Features of Modern China

*Modern Chinese business people*
The Ancient Past

Formerly one of the four ancient capitals of China, Xian is located on the ancient Silk Road. The city was at one time the world’s largest and the nexus of Eurasia.

*Pagoda in Xian, China*
Xinjiang is the Chinese province with the largest Islamic population. The Islamic population, comprised primarily of ethnic Uyghurs, has conflicted with the majority Han Chinese population into the first decade of the 2000s.
The Eastern Chinese city of Qufu is renowned as the birthplace of Confucius, founder of Confucianism. A major draw for both pilgrims and tourists, Qufu’s Confucian temple complex was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1994.
Economic Growth and Development

Due to the incorporation of the eastern area of Sichuan Province into the city, Chongqing’s land and population increased to make it the most populous city in the world. Current estimates place the population of the future regional financial hub at 32.8 million.

*Renmin Square, Chongqing, Sichuan China, evening*
The coastal city of Shenzhen experienced incredible growth after being designated the first of China's Special Economic Zones. From a population of 30,000 in 1979, the current estimates place it near 7.5 million.
Located in Beijing, the imperial palace complex referred to as the Forbidden City was the seat of the emperor beginning in the 15th century and a place from which most Chinese were bared until the Chinese Revolution in the early 20th century.

*Tourists at the Forbidden City*
Beijing was the site of the early 20th century uprising against Western influence called the Boxer Rebellion. Initially aiming to both destroy Chinese imperialism as well as foreign aggression, the Boxers came to side with the Chinese Dynasty. Chinese Christians and missionaries were besieged until an international force captured Beijing on August 14, 1900.
Hong Kong operated as a center for trade between China and Britain until a trade war between the two nations resulted in China ceding the territory in 1842. It wasn’t until 1997 that the British handed Hong Kong back to China, when it was made one of only two special administrative regions.
Formerly a part of both Russia and briefly of Japan, Dalian is now in Liaoning province in China. In an important strategic position for the region, Dalian is the most northern ice-free port in China.
Macau is like Hong Kong in that it too is a special administrative region. Having been the last European colony, the Portuguese handed Macau back to China in 1999. Currently Macau's tourism depends primarily on its appeal as a center for gambling.
References

Slide 2


Slide 3


Slide 4


Slide 5


Slide 6


References

Slide 7


Slide 8


Slide 9


Slide 10


Slide 11