

China, Mongolia, & Taiwan



Landforms & Rivers

- China's Mountains—**Himalayas**, Kunlun, Tian Shan, Qiling
- **Manchurian Plain & North China Plain**
- **Tibetan Plateau**
- Scattered plains & plateaus
- Rivers—Huang, Chang, Pearl
- Mongolia—**Gobi Desert** & Mongolian Plateau
- Taiwan—mountains in the east, flatter in the west



Huang He (Yellow River) — also known as "China's Sorrow" because it flooding has been responsible for millions of deaths.





Siberia

Amur (Heilongjiang)

Songhua

Northeastern Plain

Tumen

Changbai Mountain

East Sea (Sea of Japan)

Yalu

Yellow Sea

Korean Peninsula

East China Sea

Pacific Ocean

Taiwan (China)

South China Sea

The Islands of South China Sea (China's territory)

Dzungarian Basin

Tian Shan

Turfan Depression

Gobi Desert

Qiling Mountain

Yellow (Huanghe)

North China Plain

Wei

Han Shui

Huai

Chang Jiang (Yangzi)

Sichuan Basin

Chang Jiang Downstream Plain

Pearl (Zhujiang)

Hong Kong
Macau

Mekong

Nu Jiang (Salween River)

Brahmaputra

Himalayas Mountains

Mount Everest

Indian Subcontinent

Bay of Bengal

Climates

- **Eastern** 1/3rd of China receives large amounts of **rainfall** due to monsoons & the Japan Current [hot ocean current]
- Climates vary due to the large size of the region.
- Subtropical in the southeast
- Warm humid summers & cold dry winters in NE China
- Western China & Tibet are in the rain shadow=**Taklimakan Desert**
- Arid with extreme temperatures in north central China & Mongolia



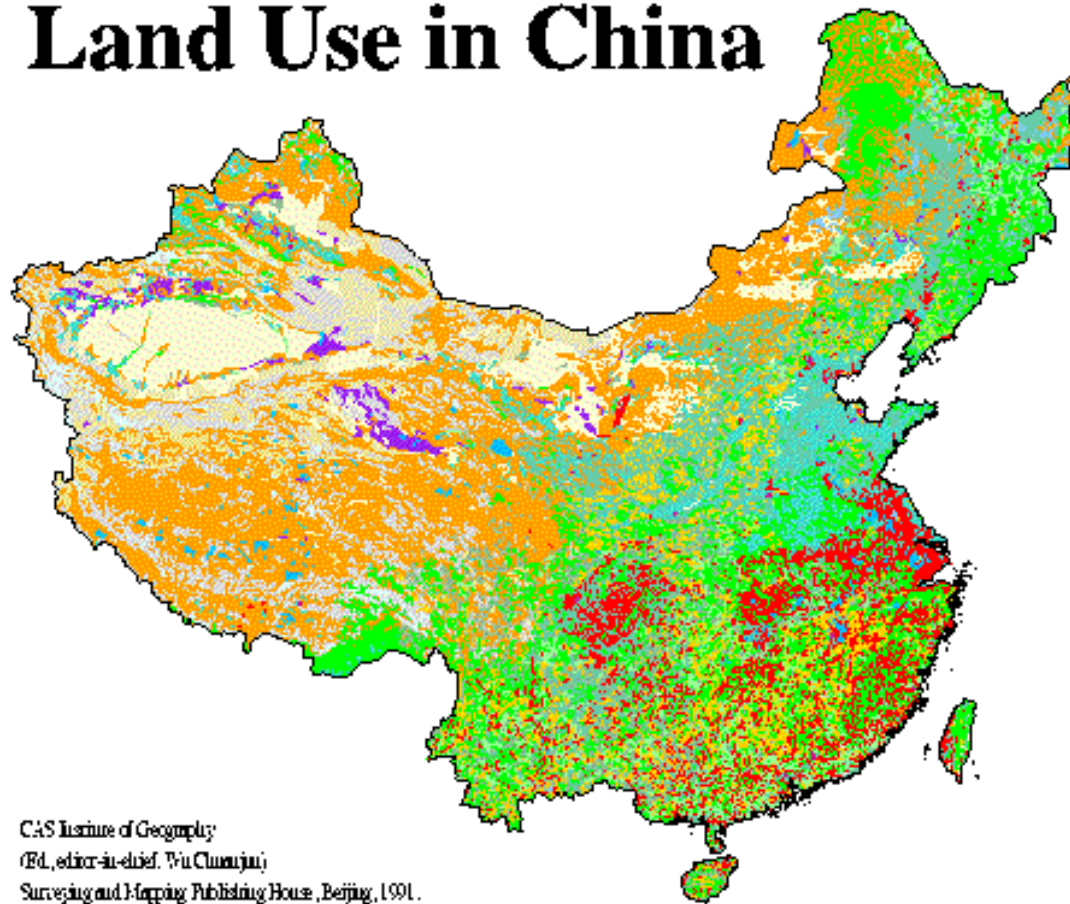
Resources

- Varied minerals—especially coal
- Energy—oil, natural gas & hydroelectric power from the **Three Gorges Dam**
- Soils-vary greatly but only **10 percent arable**; major agricultural production
- Fishing
- Silk production



Three Gorges Dam

Land Use in China



CAS Institute of Geography
 (Ed., editor-in-chief, Wu Chunjun)
 Surveying and Mapping Publishing House, Beijing, 1991.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ■ Paddy | ■ Steppe / grassland | ■ Cold desert |
| ■ Irrigated farmland | ■ Hilly / mountain grassland | ■ Barren land |
| ■ Non-irrigated farmland | ■ Glacier / permanent snow | ■ Large water bodies |
| ■ Timber forest | ■ Desert | ■ Urban area |
| ■ Economic forest | ■ Gobi | ■ Industrial/mining land |
| ■ Woodland | ■ Swamp | ■ Salt pan |
| ■ Shrubland | ■ Saline/alkali land | |




LUCHIASA

China: Fuels, Power, Minerals, and Metals

FUELS

-  Petroleum refinery
-  Shale oil refinery
-  Oilfield
-  Gasfield
-  Oil basin
-  Major coal mine

ELECTRIC POWER

-  Thermal plant
-  Hydro plant
-  Transmission line

Econoc

Chinese line of control
Indian claim

NONFERROUS

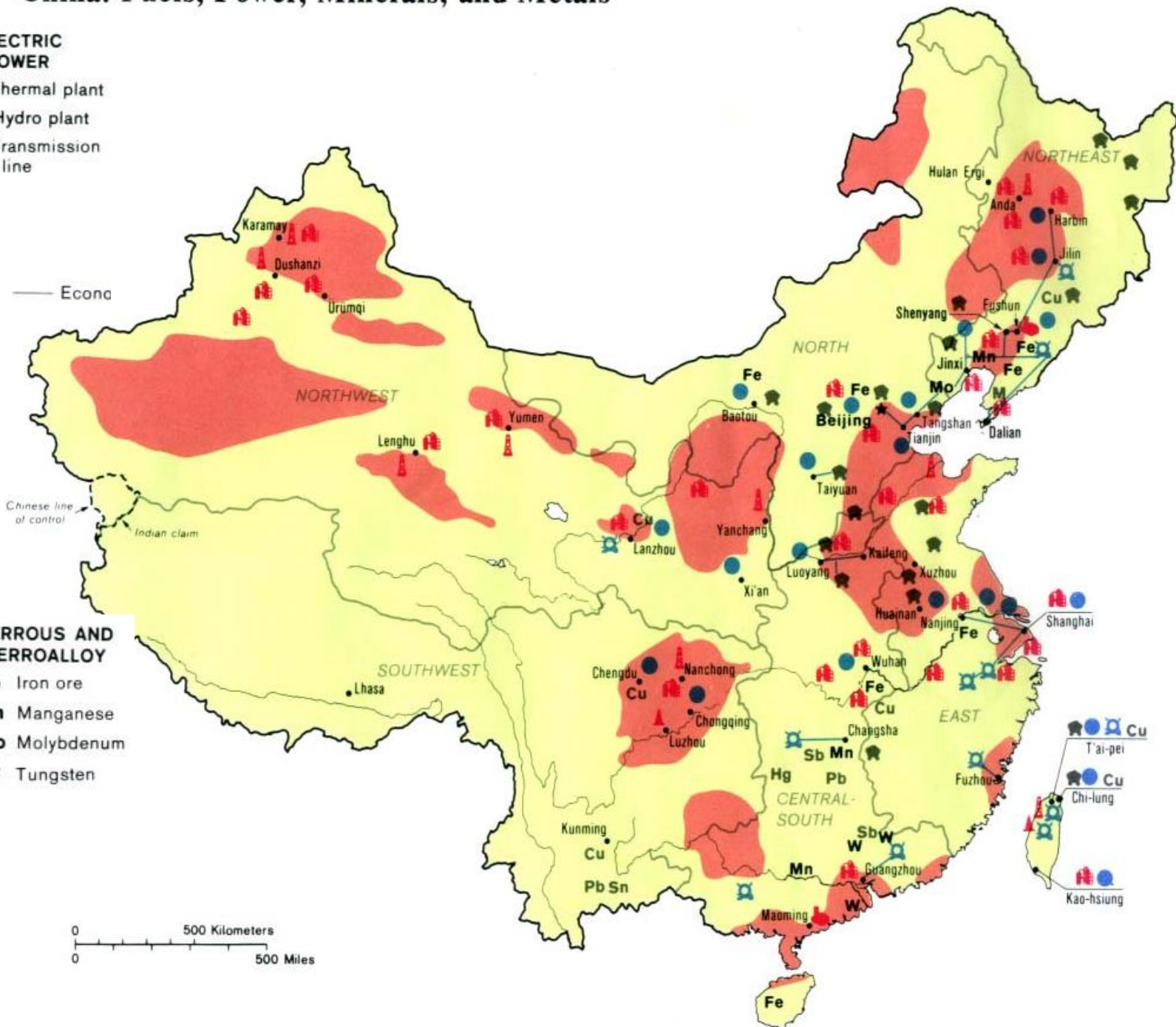
- Sb** Antimony
- Cu** Copper
- Pb** Lead and zinc
- M** Magnesite
- Hg** Mercury
- Sn** Tin

FERROUS AND FERROALLOY

- Fe** Iron ore
- Mn** Manganese
- Mo** Molybdenum
- W** Tungsten

mic region boundary

0 500 Kilometers
0 500 Miles

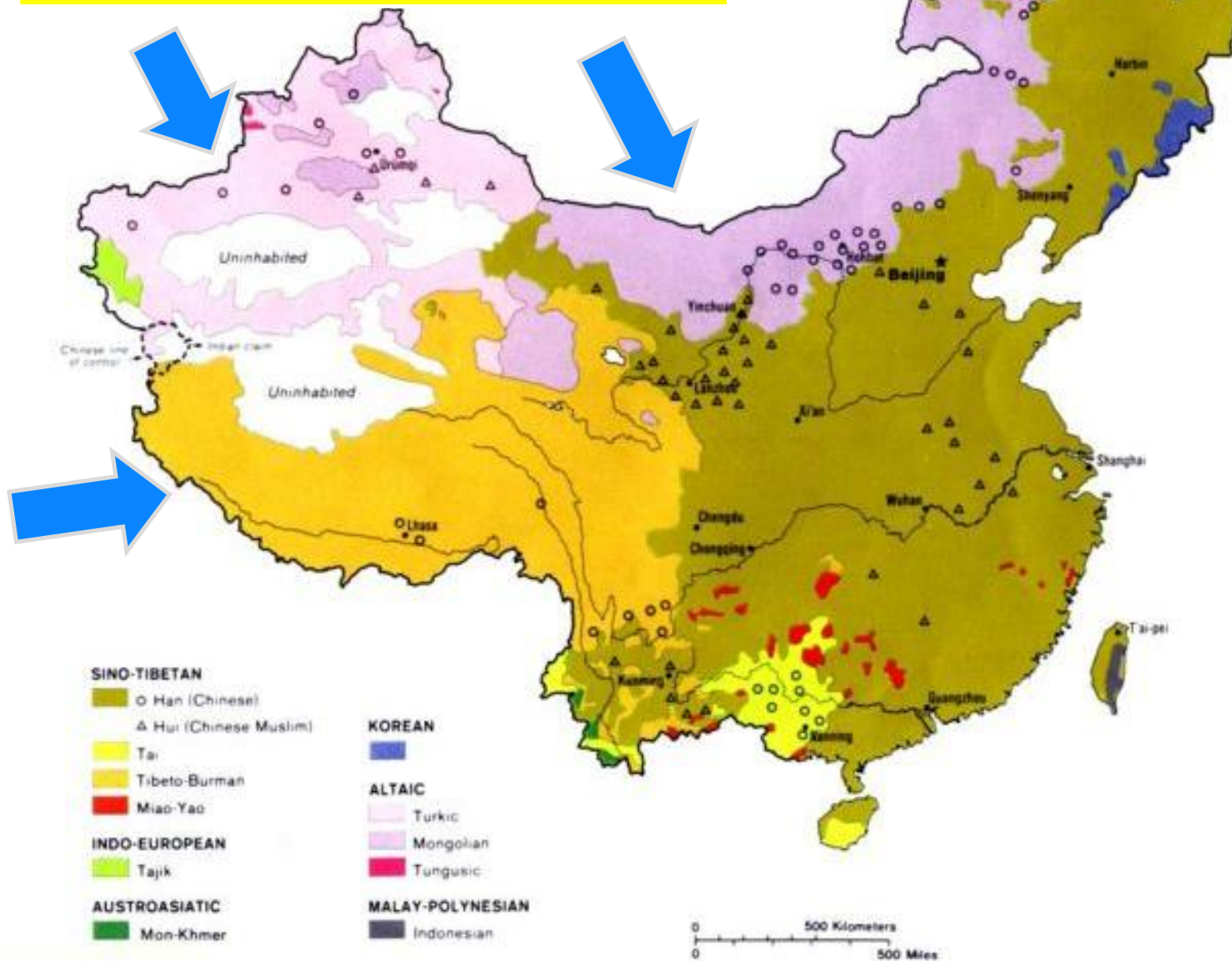


Cultural Features

- **Han Chinese** are the majority
- Most Typical Person
- **Mandarin** is the main language
- Major Religions are **Buddhism, Taoism, & Confucianism—officially atheist in PRC**
- Minorities live on the borders and in the west
- Most people live in the east near the coast and river valleys
- Migration from rural areas is causing rapid urbanization

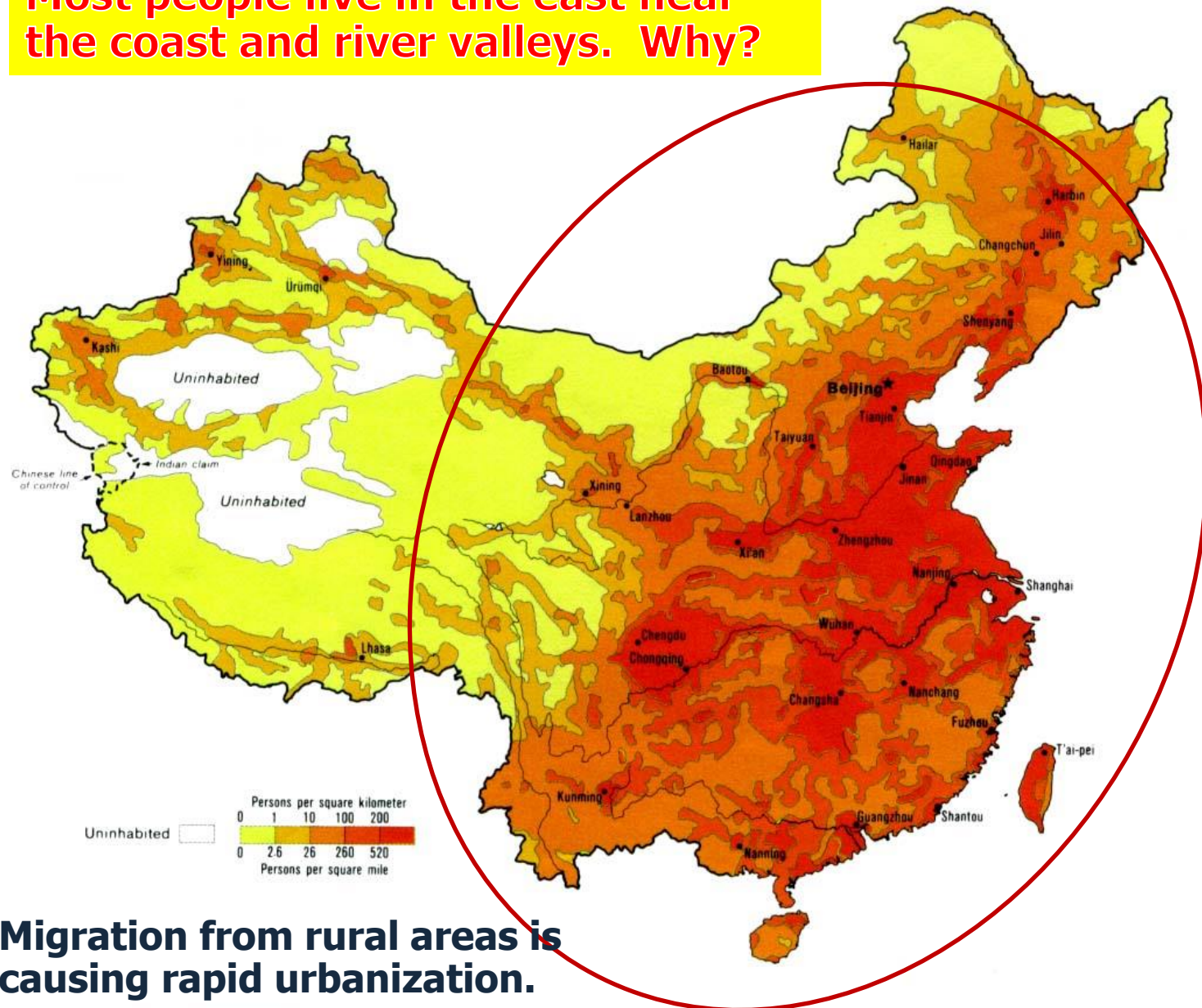
China: Ethnolinguistic Groups

Minorities live on the borders and in the west. Why?



China: Population Density

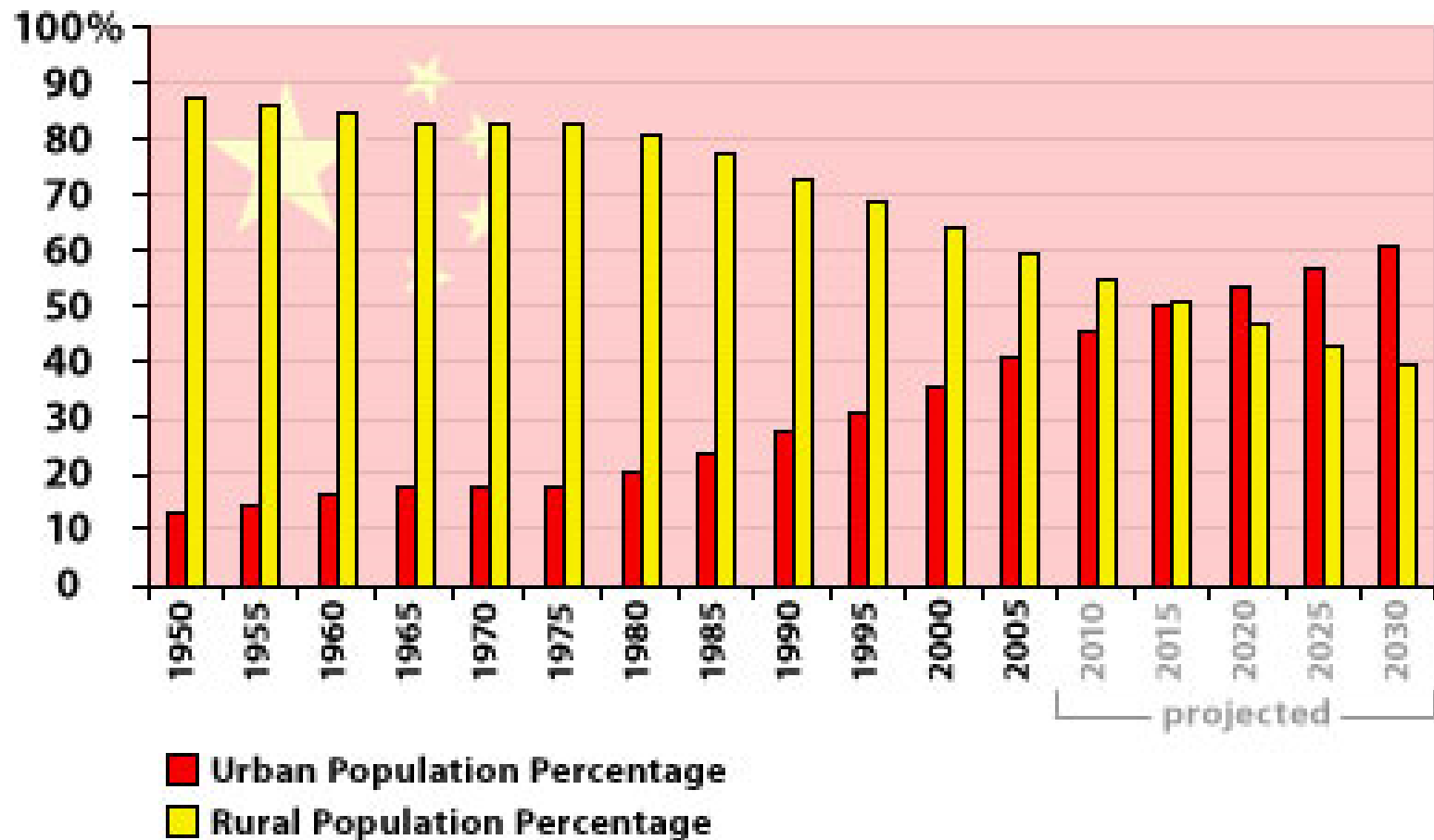
Most people live in the east near the coast and river valleys. Why?



Migration from rural areas is causing rapid urbanization.

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

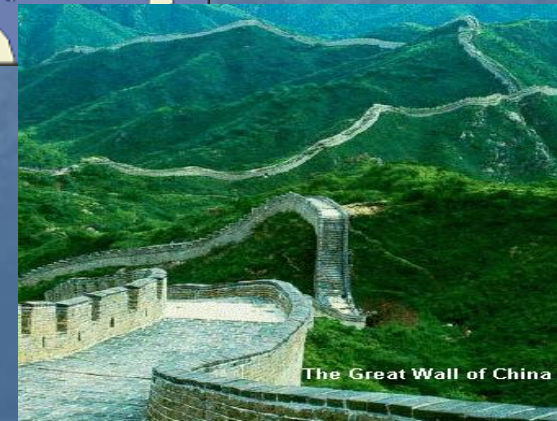
CHINA URBAN/RURAL POPULATION GROWTH 1950-2030



Urbanization in China

Early History

- **Dynasty**—Family of Rulers
- First dynasty was the Shang Dynasty on the Chang river in the 1700s B.C.
- Qin, the first imperial dynasty, began Great Wall in 200s B.C.—First contact with Europeans (names China—China—Really Chung Kuo (Middle Kingdom))

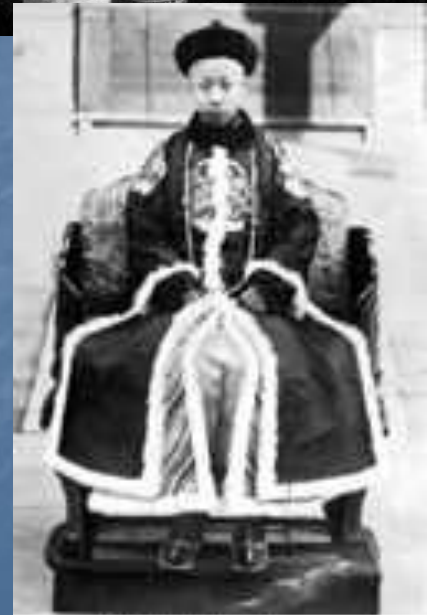


- Han dynasty (202 B.C.–A.D. 220) built great empire.
- After period of decline, Chinese power returned in 600s under T'ang and Sung.
- Mongols conquered China by 1279.—
(Marco Polo saw the **Forbidden City**—
told Europe of riches)



History

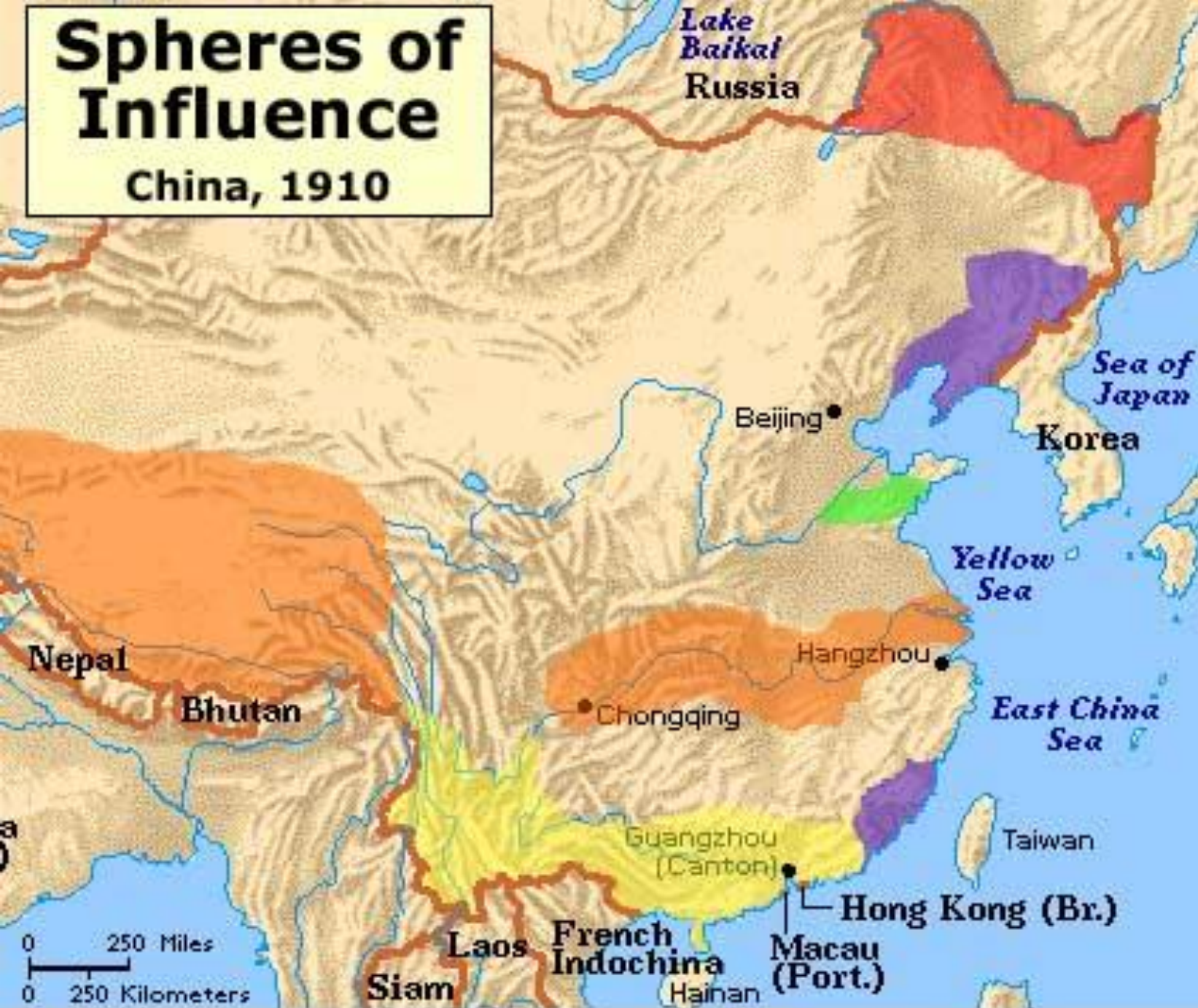
- Trade colonies were set up by the Europeans in the 1500s
- China lost territory to Europeans in the 1800s
- Fall of the **Manchu** Dynasty
 - Closed Ports— except Canton
 - Opium Wars
 - Took ports—Hong Kong, Macao, Shanghai, Peking, etc.
 - **Boxer Rebellion**
 - International Forces
 - **Russo-Japanese War**
 - Leadership turned over to young boy—3 years old—The Last Emperor—Henry Pu Yi



Henry Pu Yi
The Last Emperor

Spheres of Influence

China, 1910



France

Britain

Germany

Japan

Russia

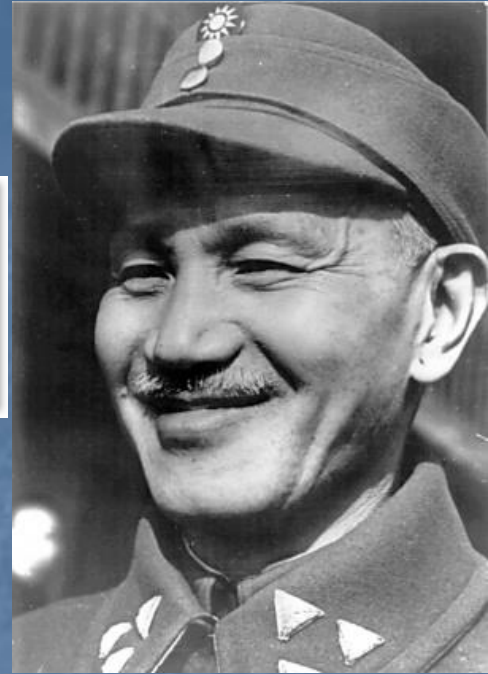
History

- February 12, 1912, the five-year old emperor renounced his throne.
- Republic of China was formed in 1912 by Sun Yat-sen
- Japan seized Manchuria in 1931, then occupied China during World War II.
- After the war civil war breaks out in China



Modern History

- The Nationalists fled to Taiwan and the communists took over the mainland.



- **Two China's —**
 - Republic of China—Chiang Kai-shek on the island of Taiwan
 - People's Republic of China Mao Zedong on the mainland



- UN recognized the Republic of China



- 1971—UN recognizes PR of China

- 1979—US recognizes PR of China



- Mao's **Great Leap Forward** and **Cultural Revolution** brought decline and chaos.



- **The Cultural Revolution**

- **The Great Leap Forward**

■ China moved toward modernization and market economy under Deng Xiaoping.

- Responsibility System
- Special Economic Zones



- Leaders crushed a pro-democracy movement in 1989--**Tiananmen Square**



Today's People's Republic of China

- **Environmental degradation:** Polluted air, desertification, toxic waterways, soil erosion-- China suffers a long, long litany of man-made environmental problems, much of it related to its coal addiction. Anthropogenic global warming is contributing to this problem, and to water shortages as glaciers melt at an alarming rate.
- **Water shortages:** Particularly in North and West China, water is in chronically short supply. Water tables beneath major metropolitan areas like Beijing have dropped. Enormous hydrological projects which would move water from the South in canals and pipelines have hit snags and caused considerable controversy.
- China has almost 20% of the world's population, but only 7% of the world's fresh water. This means that China has less annual fresh water available per capita than most other countries. In addition to growing population, pollution further limits the amount of water available for use. In 2016, at least one-third of China's lakes and rivers were unfit for human use, and 73% of the watersheds that supply water to China's 30 fast-growing cities faced medium to high pollution levels.



Today's People's Republic of China

- **A rapidly aging population**: China will be the first major economy to go gray before it gets rich, placing huge strains on working-age people who will have to effectively pay for pensions and healthcare for a disproportionate number of non-working elderly citizens.
- **Ethnic tensions**: Tibet, Xinjiang, and to a lesser extent Inner Mongolia all have active separatist movements, and ethnic tensions have boiled over in recent years in China's Tibetan Autonomous Region and other parts of western China where Tibetans live (in March 2008) and in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (in July 2009)
- **Great Firewall**: China operates the largest internet censorship regime in the world, blocking access to thousands of websites including Google, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Millions of Chinese citizens circumvent China's censorship system by using virtual private networks (VPN's). President Xi Jinping's is pushing for "internet sovereignty". They are attempting to completely block access as part of a crackdown aimed at suppressing dissent and maintaining the Communist party's grip on power.
- Government Control

- **South China Sea**

Disputes involve both island and maritime claims between Brunei, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Republic of China (ROC), Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

An estimated US \$5 trillion worth of global trade passes through the South China Sea and many non-claimant states want the South China Sea to remain international waters.

They are all interested in retaining or acquiring the rights to fishing areas, the exploration and potential exploitation of crude oil and natural gas in the seabed, and the strategic control of important shipping lanes.

In 2016, a UNCLOS Tribunal ruled against the PRC's maritime claims. The PRC stated that it does not recognize the tribunal and its ruling.



Taiwan: History



- Taiwan was administered by the imperial Chinese government from the late 1600's until WWII—ruled by Japan
- In 1945 Taiwan was returned to China, and in 1949 it became the last territory controlled by the Nationalist government.
- The Nationalist government ruled with martial law for 38 years.
- Taiwan's government is now a multi-party (KMT and DPP) democracy with elected leaders

Taiwan (R of C) and China (PR of C)

- Today, Taiwan and China have a tense relationship.
 - The government of the Republic of China has continued to claim jurisdiction over the Chinese mainland
 - The government of the People's Republic of China on the mainland claims jurisdiction over Taiwan
- Economic interdependence draws them closer, but political and economic differences remain.

[China's territorial claims???](#)



Taiwan: Culture

- Taiwan's culture is influenced by Chinese rule
- Major belief systems are Buddhism and Taoism
- Confucian concepts are also influential in ethics and family values
- Official language is Mandarin, Taiwanese and Hakka are also widely spoken

Taiwan: Economy

- **Very strong economy based on services and industry (lots of technology)**
- **Major trading partners are the China, the U.S. and Japan**
- **“Cross-strait” trade with China has increased over the past 10 years and they have recently created a free trade agreement**
- **Taiwan tourism for Chinese**

Mongolia: Resources

- **Major resources:** Coal, copper and oil. Water supply is limited
- **Landlocked**, which limits economic opportunities
- **Climate:** desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temp. ranges)
- **Terrain:** vast semi-desert and desert plains, grassy steppe, mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in south-central
- **Land use:**
arable land: 0.76%



Mongolia: History

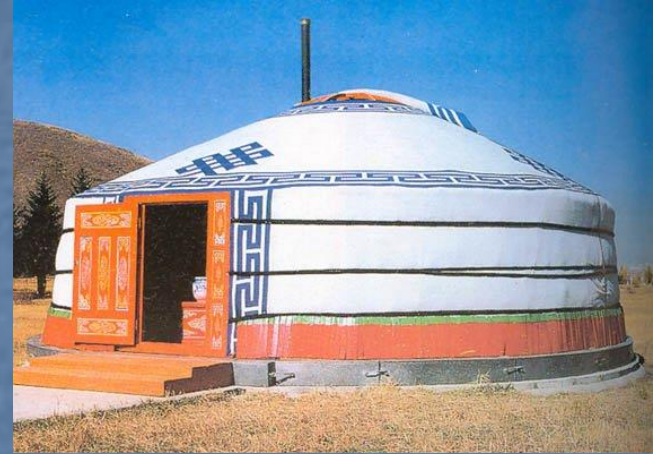


- Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan
- Under rule of China during Manchu Dynasty-gained independence in 1921
- Communist rule after independence, heavily influenced and supported by the Soviet Union
- Soviet influence led to purges, especially of Buddhist institutions
- Free elections begin in 1990



Mongolia: Culture

- Traditionally nomadic, more agricultural settlements and urbanization taking place
- Traditional home: Yurt/Ger
- Ethnic Mongols make up 95% of the population
- Mainly Buddhist population, which was suppressed during communist rule
- [Mongolia Culture](#)



Mongolia: Economy



The town of Tsetserleg

- traditionally economy was based on herding and agriculture
- extensive mineral deposits have attracted foreign investors
- economic growth has occurred because of reform, free-market economics and extensive privatization of the formerly state-run economy.
- The economy grew 6.1% in 2010, largely on the strength of exports to nearby countries

- Mongolia's economy continues to be heavily influenced by its neighbors.
- Mongolia purchases 95% of its petroleum products and a substantial amount of electric power from Russia, leaving it vulnerable to price increases.
- Trade with China represents more than half of Mongolia's total external trade - China receives more than $\frac{3}{4}$'s of Mongolia's exports.

Mongolia's Oyu Tolgoi mine, considered to be one of the world's largest untapped copper deposits

Google Image, 4/11

