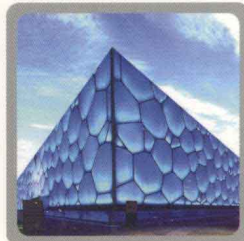
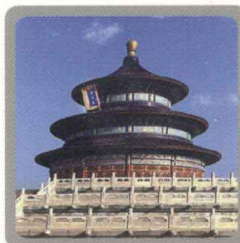


CHINA PANORAMA

English Version

GUO Peng & CHENG Long

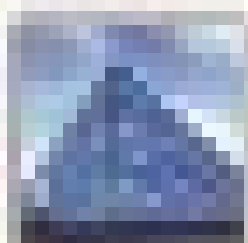
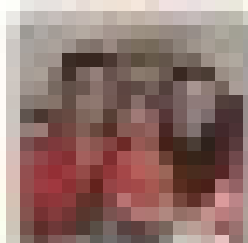
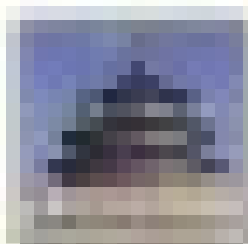
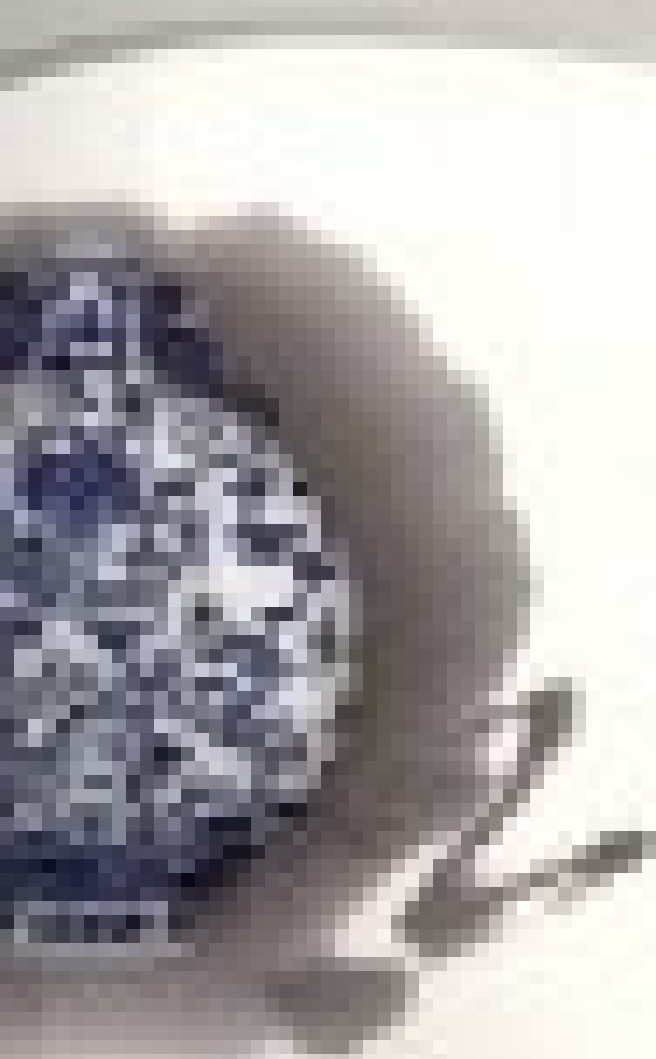
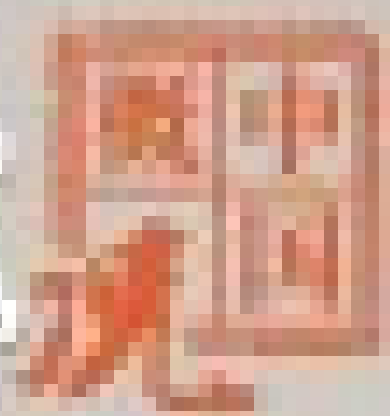


高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

CHINA PANORAMA

Discover China

THE CHINESE JOURNALS



CHINA PANORAMA

HONGGUO
ZAIKUANG

CHINA PANORAMA

English Version

GUO Peng CHENG Long
JIANG Xiliang WANG Qun
Translated by Luke HAMBLETON



图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

中国概况：英文版：英文 / 郭鹏等编著. -- 北京：
高等教育出版社，2012.5
ISBN 978-7-04-032547-8

I. ①中… II. ①郭… III. ①中国 - 概况 - 英文
IV. ①K92

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 061751 号

策划编辑 王 群
责任编辑 李 森

责任编辑 李 森
责任印制 朱学忠

封面设计 彩奇风

版式设计 菲凡图文

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
印 刷 北京信彩瑞禾印刷厂
开 本 850mm×1168mm 1/16
印 张 14.25
字 数 359千字
购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
版 次 2012年5月第1版
印 次 2012年5月第1次印刷

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题，请到所购图书销售部门联系调换
版权所有 侵权必究
物 料 号 32547-00
审 图 号：GS (2012) 144号

ISBN 978-7-04-032547-8
07200

Preface

When we think of how the wider world came into contact with China, our minds usually cast back to Marco Polo and *The Travels of Marco Polo*. It is well known that Polo's writings caused a stir among his fellow Europeans and had many accusing him of exaggerating or even inventing the wondrous China he described. Indeed, many people past and present have always felt a sense of awe at the mere mention of China. In Marco Polo's day China enthralled the Europeans as a strange and distant land; nowadays, however, in the information era with "Made in China" seen everywhere and with people more familiar with China than ever before, the world continues to be fascinated by China—a long lasting fascination that grows with time. What could be the reason for this?

One could argue that China's continuous history of several thousand years, and the rapidly changing China of today, have combined to reinforce a longstanding feeling of wonder and curiosity. Matteo Ricci remarked: China is not simply a country but a world. In China, just when you feel you are starting to understand a certain aspect or issue you will realise just how much more there is to learn. Similar to building a jigsaw puzzle, with more pieces to match than matched the task seems impossible; or in the same way that the individual images of a kaleidoscope may appear crystal clear. However, they soon meld together to form dizzying patterns.

We are reminded of a spring lunchtime four years ago when we'd just concluded a conference on Chinese language instruction in Chicago. A group of several Chinese professors from College of Chinese Studies at Beijing Language and Culture University started out on a road trip north. Before too long we were all in need of sustenance, and as luck would have it, as we passed by a town on the banks of Lake Michigan we noticed a Chinese restaurant named "Emperor of China". We were greeted by the painting of a Chinese emperor on the front door as well as by the owner, a common American woman, who nonetheless spoke Chinese and knew all about China, and even the TV was tuned to a program about China. With our bellies sated by a delicious meal, our minds turned to the interesting choice of restaurant name and Qing emperor logo. Why was the grand name of "Emperor of China" chosen for such an ordinary restaurant? And why were the images of the Emperor Kangxi or Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty used? Maybe it was just a coincidence, but perhaps Marco Polo's descriptions of the Great Khan and the writings of the Jesuits on the Qing court had left their mark on this woman's subconscious. The history that the name evoked combined with the TV constantly broadcasting programs on Chinese silk, porcelain, "China red", the incredible mass migrations at Chinese New Year, the incessant traffic jams on China's roads, stunning new skyscrapers, sustained stable economic growth as well as the "Shenzhou" space flight, "Chang'e" moon probe, Beijing

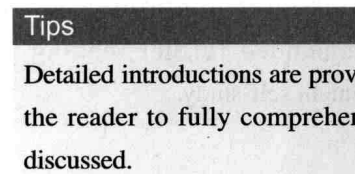
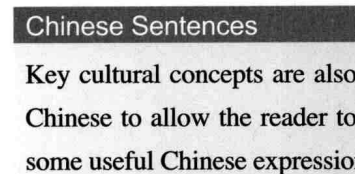
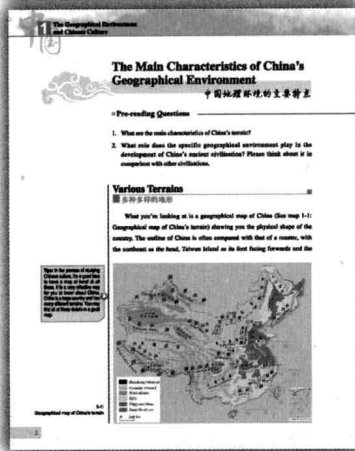
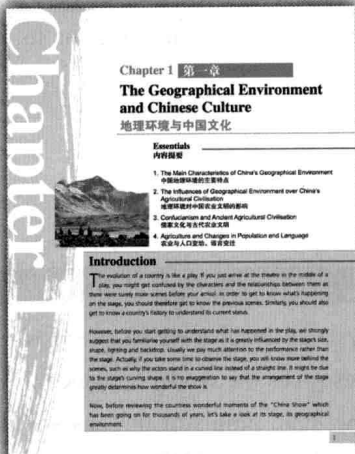
Olympics, Shanghai World EXPO and China's purchases of US debt all mixed together. When all of that is added to the images of the China of Confucius and Mencius, the China of Khan, the China of revolution and the China of reform, the image of China truly is like a never ending jigsaw puzzle or a constantly shifting kaleidoscope.

Our experience at the dinner left us with a spark of an idea to write a book that gave readers a simple and objective overview of China. It was not our intention to try and cover everything, but instead to cover what we felt readers wanted to know and ought to know about China. In so doing we aimed to describe the fundamentals of China's past and present and to introduce key topics such as Chinese society, lifestyle changes and China's entry into the world stage, while at the same time touching on important areas of Chinese thoughts, logic and culture. We hope that as you read this book you will always bear in mind how the development of Chinese society has brought about many changes, whereas other areas have remained unchanged. We are all aware that in this day and age of globalisation and international exchange, in many respects all of our cultures seem to be growing closer. Nevertheless, in reality gaps between different countries, ethnic groups, religions and cultures are not shrinking, but rather they continue to grow. Therefore, this book was also written in order to provide topics for a dialogue that might provoke interest and discussion and thus further understanding of China.

We would like to thank our colleagues from College of Chinese Studies at Beijing Language and Culture University, who over the years have provided us with many valuable discussions and debates that greatly assisted the writing of this textbook. Warm acknowledgement is due to the many international students from dozens of countries that we have taught over the last a few years, because of whom we were able to formulate this introduction to China through our many courses on China. Our classroom interaction deepened our appreciation for the importance of inter-cultural dialogue and the significance of explaining China through frank and balanced discourse. Thanks are also due to Luke Hambleton for this translation from the original Chinese version. Finally, we would like to thank Liang Yu and Wang Qun of Higher Education Press; it was their perseverance, patience and encouragement that enabled us to turn our initial plans step by step into reality.

Guo Peng & Cheng Long
12th February, 2012,
Beijing

Reader's Guide



Essentials

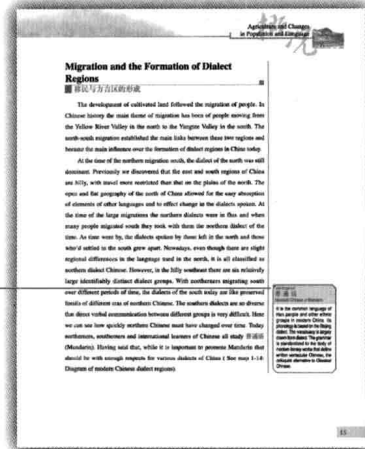
Each chapter is preceded with an outline in both English and Chinese.

Introduction

Key background information is given in order to introduce the main themes of study.

Pre-reading Question(s)

Pre-reading questions are provided to get the reader thinking of the key concepts before approaching the main text.



Chinese Sentences

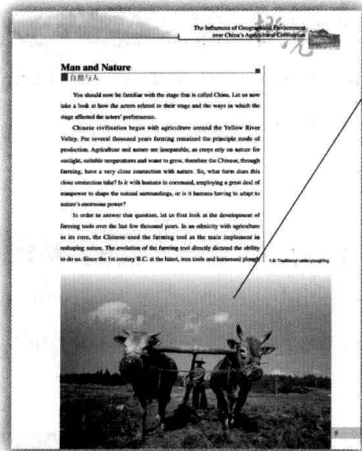
Key cultural concepts are also explained in Chinese to allow the reader to also pick up some useful Chinese expressions.

Tips

Detailed introductions are provided to allow the reader to fully comprehend the issues discussed.

Key Words & Expressions

Key cultural words and concepts are fully explained.

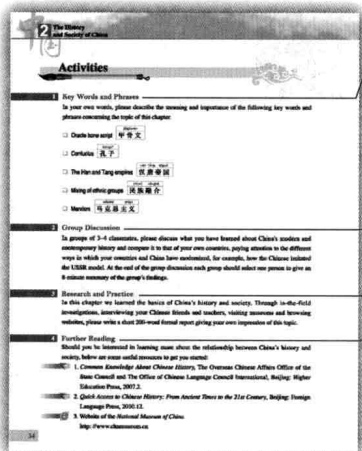


Pictures and Explanations

Pictures and diagrams, etc are provided throughout with bilingual captions to aid comprehension.

Activities

1. Analysis of the chapter's keywords and phrases gives the reader a chance to re-cap the main points of the chapter and gain a deeper cultural understanding.



2. Group work allows for in-class interaction.

3. In-the-field assignments allows students a valuable opportunity to discover China for themselves.

4. Each chapter contains a list of recommended further reading for convenient self-study.

Index of Pictures

1	No.	Content	Page
	1-1	Geographical map of China's terrain	2
	1-2	Mount Qomolangma	3
	1-3	Innumerable gullies and valleys of the Loess Plateau	4
	1-4	Hukou waterfall on the Yellow River	4
	1-5	Diagram of China and the surrounding terrain	5
	1-6	The Takla Makan Desert	6
	1-7	A schematic diagram of the annual precipitation in China	7
	1-8	Gold mask unearthed from Sanxingdui site in Sichuan Province	8
	1-9	Traditional cattle-ploughing	9
	1-10	Farming implement in ancient times: hoe	10
	1-11	A modern farmer using the hoe	10
	1-12	<i>The Classic of Filial Piety</i> printed in the Song Dynasty	12
	1-13	Diagram of China's population changes over time since 100 A.D.	14
	1-14	Diagram of modern Chinese dialect regions	16

2	No.	Content	Page
	2-1	Zhoukoudian Site Museum of Peking Man in Fangshan, Beijing	20
	2-2	Inscriptions on oracle bones unearthed from Yin Ruins of Anyang, Henan Province	22
	2-3	Bronze vessels Jue, Ding, Zun	22
	2-4	Confucius statue in Beijing Confucius Temple	23
	2-5	The tablet in Beijing Confucius Temple	24
	2-6	Tricoloured glazed pottery camel of the Tang Dynasty	26
	2-7	Territory of the Han Dynasty	26
	2-8	Territory of the Tang Dynasty	26
	2-9	Old city wall of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province	27
	2-10	The sketch map of the Grand Canal	28
	2-11	Some of the Chinese ethnic minorities	29
	2-12	The Yuanming Yuan relics, Beijing	30
	2-13	Portrait of Li Dazhao	32
	2-14	Sophia Cathedral in Harbin	33

3	No.	Content	Page
	3-1	Portrait of Laozi	37
	3-2	Portrait of Confucius	38
	3-3	Classic of Mencius	39
	3-4	<i>Book of Odes</i>	40
	3-5	Qin unified characters	41
	3-6	Han era brick carving of Chang'e flying to the moon	42
	3-7	Yungang Grottoes in Datong, Shanxi Province	44

3-8	The statues of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Daoism coexisting in Xuankong Temple on Heng Mountain in Shanxi Province	45
3-9	<i>The Book of Rite of The Five Classics</i>	46
3-10	Sitting in Meditation	47
3-11	Portrait of Zhu Xi and <i>Collective Commentary to The Four Books</i>	48
3-12	The Goose Lake College where Zhu Xi and Lu Jiuyuan had debated	49

4	No.	Content	Page
	4-1	Clothes of the Shang Dynasty	56
	4-2	Imperial dragon robe of the Qing Dynasty	56
	4-3	Ming Dynasty official robe	57
	4-4	Gilt bronze human-shaped lamp	57
	4-5	Dinning scenes from <i>Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival</i> ..	58
	4-6	The Imperial Palace in Beijing	59
	4-7	Model of Beijing siheyuan or courtyard house	60
	4-8	Suzhou garden	61
	4-9	The Summer Palace in Beijing	61
	4-10	Bronze horse and cart unearthed from the Mausoleum of Emperor Qinshihuang	62
	4-11	Sedan	62
	4-12	Archeologists salvaging from the Nanhai 1, a Southern Song Dynasty merchant vessel	63
	4-13	A map of Zheng He's voyages	64
	4-14	A stamp of Zheng He's fleet	64
	4-15	Various forms of the character 火 "fire"	67
	4-16	Yan Zhenqing's calligraphy	69
	4-17	Part of Mi Fu's calligraphy <i>Poem at Shaoxi</i>	69
	4-18	Emperor Huizong's "Slender Gold Characters"	69
	4-19	The portrait of <i>A Lady with Dragon and Phoenix</i> on silk	70
	4-20	<i>Stroll About in Spring</i> by Zhan Ziqian	71
	4-21	Zhang Zeduan's <i>Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival</i>	72
	4-22	<i>The Life of Mahasattva</i>	73
	4-23	Flying apsaras in Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang	74
	4-24	Eastern Han figure beating drum	74
	4-25	Ancient pottery figurines playing musical instruments	75
	4-26	Performance of Beijing Opera	76
	4-27	Facial painting of Beijing Opera	76
	4-28	Imitating the worship of heaven at the Temple of Heaven, Beijing	77
	4-29	Paper cuts for Spring Festival	77
	4-30	Paper cuts of the 12 zodiac animals	78

Index of Pictures

5 No.	Content	Page
5-1	Bamboo strips	81
5-2	Image of Cai Lun	82
5-3	The process of papermaking in the Han Dynasty	82
5-4	A Song era exchange slip	83
5-5	The earliest surviving printed text in China — the Dunhuang <i>Diamond Sutra</i>	84
5-6	Image of Bi Sheng	85
5-7	Beautiful silk products	86
5-8	Map of the Silk Road	86
5-9	The Jun kiln in the Song Dynasty	87
5-10	The blue-and-white porcelain plate from the Yuan Dynasty	88
5-11	The blue-and-white porcelain jar made in the Netherlands in 18th century	88
5-12	Cupping	90
5-13	<i>Compendium of Materia Medica</i> written by Li Shizhen, the Ming Dynasty	90
5-14	<i>Nine Chapters on the Art of Calculation</i>	92
5-15	Portrait of Zu Chongzhi	92
5-16	The earliest drawing of Halley's Comet from the Mawangdui tombs, Hunan Province, 1973	93
5-17	Sundial	95
5-18	Armillary sphere	95

6 No.	Content	Page
6-1	The fertile land of the Yellow River	98
6-2	A map of China showing the Qinling—Mountains—Huaihe—River Line	99
6-3	Yangtze River	101
6-4	The Grand Canal	101
6-5	Prosperous Shanghai	102
6-6	Map of migration to the south in the early years of the Southern Song Dynasty	104
6-7	Shanhaiguan, the First Pass of the World	105
6-8	Chinatown in New York	107
6-9	Chinese immigrants building railroad in 19th century US	107

7 No.	Content	Page
7-1	Portrait of Marco Polo	112
7-2	Chinese version of <i>The Travels of Marco Polo</i>	112
7-3	Ruins of St. Paul in Macau	114
7-4	Portrait of Matteo Ricci	115
7-5	The cemetery of Western missionaries in Beijing	116
7-6	Catholic Church at Xuanwumen, Beijing	117
7-7	Matteo Ricci and Xu Guangqi	118
7-8	Western chime clock in the Forbidden City	119
7-9	Portrait of Emperor Kangxi	121
7-10	Portrait of Adam Schall	121
7-11	Map of the Yuanming Yuan	122
7-12	Model of the Yuanming Yuan	123
7-13	Ruined remains of the Yuanming Yuan	123
7-14	An ancestral temple altar	125

8 No.	Content	Page
8-1	Portrait of Lin Zexu	130
8-2	<i>Brief Introduction of the World Outside</i>	131
8-3	Department of Translation in Jiangnan Arsenal and John Fryer's translation script	133
8-4	Photo of the first group of Chinese children studied in the US, 1872	134
8-5	Portrait of Zhan Tianyou	134
8-6	The one time concession: the bund of Shanghai	136
8-7	Oil painting depicting the May-4th Movement	137
8-8	Chinese tunic suit	138
8-9	A tram that once operated on the streets of Shanghai	139
8-10	Stage photo of Tan Xinpei in the film <i>The Battle of Dingjunshan</i>	140

9 No.	Content	Page
9-1	Fashion clothing popular in China	143
9-2	Tang-style suit	144
9-3	Cheongsam	144
9-4	Typical Sichuan Cuisine: fish filets in hot chili oil	145
9-5	Xinjiang pilaf	145
9-6	A family enjoying Chinese New Year's dinner	146
9-7	Zhouzhuang water town of the south	148
9-8	Hanging bamboo huts in Fenghuang in southwest of Hunan Province	148
9-9	Xinjiang Uygur brick houses	149
9-10	Mongolian yurts	149
9-11	Buildings under construction	149
9-12	Huaxi Village in Jiangsu Province	150
9-13	Solar power becoming widespread in Chinese villages	150
9-14	Beijing's busy roads	151
9-15	Shanghai subway during rush hour	151
9-16	CRH train travelling at a high speed	152
9-17	Busy scene at terminal station of Beijing Capital International Airport	152
9-18	Table tennis enjoys a great popularity	153
9-19	A large-scale Taiji performance	154
9-20	An advanced cinema	155
9-21	Setting off fireworks and firecrackers to celebrate the Spring Festival	156
9-22	Eating zongzi and holding dragon boat race on the Dragon Boat Festival	157
9-23	The family enjoying a reunion and eating mooncakes on Mid-autumn Festival	158
9-24	Overseas Chinese students of modern times	160
9-25	The emblem of the Beijing Olympics and the Russian Pavilion at the Shanghai World EXPO	163
9-26	An international student studying to paint traditional Chinese painting	164
9-27	Chinese and international volunteers pose for a photograph together during the Beijing Olympics	164

10 No.	Content	Page
10-1	Electing deputies of the National People's Congress	169
10-2	The election site in the rural areas	170

10-3	The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	173
10-4	National Congress of the Communist Party of China	174
10-5	Chairman Mao Zedong and leaders of democratic parties	175
10-6	The famous writer Ba Jin, representative personage without political party affiliation	176
10-7	Diagram of the structure of the state in the People's Republic of China	177
10-8	Boundary map of China's administrative divisions	180
10-9	China's topographic map and population scattergram	183
10-10	Crowded job fair	184
10-11	Poster of family planning policy	186
10-12	Three members family in contemporary China	187
10-13	Poster of environmental protection in China	189
10-14	The beautiful blue sky during Beijing Olympic Games in 2008	191
10-15	Shanghai during the 2010 World Expo	191
10-16	Ordinary people in China gradually get accustomed to use reusable shopping bags	192
10-17	Trash classification and recycling system commonly seen in Chinese communities	193
10-18	Everyone is duty-bound to protect the Earth	193

11 No.	Content	Page
11-1	Mao Zedong declaring the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1st 1949	196
11-2	Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping, etc	198
11-3	Premier Zhou Enlai addressing the First Asian-African Conference in Bandung, April 1955	199
11-4	The logo of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation	200
11-5	Opening ceremony of Beijing Olympic Games 2008	201
11-6	China Pavilion, Shanghai World Expo 2010	201
11-7	The logo of the China-Africa Forum	202
11-8	China's naval vessels paid good-will visits abroad in 2007	203
11-9	Chinese soldiers received prize from the officers of the United Nations	204
11-10	Joint anti-terrorism military exercise held by China and other member countries of SCO	206
11-11	China's National Image broadcasted in New York in 2011	208

CONTENTS



	Preface	i
	Reader's Guide	iii
	Index of Pictures	v
Chapter 1	The Geographical Environment and Chinese Culture	
	The Main Characteristics of China's Geographical Environment	2
	The Influences of Geographical Environment over	
	China's Agricultural Civilisation	7
	Confucianism and Ancient Agricultural Civilisation	11
	Agriculture and Changes in Population and Language	13
	Activities	17
Chapter 2	The History and Society of China	
	The Early History and Civilisation of China	20
	Confucius and His Influence	23
	The Rise and Fall of Ancient China	25
	China's Transition to a Modern Society	31
	Activities	34
Chapter 3	Chinese Traditional Thoughts	
	Pre-Qin Times: The Making and Prosperity of Chinese Thought ...	36
	Integration and Vibrancy of Thought in the Han Dynasty	41
	Great Boom of Thought and Wei-Jin Style	43
	Creative Efforts in Thought in the Tang Dynasty	45
	Neo-Confucianism in the Song and Ming Dynasties: Recreation of	
	Confucianism	47
	Enlightenment of Three Great Philosophers of the Early	
	Qing Dynasty	50
	Activities	52
Chapter 4	The Lives of the Ancient Chinese	
	Basic Necessities of Ancient Chinese	55

Chapter 5

Language and Characters of Ancient China	64
The Glamour of Chinese Traditional Arts	68
Customs and Ceremonies of Ancient Chinese Society	76
Activities	78

China's Contribution to the World's Science and Technology

The Papermaking and Printing Technology of Ancient China	81
The Silk and Porcelain of China	85
The Unique Traditional Chinese Medicine	88
The Achievements of Mathematics and Astronomy of Ancient China	91
Activities	95

Chapter 6

Migration and China's Social Changes

The Major Migrations in Chinese History	98
Influence of the Migrations on Chinese Language	103
Migrations in Modern China	105
Overseas Chinese and the Spread of Culture	106
Activities	108

Chapter 7

Awareness and Collision Between China and the West

Marco Polo and <i>The Travels of Marco Polo</i>	111
Matteo Ricci and the Spread of Western Civilisation in China	113
Ming and Qing Emperors' Promotion of the Western Culture Spreading in China	120
The Controversy over the Etiquette Rite and the End of Catholicism in China	124
Activities	126

Chapter 8

China in Modern Times and Western Civilisation

Modern China's First Batch of Figures Learning from the Outside World and Their Works	129
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----



The Complication and Turns of Learning from the West in Modern China	132
Influence of Western Civilisation on the Chinese After the May-4th Movement	137
Activities	141

Chapter 9

The Life of Contemporary Chinese People

Food, Clothing, Housing and Transportation of Contemporary Chinese People	143
Cultural Life of Contemporary Chinese People	153
The World in the Eyes of Contemporary Chinese People	158
Activities	165

Chapter 10

Political System and Basic Policies of China in the Present Age

The Election System of China and Its Nature	168
The Political Party System and Democratic Parties of China	171
The Administrative System of China	176
The Situation of Resources and Population Policy in China	182
China's Environmental Protection Policy	189
Activities	193



Chapter 11

China Gradually Integrating into the International Community

The Main Characteristics of China's Foreign Policy	196
The Contributions Made by China for Maintaining the Peace of the World	202
China's Influences in the Global Economy	206
Activities	209

Appendixes

A Brief Chronology of Chinese History

Chapter 1 第一章

The Geographical Environment and Chinese Culture

地理环境与中国文化

Essentials

内容提要



1. The Main Characteristics of China's Geographical Environment
中国地理环境的主要特点
2. The Influences of Geographical Environment over China's Agricultural Civilisation
地理环境对中国农业文明的影响
3. Confucianism and Ancient Agricultural Civilisation
儒家文化与古代农业文明
4. Agriculture and Changes in Population and Language
农业与人口变动、语言变迁

Introduction

The evolution of a country is like a play. If you just arrive at the theatre in the middle of a play, you might get confused by the characters and the relationships between them as there were surely more scenes before your arrival. In order to get to know what's happening on the stage, you should therefore get to know the previous scenes. Similarly, you should also get to know a country's history to understand its current status.

However, before you start getting to understand what has happened in the play, we strongly suggest that you familiarise yourself with the stage as it is greatly influenced by the stage's size, shape, lighting and backdrop. Usually we pay much attention to the performance rather than the stage. Actually, if you take some time to observe the stage, you will know more behind the scenes, such as why the actors stand in a curved line instead of a straight line. It might be due to the stage's curving shape. It is no exaggeration to say that the arrangement of the stage greatly determines how wonderful the show is.

Now, before reviewing the countless wonderful moments of the "China Show" which has been going on for thousands of years, let's take a look at its stage, its geographical environment.

The Main Characteristics of China's Geographical Environment

中国地理环境的主要特点

Pre-reading Questions

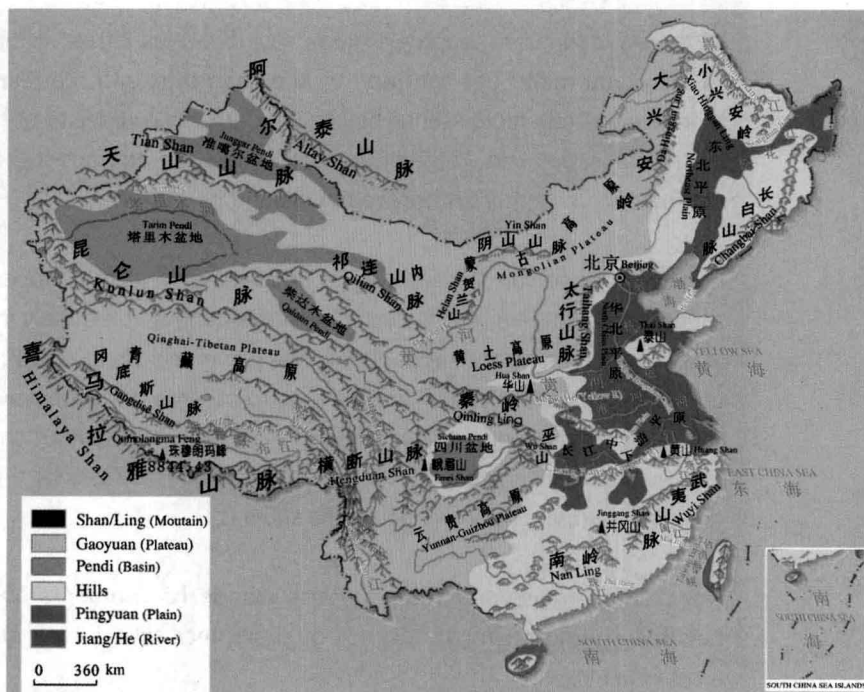
1. What are the main characteristics of China's terrain?
2. What role does the specific geographical environment play in the development of China's ancient civilisation? Please think about it in comparison with other civilisations.

Various Terrains

多种多样的地形

What you're looking at is a geographical map of China (See map 1-1: Geographical map of China's terrain) showing you the physical shape of the country. The outline of China is often compared with that of a rooster, with the northeast as the head, Taiwan Island as its foot facing forwards and the

Tips: In the process of studying Chinese culture, it's a good idea to have a map at hand at all times. It is a very effective way for you to know about China. China is a large country and has many different terrains. You may find all of these details in a good map.



1-1:
Geographical map of China's terrain



1-2: Mount Qomolangma

northwest as its tail. The Chinese often use the metaphor of the rooster to describe their country and Mao Zedong (1893–1976) himself used the line “Rooster’s crow awakens the dreaming earth” (一唱雄鸡天下白) in one of his poems to describe the founding of the People’s Republic of China.

Perhaps you’ve noticed the colours used on the map, indeed, the bright spectrum of colours signifies the huge variation in geographical terrain to be found in China: from oceans and lakes in blue to the green lowland areas, the yellow plateaus and certain areas in the far southwest and northwest that are home to mountains snow-capped all year round, all of which form the stage for the development of Chinese civilisation.

Overall, **China’s terrain descends from high altitudes in the west to sea-level flat land on the eastern seaboard. Among the long ranges of peaks in the southwest lies the familiar record breaking tallest peak in the world: Mount Qomolangma (珠穆朗玛峰) which can be found on China’s southwestern border (See photograph 1-2: Mount Qomolangma).**

zhōngguó de dìxíng xī gāo dōng dī, gāodà de shānmài miányán hénggèn zài xīnán
中国的地形西高东低，高大的山脉绵延横亘在西南
dìqū, shìjiè zuì gāofēng “zhūmùlǎngmǎ fēng” jiù zài zhōngguó xīnán biānjiè.
地区，世界最高峰“珠穆朗玛峰”就在中国西南边界。

The eastern seaboard stretches from the far north all the way around to the south and is predominantly lowlands with some hilly terrain. This is an

yī chāng xióngjī tiān xià bái
一唱雄鸡天下白
Rooster's crow awakens the
dreaming earth.

It comes from chairman Mao Zedong's poem Huanxisha (《浣溪沙·和柳亚子先生》), which was written in 1950.

zhūmùlǎngmǎ fēng
珠穆朗玛峰
Mount Qomolangma

Qomolangma means “Mother of Earth” in Tibetan language. According to the latest data in 2005, Mount Qomolangma reaches the height of 8844.43 metres.