

Lecture Description

Chinese History

Over the past two decades, our knowledge about the Neolithic cultures and early civilizations in China has been substantially changed, due to the new archaeological finds and the methodological breakthrough in studying them. Noticeably, the Middle Yangtze River valley has made a great contribution toward that end. Focusing on the most recent archaeological findings, this lecture presents a concise introduction to the dynamics from tribes to early states in the region, emphasizing the topics such as the invention of pottery, the beginning and development of agriculture, the rise and fall of regional archaeological cultures, and the shifting sociopolitical organization over time and across space.

This easy-to-understand lecture aims to introduce the role of the Middle Yangtze River valley and the contributions it has made in exploring the beginning and development of Chinese civilizations, as well as the significance it has played in the study of worldwide early complex societies.

Chinese Law

These two lectures are mainly designed for overseas undergraduates who are interested in legal cultures and legal history of China. The lecturer will examine the historical and politico-economic context in which Chinese law has developed and transformed, focusing on the underlying factors and justifications for the changes in China's post-1978 reforming era. The first lecture adopts historical approaches and contextual analysis, providing not only general context around each topic listed below but also a clear outline to follow in understanding what law is and how law functions in Chinese society in different historical periods. In the second lecture, the lecture participants are expected to acknowledge the institutional basics of China's constitutional arrangements through the perspective of 'law and space'. Essentials in legal education and thoughts of significant public law theorists in post-1978 China will also be introduced during the lecturing. Each lecture will also set aside individual secessions for the participants' questions and further discussions.

After these two lectures, the students can expect proper knowledge and recognition on principal historical features of Chinese law, a clearer understanding of its nature from a developmental perspective, and a better vision of the unitary system over China's vast territory and its internal diversity.

The topic of the first lecture is Chinese legal culture: tradition and challenge. It will briefly

introduce the Chinese legal culture, analyze the conception of justice in traditional China through the interpretation of the metaphor of "water", and introduce Confucianism and legalism in ancient China and its moral grounds. Later topics will include legal modernization in the 19th century, norms and cases of socialist law, legal transformation after 1978, and China's legal endeavours in the new era.

The second lecture will focus on peripheries and frontiers in governing China. This lecture will be conducted on a full map of China, together with other supportive media sources. It will begin with an introduction to territory, geography and public law. After that, the lecture will introduce approaches and frameworks on law and space, and explore the geographical, economic and political peripheries of China through case studies. Finally, it discusses China's unitary system and its internal logic.

Chinese Economics

The objective of this course is to provide students a general view of the basic concepts of human capital investment. It will introduce recent research on human capital investment in China, especially before and during university, to help students better understand decision-making and investments in human capital, the current higher education system in China and how they can benefit from learning about human capital investment.

The preliminary lecture outline includes an introduction to the basic concepts of human capital investment, an explanation of the relationship between human capital investment and labor/education economics, and an explanation of the three stages of human capital investment. The lecture will also introduce research on human capital investment before/during college in China, international comparison in this period, and explain why learning about human capital investment is useful in individuals' decision-making in education.

Chinese Diplomacy

Today's world is facing serious challenges of deficit in peace, development and management. It seems that the current global governance system cannot successfully cope with the challenges which are kept appearing in the new era. Is the governance a failure? or how should the world be managed? Both the issues have become the key topics that all countries in the world need to face and evaluate. Therefore, in order to design an ideal model of governance and provide sustainable public goods and change the current situation of deficit management, it is of significance to comprehensively understand the new background and connotation of the times and formulate and implement corresponding global governance policies.

As China gradually becomes an important role in global governance, it not only contributes abundant global public goods to the international community, but also actively

explores and practices the international concept of win-win cooperation which is designed to follow and realize the spirit of the times. In the process of global governance, what kind of historical experience, world cognition and development strategy does China have obtained in providing China's wisdom and plan? This is a theme deserves extensive academic discussion and interests exploring.

This lecture will start from the perspective of global governance and offer an occasion to understand the basic context of China's national strength development and foreign policy, the organic link between China's social governance and international responsibility, and the interaction between China's global strategy and the world's good governance.

Chinese Architecture

This is a lecture on the introduction of Chinese Architecture focusing on traditional culture and ecological wisdom. The lecture also delivers introductions of local urban history and vernacular architecture where the host University for the 2019 International Summer School is located. This lecture is designed for non-architectural college students.

The overall objective this lecture is to introduce the students to the classic cases of traditional Chinese architecture, and corresponding design principles with embedded traditional culture and intelligence.

The cases include Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains and the design principles following Dao in traditional architectural design; the Potala Palace and design principles following Tibetan Buddhism. Both cases are listed in world UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Introduction of local vernacular architecture and urban history will also be delivered for students to understand local history through architecture, and for the possibility for on-site visit.

The first lecture will introduce the culture behind Chinese ancient buildings and their design principles through the ancient building complex in the Wudang Mountains and the Potala Palace. The second lesson covers the ecological wisdom in Chinese vernacular architecture and the urban history of Wuhan . Discussion may be required.

Chinese Philosophy

In the Western Ethical Tradition, one of the most important figures is Aristotle. Our understanding of Aristotle's views comes through his *Nicomachean Ethics*, a loose collection of lectures notes he delivered. In those lecture notes, Aristotle explicitly addresses questions of what the nature of virtue, what are the virtues, and how they relate to happiness.

In the Chinese Ethical Tradition, one of the most important figures is Kongzi. Our understanding of Kongzi's views comes through his *Analects*, which is a collection of sayings and stories. In those stories, Kongzi uses descriptions of his students, the state, and the rites

and traditions to provide a guide for the appropriate education of one's character and virtue.

This lecture series will focus on a comparison between these two thinkers. Specifically, we will focus on the questions about virtues and vices. We will ask if either thinker provides a general theory of virtues and vices; what traits are similar between the two; and what (if anything) makes a trait virtuous or vicious, desirable or undesirable? That is, why is it that agents should have the trait of justice (Aristotle) or filial piety (Kongzi)? Such questions are important for understanding the general role such traits play in our lives.

Intercultural Communication

Intercultural communication always revolves around how we interact with others to form a common cultural space for the exchange of ideas, so as to reach a harmonious way of mutual understanding between different cultures. The development of Internet technology prompts frequent and diversified exchange between different cultures. Digital indigenes who has grown up in the digital times have a very different cultural life from those of the past. The network society is shaping a new path of global communication and cultural flow. New media inter-cultural communication is considered to be the next frontier in the field of intercultural communication studies. Nowadays, new media is completing its own transformation through culture. The interaction of digital communication technology and society brings about the overall change of time, space and structure. The generation and flow of cultural and inter-cultural meanings are more important to human society than ever before. The practical difficulties are mainly reflected in the increasing alienation and hostility between cultures in the world, the new representation of conflicts in the cross-cultural virtual community, and the difficult inter-cultural dilemma caused by the resistant identity. China is striving to build a cultural community with the rest of the world, exploring the cross-cultural interaction between individuals, politics, culture, regions (countries) and other multidimensional subjects.

The lecture will cover the following three topics. First, network society: the new social structure of global communication. Second, the main cultural model of intercultural communication. Third, understand China. Case studies and some interaction will be used in the lecture.

SAR Technology

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) systems are very precise remote sensing instruments. SAR measures distance differences in millimeter precision, an ability that is widely used in the generation of Digital Surface Models (DSM) as well as for the estimation of surface motions. Due to SAR being an active system and the long wavelengths of the microwaves used in radar, SAR remote sensing offers a very different view on our Earth.

Today's Belt and Road is following the example of the famous Silk Road, a trade and knowledge exchange network of global importance. The multiple connections that formed

what we today call Silk Road has a long history, pre-dating the formalized trade exchange organized from within China. Bronze and Iron Age nomadic tribes travelled along these networks and leave marks that we can find today, for example numerous burial mounds. The spatio-temporal distribution of these mounds, tells us the story of past connections between Asia and Europe; SAR helps us in discovering these burial mounds and analyzing their environment in archaeological landscape analyses.

Within the intent to revitalize trade and exchange along the Silk Road, the One Belt One Road Initiative is a huge driver for infrastructure investment in Central Asia. Many of these projects are in extremely difficult terrain though. High mountain passes and treacherous terrain need to be passed. Several active geological fault lines are in the area, endangering the stability of roads and railways, with landslides and surface deformation furthermore endangering the infrastructure safety.

Due to the ability of SAR to measure surface motions with a very high precision, SAR remote sensing allows for the remote surveillance of surface deformations along roads and railways as well as their surroundings. With PSInSAR and related techniques, long-time stability monitoring in millimeter precision is possible.

Infrastructure monitoring does also include the monitoring of infrastructure usage. Due to the acquisition properties of SAR, it is possible to identify moving objects in SAR images to some degree. This can for example be used for analyzing changes in traffic patterns. Furthermore, in combination with social-media data, an urban vibrancy index can be established, allowing to identify 'ghost cities' and 'ghost malls', ensuring the management and control of infrastructure spendings along the new Silk Road.