



**Talal Abu-Ghazaleh – Confucius Institute**

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Chinese Visa Section



**TAG-Visa**

## **TAG-Confucius & TAG-Visa Newsletter | Issue 46 - March 2020**

### **Talal Abu Ghazaleh-Confucius Institute:**

The Institute was established in September 2008 to introduce the Chinese language and culture, as well as achieving a greater mutual understanding between the Arab and Chinese cultures. This unique initiative is based on the cooperation agreement between TAG-Org and Confucius Institute in China. The Institute has been named after the great intellectual, mentor and philosopher, Confucius, whose ideas had influenced China and other regions around the world for over 2,000 years.

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**TAG-Confucius Institute is the first institute accredited by the Chinese Government to teach Chinese language in Jordan.**

**TAG-Confucius Institute is holding a new course to teach the basics of the Chinese language for beginners:**

**A. Online Threshold Level for Adults: starting 12/04/2020**

**Schedule: Sunday to Wednesday from 4:00 – 6:00 pm**

**B. Online Threshold Level for Kids : starting 11\04\2020**

**Schedule: Sunday to Wednesday from 4:00 – 6:00 pm**

**\*All Chinese language teachers are from China specialized in teaching Chinese language for foreigners and accredited by the Confucius Institute in China.**



### **TAG-Confucius Organizes Online Courses**



**Talal Abu Ghazala** – Confucius Institute organizes online Courses for both adults and kids as for the current circumstances of Coronavirus pandemic.

These courses were prepared by TAG-CI teachers and have been organized and designed over the past 6 months under the supervision of TAG-CI Chinese Dean Dr. Yang Songfang

TAG-CI has been giving these courses since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic as the management and the employees are following the progress of the work remotely and communicating with the students and the teachers and try to find solutions to the technical problems that both the teachers and the students might face during the learning process, which leads to the success of the process of distance learning.

The students expressed their gratitude for the efforts of the institute to provide services without interruption under any circumstances.



## **Abu-Ghazaleh Global' Stands by China in its 'Coronavirus' Crisis**



**AMMAN** – HE Dr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, chairman of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Global (TAG.Global), stressed that TAG.Global considerably follows up the efforts and measures of the People's Republic of China in containing the outbreak of coronavirus, expressing his deep sadness for the rise of death toll in the country.

The coronavirus was identified for the first time in Wuhan, the capital of China's Hubei province late December 2019 and the death toll of infected people rose considerably.

Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh expressed confidence that China will bypass this crisis and find the cure, saying "On behalf of myself and TAG.Global's staff, I present our deep condolences and sympathy to families affected by the virus and I hope that all efforts to combat this virus will go smoothly as possible so peace and tranquility of Chinese people will prevail again as soon as possible."

TAG. Global is the first global organization to establish offices in China equipped with the latest technology and trained staff to provide professional services including educational, consulting and Intellectual Property services.

TAG.Global's five offices operate in cooperation with China's National Intellectual Property Administration in cases related to trademarks and patents. Moreover, TAG.Global's office in Beijing obtained recognition and support from the Chinese government and business community in 2014, and its business license was renewed for 20 years.

[http://www.tagorg.com/news.aspx?id=26078&group\\_key=news&lang=en](http://www.tagorg.com/news.aspx?id=26078&group_key=news&lang=en)

## China to temporarily bar most foreigners in effort to stop spread of coronavirus



**China** announced that it would temporarily restrict most foreigners from entering the country to prevent further spread of the coronavirus.

The measures go into effect Saturday, March 28, with no given end date, according to a statement from the Chinese foreign ministry.

The country will not allow foreigners to enter even if they hold valid visas or temporary residence permits, including Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation cards.

The policy includes short-term visa holders and foreign tour groups from Hong Kong, Macao, Hainan and Shanghai as well as Association of Southeast Asian Nations tourist groups.

Foreigners seeking to engage in important business, trade, scientific and technological pursuits as well as humanitarian duties can apply for visas from Chinese embassies, and some exemptions will be in place, such as for diplomats.

The statement noted that foreigners who seek entry with visas issued after the announcement will not be affected.

«The suspension is a temporary measure that China is compelled to take in light of the outbreak situation and the practices of other countries,» according to the statement. «China will stay in close touch with all sides and properly handle personnel exchanges with the rest of the world under the special circumstances.»

The ministry said additional updates to travel limitations would be announced in a future statement.

Last week, the country's National Health Commission reported no new local cases of COVID-19 for two consecutive days, signaling that the country's

Quarantine measures have aided in flattening the curve of outbreaks that led to more than 81,000 confirmed cases in mainland China.

Still, Chinese officials have focused on stemming the flow of new cases from those traveling from abroad.



## Chinese nationalism

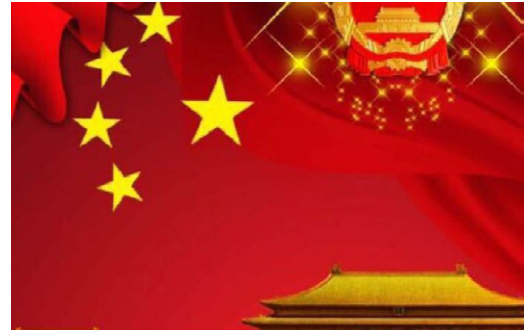
**Chinese nationalism** is the form of nationalism in China which asserts that the Chinese people are a nation and promotes the cultural and national unity of the Chinese. It distinguishes from Han nationalism, which used to seek the independence of ethnic Han Chinese from the Qing dynasty and now holds a chauvinism or racialism attitude to ethnic minorities in China.

Chinese nationalism emerged in the last years of the Qing dynasty (1636–1912), especially in response to the humiliating defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894–1895, and the invasion and pillaging of Beijing by eight nations who were stopping the attacks on foreigners by the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. In both cases the aftermath included massive financial reparations, and special privileges granted to foreigners. The longtime image of the superior Celestial Empire at the center of the universe had crashed; last-minute efforts to modernize and strengthen the old system were unsuccessful. Liang Qichao failed to reform the Qing government in 1896 and was later expelled to Japan, where he translated the ideas of nationalism into Chinese and himself became a nationalist. As a monarchist, Liang and other monarchists argued the Chinese empire should sustain as a whole (Chinese nation), and debates with those anti-Manchu revolutionaries and Han chauvinist such as Sun Yat-sen, who later accepted all peoples in China, including Manchu, were member of a united Chinese nation in 1912 when the Qing government was overthrown.

During World War I, China joined the Allies in order to recover its sovereignty from Germany. Although China was on the winning side, it was severely humiliated again by the Versailles Treaty of 1919, which transferred the special privileges that Germany had gained not back to China but to its bitter enemy Japan. This latest humiliation sparked the May Fourth Movement of 1919 exploded into nation-wide protests that spurred an upsurge of Chinese nationalism, as well as a shift towards political mobilization and away from cultural activities, and a move towards a mass base and away from traditional intellectual and political elites. Since the overthrow of the old Empire in 1912, China have been ruled by regional warlords, but now a Strong sense of national unity was reflected in a large-scale military campaign, led by the Kuomintang (KMT). The goals of nationalism were achieved by building a strong national republican government that overpowered the provincial warlords, and sharply reduced special privileges for foreigners. As for well-being, the people were still mired deep in poverty, and threatened repeatedly by famines and epidemics.

Ethnic rivalries became a major factor. The Han element comprised a large majority of the population, but there were numerous minority ethnic groups. By 1930, Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975) had expelled the Communists from the KMT coalition. However, he failed to destroy the movement as Mao Zedong (1893 to 1976) led its escape on its Long March and set up a rival state in distant provinces in northwest China. Japan struck again in 1931, seizing control of Manchuria. The League of Nations investigated and announced this action, but Japan quit the League and no action was taken as the Japanese army grew stronger, it ignored its government in Tokyo. In 1937 it opened up full-scale undeclared war against China, and soon captured practically all of the major cities and coastal areas. The Nationalist government was badly defeated and escaped into remote areas in southwestern China. After Japan was defeated in World War II in 1945, a refreshed nationalism was on display as China recovered lost territories including Manchuria and Taiwan. It received the prestige of a veto power on the new United Nations Security Council. However the civil war between nationalists and communists resumed. The Communists were victorious in 1949, as the KMT elements fled to Taiwan, proclaiming that island as the legitimate Republic of China. The Communists now had an opportunity to use nationalistic traditions to build upon. The powerful national government worked hard to suppress separatism in Tibet and among the Uyghurs, a Turkic minority in the far-west province of Xinjiang. Nationalist forces tried to reduce the semi-independence in Hong Kong, but were strongly opposed by massive demonstrations in 2018. Populist nationalism became a major factor in domestic and foreign policy in the 21st century, especially as propounded by Xi Jinping who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China in 2012.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_nationalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_nationalism)



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