International Relations: Join the World Community

Outline
- Foreign relations before the Opium Wars (1842)
- From Opium Wars to 1949
- Foreign Policy under Mao (1949-78)
- Foreign policy since 1978

Before the Opium War (1842)
- "Middle Kingdom"
  - self-centered, sinocentric; inward looking
- Cultural and technological superiority (the others as "barbarians")
  - Diplomats had to "kowtow" to the emperor
  - Sovereign state vs. tributary state (patron vs. client; superior vs. tributary)
  - Focused on internal consolidation/unification
- Limited contact and trade with other nations
  - Silk roads
  - Zheng He's expeditions

From Opium Wars to 1949
- Opium Wars as a turning point
  - Treaty of Nanjing (1842) and 20 more treaties
  - Challenged the traditional Chinese geopolitical view
  - Constant foreign invasion and occupation
  - Western construction of cities
- Since then, three enduring missions of the Chinese state
  - Modernization of the economy
  - Transformation of the society
  - Defense of the nation against foreign aggression
From Opium Wars to 1949

- International relations
  - Set up infrastructure and system
    - Establish national customs office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1861)
  - Send and receive ambassadors; no more "koutow"
  - Self-strengthening
    - Send students abroad to learn modern tech.
    - Establish naval and military academies
    - Acquire a modern navy
- Foreign invasion and civil wars jeopardized China’s modernization

Maoist Era (1949-1978)

- Geopolitical environment

Group Discussion

- History of foreign invasion
- Existing geopolitics

- What would you do during the socialist era if you were the president of China?

Maoist Era (1949-1978)

- Solutions:
  - Emphasize self-reliance
  - Develop the economy and military
    - "Production first, consumption second"
    - The Great Leap Forward

1964, China explode an atomic bomb
Maoist Era (1949-1978)

- Solutions:
  - Emphasize self-reliance
  - Strengthen the economy and military
  - Normalization of international relations in the 1970s

Nixon visited China in 1972

- Ping pong diplomacy
Chinese delegation in UN, 1971

Maoist Era (1949-1978)

- Emphasize self-reliance
- Develop the economy and military
- Normalize international relations
- Join the United Nations in 1971
- Establish alliance with small/developing nations, provide help/aid
  - Zhou enlai: Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence
    - Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity
    - Mutual non-agression
    - Non-interference in each others’ internal affairs
    - Equality and mutual benefit
    - Peaceful co-existence

Post-Mao Era (1978 - )

- Open-door policy

Post-Mao Era (1978 - )

- Open-door policy
- Setback: 1989 Tian’anmen Square movement
- 1989: visit of Gorbachev in Beijing, settled border dispute
- 1992, Deng toured the south China: speed up the reform
- Greater China: Taiwan, HK, Macao
  - National territory peopled by Han Chinese
  - Aim to regain sovereignty
  - Will discuss Taiwan, HK later

Post-Mao Era (1978 - )

- China as an emerging global power
  - David Lampton: “Three faces of Chinese power”
    - Money: economic growth
    - Minds: massive investment in education
    - Might: massive investment in military
  - The West: China as a “threat”
  - V.S.
    - China: "soft power", "peaceful rising"
      - Bring desirable national goals without the application of military power or violence
      - Diplomatic influence through money:
        - Trade, FDI, loans, humanitarian effort (e.g. Africa)

USA-----2011
Balance: -$558.0 Billion
Exports: $2,103.1 Billion
Imports: $2,661.1 Billion


Chinese investment in Africa is closing in on levels for North America, South America and Europe

China now has the largest FDI in Africa

China’s trade with Africa, $bn

China’s trade from Africa, percentage by country

SOURCE: Xiaomei Tan, WRI, 2011,
http://www.wri.org/stories/2011/06/emerging-actors-development-

Chinese Exports to Africa

Textiles, clothing, shoes, housewares, electronics and heavy equipment

SOURCE: Xiaomei Tan, WRI, 2011,
http://www.wri.org/stories/2011/06/emerging-actors-development-

Haugen, Forum for Development Studies
Vol. 38, No. 2, June 2011, 157–176
Post-Mao Era (1978 - )

- China as an emerging global power
  - David Lampton: "Three faces of Chinese power"
  - Money: economic growth
  - Minds: massive investment in education
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    - Through culture: Confucius Institutes established
      - Promote better understanding of China
  - Non-interference principle

- Regional conflicts and border disputes

China and India

China’s Claims in the South and East China Seas

China’s Strategic Sea Lanes in Indian Ocean and South and Southeast Asia
China’s Expanded Security Zone and the “Second Island Chain”

Chinese “air defense zone”, 2013

Post-Mao Era (1978 - )
- Border dispute with Japan
- Position paper

Post-Mao Era (1978 - )
- Sino-American relations
  - Economy/politics/ideology/ human rights
  - Recent setbacks

1979 Deng Xiaoping visited US
1984  President Reagan visited China, the 2nd US president visited China

The Tiananmen Square Movement chilled Sino-US relations

1998  De-link Trade with Human Rights

1999, Chinese embassy in Yugoslavia was bombed by American planes

The Chinese Embassy one day after the bombing

Bombing killed three Chinese journalists
2001, U.S. allowed Chen Shui-bian to visit U.S.

U.S. sold weapons to Taiwan

2008 Olympic Games

2009

Feb. 21st, 2014. White House
Group Discussion

Do you think China’s rising in the last four decades threatens or benefits the U.S.? Why?

Post-Mao Era (1978 - )

Events brought China’s foreign relations to a new era
- 1997, return of HK

Join WTO in 2001
Globalization

Post-Mao Era (1978 - )
- Events brought China’s foreign relations to a new era
  - 1997, HK returned to China
  - 1999, Macau returned to China
  - 2001, Beijing chosen as site of 2008 Olympics
  - 2002, join WTO
  - 2008, Beijing held Olympics
  - 2010, Shanghai held World Expo

- Significance
  - Moving towards unity
  - International recognition of China’s power
  - China’s threat vs. “peaceful rising”
  - National pride

China’s Roles in the World
- Humanitarian: African countries, N. Korea

Largest aid provider to N. Korea

China’s Roles in the World
- Humanitarian
- Economic
  - Improve livelihood for 1.3 billion population
  - 1997, stabilized Asian Financial Crisis
  - Help to develop African countries
  - Overseas investment
  - Trade
  - Latest financial crisis and recovery

Xi: New Silk Road strategy (One Belt, One Road)
- A sprawling set of trade and infrastructure agreements
- aims to foster free trade with China’s neighbors to the west and southeast
- Nov, 2014: $40 billion Silk Road infrastructure fund, focusing on building roads, railways, ports and airports across Central Asia and South Asia
China’s Role in the World

- Humanitarian
- Economic
  - New leader in globalization (as U.S. withdraws)?
- Political
  - Key player in maintaining stability in Asia (Korean peninsular, Taiwan, Cambodia...)
  - Representing developing nations in U.N. Security Council
  - New leader in combating climate change?

Summary

- Foreign relations before 1949
- Foreign relations under Mao
  - Geopolitical environment
  - Solutions
- Foreign relations since 1978
  - Major events, regional conflicts
  - Sino-American relations
  - China’s roles in the world