

Bringing East Asian Context into Classrooms through Interactive Online Resources



Create dynamic content:

National Consortium for Teaching about Asia



National Coordinating Sites

National Resource Centers



THE OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY
EAST ASIAN
STUDIES CENTER



University of
Pittsburgh

Asian Studies Center
University Center for International Studies

Teaching the World



Includes:

[Community College Outreach](#)



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY



Other avenues:

- [EASC Programs](#)
- [NCTA Outreach](#)
- AAS: [Key Issues](#)
- AAS: [Education about Asia](#)
- AAS: [Asia Shorts](#)
- [ASIANetwork](#)



East Asian Content

Making content accessible
in the classroom



Key Issues in Asia Studies (KIAS)

Incorporate KIAS and your own research in any K-12, community college, liberal arts, or university classroom through Take & Go Resources



Online Modules and Resources

Compliment your teaching about East Asia with online modules, film guides, websites, etc.



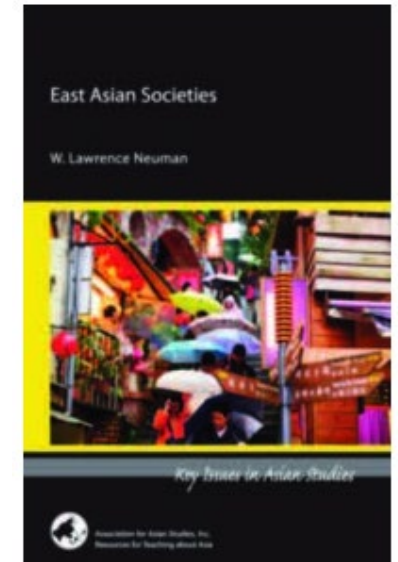
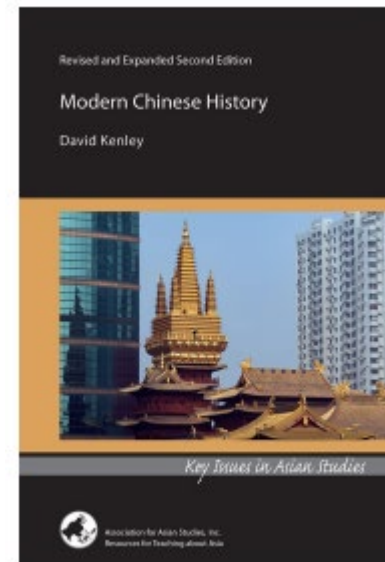
Classroom Connection

Share and strengthen K-16 pedagogy.



KIAS: Take & Go Resources

Examples of making
published works more
accessible in the classroom





Take & Go:

- Infographics
- Timelines
- Study Guides
- Resource Guides

Take & Go: Modern Chinese History

This resource guide was developed by the [Interdisciplinary Curriculum Development Team](#) in coordination with the East Asian Studies Center at The Ohio State University to support teaching about modern Chinese history in the classroom. Sources for material are focused on the [Key Issues for Asian Studies](#) series by the Association for Asian Studies by David Kenley, *Modern Chinese History*. Materials are designed for teachers to use in the classroom with minimal modification in the [Take & Go Series: Modern Chinese History](#).

BACKGROUND

- [Modern Chinese History slides \(Chapters 1 - 8\)](#)
- [Modern Chinese History timeline \(Part 1: 1644 - 1928\)](#)
- [Modern Chinese History timeline \(Part 2: 1928 - 2020\)](#)
- [Modern Chinese History infographic \(1912 - present\)](#)
- [Modern Chinese History Resource Guide \(for teachers\)](#)
- [Modern Chinese History Study Guides \(for students, by chapter\)](#)
- [Modern Chinese History Teaching Resources \(Association for Asian Studies\)](#)

MODERN CHINESE HISTORY (BY CHAPTER) (study guides and slide links)

KEY IDEAS

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

STANDARDS

PRIMARY RESOURCES





Take & Go:

- Slides
- Timelines
- Study Guides
- Resource Guides

Take & Go: Japanese Popular Culture & Globalization

These resources were developed by the [Interdisciplinary Curriculum Development Team](#) in coordination with the East Asian Studies Center at The Ohio State University to support teaching about Japanese popular culture and globalization in the classroom. Sources for these materials are focused on the [Key Issues for Asian Studies](#) series by the Association for Asian Studies by William M. Tsutsui, *Japanese Popular Culture and Globalization*. Materials are designed for teachers to use in the classroom with minimal modification in the [Take & Go Series: Japanese Popular Culture and Globalization](#).

BACKGROUND ([Link](#))

- [Japanese Popular Culture and Globalization slides](#) (Chapters 1 - 5)
- [Japanese Popular Culture and Globalization timeline](#)
- [Japanese Popular Culture Resource Guide](#) (EASC Ohio State)
- [Japanese Popular Culture and Globalization Teaching Resources](#) (Association for Asian Studies) (pdf)

JAPANESE POPULAR CULTURE AND GLOBALIZATION (BY CHAPTER) ([study guides and slide links](#))

KEY IDEAS

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

STANDARDS

RESOURCES

LESSON PLANS



Journey along the Tōkaidō

Shows change over time on Japan's national road: Tōkaidō on EASC [website](#):

- *Ukiyo-e* Woodblock Prints (1830s)
- Tōkaidō Manga Scroll (1920s)
- Present Day (2020s)



Sugoroku

Links by Subject on EASC
website:

- Atomic Gameboard:
Sugoroku – “Snakes and Ladders”

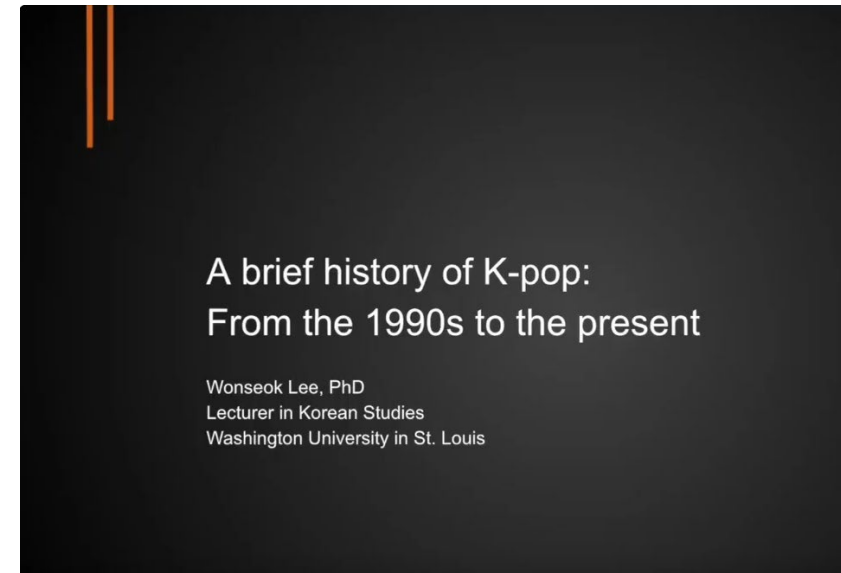


CSCC Partnership Modules

Modules created for HS/Univ
classrooms available on

[EASC's YouTube Channel](#)

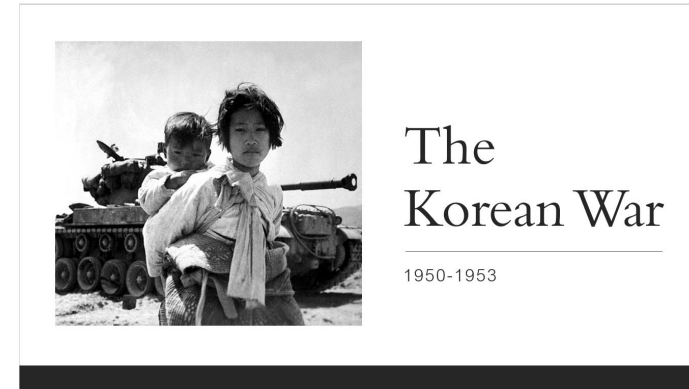
- Variety of subjects



EA History Modules

Compliment your teaching
about East Asia:

- Chinese Cultural Revolution
- Korean War
- North Korea during the Cold War era



The Korean War



Cultural Revolution

EA History Modules

Compliment your teaching about East Asia:

- Silk Road
- Buddhism in China
- Medieval China
- Mongols in Asia



[Introduction to East Asia: Journey through Time and Place](#)

Film Guides

Film Guides on EASC [website](#):

- *A Long Way Home* (2018): China
- *A Taxi Driver* (2017): South Korea
- *Ode to My Father* (2014): South Korea
- *The Wandering Earth* (2019): China
- *Your Name* (2016): Japan



Long Way Home



Online Resources

Compliment your teaching about East Asia:

- [EASC Website](#)
- [Take & Go Modules](#)
- [Padlet: links by subject](#)

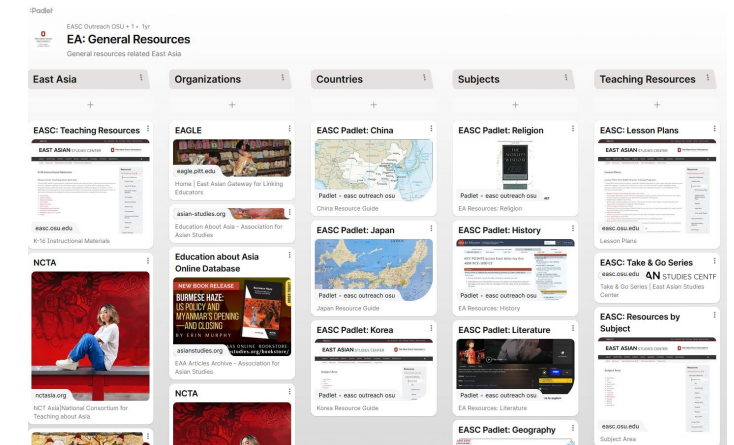
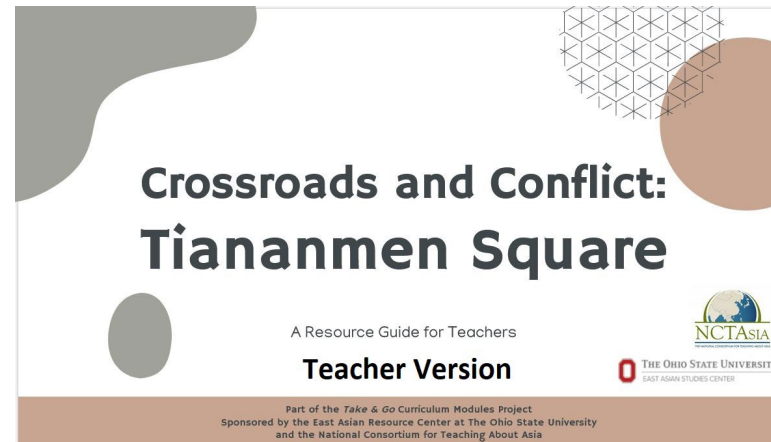
Teaching Resources (K-16)

Resources for Teaching about East Asia:

As part of EASC's mission to inspire life-long learning of East Asia and its impact on the world and to fulfill the absolute priority of EASC's Title VI National Resource Center grant, the East Asian Studies Center actively trains K-16 teachers on area studies and pedagogical approaches to teaching about the region. OSU's land-grant mission, to build "a culture of engagement and collaboration involving the exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of reciprocity with the citizens and institutions of Ohio, the nation, and the world," underscores the university's commitment to this type of outreach and engagement. Through one-day content workshops, multi-day seminars, and long-term professional development programs, EASC faculty share their expertise with K-16 teachers who subsequently bring a global focus to the education of thousands of K-16 students.

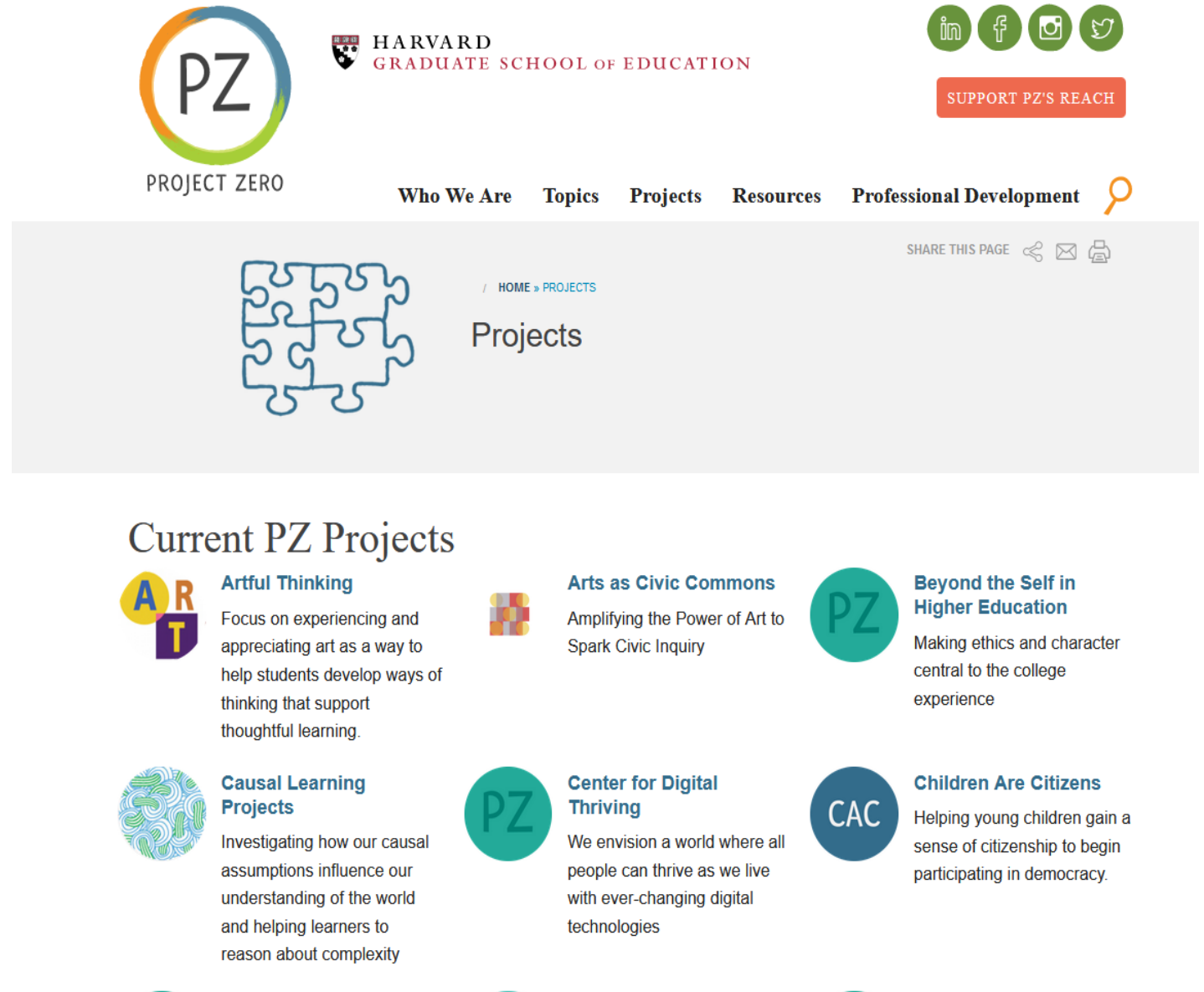
Beyond the teacher training seminars themselves, EASC faculty and staff, as well as teacher training participants, create a plethora of instructional materials related to various aspects of East Asian studies. All materials are available for educator use worldwide and can be accessed at the links below.

- By Subject Area
- Lesson Plans
- Take & Go Series
- East Asian Modules
- Film Guides
- Resource Guides
- Online Links
- Presentations about East Asia
- Pronounce Chinese Names
- Webseries (Japanese language)
- Videos



Take & Go:

- Project Zero:
<https://pz.harvard.edu/>
- Project Zero Projects



The screenshot shows the Project Zero website header with the PZ logo, Harvard Graduate School of Education name, and social media icons. The navigation bar includes links for Who We Are, Topics, Projects, Resources, and Professional Development. The main content area features a puzzle piece icon and the title 'Projects'. Below this, a section titled 'Current PZ Projects' lists six initiatives: Artful Thinking, Arts as Civic Commons, Beyond the Self in Higher Education, Causal Learning Projects, Center for Digital Thriving, and Children Are Citizens. Each project is accompanied by a small icon and a brief description.

Project Zero
HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

SUPPORT PZ'S REACH

Who We Are Topics Projects Resources Professional Development

SHARE THIS PAGE

HOME » PROJECTS

Projects

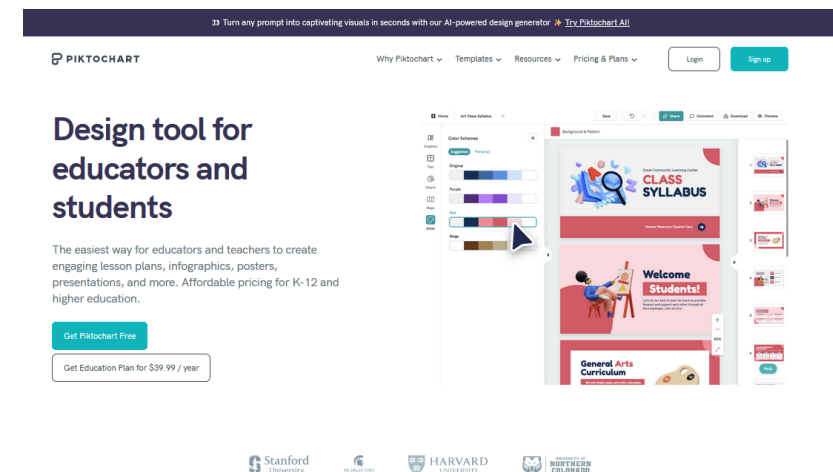
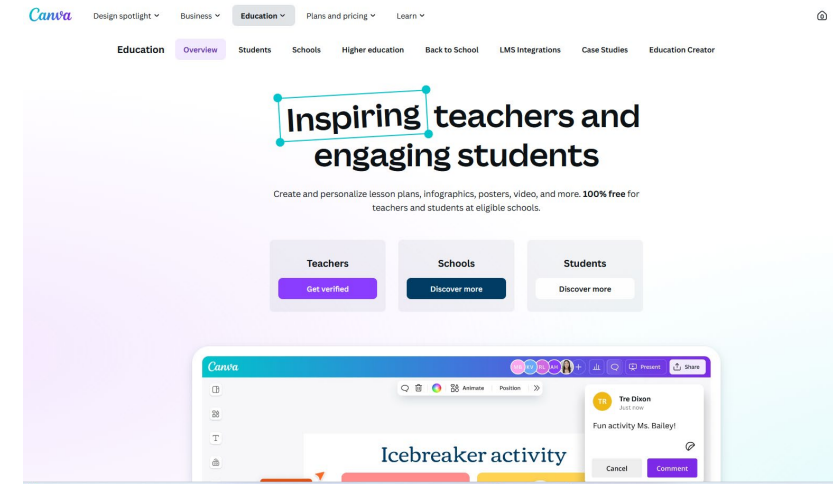
Current PZ Projects

- Artful Thinking**
Focus on experiencing and appreciating art as a way to help students develop ways of thinking that support thoughtful learning.
- Arts as Civic Commons**
Amplifying the Power of Art to Spark Civic Inquiry
- Beyond the Self in Higher Education**
Making ethics and character central to the college experience
- Causal Learning Projects**
Investigating how our causal assumptions influence our understanding of the world and helping learners to reason about complexity
- Center for Digital Thriving**
We envision a world where all people can thrive as we live with ever-changing digital technologies
- Children Are Citizens**
Helping young children gain a sense of citizenship to begin participating in democracy.

Take & Go:

Use Canva or other tools:

- [Canva.com](https://www.canva.com)
- [Piktochart.com](https://www.piktochart.com)



Piktochart has helped over 30,000 teachers and educators to

Take & Go Examples:

TIMELINE OF MODERN CHINESE HISTORY	
1644	Collapse of the Ming and establishment of the Qing dynasty
1661-1722	Reign of Kangxi emperor
1735-96	Reign of Qianlong emperor
1792	British Macartney Mission to China
1839-42	Opium War
1850-64	Taiiping Rebellion
1861	Beginning of the Self-Strengthening Movement
1894	Sino-Japanese War
1898	Hundred Days Reform Movement
1900	Boxer Rebellion
1911-12	Sun Yat-sen revolution and collapse of the Qing
1916-28	Warlord era
1921	Formation of the Chinese Communist Party
1928-37	The Republican Decade
1931	Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the creation of Manchukuo
1937	Japanese invasion of China
1941	Attack on Pearl Harbor and US entry into the Pacific War
1945	Attack on Hiroshima and end of the Pacific War
1946-49	Chinese civil war, leading to the eventual establishment of the Communist People's Republic of China
1950-53	Korean War involving China and the United States

MODERN CHINESE HISTORY

Explore highlights of modern Chinese history from 1912 to the present.

Timeline highlights:

- 1912: Republican Era
- 1949: People's Republic of China
- 1966: Chinese Cultural Revolution
- 1989: Tiananmen Square
- Present: High Growth Era

REPUBLICAN ERA

- The first Republic of China, established in 1912 after overthrow of the Qing dynasty.
- Highlights: **Peking University** plays key role, **Chinese Communist Party (CCP)** forms in 1921.

Image: Peking University

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- The People's Republic of China was established in 1949 after the Chinese Civil War.
- Highlights: Nationalists from Republic of China move to Taiwan.

Image: Chairman Mao Zedong (1954)

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

- The Cultural Revolution (Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution) started by Chairman **Mao Zedong** from 1966 - 1976.
- Highlights: Chinese youth formed "**Red Guard**" to show devotion to Chairman Mao and enforce his ideas.

Image: Red Guard (1971)

TIANANMEN SQUARE

- The Democratic Movement of 1989: youth gather in Beijing's **Tiananmen Square** to call for political reform, including democracy.
- June 4, 1989**: military force used to remove students, many died.

Image: Tiananmen Square, Beijing (1989)

HIGH GROWTH ERA

- Growth of economic and international influence.
- Highlights: **Beijing Olympics**, **Belt and Road Initiative**, environmental concerns, issues still remain with international status of **Taiwan**.

Image: Belt and Road Initiative (2020)

SUMMARY

China's history is complex and influenced by many segments of society.

Source | Adapted from: Kenley, D. (2020). Modern Chinese history (2nd ed., Ser. Key Issues in Asian Studies). Association for Asian Studies.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MODERN CHINA

MODERN CHINESE HISTORY PART 1: 1644 - 1928

Timeline highlights:

- 1644: Collapse of the Ming, Qing Dynasty established
- 1661 - 1722: Reign of Kangxi Emperor
- 1735 - 1796: Reign of Qianlong Emperor
- 1792: British Macartney Mission to China
- 1839 - 1842: Opium War
- 1850 - 1864: Taiping Rebellion
- 1861: Self-Strengthening Movement begins
- 1894: First Sino-Japanese War
- 1898: Hundred Days Reform Movement
- 1900: Boxer Rebellion
- 1911: Sun Yat-sen Revolution, Qing collapses
- 1916 - 1928: Warlord Era
- 1921: Chinese Communist Party formed

Adapted from: Kenley, D. (2020). Modern Chinese history (2nd ed., Ser. Key Issues in Asian Studies). Association for Asian Studies. oasc.osu.edu/resources

Take & Go:

- Slides for the classroom that curate these resources into a single interactive slide deck





Take & Go:

- KIAS by chapter including:
 - Maps and timelines
 - Key people and events
 - Terms and fast facts
 - Links to other resources
 - Probing questions

TABLE OF CONTENTS			
<u>01</u> ESTABLISHING THE QING	<u>02</u> CROSS-CULTURAL CONFLICTS DURING THE QING	<u>03</u> SOCIETY DURING THE QING	<u>04</u> THE COLLAPSE OF THE QING
<u>05</u> THE REPUBLICAN ERA	<u>06</u> TOTAL WAR	<u>07</u> THE TURBULENT 1950S AND 1960S	<u>08</u> THE POST-MAO ERA



Take & Go:

- Resource Guide including all the links to materials for the teachers
- Study Guide with student-centered activities

Take & Go Resource Guide: Modern Chinese History

RESOURCE GUIDE: MODERN CHINESE HISTORY

This resource guide was developed by the [Interdisciplinary Curriculum Development Team](#) in coordination with the East Asian Studies Center at The Ohio State University to support teaching about modern Chinese history in the classroom. Sources for material are focused on the [Key Issues for Asian Studies](#) series by the Association for Asian Studies by David Kenley, [Modern Chinese History](#). Materials are designed for teachers to use in the classroom with minimal modification in the [Take & Go Series: Modern Chinese History](#).

BACKGROUND ([Link](#))

[Modern Chinese History slides \(Chapters 1 - 8\)](#)
[Modern Chinese History timeline \(Part 1: 1644 - 1928\)](#)
[Modern Chinese History timeline \(Part 2: 1928 - 2020\)](#)
[Modern Chinese History Teaching Resources \(Association for Asian Studies\) \(pdf\)](#)

MODERN CHINESE HISTORY (BY CHAPTER: [Link](#))

1. **Establishing the Qing**
 1. [Chapter 1 Slides link](#)
 2. [Chapter 1 Study Guide link \(pdf\)](#)
 3. [Chapter 1 Study Guide link \(word\)](#)
2. **Cross-Cultural Conflicts during the Qing**
 1. [Chapter 2 Slides link](#)
 2. [Chapter 2 Study Guide link \(pdf\)](#)
 3. [Chapter 2 Study Guide link \(word\)](#)
3. **Society during the Qing**
 1. [Chapter 3 Slides link](#)
 2. [Chapter 3 Study Guide link \(pdf\)](#)
 3. [Chapter 3 Study Guide link \(word\)](#)
4. **The Collapse of the Qing**
 1. [Chapter 4 Slides link](#)
 2. [Chapter 4 Study Guide link \(pdf\)](#)
 3. [Chapter 4 Study Guide link \(word\)](#)
5. **The Republican Era**
 1. [Chapter 5 Slides link](#)
 2. [Chapter 5 Study Guide link \(pdf\)](#)

Take & Go Study Guide: Modern Chinese History Chapter 1: Establishing the Qing

CHAPTER 1 STUDY GUIDE: ESTABLISHING THE QING

VOCABULARY

Be sure that you understand these key terms from Chapter 1. Provide a brief definition or use in a sentence that reflects its context in the reading.

civil service exam system	ancestor worship	Sinicization	Jesuits	kowtow
Ming dynasty	Qing dynasty	Son of Heaven	bianzi	bureaucracy
Manchus	Han tradition	Papal Bull	tributary system	cosmopolitanism

Table 1 Vocabulary

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. In what ways did the Manchus become "defenders of the Han tradition" (page 3)?
2. What are some examples of the cultural bifurcation which allowed for both Han and Manchu traditions to co-exist?
3. Why were the early emperors (Kangxi & Qianlong) able to succeed in developing a stable economy and international relations?
4. In what ways did the Chinese benefit from their relationship with the Jesuits? What brought that relationship to an end?
5. What advantages and disadvantages materialized from the formation of Macau (and later Hong Kong) through the free trade agreements organized by Qing Emperors?
6. What were some misunderstandings made by Western cultures regarding the Chinese worldview?
7. Is it fair to judge the success or failure of the Qing dynasty based on Western thoughts of success and failure?

KEY FIGURES

Kangxi	Qianlong	George Macartney
--------	----------	------------------



Take & Go:

- Association for Asian Studies (AAS)
Publications: Teaching Resource



TEACHING RESOURCE

MODERN CHINESE HISTORY (SECOND EDITION)

BY DAVID KENLEY — KEY ISSUES IN ASIAN STUDIES BOOK SERIES

SUGGESTED COURSES:

- History
- Politics
- International Relations

KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS:

- Cosmopolitanism
- Chinese Exceptionalism
- Rise of Communism
- Revolution
- Great Man Theory
- War and Violence
- Communist Revolution



Paperback (\$17.00):
9780924304903

E-Book (\$16.99):
9780924304996

108 pages

For desk and examination copies, visit:
<https://cup.columbia.edu/for-instructors>

Purchase copies at:
www.asianstudies.org/store/kenley

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. Which 20-year period in modern Chinese history best represents a cosmopolitan world view? Which best represents a Chinese exceptionalism world view? Explain.
2. Which is more important in Chinese history, the Taiping Rebellion, the 1911 Revolution, the 1949 Revolution, or the Cultural Revolution? What other revolutionary periods deserve attention? Explain.
3. What key factors led to the rise of communism in China? Consider both the period before and after 1949. What caused the collapse of the Qing?
4. What caused the collapse of the Republican regime? What lessons from these two failed states can be applied to contemporary governments?
5. What contemporary problems is China facing in the 21st century? What lessons from Chinese history can and should be applied in addressing these problems?

EXTERNAL LINKS & RESOURCES:

- <https://www.nctasia.org/>
- <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/ea/>
- <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/>
- <https://guides.library.duke.edu/k-12resourcesonEA>
- <https://asia.si.edu/education/>
- <https://asiasociety.org/education>



Thank you.

Janet Smith
Assistant Director of Outreach
East Asian Studies Center
The Ohio State University
smith.12674@osu.edu

