinationessay-type OPTIONAL EXTRA CREDIT: Videos, paper, project TOTAL: 90+ = "A"	10 points 5 points 20 points 20 points 20 points 25 points 20 points 120 points
80 + = "B" 70 + = "C"	
60 + = "D"	
59 or below is a failing grade	

(consult with instructor early on if you have extra credit ideas/ to get his extra-credit ideas.) MODERN CHINA - - - SYLLABUS - - - page -3- WILLIS H A MOORE, M Ed

PROCEDURES:

The assignment in the syllabus is your assignment for the start of class that week. Class participation, comments, agreements and disagreements are encouraged: your opinions and information are critical to the value of this class for all concerned!

The MAP TEST----

From a list provided you earlier, you will be asked to locate major rivcers, features, cities, etc on an outline map of China. The goal of the map test is that you know geographic features of China.

The Readings Reports---These are "heavy duty" assignments; they cannot be successfully put off till the end. You are to choose a book, or other suitable reading material, for each of the two assignments. Prepare typewritten 4-6 pages of summary-and-critique of this book. A brief summary of "what the book is about" covering 1-2 pages and a critique of the writer's views, information you gleaned, value of this book for others, etc., would constitute the remainder of the assignments. HOPEFULLY YOU WILL SHARE YOUR READINGS REPORTS WITH THE CLASS--you become the teacher for some minutes to discuss what you read and What you learned.

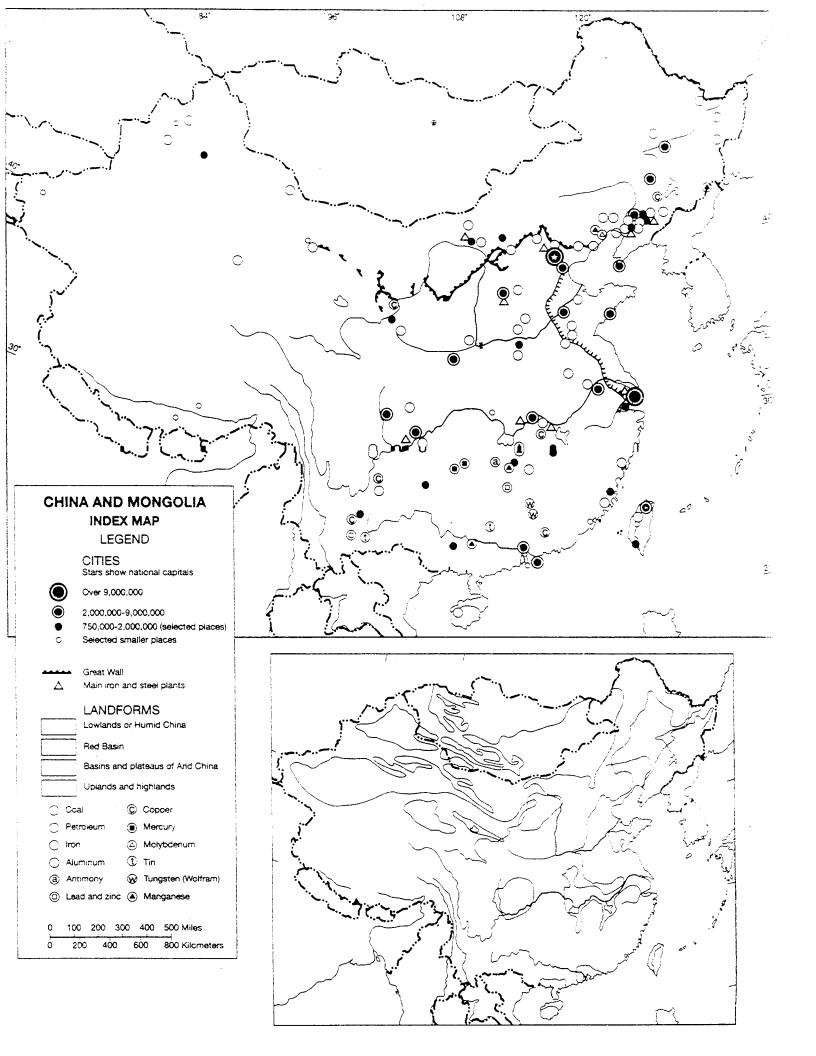
The examinations will be essay type--discuss..., comment..., support or disagree... with questions or statements asked. From a list of statements or questions you will be allowed to choose the number to be answered

NOTE: OWING TO CHAMINADE UNIVERSITY'S REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADE REPORTS, All work must be completed by the end of classtime on Session #10. There can be NO GRACE period.

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ASIGNMENTS:

Session 1 Introduce selves, class, requirements, syllabus; Geography of China---the underpinning (Special xeroxed materials) Chapter #1 in text Session Lecture & discussion of Text Chapters 1,2,3, 2 Check Readings choice for #1; Session 3 Lecture & discussion of Text Chapters 4,5,6. Anyone ready with Readings Report #1?; 4 Lecture & discussion of Text Chapters 7,8,9. Session Anyone ready with Readings Report #1? 5 Lecture & discussion of Text Chapter 10,11. Session Mid Term Examination in latter $\frac{1}{2}$ of class covering Chapters 1-11. Map Test. Session Special presentation in class time. 6 Read Text Chapters 12, 13, 14. Session Special presentation in class time. 7 Read Text Chapters 15,16, 17. Lecture & discussion of Text Chapters 18, 19. Session 8 Review of Text Chapters PREVIOUSLY COVERED. Readings Reports in Class; Session 9 Lecture & Discussion of Text Chapters 20, 21. Materials on Hong Kong now and in 1997; since... Readings Reports in Class; Summary remarks about course materials; Session 10 References to Japan, Korea, and U.S.A. Relations; Readings Reports in class; Final Examination; TURN IN ALL READINGS REPORTS, OTHER PAPERS, EXTRA CREDIT REPORTS BY END OF CLASS.



SOME IDEAS TO KEEP IN MIND:

In a survey course an effort is made to cover human activities and achievements spanning a number of centuries and/or areas. This course takes various "snapshot" looks at dozens of diverse cultures and forces affecting 21st Century life.

YOUR JOB IS TO TRY TO SEE "FORESTS" AND NOT JUST COUNT "THE TREES!"

AS YOU TRY TO SEE "FORESTS", INSTEAD OF TREES, CONSIDER:

--Humans are now, and have been, making adjustments to or modifying their geographic environment for many centuries. Humans alone possess the abilities to make significant modifications to their environments; and they have been doing so more and more rapidly during the 20th Century.

--The way humans subsist, earn their living, had/has a direct impact on life and culture. Food gatherers and hunters had lifestyles quite different from later food growers and animal husbanders, and still later, commercial and industrial peoples.

--People began to evolve social-economic-religious "class structures" in early neolithic times. In some cultures there was/is mobility in class (status) and in other cultures there was/is little or no mobility from one class to another.

--The question of who "rules" (governs) within a culture or society is a constant issue. Competition for a ruling role is sometimes between ambitious individuals, and at other times between groups or classes.

--There is evidence that during peaceful times the "wealthy" rule or control societies; but in times of internal or external Grises, the rule falls to the Military. Dismantling "arbitrary" rule after a time of crisis is/has been a major problem; there is reluctance to give up power.

--In a broad sense, cultures, societies, and states follow a scenario: rise, plateau of success and achievement, then decline. Why this is so is debateable: where are we now?

--A portion of what cultures, societies, and states accomplish does not "die" with them; rather it is passed on as heritage or precedent for subsequent cultures and states.

--Most cultures, societies, states are an amalgamation of synthesis of their own immediate environment circumstances and of borrowing from the past. Past achievement and ideas were transferred by military conquest, commercial activity, and religious movements.

WHEN YOU FINISH READING A CHAPTER IN THE TEXT(S), OR A BOOOK, "BACK OFFF" AND ASK YOURSELF, "WHAT IS THE BIG PICTURE HERE?" THE MIDTERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS WILL SEEK TO ASCERTAIN TO WHAT EXTENT YOU HAVE "THE BIG PICTURE"---Facts you can find as needed.