

Summary

Subject matter: The history of the development of the Chinese city as seen by a foreigner (on the example of Qingdao).

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Topicality of the research is conditioned by the fact that the development of the cities on the eastern coast of China has always been an interesting topic to study by virtue of its extraordinariness. The ways and means of the development of Qingdao in the conditions of the reforms in modern China are of great significance not only for PRC itself, but exceed the limits of one country and acquire a new significance as a model for similar development in all other parts of the world, including Russia. In the conditions of the modern global world the experience of the polycultural and polycivilizational co-existence of these or those territories can be the site for their positive collaboration at inter-state level.

Objective of the research: a comprehensive analysis of the history of the development of Qingdao, as a participant city in the realization of the policy of reforms and openness promoting such a rapid development of the entire China.

Tasks of the research:

- to characterize the stages of the formation of the city from its origin to the German occupation and also to reveal the role of the German contribution to the development of Qingdao;
- to examine the period of the occupation of Qingdao by the Japanese army and its impact on the further history of the city;
- to study the period of the return of Qingdao to China and measures for its restoration and reconstruction;
- to reveal the main ways and prospects of Qingdao in the future.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is conditions by the fact that the work studies the problems of the formation of one of the biggest cities of

the eastern coast of China in the conditions of «the policy of the reforms and openness». For the present moment Qingdao is one of the biggest economic centers of the Shandong province and it impacts the economy of the whole country which made it an interesting object for study.

The conclusions contained in the work are of interest for the scientific and teaching activity in the higher education establishments of Russia, as well as for the students and postgraduates of the department of oriental studies at universities who study the socio-political processes in the countries of the Far East. The study of the history of the Chinese cities is especially useful for the students planning to study, travel or work in China.

The results of the research showed that the German and Japanese presence on the Shandong semi island within a short period of time turned a small village Qingdao into the object of a great economic and political significance. Modern Qingdao relying on its polycivilizational legacy representing the mixture of the basics of Europe and Asia turned into an important economic and cultural center of the PRC, and the contacts with other countries within the strategy «One belt, one way» in the best possible way characterize the city as an international center of the collaboration and exchange of the knowledge between countries.

Recommendations:

1. In the course of further profound study of the problem related to an international dialog involving the modern Chinese state it needs to pay attention to the role of separate political and economic and cultural urban centers of China. It also needs to determine the role they play in the interstate relations and how they correlate with the political and diplomatic possibilities of the PRC.
2. While considering the activity of China on the international arena it needs to closely monitor the ways of the canalization of the impact of the Chinese interests into the global community through these or those urban centers of the country acting as the additional locomotive of such an impact.