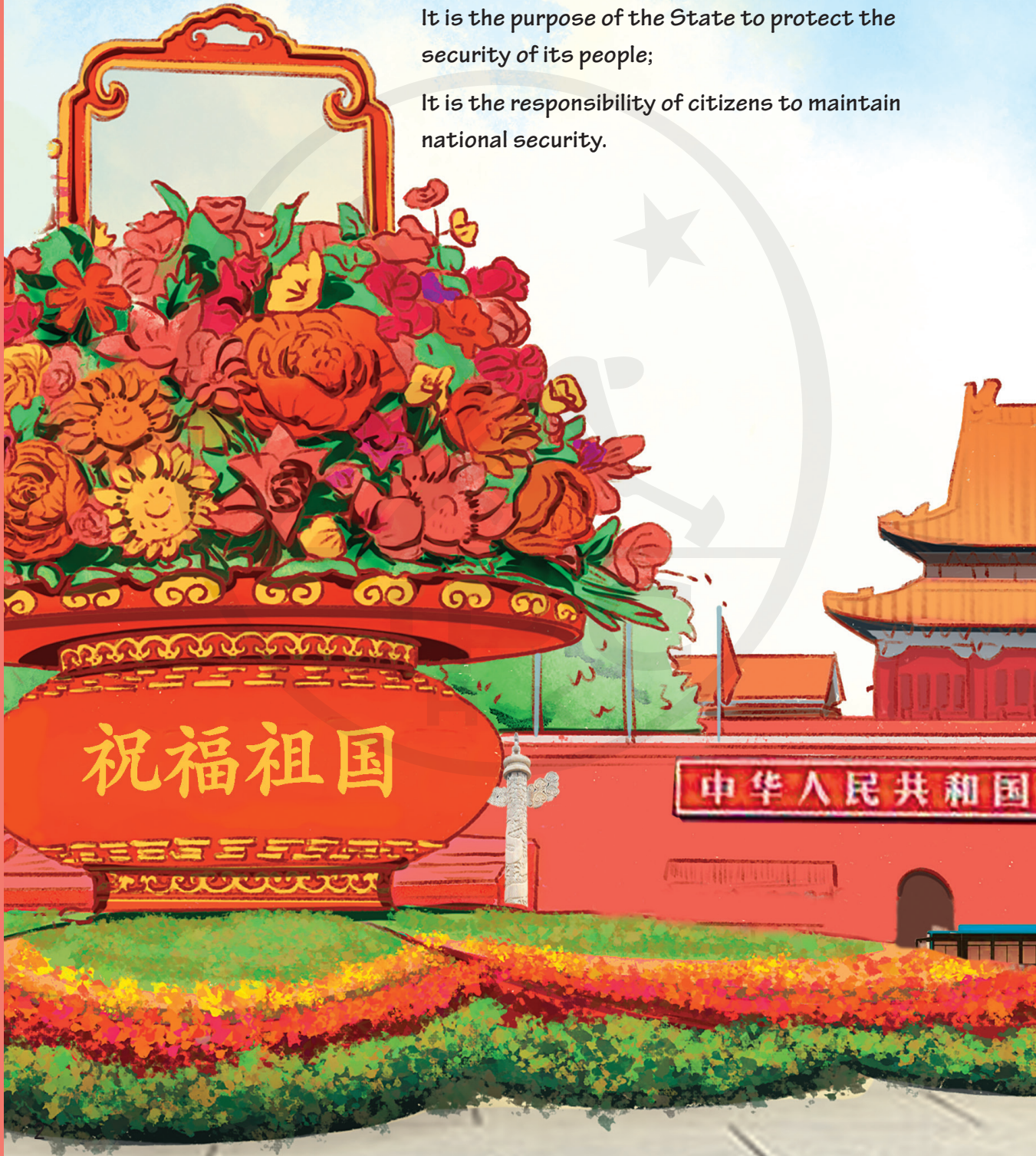


The country is the reliance of the family, the family is the foundation of the country;

The stability of the nation ensures the safety of its people, and the harmony within the family helps the prosperity of the nation.

It is the purpose of the State to protect the security of its people;

It is the responsibility of citizens to maintain national security.

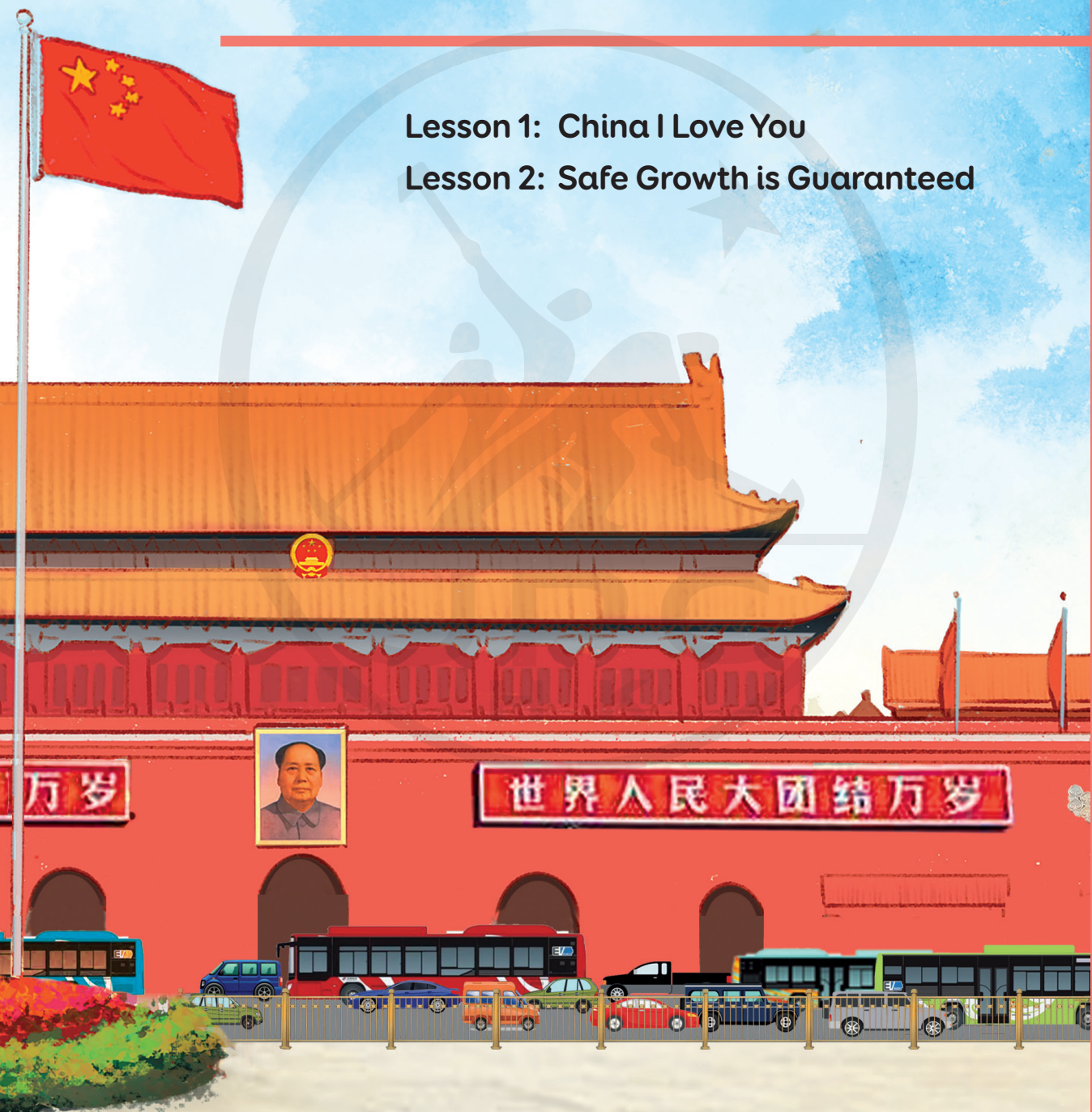


UNIT 1

NATIONAL SECURITY PROTECT MY GROWTH

Lesson 1: China I Love You

Lesson 2: Safe Growth is Guaranteed



China I Love You



Warm-up

1. Find our motherland on the globe. Where is China?
2. What are the glorious achievements in China's history?

Our Motherland is China

Our motherland is the People's Republic of China, China for short. It is located in the east of Asia, with a land area of about 9.6 million square kilometers; it borders the Pacific Ocean to the east, with a continental coastline of about 18,000 kilometers.



Glorious Ancient China

Generations of Chinese have created a glorious history of more than 5,000 years. Although it has suffered twists and turns, Chinese civilisation has become the only civilisation in the world that has continued uninterrupted to this day.

Engage

Find out the "Four Great Inventions" of ancient China, and tick (✓) the right answers.



1. Porcelain ()



2. Paper ()



3. Compass ()



4. Gunpowder ()



5. Printing ()



6. Shipbuilding ()

Modern China under Aggression

In 1840, Britain launched the First Opium War to invade China. The Qing government lost the war and was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking, ceding Hong Kong Island to Britain. This treaty infringes on China's sovereignty with the territory invaded, imperiling national security.

A Naval Battle Scene from the Opium War Era



A Qing Dynasty Artillery Fort



On October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China at the Tiananmen Rostrum.

New China was Established

On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded, putting an end to its history of humiliation, when its territory was invaded and sovereignty was violated for more than a century. China regained the position of an independent country, enhancing its ability to safeguard national security gradually.



The National flag of the People's Republic of China



The National Emblem of the People's Republic of China



Knowledge Card

National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, Capital, National Day

The National flag of the People's Republic of China is the Five-Starred Red Flag, and the National anthem is "The March of the Volunteers".

The National Emblem of the People's Republic of China shall comprise the design of Tiananmen in its centre illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

The Capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.

October 1 is the National Day of the People's Republic of China.



The flag-raising ceremony in Tiananmen Square

Engage

Check the origin of the "Chinese knot" and make a "Chinese knot" with your parents.





New Period of Reform and Opening-Up

In 1978, China entered a new stage of reform and opening-up. China's comprehensive national strength has improved and international status has elevated rapidly. In 1997, Chinese government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, effectively safeguarding the national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Explore



Great Reform and Opening-Up

Reform and Opening-up is a great change in the development history of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. Since the beginning of Reform and Opening-up, China has entered a new period of all-round development and created an oriental miracle that attracts worldwide attention.

Shenzhen Shekou Industrial Zone in the Early Stage of Reform and Opening-up.

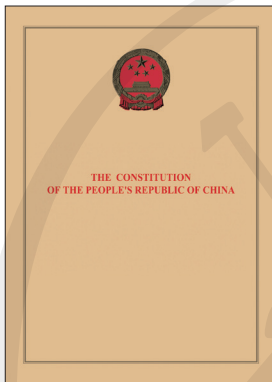


Cityscape of Today's Shenzhen

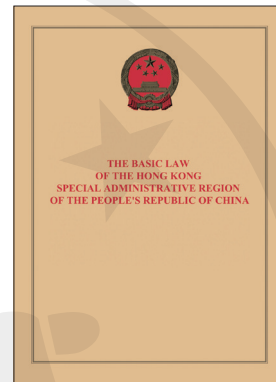


Hong Kong Returned to the Motherland and Started a New Course

After returned to the motherland, Hong Kong is protected by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and other laws. Hong Kong moves towards a new course of common development together with the mainland of motherland.



Constitution of the People's Republic of China



Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Knowledge Card

Provisions of the Constitution and the Basic Law

Article 31 of the Constitution: The state may establish a special administrative region when necessary. The systems to be instituted in a special administrative region shall, in light of its specific circumstances, be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress.

The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the Region is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China.

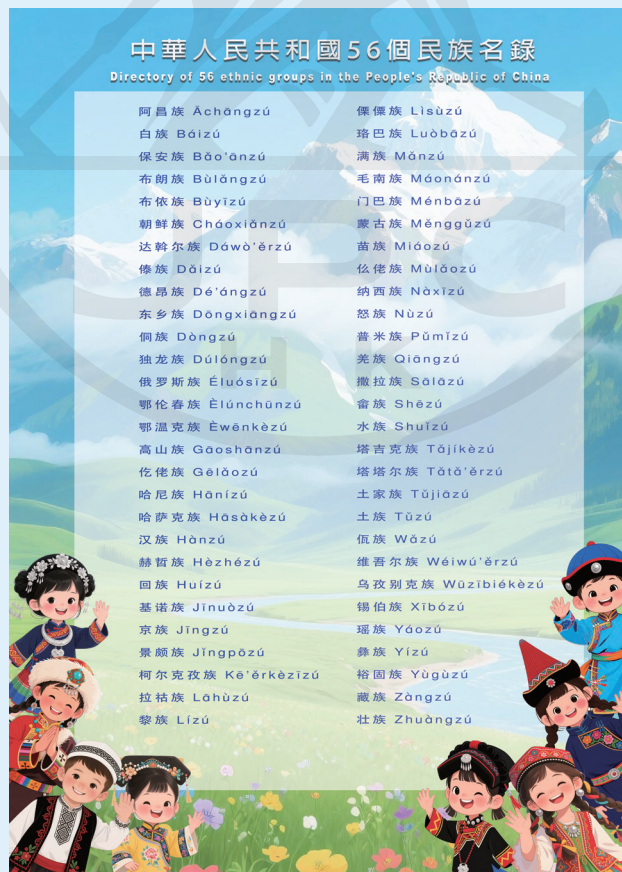




Provincial Administrative Regions of Our Country

There are 34 provincial administrative regions in China, which are:

- 23 Provinces: Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Taiwan
- Five autonomous regions: Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Tibet Autonomous Region
- Four municipalities directly under the Central Government: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing
- Two Special Administrative Regions: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region





Engage



Relations Between the Central Authorities and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Please refer to Chapter II of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China for the relationship between the Central Government and the Region.

1. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be a local administrative region of the People's Republic of China, which shall enjoy a high degree of autonomy and come directly under the Central People's Government.

2. The Central People's Government shall appoint the Chief Executive and the principal officials of the executive authorities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in accordance with the law.

H K



After-class Activities

Understanding the Rich and Strong Motherland

After the reform and opening-up, our country has gradually embarked on the road of strength and prosperity. Visit our government website to see what great achievements we have made.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 140 trillion yuan in 2025



National fiscal education funding totaled 33.5 trillion yuan over the past decade



China has become the country with achieving the fastest rate of improvement in atmospheric environmental quality globally



China has become the world's largest trading nation in goods for six consecutive years



Grain output has exceeded 650 million tons (1.3 trillion jin) for eight consecutive years

