On China Series
English-Instructed Courses

“中国系列”本科生全英文授课课程

Office of Educational Administration
Office of International Relations
Peking University

北京大学教务部  北京大学国际合作部
2015.07
序言

加强国际交流与合作，提升学校国际化水平对于北京大学创建世界一流大学具有重要意义。根据北京大学2012年本科教育发展战略研讨会和北京大学2012年教学工作会议讨论意见，学校于2012年秋季学期起设立“北京大学本科生外文平台”，重点建设非语言类的外文授课特别是英文授课课程。2014年11月，学校出台《北京大学本科生外文课程建设与管理办法（试行）》，进一步明确语言类外语文课程性质、建设目标、激励机制等重要原则。

2015年，为进一步加强英文授课课程建设，学校启动了“中国系列”全英文授课课程项目，设立了人文科学、社会科学、经济管理、自然科学等四大模块。利用校内外优秀师资资源，有重点地推进英文授课课程建设。“中国系列”英文课程作为全校公共课程开设，面向海外交换生和全校学生。课程采用全英文讲授，课程内容与中国政治、经济、社会、文化、历史、环境、科技发展等有关。

截至2015年7月，全校英文授课的本科生课程累计283门，每个春秋学期平均开设约100门外文授课课程。北京大学“国际暑期学校”项目自2009年启动，鼓励院系利用暑期邀请国内外知名学者来校开设英文课程，目前开课数量已从最初的7门增至2015年暑期的24门。选课人数也从最初的300余人增加到2015年的2000余人，越来越多国际学生来校与北大学生共同学习。

国际化已经成为当前教育领域引人注目的发展趋势之一。学校将适应学校国际化发展需要，着力建设一批体现北京大学学科综合优势与学术水平的外文授课课程，打造具有北大特色的跨文化交流课程平台，为提升北京大学的国际化人才培养水平不懈努力。
Peking University attaches great importance to the enhancement of international communication and collaboration as well as internationalization as it travels along the path to creating a world-class university. Based on the discourse that was had during the undergraduate education development strategy seminar and the Peking University teaching meeting of 2012, a series of courses taught in foreign languages for undergraduate students was started in the fall semester of 2012, and they continue to this day. These courses, while instructed in foreign languages, especially English, are non-language courses, which means the course subject is not language related. The Peking University Interim Measures for Development and Management of Courses Taught in Foreign Languages (Non-language Courses) issued in November 2014 further clarifies important principles, the goals, and incentives of these foreign-language instructed non-language courses.

In order to improve the development of English-taught courses, the University launched the “On China Series – English Instructed Courses” in 2015, which covers four subjects: humanities, social sciences, economics and management, and the natural sciences. The content of each course focuses on Chinese-related issues, such as politics, economics, society, culture, history, the environment, and scientific and technological development. These courses are instructed solely in English and are given by the outstanding faculties of both Peking University and its partner universities. Finally, these courses are open to both Chinese and international students.

As of July 2015, there are 283 English-taught courses at the undergraduate level, and each spring and fall semesters have around 100 courses, while there are additional English-instructed courses that are opened in the summer. The Peking University International Summer School Program (PKUISS), started in 2009, has increased the number of its courses from 7 to 24, and renowned scholars from both home and abroad instruct each course. In the beginning, there were only 30 students enrolled in PKUISS, but in the summer of 2015, there were more than 200 students enrolled. Over the years, more and more international students are increasingly choosing to study at PKUISS together with their PKU classmates.

Internationalization has become one of the most-noted tendencies in academics. Peking University will continue to dedicate itself to the deepening of its internationalization efforts by utilizing its multi-disciplinary and academic strengths to offer more English-taught courses that will create a platform for cross-cultural communication and raise the standards of cultivating international talents.
In order to understand China in the world economy, it is necessary to take an “in-out; then-now” approach. In other words, to understand how and why China was interacting with the world economy at any given time, it is important to know what was going on inside of China at that time. Similarly, in order to have a full appreciation for how and why China interacts with the world economy today, it is necessary to understand how it has done so in the past.

The course will examine China’s economic interactions with the outside world beginning with the Han Dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD) up to the present.

History is always more interesting when you approach it with an agenda. Our agenda will be to delve into two questions of historical significance: (A) ‘The Great Divergence’: why was it Europe, and more specifically England, that first broke out of the Malthusian trap and embarked on a path of modern economic growth, when it would seem that China much earlier had many of the precursors for that transformation? Why did Europe, often exploiting technology first developed in China, “discover” China and not the other way around? To what extent was Europe’s ‘Age of Discovery’ a reflection of other monumental trends taking place there that led to industrialization and the onset of modern economic growth that continues today? Why did it not happen in China? Would it have happened in China eventually? More important, how has this history shaped today’s China and its role in the world economy? (B) Between the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842, which ushered in China’s modern era, and the onset of war in 1937, what role did foreign economic actors play in China? What were their economic legacy? What were their political and psychological legacies? How did Western economic imperialism during that period shape China’s post-1949 policies and performance?

Sub-themes:
1. Reality and myth: we will examine certain aspects of China’s interactions with the outside world—namely the Silk Road, the Great Wall and the Opium War—and discuss how the historical reality morphed into a very different myth.
2. Turning points: we will examine certain points in Chinese history—namely the early Ming decision to discontinue maritime activities, Qianlong’s response to King George, and Mao Zedong’s population policy of the early 50s—and ask ‘what if’ questions regarding possible different outcomes.
Course Title

Transformation of China’s Cities

中国城市转型

Course Number

12639070

Faculty

Yang Yizhao

Visiting Professor

Prerequisites

None

Credits

2

Course Description

This is a multi-disciplinary course that examines cities in China from various angles. In this class, we will study the various critical roles played by Chinese cities as the country’s economic growth engines, as institutions supporting more than half of country’s population, and as places sustaining the heritage of Chinese culture. We will also investigate the forces that have shaped and defined the many roles that those cities play.

We will use various types of materials (maps, photos, cinema, etc.) to understand how urban space in Chinese cities performs plural functions and take on its identities. We will examine the way of life in many large modernizing Chinese metropolises as they transforms into sprawling metropolises. Topics addressed in this course include traditional and modern aesthetics of urban space, spatial symbolism, popular street life, and the impact of changing urban form on residents’ quality of life.

Syllabus will be available in the first class.

Course Title

Chinese Folklore and Culture

中国民俗与文化

Course Number

02034480

Faculty

Wang Juan

Associate Professor

Prerequisites

None

Credits

2

Course Description

The purpose of this course is to introduce the Chinese people and their culture from perspectives of myths, folktales, festivals, traditional food, folk belief, folk arts and architectures. Within these topics, we will focus especially on some of the key concepts of Chinese culture such as history, safety, family, sacredness, gods, order, and so on.

As a form of culture, Chinese folk belief is considered to be the carrier of Chinese people’s culture. Within this course, we would like to study some of the key concepts of Chinese culture such as history, safety, family, sacredness, gods, order, and so on.

Syllabus will be available in the first class.
Session 1
Introduction: Folklore and Culture
Questions:
What is folklore?
The relationship between folklore and culture?
Reading:
Introduction to Chinese Culture, Chung Mou Si and Yun Cheng Si, Beijing: Peking University Press, 2011.

Session 2
Myths and history
Questions:
In Chinese myths, how the world, the people, and other things were created?
The function and value of myths in Chinese history.
Reading:

Session 3
Women in Chinese folktales
Questions:
Women in Chinese history.
Compare roles of men and women in Chinese folktales.
Reading:

Session 4
Forbidden City
Questions:
The meaning of the number of the Forbidden City.
The meaning of the color of the Forbidden City.
Reading:

Session 5
Traditional festivals
Questions:
Why are there many women’s festivals in ancient China?
The main activities of Spring Festival Eve and their cultural meanings.
Reading:

Session 6
Siheyuan: traditional Chinese houses

Session 7
Traditional Chinese food: mianhua

Session 8
Visit Gongwanggu

Session 9
Temples and gods

Session 10
Paper-cuts and the idea of sacredness
Questions:
The basic structure of Chinese paper-cut.

Session 11
Visit Dongyue Temple

Session 12
Oral presentation

Course Title 课程名称
A General Survey of Traditional Chinese Arts
中国传统艺术撷英

Course Description 课程简介
This course provides an introduction of the traditional Chinese arts for both overseas and domestic students who are interested in Chinese traditional culture. It will focus on various categories of Chinese arts and give each of them an explicit interpretation through typical work and artistry. The Chinese music, painting, handicraft, architecture, gardening, handwriting, costume, diet and drama are all involved in the curriculum, and each of them will occupy one or two lectures. During the term we will also arrange one or two Chinese art investigations outside the campus and organize some discussions with local artists.

“中国传统艺术撷英”是北京大学专门针对外籍留学生开设的艺术类基础课程，采用英文授课。本课程以中国传统艺术文化的专题讲解为核心，引领学生了解中国艺术的代表门类、基本技艺和文化特征。本课程以中国音乐、中国绘画、中国手工艺、中国建筑、中国园艺、中国书法、中国服饰、中国饮食、中国戏曲等九项内容作为讲授专题，每个专题安排一到两次讲座。在每次讲座中，主讲人将对中国传统艺术的特定门类简要介绍，其后重点针对一件艺术品或一个艺术个案深入讲解，以便加深学生对中国艺术的理解，把握其精微之处。本课程还将安排一到两次北京艺术文化调查活动，通过文化参观、操作实践和艺术对话等方式提升学生的学习兴趣和文化参与感。
Lecture 1: An Introduction to the Traditional Chinese Arts.
1) The richness and complexity of Chinese traditional arts.
2) The relation between the artistry and artwork.
3) The influence of the rural culture.
4) The general aesthetic features of the traditional Chinese arts.
5) The artists in context.

Lecture 2: Chinese Traditional Music 1.
1) The categories of the Chinese traditional music.
2) The aesthetic features of the Chinese music.
3) The music for the intellectuals (scholars’ music)
4) The structure and its symbolic meaning in “Qin”
5) The analysis of “Three variations of the Plum Blossom”

Lecture 3: Chinese Traditional Music 2.
1) The relationship between the poetry and music in ancient China.
2) An introduction of the Chinese singing theory.
3) The poets in Song Dynasty: the composer of songs
4) Jiang Kui and his songbook “the anthology of Bai Shi Dao Ren”
5) The analysis of the two poems: “Yang Zhou Man” and “Xing Hua Tian Ying”.

Lecture 4: Chinese Traditional Painting 1.
1) A brief overview of Chinese painting history.
2) The categories of the Chinese traditional painting.
3) The artists and schools in Chinese painting.
4) The traditional skills of Chinese painting.
5) An introduction of Gu Kaizhi (the Six Dynasties)’s “Luoshen Appraisal Painting”.

Lecture 5: Chinese Traditional Painting 2.
1) The business and dissemination of the Chinese painting.
2) The characters of the Literati painting.
3) The career of an painter: Qi Baishi
4) The flowers and birds painting in Qi Baishi’s works.

Lecture 6: Chinese Traditional Handicrafts.
1) The traditional handicrafts and the folk culture.
2) The categories of the Chinese traditional handicrafts.
3) Craftsmen or artists?
4) An brief history of the porcelain production in China.
5) An analysis of the Jar depicting “Kuei Ku-tzu going down a mountain”

Lecture 7: A Case Investigation of the Traditional Handicrafts in Beijing.
1) The relation between the folk handicraft and the daily life.
2) The survival state of the local craftsmen.
3) The inheritance and protection of the folk handicrafts.

Lecture 8: Chinese Traditional Architecture.
1) A brief introduction about the history of Chinese Architecture.
2) The categories of the traditional Chinese Architecture.
3) “Feng Shui” (geomantic omen) and the building design.
4) The formal beauty of the Chinese Traditional Architecture.
5) The roof design: A case study.

Lecture 9: Chinese Traditional Gardening.
1) A brief introduction about the history of Chinese Gardening.
2) The design layout of the typical Chinese Garden.
3) The traditional Gardening and the intellectuals.
4) The exploitation and imitation of nature.
5) The architectural design of the “The Lingering Garden” in Suzhou.

Lecture 10: Chinese Traditional Handwriting.
1) A brief introduction about the history of Chinese Handwriting.
2) The utilitarian function and artistic quality of Chinese traditional handwriting.
3) The identity of calligraphers and their artistic creation.
4) The basic techniques of Chinese Handwriting.
5) The aesthetic appreciation about Wang Xizhi’s Orchid Pavilion.

Lecture 11: Chinese Traditional Costume.
1) The history of Chinese traditional costume.
2) The Chinese costume and local culture.
3) The variform of the costumes in ethnic groups.
4) The fabrication of the Chinese traditional costume.
5) Han Costume and Confucianist culture.

Lecture 12: A Case Investigation of the Traditional Gardening in Beijing.
1) The construction planning of the Summer Palace.
2) The Buildings in the north part of the Summer Palace and Buddhism.
3) The Kunming Lake design and the birthday celebration of the Empress Dowager Cixi.
4) The renovation and protection of the Summer Palace.

Lecture 13: Chinese Traditional Diet.
Lecture 14: Chinese Traditional Opera.
Lecture 15-16: Class Presentation
This course is an introduction to contemporary political system of China, with a special focus on the policy making process in contemporary China. The emphasis is on China’s political structure, state and society relations. This course aims to provide students with a background on major political events in modern China, and then to investigate the current political issues in China today—environmental civil society activity, problems and benefits associated with continuing economic liberalization, and discourse from within the CCP on political reform.

Part I Political System and State-Society Relations

Week 6 – Central-Local Governments Structure
Lieberthal: pp.169-206

Week 7 – Party and Administrative System
Lieberthal: pp. 207-240

Part II Chinese Politics and Public Policy

Week 8 – Contemporary Critical Issues in China
Peter Gries and Stanley Rosen: Chapter 1 and Chapter 6

Week 9 – Nationalism

Week 10 – Social Protest

Week 11 – Han-Minority Relations and State Legitimation
Peter Gries and Stanley Rosen: Chapter 10

Week 12 – Cyberspace and Censorship
Peter Gries and Stanley Rosen: Chapter 18

Week 13 – China Faces the Future
Lieberthal: pp. 315-336

Week 14 – Conclusion
Course Title
International Security Theory and Practice
国际安全理论与实践

Course Number
02432080

Faculty
Jie Dalei
Lecturer
节大磊 讲师

Prerequisites
None
无

Credits
3

Department
School of International Studies
国际关系学院

Course Description
This course is designed to familiarize students with important concepts and theories of international security studies as well as prominent security issues in the contemporary world. The first part of the course introduces the basic analytical concepts and theoretical frameworks regarding direct and indirect use of force in international politics; the second part explores strategic policy during the Cold War and the lessons that scholars have drawn from that historical period; the third part examines several security challenges at the dawn of the 21st century such as nuclear proliferation, terrorism and insurgency, and the security implications of technological change; the last part focuses on the rise of China and international security, with particular attention paid to the relationship between China and the United States, the Taiwan issue, and maritime disputes in East Asia. It is worth noting that the course will not touch upon most non-traditional security issues such as energy security, climate change, food safety, etc.

Introduction
Part I Analytical Concepts and Theoretical Frameworks
Direct Use of Force
Causes of War (I)

Causes of War (II)

Supplemental:


Indirect Use of Force
Coercive Diplomacy

Supplemental:
Thomas Schelling, Arms and Influence (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1966), pp. 1-34, 69-86;

Part II International Security during the Cold War
Deterrence in the Early Cold War Years

Flexible Response, Crisis, and War

Supplemental:

Deterrence Under Fire

Supplemental:

Extended Deterrence and Nuclear Strategies of China, Britain, and France

Supplemental:
Thomas Schelling, Arms and Influence (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1966), pp. 35-69;
Part III Contemporary International Security Issues

Nuclear Proliferation

Terrorism and Insurgency

Supplemental:

Technological Change and International Security
Supplemental:

Part IV China’s National Defense and International Security

The Rise of China

Supplemental:

China and the United States: Two Clashing Titans?

Supplemental:

The Taiwan Issue

Supplemental:

Maritime Disputes in East Asia

Supplemental:
Week 1 – Introduction (No Reading)

Week 2 – The Imperatives of History

Week 3 – Nationalism and Public Opinion

Week 4 – The Mechanism of China’s Foreign-Policy Decision-Making

Week 5 – Leaders and Chinese Foreign Policy

Week 6 – China and Global Governance

Week 7 – Mid-term Essay Writing

Week 8 – China in the Process of Economic Globalization

Week 9 – Soft Power and Public Diplomacy of China

Week 10 – China’s Peripheral Diplomacy: The Korean Peninsula

Week 11 – China’s Peripheral Diplomacy: Sino-Japanese Relations

Week 12 – China’s Peripheral Diplomacy: The South China Sea

Week 13 – Is there a Chinese Strategy in Foreign Affairs?

Week 14 – China’s Global Identity
Daniel Lynch, “Chinese Thinking on the Future of International Relations: Realism as the Ti, Rationalism as the Yong?” China Quarterly, No. 197 (March 2009), pp.87-107.

Week 15 – IR Theory and the Study of Chinese Foreign Policy

Week 16 – Conclusion: Will China Rule the World?
Course Title 课程名称
Labor Economics 劳动经济学

Course Description 课程简介
This course will help students using economic theory to understand and analysis phenomenon in labor markets. It includes classic analysis on demand, supply, and equilibrium, as well as specific topics such as unemployment and discrimination. The course will let students be familiar with labor market conditions, learn economic concepts, use economic theory to analyze activities in reality, and use data and econometric tools to exam social problems and programs.
Prerequisites: Intermediate microeconomics.

Syllabus 课程大纲
(Subject to adjustment)

Week 1 Introduction
Week 2 General concepts in labor markets
Week 3 Firm’s decision on labor demand
Week 4 Elasticity of demand
Week 5 Policy: minimum wage, affirmative action
Week 6 Single person supply decision
Week 7 Household joint labor supply decision
Week 8 Compensating wage difference
Week 9 Human capital
Week 10 Labor mobility
Week 11 Relationship between wage and productivity
Week 12 Discrimination
Week 13 Collective bargaining, union
Week 14 Unemployment
Week 15 Earnings inequality
Week 16 Labor markets effects of international trade
This class in corporate finance will address three topics: First, capital budgeting decisions, which is about what long-term investments the firm should take on. Second, is the financing decision. How can cash be raised for the required investment. Third, examine short-term finance and capital and discuss the ways a firm manages its day-to-day cash and financial affairs.

At the end of this course, students should be able to think analytically about portfolio selection, corporate decision making and asset pricing. These skills can also be used as personal financial decisions.

本课程是微观金融理论的重要基础课程之一。通过本门课程的学习，使学生掌握公司筹资、投资、分派股利以及短期财务管理的基本原理和方法。在理解公司金融的基本概念、掌握公司金融管理基本原则的基础上，介绍公司投资和融资的基本方式和方法，使学生能够识别公司金融管理所面临的风险，并能加以分析，以提出初步的解决办法。同时能够进行相关的金融决策分析，培养学生具有微观金融知识，能够为微观主体提供金融服务并具有一定的管理金融资产的能力。
This course provides you with a general understanding of the econometric modeling tools that are frequently used in the empirical economic studies. The topics covered include linear regressions and the selection of functional forms, heteroskedasticity and serial correlation, basic and more advanced time series techniques, pooled cross-sectional and panel data models, models for binary choice and limited dependent variables, endogeneity and instrumental variable estimation, simultaneous equation models, etc. The computer programming techniques that are needed to implement the above models will also be taught using SAS software. In addition, you will get a taste of empirical research using the real-world data by conducting an independent research project.

本课程旨在系统介绍计量经济学的常用研究方法，使学生初步掌握计量经济模型及计算机软件分析解决经济问题的能力。课程主要内容如下：线性回归和函数形式的选择，异方差和序列相关性，基础和高级时间序列技术，混合横截面和面板数据模型，离散选择模型，内生性和工具变量估计，联立方程模型等。实现以上模型所需要的计算机编程技术（SAS 软件）也将在课上讲授。同时，学生将有机会独立使用真实经济数据进行项目研究，从而提高自己的科研能力。
“中国系列”本科生全英文授课课程

北京大学教务部  北京大学国际合作部

2015.07

Office of Educational Administration
Office of International Relations
Peking University

http://dean.pku.edu.cn/englishcourses/