Electronic Communications

The University provides all KSU students with an “official” email account with the address “students.kennesaw.edu.” As a result of federal laws protecting educational information and other data, **this is the sole email account you should use to communicate with your instructor or other University officials.** I will check my email on daily base (not including weekends or holidays). During the week, I will try to respond to emails within 48 hours, it will take longer during the weekends and holidays.

Please do not leave message to my office phone, contact the Department of History and Philosophy (470-548-6294) for emergency.

Course Description

This course focuses chiefly upon China, with some consideration of Japan, emphasizing how traditional cultures, outside influences, and modernizing forces have interacted to produce China of today. It covers the period from 1600 to the present.

Reading Materials

Required text:

4. Reader (will be posted on course D2L website).

Optional text:

Attendance Policies

1. Participation and attendance are mandatory and are essential for a good grade in this course. Timely completion of reading assignments is important for a success in the course. Material discussed in class will be heavily emphasized on exams, and given the rapid pace of the course, regular attendance is essential if you hope to do well. Active participation will be considered in the student’s favor when final grades are determined.

2. Students are required to arrive punctually for class meetings and remain in the classroom until the class is dismissed; students are responsible for any changes in schedules announced in class even if they did not attend when the announcement was made. Students who miss class are responsible for acquiring lecture notes from fellow classmates, NOT from the instructor.

3. It is rude to wander in and out of class; the instructor reserves the right to lower any student’s participation grade due to tardiness (e.g., two tardiness [15 minutes late]/leaving early, etc., may count as one absence). Students engaged in inappropriate behavior (see classroom policies) may be counted absent, as well any student who leaves before class is dismissed.

4. In case of family emergencies, illness, and university approved activities (that is reported on or before the day of absence), students may miss three classes without penalty; four, five, six, and seven absences will result in an attendance grade of 30, 20, 10, and 0 points respectively. Eight or more absences will automatically result in a final grade of F for the course.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absences</th>
<th>Attendance grade (points)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or more</td>
<td>F (fail the course)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Students who cannot commit to regular class attendance should immediately drop this class and enroll in another.

Classroom policies

1. An atmosphere of mutual trust is essential to the success of this course. Lively debates are strongly encouraged. Students are required to respect each other’s opinions. Expressions of intolerance are discouraged. Those who interfere with the opportunity of other students to learn will be asked to leave, and this will affect their course grade negatively.

2. In an attempt to create an efficient learning environment, disruptive behaviors will not be tolerated. Some examples of disruptive behaviors include arriving late and/or leaving early (if you have to leave class early, inform the instructor at the beginning of class), moving around and/or leaving the classroom,
reading newspapers, talking to your neighbor, and texting during lecture, and so on. Failure to comply with these requests will not only result in a penalty towards your attendance grade, but may also result in your dismissal from the classroom.

3. Outlines, notes, and recordings of this class are used for personal study only; no part of this course may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, manual, or mechanical (including note taking, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system) for purposes of monetary gain without written permission from the instructor.

4. Laptop users: laptops are used only for note-taking, no computer game playing is allowed in classroom; to avoid distracting other students, please sit in the back rows.

5. Please turn off your cellphone.

In the case of borderline grades, the instructor reserves the right to adjust grades upward for good class behavior or downward for repeated absences and/or frequent violation of classroom policies.

**Short Writing Assignments**

There will be six short writing assignments (ten points each). Each short writing assignment must have 300-500 or more words in length and must be submitted in two forms: electronically to course D2L Assignments and a hard copy to me. If you failed to submit an electronic copy at the same time, your assignment will be a zero. Any shorter writing assignment will be docked ONE point for each 30 words that is less than 300 words. NO late short writing assignments will be accepted, NO make-up for short writing assignments either, but the lowest one will be dropped. Topics for short writing assignments will be available two weeks before due time.

**Exams and Essay**

1. One midterm and one final; each exam consists of IDs, essay question(s), and/or summaries of reading materials; exams will cover both lectures and reading assignments. Exams are non-cumulative. The final will only cover materials after midterm. Everyone must take the final to pass the course.

2. A 2,000-2,500 words double-spaced typed essay. Topics and guidelines of essay will be distributed later.

**Make-up Policy**

1. NO MAKE-UP EXAM (except for documented emergency or illness that is reported on or before the exam day, make-up exams should be done within ONE week after missed exam).

2. A typed request for a make-up exam, which includes your name, telephone number, e-mail address, and reason for missing the exam, written documentation and/or other evidence of circumstance such as a doctor’s note, newspaper obituary, court receipt etc., and a telephone number for verification of your claim will be required by the instructor in order to consider your request for a make-up exam. In the case
of all documentation, students are required to bring both the original and a photocopy for the instructor to keep. Failure to provide all necessary documents will result in some form of penalty, including the refusal of a make-up exam. Students are almost never allowed to make-up more than one exam during a semester.

Please keep your returned exams and writing assignments through the semester.

NO EXTRA CREDITS.

Grade dispute

If you feel the need to question or discuss exam/essay grade, submit a TYPED REQUEST along with copy of your exam/essay to the instructor who will then make an appointment to have more detailed explanation. All questions must be submitted in writing (along with a xeroxed copy of your exam/essay) to the instructor on the next scheduled class day following the return of an exam/essay. AFTER THE NEXT SCHEDULED CLASS ALL ARGUMENTS WILL BE CONSIDERED CLOSED AND THE INSTRUCTOR WILL NO LONGER BE WILLING TO DISCUSS MATTERS RELATING TO PREVIOUS EXAM/ESSAY. Submitting request for review of your exam/essay usually does not result in change of your exam/essay grade (since there are usually valid reasons for deduction of some points as well as for fairness to other students) unless you submit a very strong argument.

Points and Grade Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>40 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short writings</td>
<td>50 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Midterm</td>
<td>90 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Essay</td>
<td>100 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>120 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In total</td>
<td></td>
<td>400 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grade Distribution

A = 400-360 points
B = 359-320 points
C = 319-280 points
D = 279-240 points
F = 239-0 points

I—Indicates an incomplete grade for the course, and will be awarded only when the student has done satisfactory work (C average or higher) up to the last two weeks of the semester, but for nonacademic reasons beyond his/her control is unable to meet the full requirements of the course. Incomplete grades are only valid after submission of the Incomplete Grade form (signed by both the instructor and student) to the Department Chair’s office.

Grades represent what students get on exams, quizzes, essay, and blog assignments, and cannot be negotiated because of special circumstances. After the final exam and course grade has been given, no extra work or retakes will be allowed. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act protects
confidentiality of educational records. Grades will not be given over the phone, through a fellow student, or by e-mail in this course.

**Academic Integrity Statement**

Every KSU student is responsible for upholding the provisions of the Student Code of Conduct, as published in the Undergraduate and Graduate Catalogs. Section 5. C of the Student Code of Conduct addresses the university’s policy on academic honesty, including provisions regarding plagiarism and cheating, unauthorized access to university materials, misrepresentation/falsification of university records or academic work, malicious removal, retention, or destruction of library materials, malicious/intentional misuse of computer facilities and/or services, and misuse of student identification cards. Incidents of alleged academic misconduct will be handled through the established procedures of the Department of Student Conduct and Academic Integrity (SCAI), which includes either an “informal” resolution by a faculty member, resulting in a grade adjustment, or a formal hearing procedure, which may subject a student to the Code of Conduct’s minimum one semester suspension requirement. See also https://web.kennesaw.edu/scai/content/ksu-student-code-conduct.

Students suspected of violating the KSU statement of Academic Honesty will meet with the instructor to discuss the violation AND will be reported to the Department of Student Conduct according to the process outlined at the following link: https://web.kennesaw.edu/scai/content/scai-misconduct-procedures

**Plagiarism Policy**

No student shall receive, attempt to receive, knowingly give or attempt to give unauthorized assistance in the preparation of any work required to be submitted for credit as part of a course (including examinations, laboratory reports, essays, themes, term papers, etc.). When direct quotations are used, they should be indicated, and when the ideas, theories, data, figures, graphs, programs, electronic based information or illustrations of someone other than the student are incorporated into a paper or used in a project, they should be duly acknowledged.

Cheating and plagiarism will result in an automatic failing course grade and will be referred to the SCAI (Department of Student Conduct and Academic Integrity).

**ADA Compliance**

Students with qualifying disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and/or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act who require “reasonable accommodation(s)” to complete the course may request those from Department of Student Success Services. Students requiring such accommodations are required to work with the University’s Department of Student Success Services rather than engaging in this discussion with individual faculty members or academic departments. If, after reviewing the course syllabus, a student anticipates or should have anticipated a need for accommodation, he or she must submit documentation requesting an accommodation and permitting time for a determination prior to submitting assignments or taking course quizzes or exams. Students may not request retroactive accommodation for needs that were or should have been foreseeable. Students should contact the office as soon as possible in the term for which they are seeking accommodations. For more information please visit
their website, sss.kennesaw.edu/sds.

Contact information is as follows:
SDS Email: sds@kennesaw.edu
Primary number for Kennesaw campus: 470-578-2666
Primary number for Marietta campus: 470-578-7361

**Interpretation of and Changes to this Syllabus**

The instructor reserves the absolute right to make pedagogically appropriate adjustments to this syllabus. All questions on this syllabus shall be resolved by consulting the instructor. The instructor reserves the right to change the course schedule, the dates of exams, the due date of writing assignments, the instructor’s office hours, and other components of this syllabus, as appropriate. Announcements of such changes and/or amendments will be given in advance.

**Lecture Topics and Reading Assignments (subject to change)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lecture topics</th>
<th>Reading assignments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 9</td>
<td>Introduction to the course</td>
<td>Spence, XXXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 11</td>
<td>Introduction to Chinese history</td>
<td>Spence, XXV-XXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 16</td>
<td>Holiday, no class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 18</td>
<td>Traditional Chinese ideologies</td>
<td>Reader: Analects (selection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 23</td>
<td>The Late Ming Short writing 1 due</td>
<td>Spence, Chapter 1; The Death of Woman Wang, pp. 33-58;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chen, Cheng &amp; Lestz, pp. 1-12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
<td>The High Qing</td>
<td>Spence, Chapter 5; Chen, Cheng &amp; Lestz, pp. 42-47, 54-63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>The Opium War Short writing 2 due</td>
<td>Spence, Chapter 7; Chen, Cheng &amp; Lestz, pp. 94-110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 6</td>
<td>The Taiping Rebellion</td>
<td>Spence, Chapter 8; Chen, Cheng &amp; Lestz, pp. 119-133.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 8</td>
<td>The Self-Strengthening Movement</td>
<td>Spence, Chapter 10 (pp. 208-215); Chen, Cheng &amp; Lestz, pp. 134-142.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 15</td>
<td>Family and Kinship Short writing 3 due</td>
<td>The Death of Woman Wang, pp. 77-98; Reader: Family Instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 20</td>
<td>Review for midterm 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 22</td>
<td>Midterm, in class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Last day to withdraw without academic penalty**

Mar. 1

Mar. 1

Mar. 6

The 1911 Revolution Short writing 4 due
Spence, Chapter 11; Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 187-197.
| Mar. 8  | The May Fourth Movement | Spence, Chapter 13; *Family* (selection); Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 219-228, 231-239. |
| Mar. 13 | CCP & KMT               | Spence, Chapter 14; Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 244-257 |
| Mar. 15 | Japan’s Road to the War | Spence, Chapter 15; Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 265-269, 318-327. |
| Mar. 20 | The Rape of Nanjing     | Spence, Chapter 17; Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 327-339. Reader: How to view the Nanjing Incident. |
| Mar. 29 | The Cultural Revolution Short writing 5 due | Spence, Chapter 22, 23; Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 445-459. |
| Apr. 3-5 | Spring break, no class | |
| Apr. 10 | Essay discussion        | |
| Apr. 12 | **Essay due**           | Spence, Chapter 24 (pp. 587-599), 25; Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 488-497, 559-565. |
| Apr. 17 | China’s Economic Achievements | Spence, Chapters 27, 28 |
| Apr. 19 | Tibet, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau | Spence, Chapter 24 (pp. 599-608); Chen, Cheng & Lestz, pp. 536-541, 566-570. |
| Apr. 24 | Special topics          | TBD |
| May 1   | Reflection and Review   | |
| May 8   | **The Final, 3: 30pm-5: 30pm** | |

**Plagiarism**

I. The following discussion of plagiarism was produced by Writing Tutorial Services, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN and can be found at [http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml](http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml).

**What is Plagiarism and Why is it Important?**

In college courses, we are continually engaged with other people's ideas: we read them in texts, hear them in lecture, discuss them in class, and incorporate them into our own writing. As a result, it is very important that we give credit where it is due. Plagiarism is using others' ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of that information.

**How Can Students Avoid Plagiarism?**

To avoid plagiarism, you must give credit whenever you use

- another person's idea, opinion, or theory;
• any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings—any pieces of information—that are not common knowledge;
• quotations of another person's actual spoken or written words; or
• paraphrase of another person's spoken or written words.

How to Recognize Unacceptable and Acceptable Paraphrases

Here's the ORIGINAL text, from page 1 of *Lizzie Borden: A Case Book of Family and Crime in the 1890s* by Joyce Williams et al.:

The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

Here's an UNACCEPTABLE paraphrase that is plagiarism:

The increase of industry, the growth of cities, and the explosion of the population were three large factors of nineteenth century America. As steam-driven companies became more visible in the eastern part of the country, they changed farm hands into factory workers and provided jobs for the large wave of immigrants. With industry came the growth of large cities like Fall River where the Bordens lived which turned into centers of commerce and trade as well as production.

What makes this passage plagiarism?

The preceding passage is considered plagiarism for two reasons:

• the writer has only changed around a few words and phrases, or changed the order of the original's sentences.
• the writer has failed to cite a source for any of the ideas or facts.

If you do either or both of these things, you are plagiarizing.

NOTE: This paragraph is also problematic because it changes the sense of several sentences (for example, "steam-driven companies" in sentence two misses the original's emphasis on factories).

Here's an ACCEPTABLE paraphrase:

Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. Steam-powered production had shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, and as immigrants arrived in the US, they found work in these new factories. As a result, populations grew, and large urban areas arose. Fall River was one of these manufacturing and commercial centers (Williams 1).
**Why is this passage acceptable?**

This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer:

- accurately relays the information in the original uses her own words.
- lets her reader know the source of her information.

**Here's an example of quotation and paraphrase used together, which is also ACCEPTABLE:**

Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. As steam-powered production shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, the demand for workers "transformed farm hands into industrial laborers," and created jobs for immigrants. In turn, growing populations increased the size of urban areas. Fall River was one of these hubs "which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade" (Williams 1).

**Why is this passage acceptable?**

This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer:

- records the information in the original passage accurately.
- gives credit for the ideas in this passage.
- indicated which part is taken directly from her source by putting the passage in quotation marks and citing the page number.

Note that if the writer had used these phrases or sentences in her own paper without putting quotation marks around them, she would be PLAGIARIZING. Using another person's phrases or sentences without putting quotation marks around them is considered plagiarism **EVEN IF THE WRITER CITES IN HER OWN TEXT THE SOURCE OF THE PHRASES OR SENTENCES SHE HAS QUOTED.**

**Plagiarism and the World Wide Web**

The World Wide Web has become a more popular source of information for student papers, and many questions have arisen about how to avoid plagiarizing these sources. In most cases, the same rules apply as to a printed source: when a writer must refer to ideas or quote from a WWW site, she must cite that source.

If a writer wants to use visual information from a WWW site, many of the same rules apply. Copying visual information or graphics from a WWW site (or from a printed source) is very similar to quoting information, and the source of the visual information or graphic must be cited. These rules also apply to other uses of textual or visual information from WWW sites; for example, if a student is constructing a web page as a class project, and copies graphics or visual information from other sites, she must also provide information about the source of this information. In this case, it might be a good idea to obtain permission from the WWW site's owner before using the graphics.
Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism

1. **Put in quotations** everything that comes directly from the text especially when taking notes.

2. **Paraphrase**, but be sure you are not just rearranging or replacing a few words.

   Instead, read over what you want to paraphrase carefully; cover up the text with your hand, or close the text so you can't see any of it (and so aren't tempted to use the text as a "guide"). Write out the idea in your own words without peeking.

3. **Check your paraphrase** against the original text to be sure you have not accidentally used the same phrases or words, and that the information is accurate.

Terms You Need to Know (or What is Common Knowledge?)

**Common knowledge**: facts that can be found in numerous places and are likely to be known by a lot of people.

   Example: John F. Kennedy was elected President of the United States in 1960.

This is generally known information. **You do not need to document this fact.**

However, you must document facts that are not generally known and ideas that interpret facts.

   Example: According the American Family Leave Coalition's new book, Family Issues and Congress, President Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation (6).

The idea that "Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation" is not a fact but an interpretation; **consequently, you need to cite your source.**

**Quotation**: using someone's words. When you quote, place the passage you are using in quotation marks, and document the source according to a standard documentation style.

The following example uses the Modern Language Association's style:

   Example: According to Peter S. Pritchard in USA Today, "Public schools need reform but they're irreplaceable in teaching all the nation's young" (14).

**Paraphrase**: using someone's ideas, but putting them in your own words. This is probably the skill you will use most when incorporating sources into your writing. Although you use your own words to paraphrase, you must still acknowledge the source of the information.

II. The following information is quoted from KSU’s Student Conduct & Academic Integrity website (https://web.kennesaw.edu/scai/content/why-cheatingplagiarism-wrong-and-what-will-happen-if-i%E2%80%99m-accused-academic-misconduct):
What Exactly Is Plagiarism?

Section II A of the KSU student code of conduct states, “No student shall receive, attempt to receive, knowingly give or attempt to give unauthorized assistance in the preparation of any work required to be submitted for credit as part of a course (including examinations, laboratory reports, essays, themes, term papers, etc.). When direct quotations are used, they should be indicated, and when the ideas, theories, data, figures, graphs, programs, electronic based information or illustrations of someone other than the student are incorporated into a paper or used in a project, they should be duly acknowledged.”

1. Deliberate Plagiarism
   a. Buying a paper
   b. Getting someone else to write a paper for you
   c. Deliberately not acknowledging sources so that the teacher will believe the writing is yours
   d. Thinking that a few words or lines taken from another sources really don’t matter; that they’re trivial & don’t need to be acknowledged

2. Accidental Plagiarism (Sometimes called Misuse of Sources) Is Still Plagiarism and Will Get You in Trouble.
   a. Forgetting to put quotations around direct quotes (often happens with careless Internet “cut & paste” work)
   b. Paraphrasing too close to the original writing. (Just changing a few words isn’t sufficient)
   c. Thinking that if you list all sources in a bibliography or works cited page you don’t need to also cite within the body of the paper
   d. Not knowing the rules of the citation style book you’re supposed to follow

3. Too many direct quotations linked by a few sentences written by you may not be plagiarism, assuming you use quotation marks and cite properly, but it’s a poorly written paper (you need to do your own work and show your own thoughts & ideas) and will probably cause you to earn a bad grade.

What Can You Do To Avoid Plagiarism?

Ask for help on checking citation style from the KSU Writing Center (English Bldg. #242) or from your teacher before submitting the paper. Also, see the Purdue University Writing Lab website. http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01
PLEASE READ AND SIGN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

I, ________________________________, certify that I have read and understand the (PRINT NAME) ENTIRE instruction including the guidelines concerning plagiarism. I will address any questions I have concerning information on the instruction, including plagiarism, to the instructor BEFORE the due date of writing assignment.

_______________________________    _______________
(Signature)    (Date)    _______________

Note: The Instructor will not grade a student’s writing assignment until he has received this signed statement.