Ancient china map with desert

Early Chinese people knew that there were other tribes of people in the north. But they did not know that there were other ancient civilizations in other parts of the world. The Chinese were isolated by their many natural barriers. To the east and south, China borders two seas - China and the Yellow Sea. Although these reservoirs provided food and water routes for trade, both seas are located in the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is a fairly large place, and few early Chinese marines tried to explore the Pacific Ocean in the early days of China's development. A huge mountain range called the Himalayan Mountains ran along china's border. China also borders two of the world's most dangerous deserts. You can see why China has been isolated for so many years from the rest of the ancient world! The rivers, borders and civilization of China's Major River Are two large rivers, Huang He (Yellow River) and Chang Jiang (Yangji Or Yangtze River), as well as the Pearl River Delta System (Zhu Jiang), designated Xi Jiang (Western River) in southeast China, have provided the foundation for agricultural development and population growth throughout China's history. Another river, Heilong Jiang (also known as the Amur River, its Russian name) marks the border between China and Russia; At times in the past, this area was one of the confrontations between the neighbors. Drainage basins of china's rivers differ in degree and relief, offering various opportunities for the development of agriculture. Since some of China's largest rivers have their source regions on the high Qinghai Tibetan plateau and are reeling long distances above their average and lower rates, China is rich in hydroelectric power. Each of these rivers has special characteristics and associated problems in different places along its courses. (Note that he and Jiang are both translated into English as a river. In English, of course, there are many words that differentiate flowing waters in size and character — stream, stream, stream, river, just a couple of examples 江. , which means a stream that is often geologically young, which cuts through a narrow valley. It 河, on the other hand, generally used for a river that is wide and geologically old. In this regard, much of the lower course of Huang He resembles a sluggish Mississippi River, while the middle and upper stretches of Chang Jiang resemble unobedted Colorado. Thus, needless to say the Huang He River or the Chang Jiang River.) Juan He (Yellow River). China's second longest river, Huang He rises in Qinghai Province and flows about 5,464 km (3,464 miles) to the Yellow Sea. Crystal clear lakes and sluggish winding are characteristic in its upper reaches. Along the Great Bend Juan He in his middle course, an unobedted river runs through a lesile plateau with substantial erosion taking place. As the river errant leses, it becomes a river of mud (Lescial soil is called huang tu or yellow land in Chinese and it is the color of this suspended lesion in the river gave Huang his name yellow river.) Carrying 40% sediment by weight in summer (for other rivers of the world 3% will be considered a heavy sediment load), the river lays a huge amount of alluvium when it flies through the North China Plain. For centuries, precipitation has heard a spoonful of Juan He so that it is in some ways suspended precarno over the lower surrounding agricultural areas contained by levees and embankments built to control what has historically been China's sadness- a victim of flood and famine. The lower course of Huang He has changed 26 times in China's history, especially nine times, including the great floods in 1194 of our east and again in 1853, which brought untold disaster to the villages and towns of the North China Plains. (See Map, of course, changes Juan He.) What was once a disaster that has plagued the Chinese people for most of their history continues to be one of China's great natural challenges - preventing both flooding and drought in a region with more than 100 million people. Forcing at the throes of Juan He extended the length of the river by about 35 km (20 miles) between 1975 and 1991. The North China Plain is indeed the gift of Huang He. Across the lesbian drying land, some 40 million Chinese still live in cave or dungeon dwellings, which are a particularly pertinent response to the peculiar nature of the lese and the lack of alternative building materials such as wood. Chang Jiang River (Yangtze River). As China's main street, this artery runs more than 6,300 km through several of China's most economically advanced regions. The distinctive river ports - Shanghai, Zhenjiang, Nanjing, Wuhan, Ychang and Chongqing - are located near or along Chang Jiang, making it one of the world's busiest waterways. As much as 40% of the country's total grain production, 70% of rice production, and more than 40% of China's population are associated with its vast basin, which includes more than 3,000 tributaries. The flow of Chang Jiang is some 20 times larger than that of Huang He. With numerous tributaries, Chang Jiang depletes nearly 20% of China's total area. Its upper reaches touch the outlands of the Tibetan Highlands before rolling through the vast and agriculturally productive Sichuan Basin, which supports nearly 10% of China's total population. It is in the middle of the Chang Jiang course that the controversial Three Gorges Dam project is being built. As a huge public works project - the largest dam in the world that is a rival building is not only China's major historic projects such as the Grand Canal and the Great Wall, but also modern ones elsewhere in the world - project Three dam gorges wrapped in environmental, engineering and political disputes. Increased clean energy, flood control and stimulating economic development are just a few of the dam's goals. Below the Three Gorges Dam are the large floodplains of Chang Jiang, as well as major tributaries on its northern and southern shores. At the back of the river is a large and productive Yangtze Delta and Metropolitan Shanghai. With the completion of this project, catastrophic floods are expected to be eliminated. The second worst flooding in the past 130 years struck the Chang Jiang Valley in the summer of 1998 and affected 240 million people, killing some 3,656, and leaving 14 million homeless. The flood is estimated to have left 14 million people homeless, destroying 5 million homes, damaging 12 million homes, flooding 25 million hectares of farmland, and causing more than $20 billion in estimated damage. In a nearby infrared image, a large flooded area is shown in blue, other watercolors in black, red vegetation and clouds of white. Zhu Jiang Delta (Pearl River). Located in Guangdong province just north of Hong Kong and Macau, Zhu Jiang Delta is the most significant agriculture area in southeastern China. Some consider it one of the most productive and sustainable ecosystems in the world due to its integrated agricultural system dike-rice paddy-fish pond. Between 1988 and 1995, land reclamation along the riverbanks and along the coast added farmland and space for fish ponds, and created space for rapid expansion of settlements. Early civilizations Looking at a map of historical boundaries and a map showing the main rivers underscores the important fact that the earliest hotbeds of Chinese civilization evolved along its river valleys. One of the clots of Chinese civilization, a Neolithic site called Banpo, was located along the tributary of Huang He is not too far from the modern city of Xi'an in Shaanxi Province. Hemudu, on the southern shore of Hangzhou Bay, which lies south of the Yangtze River Delta, is another of China's important Neolithic sites. The Shang Dynasty (c. 1600-1027 BC) was also located around Huang He (Huang He River) and eventually spread south to Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) and Xi Jiang. The mountains and deserts of western China consist of mountains and deserts, as well as plateaus that do not provide much arable land for agriculture. For much of history, civilization, which grew eastward in what is today China, has not been surrounded by other nearby great civilizations. To this extent, the Chinese were isolated from competing civilizations, although in the western fields there was a wide and fluid border zone. This geographical fact is important to remember when discussing Western encroachments on China from the sea in the late imperial period. Although the mountains and deserts of the west Contact between early imperial dynasties and other centers of civilization in Inner Asia, the Middle East, South Asia and Europe, there were some important and noticeable exchanges of culture. The legendary Silk Road facilitated the exchange of goods and ideas between China and each of these areas. Historical borders Like many other countries, china's historical borders have changed over time. Under the Han dynasty (202 BC -202 AD), China's great historic empire, these early borders were greatly expanded, as China's series of historical maps shows. The scale of China was the largest in the last dynasty, which is called the Qing dynasty (Ching) or Manzhuri between 1644-1912. China was more large-scale under the Qing Empire than today. Bordering countries, China is at the heart of a cultural sphere or region known as East Asia. Looking at the map of border nations, it is possible to identify China's neighbors, some of whom have received significant cultural influence from China. China, Korea, Japan and Vietnam historically form the East Asian or Chinese cultural sphere. The large number of countries with which China shares borders makes Chinese foreign policy particularly difficult (unlike the United States, for example, which shares borders only with Canada and Mexico). Complementing geography: The Great Wall, Grand Canal, Terracing and Irrigation The Chinese have tried to correct perceived flaws in their physical geography by building massive civil engineering projects that would help bring unity and provide defense, as well as countless smaller scale efforts to change their physical landscapes. Great wall. What is known today as the Great Wall (see map of the Great Wall and Grand Canal) was successfully completed during the Qin dynasty (Ch'in) (221-206 BC), when segments of the wall existing from earlier periods were connected. The early walls of the shafts were built of rammed or rammed earth. The brick walls spotted today were built much later during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Although no continuous wall, the Great Wall and its associated military camps and watch posts figured in attempts by many dynasties to govern nomadic peoples once called barbarians who lived north of it in pastures or steppes. For the most part, the Great Wall should be seen as a crossing zone - rather than a fixed border - between farming areas with adorable villages and grazing land with a worm lifestyle. Grand Canal. As China's main rivers - Huang He and Chang Jiang - flow from west to east and there is no natural connection from north to south, except on the coastal route, the Chinese have dug the Grand Canal as a safe, withering waterway between two major rivers, in a process connecting a number of minor regional rivers. Built around 605 of our way to serve commercial as well as military considerations, the channel has been distributed several times, especially on in 610 and eventually in 1279 to Dada, the great Mongolian (Yuan dynasty) capital. During the Ming and Qing dynasties that followed the Mongol dynasty, the Grand Canal ensured that Beijing, a major successor to the imperial capitals of Dadu, had sufficient grain from the southern areas of the rice bowl. The Grand Canal is the longest artificial waterway in the world and has a long history of moving a barge along its course. Despite the fact that many parts of it over the years have fallen into the unsymilt fact that today it is still possible to pass through the manesa grand canal from Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province to the north 1801 km to Beijing. Thermalization and irrigation. At least as significant as major engineering works, such as the Grand Canal and the Great Wall, are the countless changes in China's physical landscapes through centuries of human endeed effort. These human modifications have traditionally focused on the thermal hillsides and water control through irrigation, as well as the restoration of marginal lands. In the management of natural resources and empowerment for food production, the Chinese have withdrawn, even created, lands that in many areas of the world would be considered impossible for farming. Creating equal land through washing hillsides. In all rugged areas of northern and southern China, farmers have sculpted hilly land into the stepping landscapes of terraces for centuries. Sometimes terraces are relatively natural features that need to be modified only to produce equal areas for planting, while in others extraordinary efforts must be made to move land and rock, stabilize retaining walls, and create slime to control the flow of water. Drainage control and water storage are just as important as the land level itself. Water management in order to reduce erosion and make water available for the production of terraced rice. Seen from the air, much of China is blaring with countless surfaces of water that have been created by human labor. The building of terraces on the slope of the earth not only creates ground levels, but also provides a means of managing rainwater, controlling its runoff. As rain falls on hillsides, it tends to erode them relatively easily, but when the water speed slows because it is mired in irrigation erosion, the fields decrease. Unforgiving water can then be controlled as it flows softly from a higher level to a lower level. As water falls from the terrace level to the terrace, the speed at which water flows outside the fields where it is needed is minimized. Usually fine sludge is suspended in flowing water, which is then deposited in the lower fields rather than referred to further. In addition to obvious irrigation systems that are fundamental to the production of terraced rice, other systems control the flow of water and drainage in nearby paddock fields that are at almost the same level. Large-scale and large-scale water conservation projects continue to be important means of increasing crop production, as well as reducing Jiange, Sichuan Fenghuang, Hunan | back to the top | |