

THE CONTEMPORARY  
ATLAS  
OF  
CHINA



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**ATLAS**  
**OF**  
**CHINA**

NATHAN SIVIN

INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURE  
AND OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



CHINA  
SOUTH



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CONSULTING EDITOR

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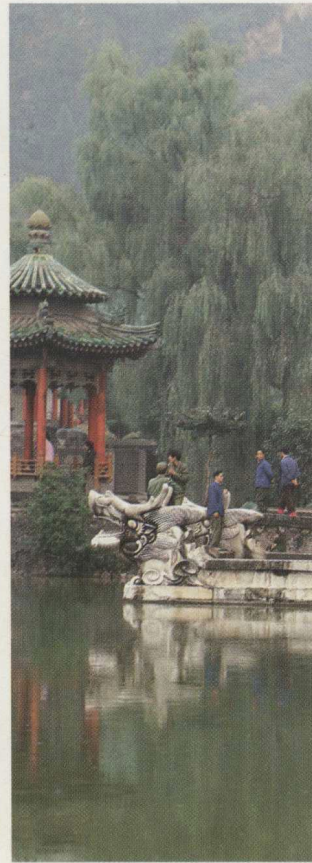
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## A SENSE OF PLACE IN A LAND OF CHANGE

It is only natural for people who have lived their lives in one community to find others strange. Few in our society ever work with, or even encounter, people from China, and we are used to thinking of that country as distant, bursting with people, and above all exotic.

Stereotypes are an obvious recourse for thinking about what one does not know. I was told as I was growing up that Chinese are evasive and inscrutable—propositions that since I knew none, I could not test. Years later, reading reports by Chinese diplomats of the 1840s, I found them assuring their superiors in Beijing that foreigners are unpredictable in their judgments, and that one can never tell by their faces what they are thinking and feeling. This suggested to me that the label of exoticism, like other stereotypes, is more revealing about our fantasies than about the people we attach it to.

As over the past decades I have been able to live and work among Chinese and other Asians, I find most of them, like people everywhere else, striving to find or maintain a habitable niche in an uncertain world. Far from being exotic, they seem to cope as sensibly as they can with their obligations and yearnings. Their horizons may be limited by public irrationalities, past and present, but so are ours. Much that seems picturesque to the casual visitor is due to poverty—poverty that limits opportunity, slows change, and keeps people using the old even while they aspire to the new.

Whether China is exotic or not, it is without doubt full of wonders. Gardens of mosses growing out of ancient glazed roof tiles in the old imperial palace; the spreading forest of needle-like limestone pinnacles, ten to fifteen feet tall, rising straight out of the soil at Shilin near Kunming; hundreds of troupes of Tianjin farmers after the harvest performing pantomime opera in full costume on six-foot stilts; a calligrapher in Guilin with a brush in each hand simultaneously writing two columns of characters, each graph as balanced as an abstract painting; archaeological workmen meticulously resurrecting thousands of lifesize clay warriors, each with individual features, from the earth that has

covered them for more than two thousand years: these capture the imagination of people who see them daily, just as they fascinate travelers who pass by only once.

There may once have been a time when busy people could ignore the wonders, predicaments, and tragedies of the rest of the world without obvious detriment to themselves. That is no longer the case. Foreign travel for business and pleasure has become the norm because politics, trade, and culture are now thoroughly international. Lobbying over customs tariffs may pit a Japanese corporation that employs thousands of American workers against an American company that fabricates its products abroad. A Cornish potter may draw as deeply on Oriental as on European traditions. Missiles sold by China to earn foreign exchange for modernization may prolong a war in the Arabian Gulf and thus affect elections in Europe. Information about the rest of the world is essential, and understanding may be the best protection against—if the reader will pardon a technical term—mutual assured destruction.

Being informed about one of the most rapidly changing countries in a ceaselessly changing world is not at all easy. This volume, it seems to me, offers an excellent start. It is organized as an atlas, and in that capacity has drawn on the resources of Chinese experts as well as Western cartographers. It is meant to help readers form the sense of place that is essential in thinking about a land nearly as large, and at least as diverse, as all of Europe.

In addition to its maps, which reveal many dimensions not only of topography but of human activity, *The Contemporary Atlas of China* is richly furnished with photographs that convey the look of places, people and artifacts. Much of its space is devoted to essays on every aspect of China, past, present, and even future—the latter not so much to predict as to point out the problems that thoughtful people will want to keep in mind. All these components make this a volume in which readers who have become curious about China are apt to find the information they are hoping for.

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of Science, University of Pennsylvania.







# A CHRONOLOGY OF CHINA

This chronology picks out key events in Chinese history over the centuries. It gives an idea of the relationship between them and when they occurred in comparison with developments in the rest of the world. Most of the major political and dynastic changes have been included, as well as significant cultural developments. But the selected entries represent only a fraction of the possible list of important events in ancient and modern China. Wherever possible, entries have been chosen to tie in with the text of the Atlas, in order to provide a framework in which China's historical development can be more clearly understood.

PREHISTORY	3000 BC	2500 BC	2000 BC	1500 BC	1000 BC	500 BC	0	100 AD
<b>600,000 BC</b> Lantian Man, the earliest known Palaeolithic human living in China. (Remains found in Shaanxi Province.)  <b>400,000 BC</b> Peking Man, Palaeolithic cave dweller who uses stone tools and fire, living near present-day Beijing.	<b>?3000 BC</b> Yangshao or Painted Pottery Neolithic culture, typified by Banpo village in Shaanxi Province.  <b>2737 BC</b> Shen Nong, traditional "inventor" of Chinese agriculture.		<b>?2000 BC</b> Longshan Black Pottery culture with settled agriculture, a precursor of the Shang dynasty.  <b>1818 BC</b> "Xia dynasty", traditionally the first Chinese dynasty. (It has been linked to the Yangshao or Longshan cultures.)	<b>?1480 (or earlier)</b> Shang dynasty centered on the capital at Anyang in Henan Province. Bronze culture in Yellow River valley produces impressive ritual vessels.	<b>1122 BC</b> Wu, King of Zhou, defeats last Shang emperor.	<b>c. 479 BC</b> Death of Confucius. <b>453-221 BC</b> Final collapse of Zhou rule as small kingdoms vie for power. <b>c. 300 BC</b> First "Great Walls" built by Warring States. <b>246 BC</b> Cheng becomes king of Qin state, one of Warring States. <b>230-221 BC</b> Qin state gradually overpowers other Warring States. <b>221 BC</b> Cheng becomes first emperor of China as Qin Shi Huangdi. <b>210 BC</b> Death of first emperor. <b>206 BC</b> Qin dynasty overthrown. <b>202 BC</b> Liu Bang first emperor of Han under reign name of Gaozu. <b>200 BC</b> Chang'an becomes Han capital. (It was on the site of present day Xi'an and was planned as a rectangular grid.) <b>141 BC</b> Emperor Wudi ascends throne. Period of Chinese expansion, especially southward. <b>90 BC</b> Death of Sima Qian, historian who produced the prototype dynastic history, the <i>Shi Ji</i> . <b>87 BC</b> Death of Emperor Wudi.	<b>AD 9</b> Wang Mang interregnum "Xin dynasty," when Wang usurps the Han throne and attempts to introduce reforms.  <b>25</b> Eastern Han begins under Liu Xiu after Red Eyebrow Rebellion—a peasant revolt against Wang Mang.  <b>65</b> Buddhism first recorded in China. <b>79</b> Five Classics of Confucianism assembled. <b>82</b> <i>Han History</i> published, official dynastic history modeled on <i>Shi Ji</i> . <b>100</b> Chinese translation of Buddhist text from India recorded. <b>175</b> Confucian classics engraved on stone as a symbol of their permanence. <b>184</b> Yellow Turban Rebellion inspired by popular Taoism leads to downfall of Han dynasty. <b>190</b> Cao Cao in control of much of northern China. His family later found the Wei dynasty, forcing the abdication of the last Han emperor.	
REST OF THE WORLD	<b>SHANG DYNASTY (?1480-1122 BC)</b>  <b>ZHOU DYNASTY (1122-221 BC)</b>  <b>WARRING STATES PERIOD (453-221 BC)</b>  <b>QIN DYNASTY (221-206 BC)</b>  <b>SPRING AND AUTUMN PERIOD (772-481 BC)</b>							
<b>2 million BC</b> Early man in Africa. <i>Homo erectus</i> . <b>500,000 BC</b> Java Man. <b>100,000 BC</b> <i>Homo sapiens</i> (Neanderthal Man).	<b>3000-1560 BC</b> The first pharaohs.  <b>2700 BC</b> Great Pyramid built.	<b>2500-1500 BC</b> Indus Valley Civilization.	<b>1600-1200 BC</b> Mycenaean Civilization in Greece.	<b>1280-1250 BC</b> Moses and the flight from Egypt.	<b>1347-1338 BC</b> Tutenkhamun—Egyptian pharaoh.	<b>c. 563-c. 483 BC</b> Gautama, the Buddha. <b>428 BC</b> Birth of Plato, Greek philosopher.	<b>c. 36</b> Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.  <b>59-44 BC</b> Julius Caesar, Consul and Dictator of Rome.	<b>117</b> Roman Empire at its greatest extent.



200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200
		<b>440</b> Taoism becomes the official religion of the Northern Wei dynasty.	<b>490</b> Buddhist caves begun in Yungang and Luoyang.		<b>684-705</b> Empress Wu, an autocratic ruler and patron of Buddhism, on the throne.		<b>868</b> First woodblock-printed book.	<b>1012</b> Introduction of early ripening rice helps agricultural and commercial expansion.		<b>1196</b> Zhu Xi synthesizes and reinterprets Confucian classics. (This "Neo-Confucianism" emphasized the Four Books— <i>Analects</i> , <i>Mencius</i> , <i>Great Learning</i> , <i>Doctrine of the Mean</i> —and became the orthodox interpretation of Confucianism.)
			<b>496</b> Shaolin monastery founded—later becomes a major center of Chan (Zen) Buddhism.	<b>585</b> Great Wall and Grand Canal construction begins.	<b>712</b> Tang Xuanzong Emperor presides over the golden age of Tang culture and a period of border consolidation against Turkish and Tibetan incursions.		<b>907</b> Five Dynasties (North China) and Ten Kingdoms (South China) period. China divided.	<b>1038</b> Xixia (Tangut) dynasty founded in northwestern China by Tibetan tribes.	<b>1040</b> Printing with movable type begins.	
				<b>605</b> Luoyang rebuilt as the eastern capital of the Sui dynasty.	<b>755</b> Rebellion led by An Lushan rebels devastates northern China and leads to the execution of Yang Guifei, the emperor's favorite concubine.			<b>1068</b> Wang Anshi, a government minister, attempts to revive the Song economy through financial and political reforms.	<b>1206</b> Chinggis (Genghis) Khan rises to power in Mongolia.	
			<b>629</b> Xuanzang (Tripitaka), a Buddhist monk, travels to India. (His historical journey later fictionalized in <i>Journey to the West</i> or <i>Monkey</i> .)		<b>762</b> Death of the poet Li Bai (Li Po).			<b>1084</b> <i>Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government</i> published, a history written by Sima Guang, a conservative opposed to Wang Anshi's reforms.	<b>1215</b> Chinggis (Genghis) Khan conquers large parts of northern China.	<b>1233</b> Mongols take Kaifeng, Henan Province.
			<b>630</b> Tang dynasty extends its power into Central Asia.		<b>770</b> Death of the poet Du Fu.			<b>1115</b> Jin Empire founded in north by Jurchen nomads from Manchuria.		
								<b>1126</b> Khitans from Manchuria and Mongolia capture Song capital of Kaifeng.		
								<b>1127</b> "Temporary" capital for Southern Song established in Hangzhou.		
									<b>1260</b> Khubilai, grandson of Chinggis (Genghis), becomes Great Khan of the Mongol Empire.	
									<b>1271</b> Yuan dynasty formally founded.	
									<b>1275</b> Marco Polo in China.	
<div> <div>THREE KINGDOMS PERIOD (220-280)</div> <div> <div>SUI DYNASTY (581-618)</div> <div>NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DYNASTIES (420-581)</div> </div> </div>										
<div> <div>FIVE DYNASTIES AND TEN KINGDOMS PERIOD (907-959)</div> <div> <div>TANG DYNASTY (618-906)</div> <div>SONG DYNASTY NORTHERN SONG PERIOD (960-1126)</div> </div> </div>										
<div> <div>SOUTHERN SONG PERIOD (1126-1279)</div> <div> <div>227</div> <div>330</div> <div>445</div> <div>622</div> <div>768-814</div> <div>890</div> <div>1066</div> <div>1215</div> </div> </div>										
Sassanid Empire in Persia.	Founding of the Byzantine Empire.	End of the Roman Empire. Sack of Rome by the Vandals.	Flight of Muhammed and followers from Mecca to Medina.	Charlemagne—Charles the Great, King of the Franks.	Viking invaders control much of northern and central England.	Death of King Alfred the Great.	Norman Conquest of England by William the Conqueror.	Magna Carta, Charter of English political and civil liberties, granted by King John.		
								Inca Empire in Peru.		



## A CHRONOLOGY OF CHINA/2

1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880
		<b>1520</b> Cannons brought from Portugal used by Ming troops.		<b>1745</b> <i>The Scholars</i> , a novel by Wu Jingzi, published.				<b>1853-55</b> Small Sword (Triad) uprising in Shanghai region.	
		<b>1570</b> <i>Journey to the West (Monkey)</i> published.		<b>1751</b> Qing forces occupy Tibet and make it a protectorate.				<b>1856</b> Arrow or Second Opium War between Britain and China.	
		<b>1582</b> Jesuit missionary Matteo Ricci arrives in China. Goes to Beijing in 1601.		<b>1763</b> Death of Cao Xueqin, author of <i>Dream of the Red Chamber</i> .				<b>1856-75</b> Muslim rebellions in northwest and southwest China.	
	<b>1405-33</b> Maritime expeditions of Zheng He, court eunuch.			<b>1793</b> Macartney Embassy arrives from Britain to request trade and diplomatic relations.				<b>1860</b> Convention of Beijing after Second Opium War. When signing the Convention, the Chinese accept the right of foreign diplomats to reside in the capital.	
	<b>1403-35</b> Ming Great Walls built in defence against Mongols.			<b>1795</b> White Lotus Rebellion in northern China led by Buddhist-influenced secret society attempts to restore Ming dynasty.				<b>1860s</b> Self-strengthening movement attempts to resist foreign encroachment and the collapse of Qing power.	
	<b>1421</b> Capital moved from Nanjing to Beijing to strengthen Chinese power in the face of the Mongol threat.		<b>c. 1619</b> <i>Jinpingmei (Golden Lotus)</i> , a novel of merchant society, noted for its unusually explicit erotic passages.		<b>1813</b> Eight Trigrams Rebellion revives White Lotus ideas, imperial court attacked.			<b>1870</b> Tianjin Incident—anti-Christian riots and murders.	
<b>1351</b> Red Turbans in revolt against Mongols.			<b>1620</b> The Dutch establish a trading base in Taiwan.		<b>1820</b> Opium being imported by British.			<b>1875</b> Empress Dowager Cixi ruling through infant Guangxu Emperor.	
<b>1363</b> Zhu Yuanzhang takes control of rebellion.				<b>1644</b> Rebellion led by Li Zicheng against the Ming dynasty, followed by Manchu invasion of China.		<b>1839</b> First Opium War between Britain and China over Chinese efforts to stop opium trade.		<b>1883</b> Sino-French War leads to loss of Qing control over Vietnam.	
<b>1368</b> Zhu Yuanzhang becomes first Ming emperor.			<b>1650</b> Catholic church established in Beijing.			<b>1842</b> Treaty of Nanjing ends Opium War; Hong Kong ceded to Britain. Treaty Ports opened.		<b>1894-95</b> Sino-Japanese War leads to loss of Qing control over Korea.	
			<b>1662-1722</b> Kangxi Emperor.				<b>1850</b> Taiping Rebellion led by quasi-Christian group establishes independent Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace in southern China.	<b>1899-1900</b> Boxer Rebellion against Qing misgovernment and foreign encroachment.	
			<b>1673</b> Anti-Qing rebellion by Wu Sangui and others in south and southwest China.				<b>1852-68</b> Nian rebellions in northern China.		
				<b>1720</b> Qing forces impose a ruler on Tibet.					
				<b>1735-95</b> Qianlong Emperor.					
YUAN DYNASTY (1271-1368)				QING DYNASTY (1644-1911)					
MING DYNASTY (1368-1644)									
<b>1325-1521</b> Aztec Empire in Mexico.	<b>1492</b> Columbus discovers West Indies.	<b>1645-60</b> Oliver Cromwell and the English Revolution.	<b>1775-83</b> War of American Independence.	<b>1818</b> Karl Marx born.	<b>1861-65</b> American Civil War.	<b>1899-1901</b> Boer War.			
<b>1455</b> Gutenberg Bible, early European example of printing from movable type, published in Germany.	<b>1577-80</b> Voyages of Sir Francis Drake, English admiral and navigator.	<b>1789</b> French Revolution.	<b>1809</b> Charles Darwin born.						



1900	1920	1940	1960	1980
<p><b>1905</b> Tongmenghui (United League) founded by Sun Yat-sen in Japan.</p>	<p><b>1911</b> Republican rising in Wuchang over railway nationalization plans leads to series of anti-Qing riots.</p> <p><b>1912</b> Abdication of Puyi, last Qing emperor.</p> <p>Yuan Shikai, Qing loyalist, becomes first President after Sun Yat-sen resigns in his favor.</p> <p><b>1916</b> Warlord period begins after death of Yuan Shikai.</p> <p><b>1919</b> May 4th Movement. Student demonstrations against Japanese takeover of German concessions in Shandong Province lead to a radical New Culture Movement.</p> <p><b>1921</b> Chinese Communist Party founded.</p> <p><b>1925</b> Death of Sun Yat-sen.</p> <p><b>1926</b> Northern Expedition led by Chiang Kai-shek to defeat the northern warlords and unify China.</p> <p><b>1927</b> Communist-led risings in Shanghai, Guangzhou (Canton), and elsewhere crushed.</p> <p><b>1928</b> Nanjing government established by Chiang Kai-shek.</p> <p><b>1928</b> Mao Zedong establishes guerrilla base in Jinggangshan, Jiangxi Province.</p>	<p><b>1931</b> Jiangxi Soviet, major communist base, established.</p> <p><b>1931</b> Japan invades Manchuria.</p> <p><b>1934</b> Long March begins in Jiangxi Province.</p> <p><b>1935</b> Zunyi Conference on Long March confirms Mao as leader of the Chinese Communist Party.</p> <p><b>1936</b> Xi'an Incident. Chiang Kai-shek kidnapped by officers demanding an anti-Japanese United Front with the Communists.</p> <p><b>1937</b> Japan invades China after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident.</p> <p><b>1937-45</b> War of Resistance against Japan.</p> <p><b>1937-47</b> Yan'an Soviet government established at the end of the Long March.</p> <p><b>1938</b> Chiang Kai-shek moves capital to Chongqing in southwestern China.</p> <p><b>1946-49</b> Civil War between Nationalists and Communists.</p> <p><b>1947-52</b> Land Reform in liberated areas brings about widespread redistribution and the collapse of landlord power in the countryside.</p> <p><b>1949</b> The People's Republic is proclaimed.</p> <p><b>1950</b> People's Liberation Army marches into Tibet.</p>	<p><b>1953</b> First Five Year Plan for the national economy.</p> <p><b>1953</b> Agricultural cooperatives started.</p> <p><b>1956</b> Hundred Flowers Movement briefly encourages artistic and political debate.</p> <p><b>1957</b> Anti-Rightist Movement attacks critics of the Communist party who emerged in the Hundred Flowers period.</p> <p><b>1958</b> Great Leap Forward—an attempt to rush industrialization.</p> <p><b>1958</b> People's Communes formed.</p> <p><b>1960</b> USSR withdraws economic support for China—the beginning of a bitter Sino-Soviet dispute.</p> <p><b>1962</b> Sino-Indian War over border dispute.</p> <p><b>1966</b> Cultural Revolution launched by Mao Zedong.</p> <p><b>1969</b> Ninth Communist Party Congress ends most violent phase of Cultural Revolution.</p> <p><b>1971</b> Death of Lin Biao in air crash after failed coup attempt against Mao.</p> <p><b>1972</b> President Nixon's visit to China marks beginning of normalization of diplomatic relations with rest of the world.</p>	<p><b>1972</b> People's Republic takes seat in United Nations.</p> <p><b>1973</b> Tenth Congress of Chinese Communist Party. Gang of Four radicals in compromise Central Committee with Deng Xiaoping.</p> <p><b>1976</b> Death of Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong. Hua Guofeng briefly succeeds Mao as Chairman. Gang of Four arrested.</p> <p><b>1977</b> Deng Xiaoping becomes Deputy Chairman of Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier.</p> <p><b>1978</b> Four Modernizations become national policy. Responsibility system in countryside replaces communes.</p> <p><b>1986</b> Visit of HM Queen Elizabeth II to China.</p> <p><b>1987</b> China invades Vietnam.</p> <p><b>1987</b> Zhao Ziyang becomes General Secretary of Communist Chinese Party at 13th Communist Party Congress which decides on political restructuring, reduction in party control and greater economic reform.</p> <p><b>1988</b> The controversial Enterprise Law is passed by the 7th National People's Congress held in March.</p>
<div>REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1912-1949)</div> <div>PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1949- )</div>				
<p><b>1905</b> Russian Revolution.</p>	<p><b>1914-18</b> World War I.</p> <p><b>1917</b> October Revolution in Russia.</p>	<p><b>1939</b> Germany invades Poland.</p> <p><b>1939-45</b> World War II.</p> <p><b>1941</b> Pearl Harbor.</p>	<p><b>1945</b> Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bombed.</p> <p><b>1953</b> Death of Stalin.</p> <p><b>1956</b> Suez invasion.</p>	<p><b>1963</b> President Kennedy assassinated in Dallas.</p> <p><b>1979</b> USSR invades Afghanistan.</p> <p><b>1988</b> The 1987 INF (Intermediate Nuclear Forces) agreement ratified at Reagan/Gorbachev Moscow Summit in May.</p>



# THE MAPS OF CHINA

The People's Republic of China—the third largest country in the world after the USSR and Canada—covers a total area of approximately 3.7 million square miles. It is the world's most populous country; it is estimated that there are 1.08 billion Chinese, nearly a quarter of the population of the world.

China is situated on the eastern part of the continent of Asia. Its territory extends from longitude 73°E in the west to longitude 135°E in the east, a distance of some 3,230 miles. From north to south, it spans a distance of 3,400 miles from latitude 53°N in the north to the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea in the south (latitude 4°N).

Environmental conditions vary considerably over this great landmass. Climate zones range from cool-temperate in the north to tropical in the south. Topographically, it includes vast deserts and the highest plateau, and the highest peak on earth. About a third of China is mountainous.

The maps on the following pages show this huge and extraordinarily varied land in detail. The legend here explains the conventions used for denoting features such as boundaries, cities, and rivers, and different terrains, such as desert, mountain, and grassland.



## LEGEND



Capital



Capital of Province,  
Autonomous Region, or  
Municipality, under the  
Central Government



City with Municipal  
Government



Seat of Autonomous  
Prefecture  
Seat of League or  
Prefecture



County seat



Town or village



International boundary  
Undefined international  
boundary



Boundary of Province,  
Autonomous Region, or  
Municipality, under the  
Central Government



Boundary of Autonomous  
Prefecture or League



Regional boundary



Ceasefire line



Railroad



Highway, trail



Shipping route



Great Wall



Peak



Pass



Perennial river,  
Seasonal river



Canal



Perennial lake



Seasonal lake



Reservoir



Flood storage area



Well or spring



Dry watercourse



Swamp



Forest preserve



Coral reefs



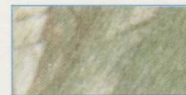
Paddy rice field



Dry cultivated land



Grassland



Coniferous forest



Broadleaf forest



Rainforest



High-altitude vegetation



Semi-desert, steppe



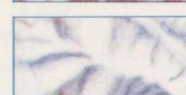
Sand desert



Rock desert



Barren  
mountains and  
high mountain  
desert



Glacier and  
permanent  
snow

The key layout (right) shows the way in which the map of China is sectioned over pages 14 to 35. It has been divided according to cartographic conventions, and the individual maps do not necessarily correspond to provincial boundaries within China. All the map sections overlap slightly for ease of reference.

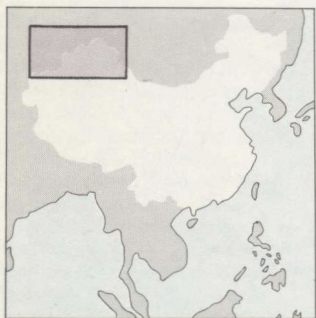
China's South Sea territory is shown to a smaller scale than the mainland maps on a separate page.







# NORTHERN XINJIANG



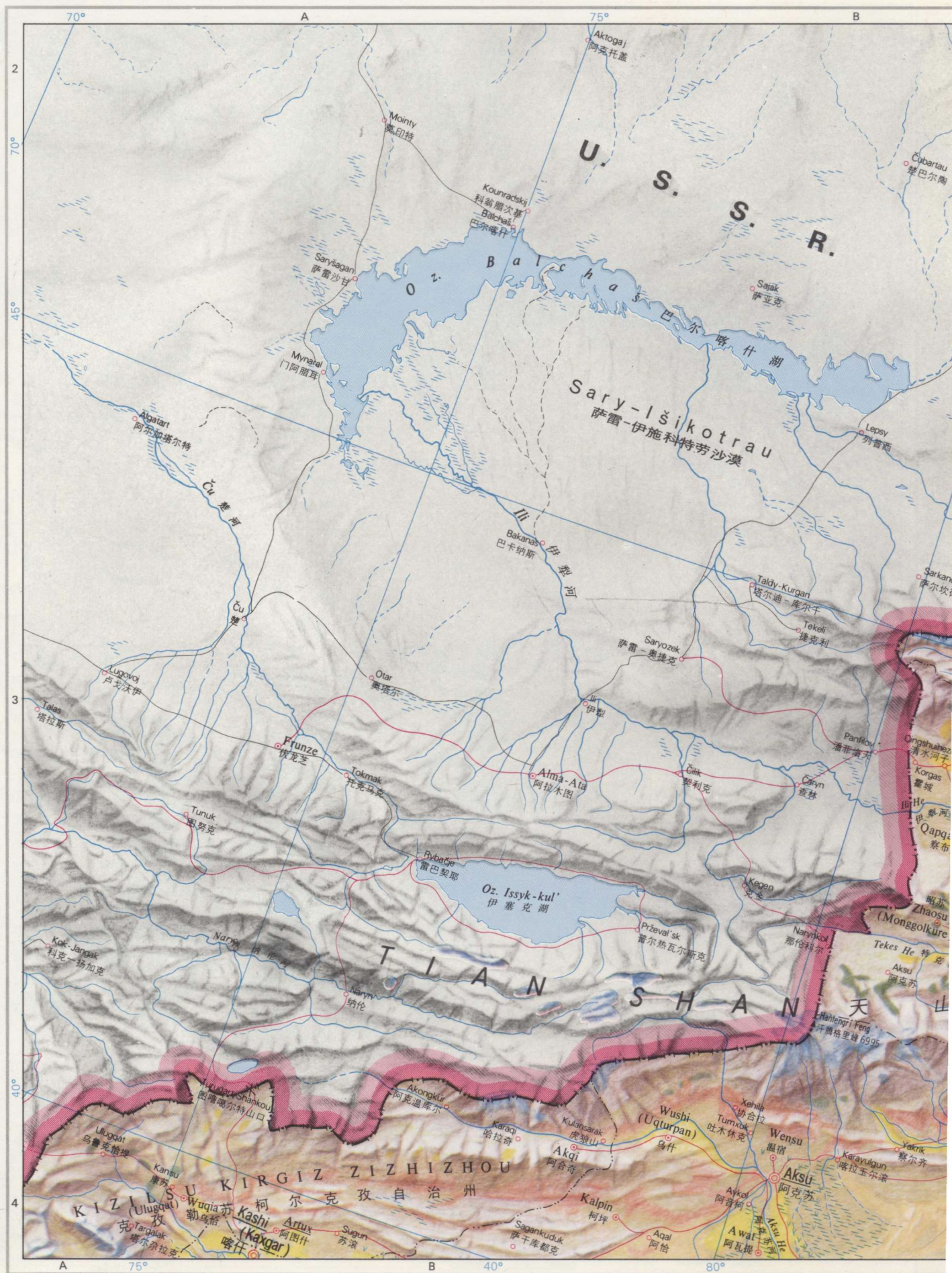
Most of this area is taken up by the vast Junggar Pendi (Basin) on the northwestern periphery of China. The basin is virtually surrounded by mountain ranges; the Altay range, to the northeast, forms the frontier between the Mongolian People's Republic and China.

While rainfall is sufficient to maintain some forest on the lower mountain slopes, most of the low-lying land is at best only capable of providing grazing. The region is sparsely inhabited, and most people are dependent on animal herding for their livelihood.

There is some agricultural land around the Xinjiang capital of Urumqi, where rivers flowing north from the Tian Shan range provide some irrigation.

Scale 比例尺 1:40,000,000

KILOMETERS 0 50 100 150  
STATUTE MILES 0 50 100 150

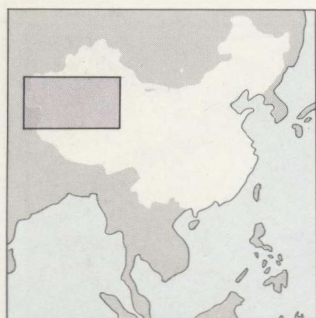








## SOUTHERN XINJIANG



The Tian Shan range divides Xinjiang, the huge northwestern region of China, in two. The map shows the southern half, which is warmer and drier than the Junggar region to the north.

A vast, deep basin (the Tarim Pendi), most of which is desert, occupies much of the region. To the south of the basin lies the Kunlun mountain range and the ranges of Tibet. To the west beyond Kashi (Kaxgar) are more ranges of high mountains belonging to the Tadzik and Kirgiz Soviet Republics. The peoples of these border regions speak Turkic languages akin to that of the Uygur people of Xinjiang.

Meltwater from the mountains supplies irrigation for limited agriculture, but herding is the traditional occupation of southern Xinjiang.

