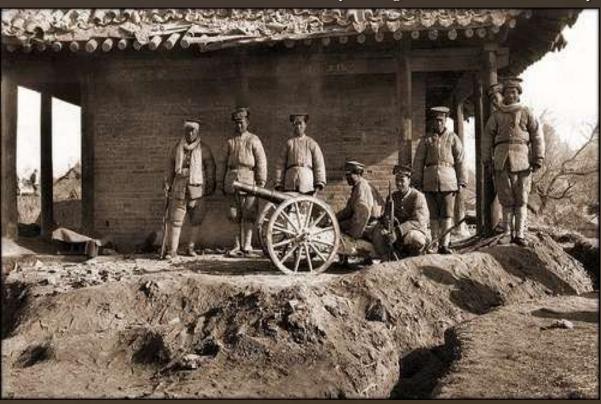


After the fall of Qing Dynasty, China was in a chaotic state of nature, with the nation basically having no stable form of authority.



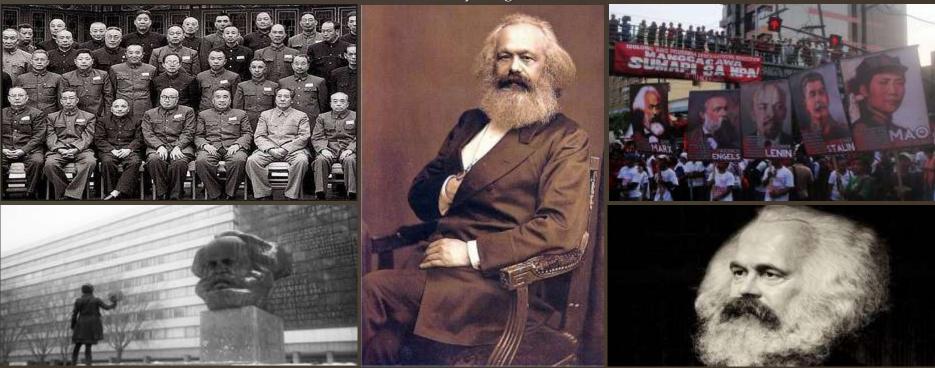


Meanwhile the principles of Communism began to spread in the country and those ideals attracted a majority of the people.



the people who belonged to the lower strata of classes were for these principles especially for the law of equality.

**Communism** - A social structure in which, all classes are abolished and property, political views, and social movement are all controlled by the government.



Essentially all aspects of life are controlled by the government...**Karl Marx** created the government structure in Prussia, around the 1870's





**№ What is more valuable???** 





**№ What is more valuable???** 





**№** What is more valuable???

The rise of Communism in China is mainly due to a man named Mao Zedong, who was poorly educated as a child, however highly intelligent.





Zedong left home and become a member of the Nationalist Army as the Revolution began around 1911, and was soon introduced to and became powerfully influenced by the philosophies of Marxism.

Following the Boxer Rebellion1 of 1900, (**Ridding China of all foreigners, massacring all missionaries and Christian converts**), China experienced starvation, extreme poverty, and grief resulting in the loss of many innocent lives.



This set the stage for the acceptance of men like Zedong and Communistic philosophies of Karl Marx.

k After being under the rule of warlords many Chinese began joining revolutionary groups and political parties in hopes of changing their country.



伟大的马克思主义 列宁主义 毛泽东思想万岁

我們偉大勝利的旗幟毛澤東和斯大力

hineseposters.net

After decades of civil war and invasion by Japan, the communists under Mao prevailed and China moved towards a Communist state.

& Communism officially came to power in 1949 under the power of **Mao**.





Communism began as a movement that paved the way for the liberation of the working class, whose sole existence depends on the demand for labor

⊌ Under Mao China suffered extreme poverty and greatness was lost in the realms of academia, science, and technology.



This hindered China's ability to become a modern nation capable of interacting on the global scale...until recently.









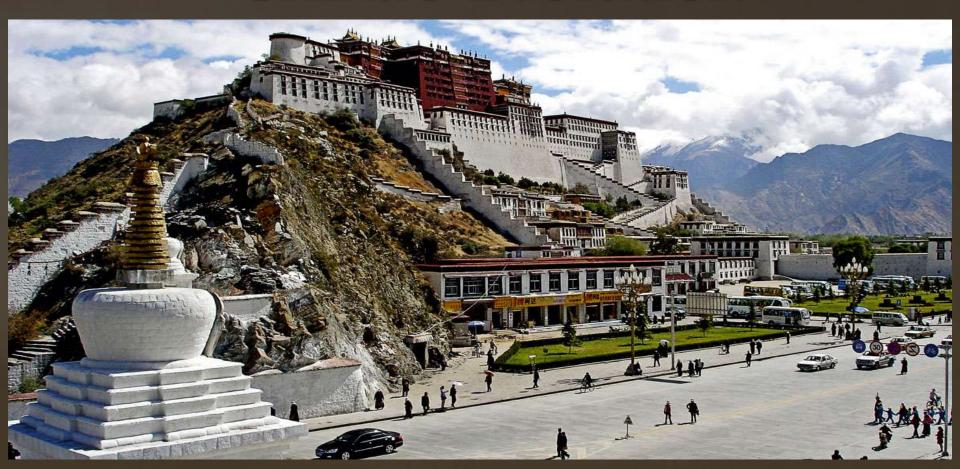
For centuries **Tibet**, a high altitude plateau between China and India, remained remote from the rest of the world with a widely isolated population of nomads, farmers, monks and traders.



Tibet had its own national flag, its own currency, a distinct culture and religion, and controlled its own affairs.

























In 1949, following the foundation of the Chinese Communist state, the **People's Liberation Army (PLA)** invaded Tibet and soon overpowered its poorly equipped army and guerilla resistance.



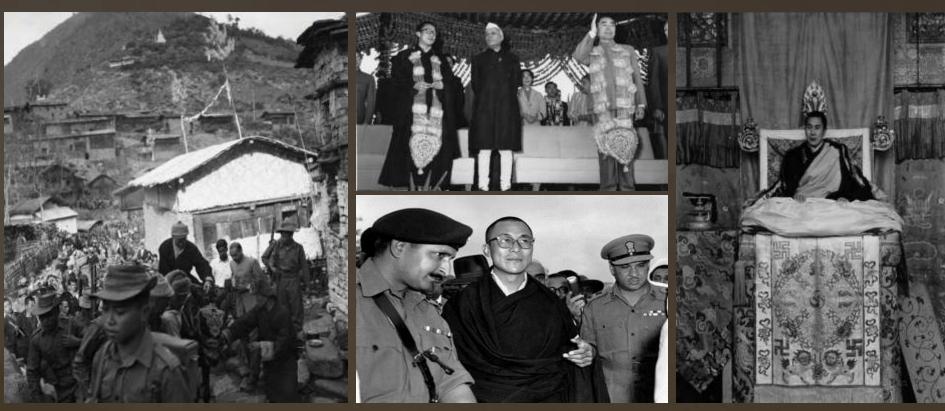








Refuges were forced to flee to India in order to escape the chaos.



During the 1959 Tibetan uprising, the Dalai Lama, fled to India, where he denounced the People's Republic and established a Tibetan government in exile.

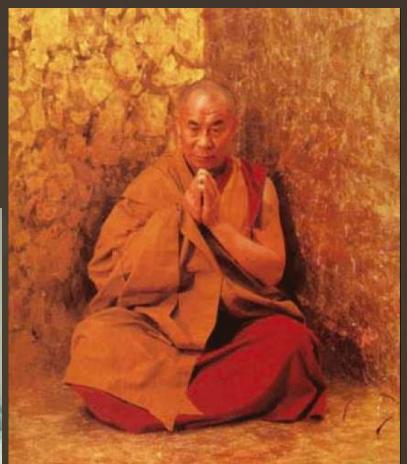
Who is the Dali Lama????

k In Buddhism an enlightened person can refuse to enter Nirvana, choosing instead to return to the cycle of death and rebirth to help others become enlightened

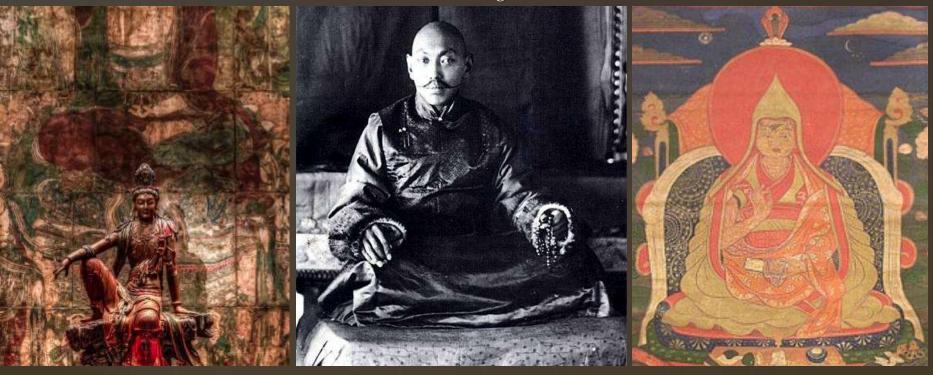
k ... they are known as Bodhisattva's (Buhhi-sut-va)





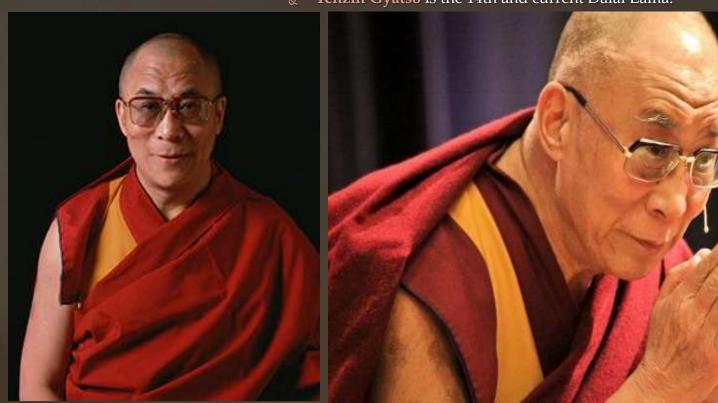


k The Dalai Lama is a Buddhist leader of the Gelug or "Yellow Hat" branch of Tibetan Buddhism.



The current Dalai Lama is a reincarnation of the previous Dalai Lama and ultimately the reincarnation of the Bodhisattva of Compassion, Avalokitesvara (Aval-kits-vara)

**Tenzin Gyatso** is the 14th and current Dalai Lama.



After the death of the existing Dalai Lama the problem is to find where the reincarnation has occurred, this is usually expected to be in Tibet

- The search is the responsibility of the High Lamas (Teachers) and the government of Tibet.
- Let It can take around two or three years (or more) to identify the new incarnation of the Dalai Lama.
- The High Lamas conduct several rituals to increase the odds of finding the reincarnation quickly.
- They also devise tests for candidates they feel may be the reincarnation.
- Familiarity with the possessions of the previous Dalai Lama is considered the main sign of the reincarnation.
- Having been found, the child is brought to Lhasa for training in Buddhist thought and knowledge













Since the 1949 invasion Tibetans have struggled to regain their freedom, keep their culture intact and have had numerous rallies for independence.

© China's actions in Tibet over the past 50 years have created a climate of fear that still continues today.



Torture and imprisonment for peaceful protest, and economic plans that discriminate against Tibetans, threatening their unique identity.

k Human rights conditions in Tibet remain dismal.







Under the Chinese occupation, the Tibetan people are denied most human rights including the rights to self-determination, freedom of speech, assembly, movement, expression and travel.











In a protest a Vietnamese Buddhist monk burned himself to death in protest against the persecution of Buddhists in 1963





The monk, named Tapey, is said to have shouted slogans and waved a Tibetan flag, then doused himself in petrol and ignited it... Campaign groups said witnesses then saw Chinese police shoot the man.

A recent case of immolation happened on October 3, 2012 when a young monk believed to be 17 or 18 years old set himself alight near the vegetable market in Aba city, China.





He was reportedly holding a photograph of the Dalai Lama and shouted: "There are no religious rights and freedoms in Tibet please help!" The police put out the fire and took him away...This was the fifth such self-immolation incident in 2012.

2012 A Tibetan exile named Yeshi, who had escaped from Tibet in 2006 lit himself on fire and ran shouting through a protest New Delhi, India, just ahead of a visit by China's president.



The protester apparently had doused himself with something highly flammable and was engulfed in flames when he ran past the podium where speakers were criticizing China and the visit by President Hu Jintao.

& Modern China

& Chinese policy changed after Deng Xiaoping took control in 1977 after Mao's death.

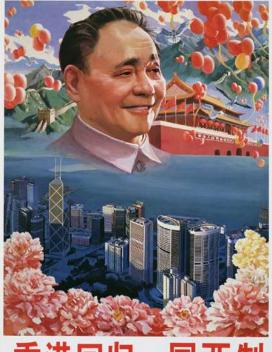


Deng Xiaoping succeeded him although he possessed different views than those of Mao's...especially in regards to economic matters.

Deng Xiaoping believed that it was necessary for China to embrace a more free market system so that it could recover economically.







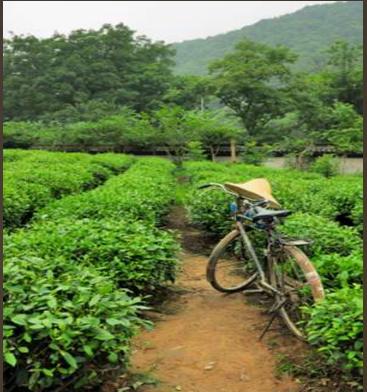






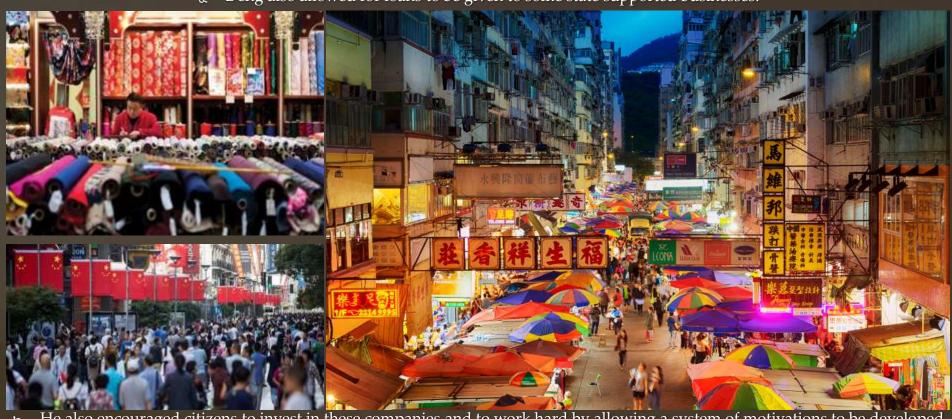
& China's economy began to flourish and Deng began promoting modern industrialization and trade.





He allowed people to once again own land and businesses which resulted in many of the government's collective farm and industry programs to be stopped.

Deng also allowed for loans to be given to some state supported businesses.



He also encouraged citizens to invest in these companies and to work hard by allowing a system of motivations to be developed for hard work.

As a result of embracing slightly capitalistic principles, China was able to begin the reconstruction of its economy.



Despite many governmental controls that were still in place on industry and trade, China's economy began to flourish and Deng began promoting modern industrialization as well.

& China has been the most rapidly growing economy in the world over the past 25 years.





Between 1981 and 2011 it is estimated that the poverty rate fell from 85% to 15%, roughly 700 million people...145 million people still live below the poverty line.

At the same time, the phenomenal rate of change has brought with it different kinds of stresses... serious natural resource scarcity and environmental degradation.







Massive flooding and a rapid growth in deserts are a direct cause of China's recent deforestation and need for non-renewable resources.

China has launched a massive "go green" campaign but says the country still needs 300 more years to win the battle against desertification.







About 328,000 square miles of desert areas in China can be turned back to green land, however, it will take about 300 years to achieve the goal...its literally called the **Great Wall of Trees**.



& As of 2017 China invests more in wind, hydro and solar power than any other country on earth...and it further underlined its role as the global leader in renewable energy by switching on the world's largest floating solar power plant.

& Chinese scientists are claiming to have achieved a crucial agricultural breakthrough, growing high-yield rice in salt water.



Saltwater cultivation may boost China's rice production by nearly 20 percent and will be able to feed more than 200 million people the new type of hybrid rice uses pumped and diluted seawater from the Yellow Sea, that is channeled it into the rice paddy fields.

& China's coal emissions is responsible for 250,000 – 500,000 premature deaths in the country each year.



Hundreds of thousands of Chinese citizens are at risk from dangerous levels of air pollution as poisonous smog fills cities due to the burning of coal. (Shanghai wburning coal)



⟨Shanghai without burning coal⟩

& China's air pollution problems frequently make headlines around the world.







China is the world's largest consumer of coal, which is its main energy source, and is responsible for around half the world's coal consumption...the impacts of its reliance on coal are becoming more well known after an eight-year-old girl was diagnosed with lung cancer, which her doctor blamed on air pollution.

k In some eastern cities including **Shanghai**, coal pollution levels were off the index that tracks dangerous pollution, with schools closing and flights being cancelled or diverted.







Sales of air purifiers and face masks have soared with many retailers selling out of stock as residents try to protect themselves from the poisonous smog.

k In September, the Chinese government announced a plan to tackle the high levels of air pollution including for the first time measures to cut coal consumption.



Under the plan, China aims to cut air pollution in some of the worst affected areas including Beijing by 2019.



& (Imperial City, Beijing China, with coal smog)



China's One Child Policy was established by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in 1979 to limit communist China's population growth.





Although chosen as a "temporary measure" it continues a quarter century after its establishment.













- № The policy limits couples to one child.
- ∀ Fines, pressures to abort a pregnancy, and even forced sterilization accompanied second or subsequent pregnancies



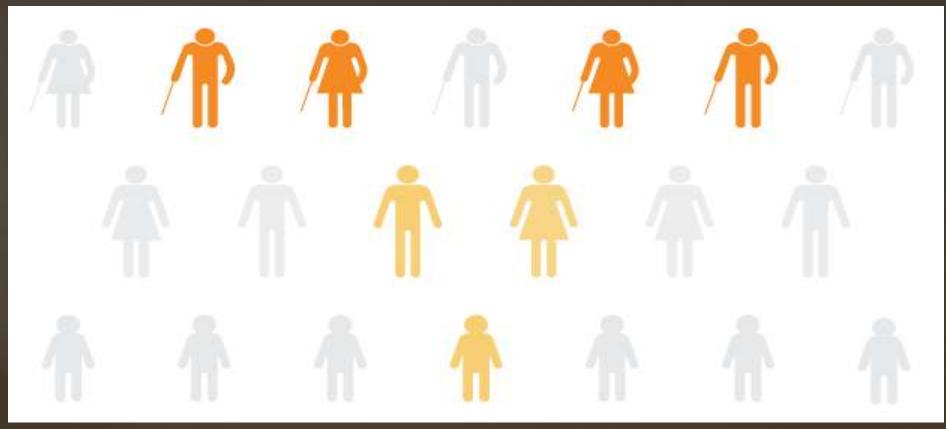


k It is not an all encompassing rule, however because it has always been restricted to the Chinese living in urban areas.





© Citizens living in rural areas and minorities living in China are not subject to the law.



Read This rule has caused a disdain for female infants; abortion, neglect, abandonment, and even infanticide have been known to occur to female infants.



This has resulted in the birth ratio of 116 males for every 100 females among babies, when normally, 105 males are naturally born for every 100 females.





















**Warning**: Rough images ahead...some new born babies are just thrown away as if nothing more then garbage.





Now that millions of sibling less people in China are now young adults in or nearing their child-bearing years, a special provision allows millions of couples to have two children legally.







If a couple is composed of two people without siblings, then they may have two children of their own, thus preventing too dramatic of a population decrease.

& China's Economy

© China's economy produces \$9.9 trillion, making it the SECOND largest in the world's



It's been growing more than 10% per year for the last 30 years, despite this growth, China is still a relatively poor country.

Its economy only produces an average of \$7,400 per person, while the U.S. produces an average of \$47,400 per person.







This low standard of living allows China to pay its workers less, making its products cheaper, which lures overseas manufacturers to outsource jobs there...look at your clothing



China exports \$1.5 trillion of its production, making it the world's second largest exporter, shipping 20% of its exports to the U.S., which created a \$252 billion trade deficit in 2010.

& As of November 2010, China owned \$895.6 billion in U.S. Treasury bills, bonds and notes.



China does this to support the value of the dollar and pegs its currency lower than the U.S. dollar to keep its export prices competitive.

As of right now China and the United Sates depend on each other for a stable economy...we need their cheap products to keep us happy while they need our money to grew into a super power...







If China was ever to pull cease trading with the United States our economy would plummet and possibly cause a massive economic melt down.





- & Apple's Chinese "sweatshop" Factory:
- Workers are paid just 1.12 Renminbi (1 Chinese Renminbi equals 0.16 US Dollars)
- Reactories covered in suicide nets to stop workers leaping to their deaths
- № 18 people have killed themselves at the facility
- Microsoft, Dell and Hewlett Packard products also built on site.









Despite these gains, the Chinese government remains very Communist in nature, exerting authority over censorship and other basic civil liberties.







In fact, China is under pressure to improve human rights conditions after the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympic Games.

When China won the bid, the government promised to reform human rights violations.



However, the country continues to execute more prisoners than any other country...human rights activists are regularly harassed, prisoners are detained without a trial and censorship thrives (China - 3,400 in 2010 U.S. – 46)





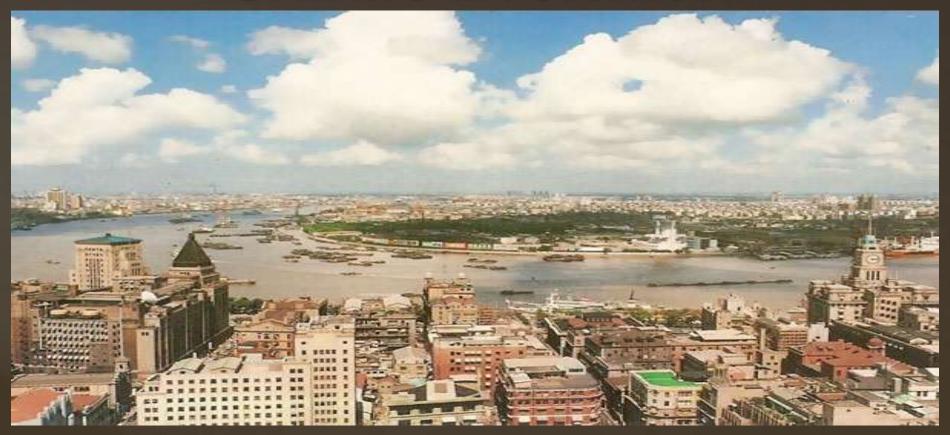
k Hong Kong now...





Beijing now...

 Beijing now...





**Vice**: China's Ghost Cities

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trs\_udhjWqc