

9

Unit

Whither Civilizations?

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

We will promote democracy in international relations, and uphold the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We are firm in our position that all countries, regardless of their size, strength and level of development, are equal members of the international community.

Xi Jinping, speech at the Central Conference on Foreign Affairs, November 28, 2014

China has always worked to safeguard world peace, contribute to global development, and preserve international order.

Xi Jinping, speech at a ceremony marking the centenary of the Communist Party of China, July 1, 2021

Lead-in

In 1964, Canadian communications theorist, author and educator Marshall McLuhan coined the term “global village.” This term vividly describes the fact that our world has become ever more interconnected socially, culturally, politically, economically and environmentally. As the American civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr once said, “Before you finish eating breakfast in the morning, you’ve depended on more than half the world.”

The text in this unit is part of the speech made by President Xi Jinping at the UN Office in Geneva (January 18, 2017), in which he explains comprehensively why and how we should build a global community of shared future. The concept is China’s flagship response to a world troubled by a myriad of challenges and risks ranging from terrorism and unbalanced growth to climate change, protectionism and anti-globalization. It embodies China’s vision for a global community that features equal representation, reciprocal sharing, fairness and win-win cooperation, and is built on the spirit of openness, inclusiveness and mutual respect. In 2018, a global community of shared future was written into China’s Constitution, signifying its role as one of the core principles and basic policies guiding China’s development and diplomacy in the new era.

Read and Respond



Read the following text and write an essay of 100-200 words in response to one of the following questions. You can refer to the full text of the speech for more information.

- Q1** What are the major historical events of global political significance over the past 100 plus years? Choose three events and discuss how they shaped the world as it is today.

- Q2** What challenges might we face on the way towards building a global community of shared future?

- Q3** In your opinion, which aspect of the text is the most thought-provoking? Why?

Text

Towards a Community of Shared Future for Mankind¹

¹ Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear friends,

Great visions can be realized only through actions. Actions hold the key to building a community of shared future for mankind. To achieve this goal, the international community should promote partnership, security, growth, inter-civilization exchanges and the building of sound ecosystems.

² —We should build a world of lasting peace through dialogue and consultation. When countries enjoy peace, so will the world; when countries fight, the world suffers. From the Peloponnesian War in the fifth century BC to the two world wars and the Cold War that lasted more than four decades, we have drawn painful and profound lessons. As a Chinese saying goes, “History, if not forgotten, can serve as a guide for the future.”² Established by those before us, the United Nations has made it possible for us to enjoy relative peace for more than 70 years. What we need to do is to improve the mechanisms and means to more effectively resolve disputes, reduce tension, and prevent wars and conflicts.

³ The Swiss writer and Nobel laureate Hermann Hesse stressed the importance of serving “not war and destruction but peace and reconciliation.” Countries should foster partnerships based on dialogue, non-confrontation and non-alliance. Major powers should respect each other’s core interests, take care of their main concerns, keep their differences under control, and build a new model of relations featuring non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect, and win-win cooperation. As long as we maintain communication and treat each other with sincerity, we can avoid the Thucydides trap. Big countries should treat smaller ones as equals instead of acting as hegemons imposing their will on others. No country should open Pandora’s box by willfully launching wars or undermining the international rule of law. Nuclear weapons, the Sword of Damocles that hangs over humanity, should

be completely prohibited and thoroughly destroyed over time. Guided by the principles of peace, sovereignty, inclusiveness and shared governance, we should turn the deep sea, the polar regions, outer space and the internet into new frontiers for cooperation rather than a wrestling ground for competition.

- 4 —We should build a world of common security for all through joint efforts. No country in the world can enjoy absolute security alone. A country cannot have security while others are in turmoil, as threats facing other countries are likely to haunt it too. When neighbors are in trouble, instead of strengthening one's own fences, one should extend a helping hand to them. As a saying goes, "United we stand, divided we fall."³ All countries should pursue common, comprehensive, and sustainable security through cooperation.
- 5 The terrorist attacks that have occurred in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East in recent years once again demonstrate that terrorism is the common enemy of humanity. Fighting terrorism is the shared responsibility of all countries. In fighting terror, we should not only treat the symptoms, but also remove the root causes. We should enhance coordination and build a global united front against terrorism so as to create an umbrella of security for people around the world.
- 6 The number of refugees has hit a record high since the end of World War II. While tackling the crisis, we should also get to its roots. Why would anyone want to be displaced if they have a home to return to? UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration should act as the coordinator to mobilize the world to respond effectively to the refugee crisis. China has decided to provide an additional RMB200 million in humanitarian assistance for refugees and the displaced of Syria.
- 7 As terrorism and refugee crises are closely linked to geopolitical conflicts, resolving conflicts provides the fundamental solution to these problems. Parties that are directly involved in the conflicts should return to the negotiating table, while others should facilitate peace talks. We should all respect the role of the United Nations as the main mediator.
- 8 Pandemic diseases such as bird flu, Ebola and Zika have sounded the alarm for international health security. The WHO should play a leadership role in strengthening epidemic monitoring and in sharing information, best practices and technologies. The international community should step up support and assistance for public health in African countries and other developing countries.

- ⁹ —We should build a world of common prosperity through win-win cooperation. Development is the top priority for all countries. Instead of begging their neighbors, countries should stick together like passengers in the same boat. All countries—the main economies in particular—should strengthen macro policy coordination, pursue both current and long-term interests, and focus on resolving deep-seated problems. We should seize the historic opportunity presented by the new scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, shift growth models, drive growth through innovation, and further unleash productivity and creativity. We should uphold WTO rules, support an open, transparent, inclusive, and nondiscriminatory multilateral trading regime, and build an open world economy. Trade protectionism and self-isolation will benefit no one.
- ¹⁰ Economic globalization, a surging historical trend, has greatly facilitated trade, investment, flow of people, and technological advances. Since the turn of the century, under the auspices of the UN and riding on the waves of economic globalization, the international community has set the Millennium Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Thanks to these initiatives, 1.1 billion people have been lifted out of poverty, 1.9 billion people now have access to safe drinking water, 3.5 billion people have gained access to the internet, and the goal has been set to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. All this demonstrates that economic globalization is generally good. Of course, there are still problems, such as development disparity, governance dilemma, digital divide, and equity deficit. But they are growing pains. We should face these problems squarely and tackle them. As we Chinese like to say, “One should not stop eating for fear of choking.”
- ¹¹ We should draw inspiration from history. Historians told us long ago that rapid economic development necessitates social reform; but people tend to support the former while rejecting the latter. Instead of watching and hesitating, we should move forward against all odds. Answers can also be found in reality. The 2008 global financial crisis has taught us that we should strengthen coordination and improve governance so as to ensure sound growth of economic globalization and make it open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all. We should make the cake bigger and share it fairly to ensure justice and equity.
- ¹² Last September, the G20 Summit in Hangzhou focused on global economic governance and other major issues, adopted the Blueprint on Innovative

Growth, put development for the first time in the global macro policy framework, and formulated an action plan.

- ¹³ — We should build an open and inclusive world through exchanges and mutual learning. “Delicious soup is made by combining different ingredients.”⁴ Diversity in human civilizations not only defines our world, but also drives human progress. There are more than 200 countries and regions, over 2,500 ethnic groups, and multiple religions in our world. Different histories, national conditions, ethnic groups and customs give birth to different civilizations and make the world colorful. There is no such thing as a superior or inferior civilization. Civilizations are different only in identity and location. Diversity in civilizations should not be a source of global conflict; rather, it should be a driver for progress.
- ¹⁴ Every civilization, with its own appeal and roots, is a human treasure. Diverse civilizations should draw on each other to achieve common progress. Exchanges among civilizations should become a source of inspiration for advancing human society and a bond that keeps the world in peace.
- ¹⁵ — We should make our world clean and beautiful by pursuing green and low-carbon development. Humanity coexists with nature, which means that any harm to nature will eventually come back to haunt humanity. We hardly notice natural resources such as air, water, soil and blue sky when we have them. But we will not survive without them. Industrialization has created material wealth as never seen before, but it has also inflicted irreparable damage on the environment. We must not exhaust all the resources passed on to us by previous generations and leave nothing to our children, or pursue development in a destructive way. Clear waters and green mountains are as good as mountains of gold and silver. We must maintain harmony between man and nature and pursue sustainable development.
- ¹⁶ We should pursue a green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable way of life and work, advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a balanced manner, and explore a model of sound development that ensures growth, better lives and a good environment. The Paris Agreement is a milestone in the history of climate governance. We must ensure this endeavor is not derailed. All parties should work together to implement the Paris Agreement. China will continue to take steps to tackle climate change and fully honor its obligations.

- 17 The Swiss Army Knife embodies Swiss craftsmanship. When I first got one, I was amazed that it had so many devices. I could not help thinking how wonderful it would be if an exquisite Swiss Army Knife could be made for our world. Whenever there is a problem, we could use one of the tools on the knife to fix it. I believe that with a ceaseless effort on the part of the international community, such a knife can be created.
- 18 Ladies and gentlemen,
Dear friends,
We in China always believe that China will do well only when the world does well, and vice versa. Many people are interested in what policies China will pursue, and are speculating on the subject. Here, I wish to give you an explicit answer.
- 19 First, China remains unchanged in its commitment to world peace. Amity with neighbors, harmony without uniformity, and peace are values very much cherished in Chinese culture. *The Art of War*, a Chinese classic, begins with this observation, “The art of war is of vital importance to the state. It is a matter of life and death, a road to either survival or ruin. Hence it demands careful study.” What this means is that every effort should be made to prevent a war and great caution must be exercised when it comes to fighting a war. For several millennia, peace has been in the blood of us Chinese and a part of our DNA.
- 20 Even when China was so strong that its GDP accounted for 30 percent of the global total several centuries ago, it was never engaged in aggression or expansion. In the century following the Opium War of 1840, China suffered immensely from aggression, wars and chaos. Confucius said, “Do not do to others what you do not want others to do to you.” We Chinese firmly believe that peace and stability are the only way to development and prosperity.
- 21 China has grown from a poor and weak country to the second largest economy not through military expansion or colonial plunder, but through the hard work of its people and their efforts to uphold peace. China will never waver in its pursuit of peaceful development. No matter how strong its economy grows, China will never seek hegemony, expansion or spheres of influence. History has borne this out and will continue to do so.
- 22 Second, China remains unchanged in its commitment to pursuing common development. As an old Chinese saying goes, “When you reap fruits, you should

remember the tree; when you drink water, you should remember its source.”²⁵ China has benefited from the world in its development, and China has also contributed to the world’s development. We will continue to pursue a mutually beneficial opening-up strategy, share our development opportunities with other countries and welcome them on board the train of China’s development.

- ²³ Between 1950 and 2016, China provided foreign countries with over RMB400 billion in aid, and we will continue to increase assistance to them as far as our ability permits. Since the outbreak of the global financial crisis, China has contributed on average over 30 percent of global growth each year. In the coming five years, China is expected to import US\$8 trillion worth of goods, attract US\$600 billion in foreign investment, and make US\$750 billion in outbound investment. It is also expected that Chinese tourists will make 700 million outbound visits. All this means more development opportunities for other countries.
- ²⁴ China pursues development in light of its national conditions. We always put people’s rights and interests above everything else and have worked hard to promote and protect human rights. China has met the basic living needs of its 1.3 billion-plus people and lifted over 700 million people out of poverty, which is a significant contribution to the global cause of human rights.
- ²⁵ The Belt and Road Initiative that I have proposed aims to achieve win-win and shared development. Over 100 countries and international organizations have positively responded to and supported the initiative, and a large number of “early harvest” projects have been launched. China supports the successful operation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and other new multilateral financial institutions in order to provide more public goods to the international community.
- ²⁶ Third, China remains unchanged in its commitment to fostering partnerships. China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, and is ready to enhance friendship and cooperation with all other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China is the first country to make partnership-building a principle guiding its relations with other countries. It has formed partnerships of various forms with over 90 countries and regional organizations, and will expand its circle of friends around the world.
- ²⁷ China will promote efforts to put in place a framework of major-country relations featuring general stability and balanced growth. We will strive to build

a new model of major-country relations with the United States, a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination with Russia, a partnership for peace, growth, reform and civilization with Europe, and a partnership of unity and cooperation with other BRICS countries. China will continue to uphold justice and friendship and pursue shared interests, and boost pragmatic cooperation with other developing countries to achieve common development. We will further enhance mutually beneficial cooperation with our neighbors based on friendship, good faith, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness. We will pursue common development with African countries in a spirit of sincerity, affinity and good faith and with a result-oriented approach. And we will elevate our comprehensive cooperative partnership with Latin America to a higher level.

- ²⁸ Fourth, China remains unchanged in its commitment to multilateralism. Multilateralism is an effective way to peace and development. For decades, the United Nations and other international institutions have made a universally recognized contribution to maintaining global peace and sustaining development.
- ²⁹ China is a founding member of the United Nations, and it was the first country to put its signature on the UN Charter. China will firmly uphold the international system with the UN at its core, the fundamental norms governing international relations embodied in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the authority and stature of the UN, and its core role in international affairs.
- ³⁰ The China-UN Peace and Development Fund has been formally inaugurated. We will make funds available to peace and development oriented programs proposed by the UN and its agencies in Geneva on a priority basis. China will increase its support for multilateralism as the country continues to develop itself.

Notes

- 1 The translation of the term “人类命运共同体” has been updated to “a global community of shared future” in the English translation of the third volume of *The Governance of China*.
- 2 *Strategies of the States (Zhan Guo Ce)*, a collection of stories of political strategists of the Warring States Period.
- 3 Wei Shou: *Book of Wei (Wei Shu)*. Wei Shou (507-572) was a historian and writer during the Northern and Southern Dynasties.
- 4 Chen Shou: *Records of the Three Kingdoms (San Guo Zhi)*. Chen Shou (233-297) was an official and historian of the Western Jin Dynasty.
- 5 Yu Xin: “Poems to the Tune of Zhi” (Zhi Diao Qu). Yu Xin (513-581) was a poet during the Northern and Southern Dynasties.

Analytical Reading

Understanding the text

- 1** The following outline presents an overview of the text. Fill in the blanks to complete the outline.

Part I (Paras. 1-17): Actions the international community should take to build a global community of shared future

- We should build a world of _____ through dialogue and consultation.
- We should build a world of common security for all through _____.
- We should build a world of _____ through win-win cooperation.
- We should build an open and inclusive world through _____.
- We should make our world clean and beautiful by pursuing _____.

Part II (Paras. 18-30): Policies China pursues in building a global community of shared future

- First, China remains unchanged in its commitment to _____.
- Second, China remains unchanged in its commitment to _____.
- Third, China remains unchanged in its commitment to _____.
- Fourth, China remains unchanged in its commitment to _____.

- 2** Discuss the following questions in pairs and share your ideas in class.

1. How do you understand President Xi's statement that "Great visions can be realized only through actions." (Para. 1)? Use some examples to illustrate your point.
2. Search for further information about "Pandora's box" and "the Sword of Damocles" and interpret their respective meanings in the text.
3. President Xi says, "As terrorism and refugee crises are closely linked to geopolitical conflicts, resolving conflicts provides the fundamental solution to these problems." (Para. 7) Do some research on the definitions and causes of "terrorism" and "refugees." Find evidence to support this opinion.

4. President Xi quotes a Chinese saying “One should not stop eating for fear of choking.” (Para. 10) to support his view that despite the problems economic globalization is generally good. Discuss and list the pros and cons of economic globalization.
5. Why does President Xi say that he was amazed by the craftsmanship of the Swiss Army Knife when he first got one?
6. President Xi says, “For several millennia, peace has been in the blood of us Chinese and a part of our DNA.” (Para. 19) Use historical evidence to substantiate this statement.
7. How has China contributed to the world’s development and common prosperity over the past decades?
8. Do you agree that China’s poverty alleviation is a major contribution to the global cause of human rights? Why or why not? In what sense is China’s concept of human rights different from the Western concept?
9. Do some research on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and discuss how the five principles have served as the basis of China’s independent foreign policy of peace to enhance friendship and cooperation with all other countries.

Critical thinking

3 Discuss one of the following questions in small groups and share your ideas in class.

1. The Thucydides trap describes a tendency in human history for an emerging power and an existing power to move towards war. To counteract this concern, the Chinese leadership has put forward the proposal of building a new model of major-country relations. In your view, how could major countries today avoid this trap?
2. In this text, President Xi highlights some pressing challenges for humanity, such as the financial crisis, pandemic diseases and environmental pollution. Choose one issue to illustrate how China has put into practice the idea of building a global community of shared future.
3. President Xi states that China remains unchanged in its commitment to multilateralism. Do some research about the Chinese understanding of multilateralism and discuss the challenges of multilateralism and possible ways to deal with such challenges.

Global Perspectives

Read the following review of the concept of a global community of shared future. Write a summary of 200-300 words.



- 1 **P**resident Xi Jinping first put forward the concept of a global community of shared future to the international community in his speech during a visit to the Moscow State Institute of International Relations in March 2013. In the speech, President Xi said, “Mankind, by living in the same global village in the same era where history and reality meet, has increasingly emerged as a community of shared future in which everyone has in himself a little bit of others.” Since then, the concept has resonated loud and clear around the globe.
- 2 The concept of a global community of shared future has gained universal recognition from UN member states and was written into a UN resolution titled “Social Dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,” which was approved by the 55th UN Commission for Social Development in 2017. In the same year, the concept was also incorporated into UN resolutions passed by the UN Security Council, the UN Human Rights Council, and the Committee of Disarmament and International Security of the

72nd Session of the UN General Assembly. Izumi Nakamitsu, UN under-secretary-general and high representative for disarmament affairs, says that the concept is highly consistent with the principle of the UN Charter as well as the UN concept of common security and peace, and offers a Chinese proposal for a world full of uncertainties. Mohammed Hussein Ali Bahr Aluloom, president of the UN First Committee and permanent representative of Iraq to the UN, says that the concept is an effective way to address the global security governance predicament and should be promoted in the multilateral field. Maleeha Lodhi, Pakistan's ambassador to the UN, says that the concept showcases China's vision to vigorously promote international cooperation in an interdependent world, and it is the most important and ambitious concept for promoting international peace and sustainable development in the 21st century. It is noteworthy that the concept has also been upheld by the "Qingdao Declaration of the Council of Heads of State of Shanghai Cooperation Organization" and the "Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2019-2021)."

- ³ Admittedly, some Western countries still deem China's rise on the global stage to be a threat rather than an opportunity. Their world view is largely conditioned by a Cold-War mentality and ideological prejudices. As a result, the ghosts of protectionism, unilateralism, and practices of hegemony and bullying continue to haunt the world. The old security concepts based on military alliances and the build-up of armaments linger on, posing a serious threat to international peace and stability.
- ⁴ The concept of a global community of shared future provides a new possible approach to global governance. As Ljiljana Stevic, director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Banja Luka in Bosnia and Herzegovina, rightly points out, "Unlike the United States, China is not interested in establishing its hegemony. Instead, it is using diplomacy, dialogue and trade to create a global network of equal partners, and striving to build a community with a shared future for mankind...China is fighting its way through these challenging times by increasing its say in global governance based on mutual understanding." The global fight against the COVID-19 pandemic fully proves that building a global community of shared future is the right way for the whole world to cope with global challenges. Nobody is safe until everybody is safe. Living in the global village, mankind should stand united in the fight against the coronavirus. China has fulfilled its solemn commitment to making COVID-19 vaccines a global public good, a stark contrast to the worrying tide of vaccine nationalism and protectionism in the West. China had provided more than 350 million doses of vaccines to the international community, including vaccine assistance to over 80 countries and vaccine exports to more than 40 countries by July 2021.

- ⁵ The concept of a global community of shared future is also the guiding principle of China's international relations. It is a manifestation of China's foreign policy goal of peace, equality, development and win-win cooperation. To be more specific, under the guidance of the concept of a global community of shared future, China's diplomacy is characterized by pragmatic and win-win cooperation rather than ideological and zero-sum confrontation; by inclusive partnerships rather than exclusive cliques; by genuine multilateralism rather than unilateralism and pseudo-multilateralism; by respect and fairness rather than hegemony and bullying; by a new security outlook rather than the Cold-War mentality.
- ⁶ At the conference marking the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the UN on October 25, 2021, President Xi called for the international community to jointly promote the building of a global community of shared future and work together to build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world that would enjoy lasting peace, universal security and common prosperity. There is still a long way ahead for the whole international community to work together in coping with global challenges by adhering to the concept of a global community of shared future. China will continue to practice what it advocates and spare no effort to promote the building of a global community of shared future within the UN framework.

Telling *China's Story* to the World

Since the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the UN on October 25, 1971, China has upheld the authority and sanctity of the UN and has made significant contributions to world peace and development. Do some research and write an essay of 400-500 words illustrating China's contributions to world peace and development within the UN framework. You can follow the guidance given below.

- Select a specific contribution that China has made to world peace and development within the UN framework, e.g. the eradication of absolute poverty, China's participation in UN peacekeeping missions.
- Support your argument with relevant examples, statistics, etc.



Language in Focus

Words and phrases

1 Complete the following sentences by filling in each blank with an appropriate word or phrase from the box below. Change its form if necessary.

tackle	resolve	unleash	launch
inflict	over time	impose...on	against all odds
sound the alarm for	when it comes to	hang over	step up
ride on the waves of	lift...out of	in turmoil	

- We should abandon our outdated mindsets, break away from the old confines that fetter development, and _____ all potentials for development.
- We will _____ environmental protection and resource conservation to create a good working and living environment for our people and respond to global climate change.
- China has _____ more people _____ poverty than any other country, and it was the first to realize the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.
- After it was founded in 1921 the CPC rallied and led the Chinese people in making great sacrifices, forging ahead _____, and transforming poor and backward China into an increasingly prosperous and strong nation, thus opening completely new horizons for national rejuvenation.
- Together with the African countries, China has taken and will continue to take concrete measures to _____ problems in our economic cooperation and trade, and we will make sure that Africa gains more from its cooperation with China.
- We are firm in our resolve to uphold peace and stability in Asia and the world. We Chinese deeply cherish peace, as we know too well the agonies _____ upon us by war and turbulence.
- War is the Sword of Damocles that still _____ mankind. We must learn the lessons of history and dedicate ourselves to peace.
- No country should view its own development path as the only viable one, still less should it _____ its own development path _____ others.

9. Asia, with its long-standing capacity for adjusting to change, should _____ the times, and make changes in Asia and the development of the world reinforce and benefit each other.
10. All cultural creations and academic research, to be valuable and meaningful, should reflect and respond to reality, address practical problems, and _____ real issues.
11. Nearly 100 years ago, the CPC was born when China was _____. One of its founding missions was to put an end to the dire plight in which China had suffered from frequent wars and the Chinese people from destitution since the mid-19th century.
12. Over a period of time, a series of major incidents have occurred in the areas of industrial safety, the stock market, and internet finance, _____ us.
13. Leading officials must place a high priority on learning and study assiduously. As long as we apply ourselves, even half an hour of reading a day, just a few pages, will add up _____.
14. _____ choosing a development path for a country, no one is in a better position to make the decision than the people of that country.
15. Our tree-planting campaign was _____ more than 30 years ago. It has boosted the recovery and development of China's forest resources, and increased public awareness of the importance of tree planting and environmental protection.

Translation

2 Translate the following sentences into English, paying special attention to the meaning of the expressions in bold.

1. 大国要尊重彼此核心利益和重大关切, 管控矛盾分歧, 努力构建**不冲突不对抗、相互尊重、合作共赢的新型关系**。
2. 中国将积极同美国发展**新型大国关系**, 同俄罗斯发展**全面战略协作伙伴关系**, 同欧洲发展**和平、增长、改革、文明伙伴关系**, 同金砖国家发展**团结合作的伙伴关系**。
3. 我们观察和规划改革发展, 必须**统筹考虑和综合运用国际国内两个市场、国际国内两种资源、国际国内两类规则**。
4. 要坚持**独立自主的和平外交方针**, 坚持把国家和民族发展放在自己力量的基点上, 坚定不移走自己的路, **走和平发展道路**, 同时决不能放弃我们的正当权益, 决不能牺牲国家核心利益。

Discourse and rhetoric

3 Put the following sentences into the right order to form a coherent paragraph.

- A. China will shoulder its share of responsibility and continue to play its part in this common endeavor.
- B. All members of the international community should work together to build a sound global eco-environment.
- C. We also urge developed countries to fulfill their historical responsibilities, honor their emissions reduction commitments, and help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- D. To build a sound ecology is vital for humanity's future.
- E. We should firmly pursue green, low-carbon, circular, and sustainable development.
- F. We should respect nature, follow nature's ways, and protect nature.

Order: _____

4 Identify the rhetorical and stylistic devices employed in the Chinese sentences and their English translations. Comment on the effects of the rhetorical or stylistic devices in each pair.

1. “单则易折，众则难摧。”各方应该树立共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观。
As a saying goes, “United we stand, divided we fall.” All countries should pursue common, comprehensive, and sustainable security through cooperation.
2. “一花独放不是春，百花齐放春满园。”如果世界上只有一种花朵，就算这种花朵再美，那也是单调的。
“A single flower does not make spring, while one hundred flowers in full blossom bring spring to the garden.” If there were only one kind of flower in the world, people would find it boring no matter how beautiful it was.
3. 这其中有冲突、矛盾、疑惑、拒绝，但更多是学习、消化、融合、创新。
Naturally, there were conflicts, frictions, bewilderment and denial, but the more dominant features of the period were learning, digestion, integration and innovation.

Ancient Chinese Wisdom

Explain the following quote and reflect on its contemporary relevance.

The humane person wants standing, and so he helps others to gain standing. He wants achievements, and so he helps others to achieve. (夫仁者，己欲立而立人，己欲达而达人。)

From *The Analects of Confucius* (《论语》)



Further Reading

- 1 “Endeavor to Shape the Future of Humanity”, *The Governance of China* (Volume III, Pages 535-537)
《共同努力把人类前途命运掌握在自己手中》，出自《习近平谈治国理政》（第三卷，第 460—462 页）
- 2 “A New Partnership of Mutual Benefit and a Community of Shared Future”, *The Governance of China* (Volume II, Pages 569-575)
《携手构建合作共赢新伙伴，同心打造人类命运共同体》，出自《习近平谈治国理政》（第二卷，第 521—526 页）
- 3 “Define an Effective Approach to Global Economic Governance”, *The Governance of China* (Volume III, Pages 529-534)
《为国际社会找到有效经济治理思路》，出自《习近平谈治国理政》（第三卷，第 455—459 页）