



Subject card

Subject name and code	ELEMENTS OF ASIAN HISTORY, CULTURE, SOCIETY AND ECONOMICS, PG_00061171						
Field of study	Management						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group		Optional subject group		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		English		
Semester of study	2		ECTS credits		5.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Department Of Philosophy And Science Methodology -> Faculty Of Management And Economics -> Wydziały Politechniki Gdańskieĳ						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Andrzej Karalus				
	Teachers						
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	60		12.0		53.0	125
Subject objectives	Interprets the specificity of Far Eastern societies in the social, cultural, environmental and economic context						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	[K6_U02] prepares and delivers persuasive verbal and written presentations		Presents the problems of Far Eastern societies in a social, cultural, environmental and economic context, providing deep insights and sophisticated analysis.		[SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task		
	[K6_K01] demonstrates awareness of legal, ethical and cultural diversity issues by making socially responsible decisions		Justifies the importance of the impact of cultural differences on managing an organization and shaping social relations		[SK5] Assessment of ability to solve problems that arise in practice		

Subject contents	<p>Introduction to the classes. Etiquette during the classes. What is civilization? How to analyze civilization? Fernand Braudel and his definition of civilization. What is culture? What is the difference between civilization and culture? History of civilization: economic, social, geographical and biological aspects of civilization. Civilization as a collective mentality</p> <p>Geography of thought: what is the mental, linguistic and logical difference between two distinctive lines of thinking, i.e. Western and Eastern? How Asians think and how Europeans think? Geography, agriculture and language: specificity of Chinese civilization. Geography and agriculture in China. Specificity of Chinese society and its mentality. Peculiarity of Chinese language and its major dialects</p> <p>History of China: legendary beginnings. Chinese empire in antiquity from Xia dynasty to the late Zhou. Concept of tianming. Society and importance of social relations in China. Confucianism and its importance. Chinese philosophy during Spring and Autumn and Warring States period: Daoism, legalism, mohism. History: from Qin dynasty to Tang dynasty. Chinese inventions. The nature of Chinese science and technology. Emperor, guan and power relations in China. Golden age of Chinese civilization</p> <p>What is Buddhism? Five schools of Chinese Buddhism. Influence of Buddhism on Chinese mentality and material culture. Chinas flourishing during the Song dynasty and the birth of the modern era. Five Kingdoms and Ten Dynasties. Invasions of Jurchens, Khitans and Mongols: Jin, Liao and Yuan dynasty. Digression on Great Steppes civilizations and their influence on Asia and Europe. Establishing of Ming dynasty. China and its relations with neighboring countries</p> <p>Isolation of China. Situation of China and Europe from 13th to 18th century: sociological, economic and political comparison. Qing dynasty in 17th and 18th century. Digression on Chinese mentality (again), art (music, literature, poetry, history, architecture) and culture. The importance of the Braudels longue durée concept. Late Qing dynasty and conflict with the Western colonialism. Opium wars and lost war with Japan. Taiping and Nian rebellions and their consequences</p> <p>Backwardness of China. Changes in Chinese society and mentality. Failed attempts at modernization. End of Chinese empire in 1911. From Sun Yat-sen and abolition of emperor to the establishing of Peoples Republic of China. Communism in China and role of Mao Zedong. Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution and their outcomes. What is "socialism with Chinese characteristic"?</p> <p>Deng Xiaoping and turn toward capitalism. Modernization of China. China as worlds biggest factory. Politics, society, culture and economy of China during the year of transition. Tiananmen massacre and its aftermath. China nowadays, its economy, society and international relations. Ecological, political and social concerns. Human rights in China</p> <p>Chinese civil society in XXth century. China and the international relations. Concept of soft power, regional and global aspirations. Relations with USA, Japan and Europe. Chinese political and diplomatic expansion: new Silk Road and Africa. China</p> <p>Ecological, social and political problems. Specificity of Chinese capitalism. Is there anything like</p> <p>Beijing consensus? Discussion on the different types of capitalism. North Korea and South Korea: Asian totalitarianism, capitalism, global politics and Korean Peninsula</p> <p>Short history of Japan. Specificity of Japan. Buddhism, Zen, shinto and Japanese state of mind. Kakuzo Okakuras analysis of the tea drinking ceremony and Praise of Shadows by Tanizaki Junichirō as two voices on Japanese culture</p> <p>Nationalism in Asia: Japan, China, Indonesia. What is nationalism? What is ideology? Indonesia and Malaysia in the 20th century. Sukarno, Suharto Mahatir bin Muhammad and Southeast Asian nationalism. East Asia and management: Hofstede, Trompenaars and Gesteland on Asian values, negotiations, leadership and HR in East Asian style. Asian etiquette. How Toyota is being managed?</p> <p>Religion, society, economy and social divisions in India. Hinduism, modernization and industrialization of India. The shadow of the former colonial rule in the 20th century: the story of Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar. International response (UN, UE, USA) toward repressive and dictatorial regimes. Characteristic of East Asian societies. The dispute over the Asian values. Occidentalization or orientalizing? Conception of Mahatir bin Mohammad ("Asian values") and its critique</p> <p>The problem of human rights in Asia. Chinas policy towards minorities and debate over the universalism of human right. Is there anything like global justice? Religion and religious syncretism in Asia. Literature, film and visual arts from Asia: major achievements. Asia as a "tourist destination"</p> <p>Chosen topics on Asian culture: Chinese and Japanese cuisine; K-pop and J-pop, Japanese alternative culture and design; Tibet</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Participation in the classes, presentation	50.0%	20.0%
	Final test	60.0%	30.0%
	Attendance	50.0%	5.0%
	Midterm test	50.0%	45.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>W. Scott Morton and Charlton M. Lewis. 2005. China, its History and Culture. New York: MacGraw-Hill</p> <p>JeeLoo Liu. Introduction to Chinese Philosophy. From Ancient Philosophy to Chinese Buddhism. Malden: Blackwell Publishing</p> <p>Kenneth Pletcher. 2011. The History of China. New York: Britannica Educational Publishing</p> <p>John Gittings. 2006. The Changing Face of China. From Mao to Market. Oxford: Oxford University Press</p> <p>Gerlad Chan. China's Compliance in Global Affairs.Trade, Arms Control, Environmental Protection, Human Rights. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing</p> <p>China in XXI century. Challanges and Opportunities. ed. by Shiping Hua and Sujian Guo, Palgrave McMillan 2007</p> <p>David Flath. 2005 Japanese Economy. New York: Oxford University Press</p> <p>Interpreting Japanese Society. ed. by Hendry Joy, Routledge.1998</p> <p>Peter Hays Gries. 2004. China's New Nationalism. Prode, Politis and Diplomacy. Berkeley: University of California Press</p>
	Supplementary literature	<p>Chinese Thought in a Global Context. A Dialogue Between Chinese and Western Philosophical Approaches, ed. by Karl-Heinz Pohl, LeidenBostonKöln 1999</p> <p>Richard W. Wilson, Amy Auerbacher Wilson, Sidney L. Greenblatt (red.), Value change in Chinese Society, Praeger, New York 1979</p> <p>Tabata Hirokuni, Community and efficiency in the Japanese firm, "Social Science Japan Journal", vl. 1, no. 2 (Oct.1998)</p> <p>David I Hitchcock, Factors affecting East Asian views of the United States, The search for common ground, "The Center for Strategic and International Studies", Washington D.C., CSIS Report, March 1997</p> <p>Fumie Kumagai, Unmasking Japan today: The impact of traditional values on modern Japanese society, Praeger, Westport- London 1996</p> <p>Fumie Kumagai</p> <p>Yoshio Sugimoto, An introduction to Japanese society, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1997</p> <p>Takeshi Isida, Japanese political culture, Transaction Books, New Brunshwick London 1983</p> <p>Tu Wei-ming, Confucian ethic today: The Singapore challenge, Federal Publications, Singapore 1994</p> <p>Josiane Caunquelin, Paul Lim, Birgit Mayer-Konig (red.), Asian values: Encounter with diversity, The European Institute for Asian Studies Curzon, Brussels-London 1998</p> <p>Malcolm Subhan (red.), Understanding Asian values, EIAS Occasional Papers (Brussels), 1997</p>
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>Provide a definition of civilization and collective mentality as mentioned by Braudel</p> <p>What is guanxi? How does it shape Chinese society?</p> <p>Do Western and Eastern civilizations exchange cultural values and symbolic tokens? Who does get more from whom: West from East or the other way around?</p> <p>Do the globalization processes lead to more and more tight relations of Asia with the West and in which fields? What are the relations between China and Japan and Europe, China and Russia?</p> <p>Discuss the origins and the role of 'tianming' in Chinese history. What are typical features of agrarian civilization?</p> <p>Enumerate most important Chinese dynasties (at least 5) and discuss briefly their achievements</p> <p>Discuss the role of Confucianism, Daoism and legalism in the making of Chinese conception of statehood, nature, power and social relations</p> <p>Discuss the role of shintoism and Zen Buddhism in Japanese culture</p> <p>What do kairetsu, chaebols, and so called "Chinese model of capitalism" have in common?</p> <p>What is the essence of the debate on "Asian values"?</p>	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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