

china resists outside influence

china resists outside influence as a fundamental aspect of its national identity and policy framework. This resistance is evident in various domains including political governance, cultural preservation, economic strategy, and international relations. Historically, China's approach to external influence has been shaped by experiences of foreign intervention and colonialism, fostering a strong emphasis on sovereignty and self-determination. In the contemporary global context, China continues to assert its independence by managing foreign interactions with caution and strategic intent. Understanding how China resists outside influence provides insight into its domestic policies and global posture. This article explores the mechanisms and motivations behind China's resistance, examining its historical background, political strategies, cultural defenses, economic policies, and diplomatic approaches.

- Historical Context of China's Resistance to Foreign Influence
- Political and Ideological Foundations
- Cultural Preservation and National Identity
- Economic Strategies to Limit External Control
- Diplomatic Approaches and Global Positioning

Historical Context of China's Resistance to Foreign Influence

The history of China's resistance to outside influence is deeply rooted in its experiences during the 19th and 20th centuries. The century of humiliation, marked by foreign invasions, unequal treaties, and spheres of influence imposed by Western powers and Japan, profoundly shaped China's national consciousness. This era underscored the vulnerabilities of fragmented sovereignty and external domination, fueling a collective resolve to reassert control over its affairs.

Impact of the Century of Humiliation

The period known as the century of humiliation (1839-1949) saw China subjected to foreign domination through events such as the Opium Wars, the

Treaty of Nanking, and the Boxer Rebellion. These events resulted in territorial concessions, loss of economic autonomy, and social upheaval. The lingering memories of this era have ingrained a deep skepticism towards foreign intervention and a commitment to preventing similar occurrences.

Post-1949 National Sovereignty Emphasis

Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the government prioritized rebuilding national sovereignty and independence. The leadership viewed resisting outside influence as essential to the country's survival and development, influencing policies that emphasize self-reliance and control over political and economic systems.

Political and Ideological Foundations

China's resistance to external influence is firmly embedded in its political and ideological frameworks. The ruling Communist Party of China (CPC) promotes a centralized governance model that restricts foreign interference in domestic affairs. Ideologically, the emphasis on socialism with Chinese characteristics reinforces the narrative of autonomy and distinctiveness from Western political models.

Strict Control of Information and Media

The Chinese government maintains rigorous control over information flows, including censorship of foreign media and online content. This control limits the penetration of external ideas that could challenge the party's authority or influence public opinion contrary to official narratives.

Legal and Regulatory Measures

China employs comprehensive laws and regulations to curtail foreign influence in politics, education, and civil society. These include restrictions on foreign NGOs, oversight of academic collaborations, and monitoring of foreign investments to safeguard national interests and prevent covert interference.

Cultural Preservation and National Identity

Protecting and promoting traditional Chinese culture is a central component

of resisting outside influence. The government and society at large emphasize the importance of cultural heritage as a source of national pride and unity. This cultural resilience acts as a barrier to external cultural imperialism and globalization pressures.

Promotion of Traditional Values and Language

Efforts to revitalize Confucianism, Chinese language education, and cultural festivals bolster a distinct national identity. These programs counterbalance the influence of Western cultural norms and encourage citizens to embrace indigenous traditions.

Media and Entertainment as Cultural Tools

State-sponsored media and entertainment industries produce content that reflects Chinese values and history, reinforcing cultural sovereignty. These platforms also serve to mitigate the impact of foreign cultural products, which are subject to strict import quotas and content regulations.

Economic Strategies to Limit External Control

China's economic policies are designed to foster growth while minimizing vulnerability to foreign economic pressures. The country adopts a model of controlled openness, balancing integration into the global economy with protective measures that sustain economic sovereignty.

State-Owned Enterprises and Strategic Industries

Key sectors such as energy, telecommunications, and finance remain dominated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs). This structure ensures government oversight and reduces dependence on foreign capital and technology in critical areas.

Investment Screening and Trade Policies

China enforces strict investment screening processes to prevent hostile takeovers and protect sensitive industries. Trade policies are calibrated to encourage exports while managing imports to safeguard domestic production and technological advancements.

Technological Self-Reliance Initiatives

Programs like “Made in China 2025” aim to reduce reliance on foreign technology by developing indigenous capabilities in areas such as semiconductors, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy. This focus on innovation supports economic independence and counters external technological dominance.

Diplomatic Approaches and Global Positioning

China’s foreign policy reflects a strategic effort to resist undue outside influence while expanding its global influence. The country advocates for a multipolar world order and emphasizes the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in international relations.

Non-Interference Policy

China consistently promotes the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, a stance that aligns with its desire to prevent similar interference in its own governance. This principle guides its diplomatic engagements and international cooperation.

Belt and Road Initiative and Soft Power

Through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China extends its economic and political influence globally, offering infrastructure investment and development assistance. While expanding its presence, China carefully manages its image to avoid perceptions of neocolonialism or undue foreign control over its affairs.

Participation in International Organizations

China actively participates in global institutions such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and regional forums. Its involvement is aimed at shaping international norms and rules in ways that respect national sovereignty and limit external pressures on its domestic policies.

- Historical experiences of foreign domination and their impact

- Political controls and ideological safeguards
- Cultural resilience as a defense mechanism
- Economic policies aimed at self-reliance and protection
- Diplomatic strategies emphasizing sovereignty and global influence

Frequently Asked Questions

Why does China resist outside influence in its political system?

China resists outside influence in its political system to maintain sovereignty, control over its governance, and to preserve its unique socialist political framework without external interference.

How does China resist outside influence in its media and internet landscape?

China employs strict internet censorship, controls media narratives, and uses the Great Firewall to limit foreign content and influence, ensuring that information aligns with government policies and ideology.

What role does nationalism play in China's resistance to outside influence?

Nationalism fosters a strong sense of pride and unity among Chinese citizens, reinforcing resistance to foreign intervention and support for government policies that prioritize Chinese sovereignty and cultural identity.

How does China respond to foreign NGOs and civil society organizations?

China imposes regulations and scrutiny on foreign NGOs and civil society organizations to limit their influence and ensure they operate within the framework set by the Chinese government, preventing potential political or social disruptions.

In what ways does China resist outside influence in its economic policies?

China balances openness to foreign investment with protective measures such as joint venture requirements, technology transfer controls, and strategic

industry protections to safeguard its economic interests and reduce vulnerability to foreign control.

How does China approach foreign education and cultural exchanges amid resistance to outside influence?

While promoting cultural exchange programs, China also monitors foreign educational content and limits influence that contradicts its values, emphasizing patriotic education and the promotion of Chinese culture.

What is China's stance on foreign criticism regarding human rights and governance?

China typically rejects foreign criticism on human rights and governance as interference in its internal affairs, emphasizing sovereignty and non-intervention principles while promoting its own narrative on development and social stability.

How does China use technology to resist outside influence?

China develops indigenous technologies, controls digital infrastructure, and implements cybersecurity laws to reduce reliance on foreign technology and prevent foreign entities from influencing its information environment.

What impact does China's resistance to outside influence have on international relations?

China's resistance to outside influence can lead to tensions in international relations, especially with countries advocating for democratic values and human rights, but it also asserts China's position as a sovereign power shaping a multipolar world order.

Additional Resources

1. *The Dragon's Shield: China's Historical Resistance to Foreign Influence*
This book explores China's long history of resisting foreign domination and cultural assimilation. It highlights key moments, from the Opium Wars to the Boxer Rebellion, illustrating how China defended its sovereignty. The author delves into the social, political, and military strategies employed to maintain Chinese identity amidst external pressures.

2. *Great Wall of Defiance: China's Struggle Against Imperial Powers*
Focusing on the 19th and early 20th centuries, this book examines China's efforts to resist imperialism by Western powers and Japan. It covers

diplomatic, military, and grassroots movements that sought to protect Chinese interests. The narrative provides insight into how these resistances shaped modern China's national consciousness.

3. *The Middle Kingdom's Stand: Cultural and Political Resistance in China*

This volume analyzes the cultural and political mechanisms through which China resisted foreign influence. It discusses Confucianism's role in fostering resilience and the government's policies aimed at rejecting Western ideologies. The book also touches on how Chinese intellectuals and reformers balanced openness with preservation.

4. *Iron Fists and Bamboo Walls: China's Military Response to Foreign Intrusion*

Detailing military campaigns and defense strategies, this book highlights China's armed resistance against foreign invasions. It covers battles, fortifications, and the modernization efforts of the Chinese military to counter external threats. Readers gain an understanding of the complexities involved in defending a vast and diverse nation.

5. *Guardians of the Celestial Empire: The Qing Dynasty's Resistance to Western Powers*

This book focuses specifically on the Qing Dynasty's policies and actions to counter Western encroachment. It explores diplomatic negotiations, internal reforms, and popular uprisings that aimed to preserve the dynasty's rule. The narrative provides a comprehensive look at the challenges faced during a turbulent period in Chinese history.

6. *Echoes of the Boxer Rebellion: Anti-Foreign Sentiment in Late Qing China*

Exploring the Boxer Rebellion in depth, this book examines the causes, events, and consequences of one of China's most famous resistances against foreign influence. It investigates the social and religious factors that fueled the uprising and the international response it provoked. The book offers a nuanced view of nationalism and xenophobia in historical context.

7. *The Silk Road's Silent Defiance: Trade, Diplomacy, and Resistance in Ancient China*

This work traces how ancient China managed foreign relations and resisted domination along the Silk Road. It highlights diplomatic strategies and cultural exchanges that allowed China to maintain control over its borders. The book sheds light on early forms of resistance that predate modern conflicts.

8. *Red Star Over the Forbidden City: Communist China's Rejection of Western Influence*

Focusing on the 20th century, this book analyzes how Communist China sought to eliminate Western cultural and political influence after 1949. It covers campaigns like the Cultural Revolution and policies aimed at self-reliance and ideological purity. The author discusses the impact of these efforts on Chinese society and international relations.

9. *The Great Firewall: Modern China's Digital Resistance to Global Influence*

This contemporary examination looks at how China controls and resists foreign influence in the digital age. It explores censorship, internet sovereignty, and the development of indigenous technology platforms. The book considers the implications of China's digital policies on freedom of information and global connectivity.

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China Resists Outside Influence

Is the world's second-largest economy truly impervious to global forces? Or is the narrative of unwavering resistance a carefully constructed façade concealing a complex interplay of acceptance and defiance? Understanding China's approach to external influence is crucial for navigating the increasingly intricate landscape of international relations, economics, and geopolitics. Are you struggling to decipher China's complex foreign policy strategies? Do you feel lost trying to understand the nuances of its economic interactions with the rest of the world? Do you need a clear, concise, and insightful analysis to understand the real dynamics at play? This book provides the answers you've been searching for.

"Decoding the Dragon: Understanding China's Resistance to Outside Influence" by Dr. Anya Petrova

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Decoding the Dragon: Understanding China's Resistance to Outside Influence

Introduction: Setting the Stage: Defining "Resistance"

and the Historical Context

China's relationship with the outside world is a complex tapestry woven from threads of cooperation, competition, and outright resistance. Understanding this dynamic requires moving beyond simplistic narratives and acknowledging the multifaceted nature of "resistance" itself. This book argues that China's response to external influence isn't a monolithic entity but rather a nuanced strategy that adapts to evolving circumstances. It's not simply about shutting out the world; it's about selectively engaging, adapting, and ultimately, shaping the global order to serve its own interests.

Historically, China has experienced periods of both isolation and significant engagement with other civilizations. The tributary system, for example, allowed for controlled interaction while maintaining a sense of Chinese superiority. The Opium Wars and subsequent humiliations ignited a potent sense of national humiliation, fueling a desire for self-reliance and resistance to foreign dominance. This historical context significantly shapes contemporary China's approach to outside influence. The Century of Humiliation informs the CCP's current policies and fuels its determination to prevent any repeat of past vulnerabilities.

Chapter 1: Economic Resistance: Trade Wars, Technological Dependence, and the Belt and Road Initiative

China's economic rise has been remarkable, transforming it into a global manufacturing powerhouse. However, this growth hasn't come without challenges. Trade disputes with the United States, accusations of intellectual property theft, and concerns about unfair trade practices have all highlighted the tensions inherent in China's economic interactions with the West. This chapter will analyze these trade wars, discussing the strategies employed by both China and its trading partners, and examining the long-term implications of these conflicts.

Beyond trade disputes, China faces challenges related to technological dependence on foreign entities. The quest for technological self-reliance is a key element of China's economic strategy, fueling massive investment in research and development, particularly in areas like artificial intelligence, semiconductors, and 5G technology. This push is driven by a desire to reduce vulnerability to potential sanctions and to become a global leader in cutting-edge technology.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a vast infrastructure project spanning continents, represents a different facet of China's economic strategy. While ostensibly aimed at fostering economic cooperation and connectivity, the BRI also serves as a tool to expand China's global influence and reduce its reliance on traditional Western trade routes. The BRI also allows China to project its economic power and build strategic alliances in regions of geopolitical importance.

Chapter 2: Political Resistance: The CCP's Role, Propaganda, and Internal Control

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) plays a central role in shaping China's response to external influence. Its control over information, media, and the political system allows it to manage the narrative surrounding foreign relations and to control public opinion. This chapter will examine the CCP's strategies for managing dissent, suppressing criticism, and shaping a national identity resistant to foreign ideologies. The role of propaganda in fostering national unity and a sense of national pride will be explored. The intricate interplay between the CCP's internal power dynamics and its approach to external relations will also be analyzed. The Party's tight grip on power ensures that any foreign influence perceived as threatening to its authority is met with swift and decisive resistance.

Chapter 3: Cultural Resistance: Preserving Tradition, Soft Power, and the Global Spread of Confucianism

China's cultural influence is growing rapidly. While outwardly promoting a modern image, the CCP also leverages traditional Chinese culture and values to project its soft power globally. This chapter will examine the mechanisms employed by China to promote its cultural values and narrative, including the promotion of Confucianism, investment in cultural institutions abroad, and the use of media platforms to spread Chinese narratives. The growing popularity of Chinese films, television shows, and music represent another dimension of China's cultural influence. Conversely, the chapter will also address concerns about cultural appropriation and the potential challenges posed by the global spread of Chinese cultural values.

Chapter 4: The Paradox of Influence: Areas of Collaboration and Strategic Partnerships

Despite its resistance to certain types of external influence, China actively engages in collaboration with other countries in areas of mutual benefit. This chapter will explore these paradoxical relationships, highlighting areas where China finds it strategically advantageous to cooperate with external actors. This could include economic partnerships, scientific collaborations, or even diplomatic initiatives. The chapter will analyze the strategic motivations behind these collaborative efforts and how they relate to China's broader goals of national rejuvenation and global influence. Examining these partnerships allows us to fully understand that China's stance is not absolute rejection but calculated engagement.

Chapter 5: The Future of Resistance: Predictions and Implications for Global Affairs

This chapter will project potential future trajectories of China's approach to external influence. It will explore potential scenarios, including those involving increased cooperation, intensified competition, and even conflict. The analysis will consider evolving geopolitical dynamics, technological advancements, and shifts in global power balances. The concluding section will assess the implications of China's evolving foreign policy for global stability and the future of international relations. Understanding the trends discussed in this chapter is crucial for navigating the uncertain future of global affairs.

Conclusion: Navigating the Complexities of Sino-Global Relations

Understanding China's resistance to outside influence requires a nuanced perspective that acknowledges the complexities of its political, economic, and cultural landscape. This book has sought to provide a comprehensive analysis, moving beyond simplistic narratives and exploring the multifaceted nature of China's engagement with the global community. The future of Sino-global relations will depend on a deeper understanding of these complexities, requiring careful navigation and strategic foresight from all actors involved.

FAQs

1. What is the main focus of the book? The book focuses on analyzing China's multifaceted response to external influence, encompassing political, economic, and cultural dimensions.
2. Is the book biased towards a particular viewpoint? The book strives for objectivity, presenting a balanced analysis of China's actions and motivations. Various perspectives are considered, offering a comprehensive understanding.
3. Who is the target audience for this book? The book is intended for anyone interested in international relations, economics, Chinese politics, and global affairs. It is suitable for students, academics, policymakers, and business professionals.
4. What kind of research was used to write this book? The book draws upon a wide range of sources, including academic research, government reports, news articles, and expert interviews.
5. How does this book differ from other works on China? This book distinguishes itself through its

comprehensive and nuanced analysis of China's resistance to external influence, exploring its various facets and complexities.

6. What are the key takeaways from the book? The key takeaways include a deeper understanding of China's strategic motivations, its multifaceted approach to foreign relations, and the implications of its policies for global affairs.

7. What is the author's background and expertise? Dr. Anya Petrova is a leading expert in Chinese politics and international relations with extensive experience in research and analysis.

8. Is there any specific methodology used in this book? The book employs a multidisciplinary approach, drawing upon insights from political science, economics, sociology, and anthropology.

9. Where can I purchase this book? [Insert relevant information on where to purchase the ebook].

Related Articles:

1. China's Technological Ambitions and the Race for Global Dominance: This article examines China's drive for technological self-reliance and its implications for global technological leadership.

2. The Belt and Road Initiative: A New Silk Road or a Geopolitical Strategy?: An analysis of the BRI's economic and geopolitical dimensions, examining its impact on global trade and power dynamics.

3. The Role of Propaganda in Shaping Public Opinion in China: A deep dive into the CCP's propaganda machine and its influence on domestic and international narratives.

4. The Impact of the US-China Trade War on Global Economic Stability: An examination of the trade war's consequences for global trade and economic growth.

5. Confucianism in the 21st Century: A Resurgence of Traditional Values?: An analysis of the resurgence of Confucian values and their role in shaping China's soft power.

6. China's Cultural Influence: From Traditional Arts to Modern Pop Culture: An exploration of the global spread of Chinese culture through various media channels.

7. Cybersecurity in China: Balancing National Security and International Cooperation: An examination of the challenges and opportunities related to cybersecurity in a globalized world.

8. Navigating Sino-US Relations in a Changing Geopolitical Landscape: An overview of the evolving dynamics between the United States and China, examining areas of cooperation and conflict.

9. The Future of the South China Sea Dispute and its Implications for Regional Stability: An analysis of the ongoing tensions in the South China Sea and their implications for regional stability.

china resists outside influence: *China's Influence and American Interests* Larry Diamond, Orville Schell, 2019-08-01 While Americans are generally aware of China's ambitions as a global

economic and military superpower, few understand just how deeply and assertively that country has already sought to influence American society. As the authors of this volume write, it is time for a wake-up call. In documenting the extent of Beijing's expanding influence operations inside the United States, they aim to raise awareness of China's efforts to penetrate and sway a range of American institutions: state and local governments, academic institutions, think tanks, media, and businesses. And they highlight other aspects of the propagandistic "discourse war" waged by the Chinese government and Communist Party leaders that are less expected and more alarming, such as their view of Chinese Americans as members of a worldwide Chinese diaspora that owes undefined allegiance to the so-called Motherland. Featuring ideas and policy proposals from leading China specialists, *China's Influence and American Interests* argues that a successful future relationship requires a rebalancing toward greater transparency, reciprocity, and fairness. Throughout, the authors also strongly state the importance of avoiding casting aspersions on Chinese and on Chinese Americans, who constitute a vital portion of American society. But if the United States is to fare well in this increasingly adversarial relationship with China, Americans must have a far better sense of that country's ambitions and methods than they do now.

china resists outside influence: *The Long Game* Rush Doshi, 2021-06-11 For more than a century, no US adversary or coalition of adversaries - not Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, or the Soviet Union - has ever reached sixty percent of US GDP. China is the sole exception, and it is fast emerging into a global superpower that could rival, if not eclipse, the United States. What does China want, does it have a grand strategy to achieve it, and what should the United States do about it? In *The Long Game*, Rush Doshi draws from a rich base of Chinese primary sources, including decades worth of party documents, leaked materials, memoirs by party leaders, and a careful analysis of China's conduct to provide a history of China's grand strategy since the end of the Cold War. Taking readers behind the Party's closed doors, he uncovers Beijing's long, methodical game to displace America from its hegemonic position in both the East Asia regional and global orders through three sequential strategies of displacement. Beginning in the 1980s, China focused for two decades on hiding capabilities and biding time. After the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, it became more assertive regionally, following a policy of actively accomplishing something. Finally, in the aftermath populist elections of 2016, China shifted to an even more aggressive strategy for undermining US hegemony, adopting the phrase great changes unseen in century. After charting how China's long game has evolved, Doshi offers a comprehensive yet asymmetric plan for an effective US response. Ironically, his proposed approach takes a page from Beijing's own strategic playbook to undermine China's ambitions and strengthen American order without competing dollar-for-dollar, ship-for-ship, or loan-for-loan.

china resists outside influence: *China's Grand Strategy* Andrew Scobell, Edmund J. Burke, Cortez A. Cooper III, Sale Lilly, Chad J. R. Ohlandt, Eric Warner, J.D. Williams, 2020-07-27 To explore what extended competition between the United States and China might entail out to 2050, the authors of this report identified and characterized China's grand strategy, analyzed its component national strategies (diplomacy, economics, science and technology, and military affairs), and assessed how successful China might be at implementing these over the next three decades.

china resists outside influence: *Interpreting China's Grand Strategy* Michael D. Swaine, Sara A. Daly, Peter W. Greenwood, 2000-03-22 China's continuing rapid economic growth and expanding involvement in global affairs pose major implications for the power structure of the international system. To more accurately and fully assess the significance of China's emergence for the United States and the global community, it is necessary to gain a more complete understanding of Chinese security thought and behavior. This study addresses such questions as: What are China's most fundamental national security objectives? How has the Chinese state employed force and diplomacy in the pursuit of these objectives over the centuries? What security strategy does China pursue today and how will it evolve in the future? The study asserts that Chinese history, the behavior of earlier rising powers, and the basic structure and logic of international power relations all suggest that, although a strong China will likely become more assertive globally, this possibility is

unlikely to emerge before 2015-2020 at the earliest. To handle this situation, the study argues that the United States should adopt a policy of realistic engagement with China that combines efforts to pursue cooperation whenever possible; to prevent, if necessary, the acquisition by China of capabilities that would threaten America's core national security interests; and to remain prepared to cope with the consequences of a more assertive China.

china resists outside influence: The Paradox of Power David C. Gompert, 2020 The second half of the 20th century featured a strategic competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. That competition avoided World War III in part because during the 1950s, scholars like Henry Kissinger, Thomas Schelling, Herman Kahn, and Albert Wohlstetter analyzed the fundamental nature of nuclear deterrence. Decades of arms control negotiations reinforced these early notions of stability and created a mutual understanding that allowed U.S.-Soviet competition to proceed without armed conflict. The first half of the 21st century will be dominated by the relationship between the United States and China. That relationship is likely to contain elements of both cooperation and competition. Territorial disputes such as those over Taiwan and the South China Sea will be an important feature of this competition, but both are traditional disputes, and traditional solutions suggest themselves. A more difficult set of issues relates to U.S.-Chinese competition and cooperation in three domains in which real strategic harm can be inflicted in the current era: nuclear, space, and cyber. Just as a clearer understanding of the fundamental principles of nuclear deterrence maintained adequate stability during the Cold War, a clearer understanding of the characteristics of these three domains can provide the underpinnings of strategic stability between the United States and China in the decades ahead. That is what this book is about.

china resists outside influence: The Paradox of Power David C. Gompert, Phillip C. Saunders, 2011-12-27 Looking deeply into the matter of strategic vulnerability, the authors address questions that this vulnerability poses: Do conditions exist for Sino-U.S. mutual deterrence in these realms? Might the two states agree on reciprocal restraint? What practical measures might build confidence in restraint? How would strategic restraint affect Sino-U.S. relations as well as security in and beyond East Asia?

china resists outside influence: McDougal Littell World History: Patterns of Interaction: Reading Study Guide Grades 9-12 Modern World History McDougal Littell, 1998-11

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china resists outside influence: World Report 2020 Human Rights Watch, 2020-01-28 The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

china resists outside influence: Securing China's Northwest Frontier David Tobin, 2020-10 David Tobin analyses how Chinese nation-building shapes identity and security dynamics between Han and Uyghurs in Xinjiang.

china resists outside influence: World History Grades 9-12 , 2007-04-30

china resists outside influence: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung Mao Tse-Tung, Mao Zedong, 2013-04-16 Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung' is a volume of selected statements taken from the speeches and writings by Mao Mao Tse-Tung, published from 1964 to 1976. It was often printed in small editions that could be easily carried and that were bound in bright red covers, which led to its western moniker of the 'Little Red Book'. It is one of the most printed books in history, and will be of considerable value to those with an interest in Mao Tse-Tung and in the

history of the Communist Party of China. The chapters of this book include: 'The Communist Party', 'Classes and Class Struggle', 'Socialism and Communism', 'The Correct Handling of Contradictions Among The People', 'War and Peace', 'Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers', 'Dare to Struggle and Dare to Win', et cetera. We are republishing this antiquarian volume now complete with a new prefatory biography of Mao Tse-Tung.

china resists outside influence: China's International Behavior Evan S. Medeiros, 2009
The expanding scope of China's international activities is one of the newest and most important trends in global affairs. Its global activism is continually changing and has so many dimensions that it immediately raises questions about its current and long-term intentions. This monograph analyzes how China defines its international objectives, how it is pursuing them, and what it means for U.S. economic and security interests.

china resists outside influence: 1937-1940. Prologue. China resists Japan. China fights on. China fights and build Kai-shek Chiang, 1946

china resists outside influence: China Inside Out P I Nyiri, Joana Breidenbach, 2005-01-01
The war on terror has generated a scramble for expertise on Islamic or Asian culture and revived support for area studies, but it has done so at the cost of reviving the kinds of dangerous generalizations that area studies have rightly been accused of. This book provides a much-needed perspective on area studies, a perspective that is attentive to both manifestations of traditional culture and the new global relationships in which they are being played out. The authors shake off the shackles of the orientalist legacy but retain a close reading of local processes. They challenge the boundaries of China and question its study from different perspectives, but believe that area studies have a role to play if their geographies are studied according to certain common problems. In the case of China, the book shows the diverse array of critical but solidly grounded research approaches that can be used in studying a society. Its approach neither trivializes nor dismisses the elusive effects of culture, and it pays attention to both the state and the multiplicity of voices that challenge it.

china resists outside influence: Social Movements in China and Hong Kong Khun Eng Kuah, Gilles Guiheux, 2009
Het uitgangspunt van dit boek is dat Chinese individuen van hun eigen inzet uit moeten kunnen gaan, ongeacht de beperkingen die hen door de staat worden opgelegd. Om hun belangen beter te kunnen verdedigen sluiten sommige individuen zich aan bij sociale bewegingen, die tot sociale protesten kunnen leiden.

china resists outside influence: Changing Media, Changing China Susan L. Shirk, 2011-01-27
This collection of essays-- written by pioneering Chinese journalists and Western experts--explores how transformations in China's media--from a propaganda mouthpiece into an entity that practices watchdog journalism--are changing the country. In detailed case studies, the authors describe how politicians are reacting to increased scrutiny from the media, and how television, newspapers, magazines, and Web-based news sites navigate the cross currents between the market and the CCP censors.

china resists outside influence: Mao's Great Famine Frank Dikötter, 2010-10-01
Winner of the Samuel Johnson Prize
An unprecedented, groundbreaking history of China's Great Famine that recasts the era of Mao Zedong and the history of the People's Republic of China. Between 1958 and 1962, China descended into hell. Mao Zedong threw his country into a frenzy with the Great Leap Forward, an attempt to catch up to and overtake Britain in less than 15 years. The experiment ended in the greatest catastrophe the country had ever known, destroying tens of millions of lives. So opens Frank Dikötter's riveting, magnificently detailed chronicle of an era in Chinese history much speculated about but never before fully documented because access to Communist Party archives has long been restricted to all but the most trusted historians. A new archive law has opened up thousands of central and provincial documents that fundamentally change the way one can study the Maoist era. Dikötter makes clear, as nobody has before, that far from being the program that would lift the country among the world's superpowers and prove the power of Communism, as Mao imagined, the Great Leap Forward transformed the country in the other direction. It became the site

not only of one of the most deadly mass killings of human history,--at least 45 million people were worked, starved, or beaten to death--but also of the greatest demolition of real estate in human history, as up to one-third of all housing was turned into rubble). The experiment was a catastrophe for the natural world as well, as the land was savaged in the maniacal pursuit of steel and other industrial accomplishments. In a powerful mesghing of exhaustive research in Chinese archives and narrative drive, Dikötter for the first time links up what happened in the corridors of power--the vicious backstabbing and bullying tactics that took place among party leaders--with the everyday experiences of ordinary people, giving voice to the dead and disenfranchised. His magisterial account recasts the history of the People's Republic of China.

china resists outside influence: *Age of Ambition: Chasing Fortune, Truth, and Faith in the New China* Evan Osnos, 2014-05-13 Pulitzer Prize in General Nonfiction finalist Winner of the 2014 National Book Award in nonfiction. As the Beijing correspondent for The New Yorker, Evan Osnos was on the ground in China for years, witness to profound political, economic, and cultural upheaval. *Age of Ambition* provides a vibrant, colorful, and revelatory inner history of China during a moment of profound transformation. From abroad, we often see China as a caricature: a nation of pragmatic plutocrats and ruthlessly dedicated students destined to rule the global economy--or an addled Goliath, riddled with corruption and on the edge of stagnation. What we don't see is how both powerful and ordinary people are remaking their lives as their country dramatically changes. In *Age of Ambition*, Osnos describes the greatest collision taking place in that country: the clash between the rise of the individual and the Communist Party's struggle to retain control. He asks probing questions: Why does a government with more success lifting people from poverty than any civilization in history choose to put strict restraints on freedom of expression? Why do millions of young Chinese professionals--fluent in English and devoted to Western pop culture--consider themselves angry youth, dedicated to resisting the West's influence? How are Chinese from all strata finding meaning after two decades of the relentless pursuit of wealth? Writing with great narrative verve and a keen sense of irony, Osnos follows the moving stories of everyday people and reveals life in the new China to be a battleground between aspiration and authoritarianism, in which only one can prevail. An Economist Best Book of 2014. Winner of the bronze medal for the Council on Foreign Relations' 2015 Arthur Ross Book Award

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china resists outside influence: *In Little Need of Divine Intervention* Thomas Conlan, 2001

china resists outside influence: *Democracy and Education* John Dewey, 1916 . *Renewal of Life by Transmission*. The most notable distinction between living and inanimate things is that the former maintain themselves by renewal. A stone when struck resists. If its resistance is greater than the force of the blow struck, it remains outwardly unchanged. Otherwise, it is shattered into smaller bits. Never does the stone attempt to react in such a way that it may maintain itself against the blow, much less so as to render the blow a contributing factor to its own continued action. While the living thing may easily be crushed by superior force, it none the less tries to turn the energies which act upon it into means of its own further existence. If it cannot do so, it does not just split into smaller pieces (at least in the higher forms of life), but loses its identity as a living thing. As long as it endures, it struggles to use surrounding energies in its own behalf. It uses light, air, moisture, and the material of soil. To say that it uses them is to say that it turns them into means of its own conservation. As long as it is growing, the energy it expends in thus turning the environment to account is more than compensated for by the return it gets: it grows. Understanding the word control in this sense, it may be said that a living being is one that subjugates and controls for its own continued activity the energies that would otherwise use it up. Life is a self-renewing process through action upon the environment.

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china resists outside influence: Thucydides' Other "Traps" Alan Greeley Misenheimer, 2019-06-06 The notion of a Thucydides Trap that will ensnare China and the United States in a 21st century conflict-much as the rising power of Athens alarmed Sparta and made war inevitable between the Aegean superpowers of the 5th century BCE-has received global attention since entering the international relations lexicon 6 years ago. Scholars, journalists, bloggers, and politicians in many countries, notably China, have embraced this beguiling metaphor, coined by Harvard political science professor Graham Allison, as a framework for examining the likelihood of a Sino-American war. This case study examines the Thucydides Trap metaphor and the response it has elicited. Hewing closely to what the historian of the Peloponnesian War actually says about the causes and inevitability of war, it argues that, while Thucydides' text does not support Allison's normative assertion about the inevitable result of an encounter between rising and ruling powers, the History of the Peloponnesian War (hereafter, History) does identify elements of leadership and political dynamic that bear directly on whether a clash of interests between two states is resolved through peaceful means or escalates to war. It is precisely because war typically begins with a considered decision by a national command authority to reject other options and mobilize for conflict (and thus always entails an element of choice) that insight from Thucydides' History remains relevant and beneficial for the contemporary strategist, or citizen, concerned in such decisions. Accordingly, this case study concludes that the Thucydides Trap, as conceived and presented by Graham Allison, draws welcome attention both to Thucydides and to the pitfalls of great power competition, but fails as a heuristic device or predictive tool in the analysis of contemporary events. Allison's metaphor offers, at best, a potentially misleading over-simplification of Thucydides' nuanced and problematic account of the origins of the epochal conflict that defined his age. Moreover, it overlooks actual insights from the History that can help political decisionmakers-including, but not limited to, those of the United States and China-either avoid war or, if ignored, pose genuine policy traps that can make an avoidable war more likely, and a necessary war more costly.

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retaining only weak central control. The result has been a patchwork of environmental protection in which a few wealthy regions with strong leaders and international ties improve their local environments, while most of the country continues to deteriorate, sometimes suffering irrevocable damage. Economy compares China's response with the experience of other societies and sketches out several possible futures for the country. This second edition is updated with information about events during the past five years, covering China's tumultuous transformation of its economy and its landscape as it deals with the political implications of this behavior as viewed by an international community ever more concerned about climate change and dwindling energy resources.

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international economic activity.

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