

<<中国>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

China is an ancient country possessing many world-class heritagesites such as the Great Wall, the Terracotta Warriors and Horses of QinShi Huang, the Palace Museum and the Suzhou gardens, as well asworld-famous ancient luminaries including the great educator Confuciusand the author of Art of War, Sun Wu, among many others.Sixty years have passed since the announcement of the foundingof the People's Republic of China on the Tian'anmen Rostrum in 1949.Over the past 60 years, the People's Republic has shown its resolutevitality to the whole world. In particular, bold endeavors through over 30 years of reform and opening-up have helped China's economy realize steady and rapid growth. China has achieved a total transformation from silent isolation to a remarkable rise which has attracted the world's attention, focusing not only on China's ancient culture, but also toward its present and future.China is a primer to help international readers acquire a better understanding of China. While maintaining certain basic historical facts and general information, it offers the latest facts and figures on every facet of China, including its international contacts, cultural exchanges,economic growth, environmental protection, developments in science and technology, social progress, and improvements of people's livelihood, with the aim of assisting readers toward a wider and deeper knowledge of China.

## 内容概要

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## 书籍目录

Fast Facts Location of the People's Republic of China National Flag, Emblem and Anthem State Leaders Land and Resources Land Area Mountain Ranges Plateaus Plains Basins Rivers Lakes Climate Land Mineral Resources Plants and Animals History Ancient Civilization Unification and Dissemination of Civilization Post-17th-century Changes Some Key Figures in Chinese History Some Key Events in Chinese History After the 17th Century Administrative Divisions and Cities Administrative Divisions Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Macao Special Administrative Region Taiwan Urbanization Process Population and Ethnicity Population Population Increment Ethnic Groups Spoken and Written Languages Traditional Festivals Religion Political System and State Structure The Constitution Political System National People's Congress Presidency State Council Central Military Commission Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments People's Courts People's Procuratorates Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Political Parties and Other Organizations People's Army China and the World Economy Environmental Protection Education and Science Life and Culture Events in 2008 60 Years of the People's Republic Appendix

## 章节摘录

插图：Kangxi（1654-1722），the best known emperor of the Qing Dynasty（1644-1911），restored the central empire's rule over Taiwan, and resisted invasions by tsarist Russia. To reinforce the administration of Tibet, he also formulated the rules and regulations on the confirmation of the Tibetan local leaders by the Central Government. He effectively administered more than 11 million sq km of Chinese territory. During the early 19th century, the Qing Dynasty declined rapidly. Britain smuggled large quantities of opium into China, leading to the Qing government imposing a ban on the drug. To protect its opium trade, Britain launched a war of aggression against China in 1840, forcing the Qing government to sign the Treaty of Nanjing, a treaty of national betrayal and humiliation. Many countries, including Britain, the United States, France, Russia and Japan, coerced the Qing government to sign various unequal treaties, cede territory and pay reparations following the Opium Wars. China was gradually relegated to the status of a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country. The Revolution of 1911 led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen was one of the greatest events in modern Chinese history, as it overthrew the Qing Dynasty that had ruled for some 270 years, ended over 2,000 years of feudal monarchy, and established the Republic of China. From 1911 to 1949 China endured a large number of civil wars. Owing to the cooperation and joint resistance of the Communist Party of China（CPC）and the Kuomintang, the Japanese aggressors were defeated in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression（1937-1945）. The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949. Through just 60 years of struggle, explore and reform, as the party in power, the CPC has succeeded in bringing about a stable political situation, with steady economic prosperity, providing ample food and clothing, and active diplomatic engagement, as the world's most populous developing country.

### 编辑推荐

《中国(英文)》：Fast FactsLand and ResourcesHistoryAdministrative Divisions and CitiesPopulation and EthnicityPolitical System and State StructureChina and the WorldEconomyEnvironmental ProtectionEducation and ScienceLife and CultureEvents in 200860 Years of the People's Republic

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