



Talal Abu-Ghazaleh – Confucius Institute

TAG-Confucius Newsletter | Issue 91 - December 2023

TAG-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.Global 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.

IN THIS ISSUE:

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

‘Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute’ Receives Excellence Award As One of the Best Test Center for Chinese Language in the World

‘Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute’ Explores Means of Spreading Chinese Language in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute Facilitates Granting Scholarship to Students of Chinese Language to Confucius Institute Headquarters

Liaoning



For inquiries please contact us

Tel: +962 - 6 5100600 | Fax: +962 - 6 5100606

website: www.tagconfucius.com | Email: rallyabroudi@tagconfucius.com

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. Threshold Level for Adults: starting 8/1/2024

Schedule: Monday – Wednesday from 6:00 – 8:00 pm

B.Threshold Level for Kids : starting 6/1/2024

Schedule: Schedule: Saturday – Wednesday from 3:00 – 4:30 pm

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



During its participation in the World Chinese Language Congress in Beijing

‘Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute’ Receives Excellence Award As One of the Best Test Center for Chinese Language in the World

BEIJING - The Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute (TAG-Confucius) was granted the ‘Excellence Award’, for being One of the Best Chinese Proficiency Test Centers Worldwide, by the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF) in Beijing. This came during the Institute’s participation in the World Chinese Language Congress held during 7-9 December, 2023.

The Award’s shield was received by Mr. Mamoun Abu Al-Sebaa, TAG- Confucius executive director, and Dr. Yang Songfang, dean of the Institute, in a special ceremony attended by over 1200 participants from all over the world, representing universities, institutes and schools that teach and promote Chinese language



and culture. “This year, we celebrate the 15th Anniversary for the establishment of TAG-Confucius Institute that was established in 2008 upon the directions of HE Dr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh; an initiative attributed

to Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh’s belief in the importance of the Chinese language as the language of the future for business and technology,” Mr. Abu Al-Sebaa said, adding that: “The Institute is the first institution to teach

the Chinese language and disseminate the Chinese culture in the world in partnership with the Chinese government and the private sector, in cooperation with Chinese Shenyang University.”

Mr. Abu Al-Sebaa further stated that the Institute and its students have received many awards at regional and international levels through its participations in contests organized by the Chinese International Education Foundation.

The Institute is considered the first destination for those who seek to learn Chinese language in Jordan, as well as others who aim to pursue their studies in China through scholarships offered on an annual basis by the Chinese government.

It is worth mentioning that TAG-Confucius Institute is the first Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK) center in Jordan within which exams are conducted throughout the year. The number of students who sat the HSK has reached so far 10.000 students since the establishment of the Institute.



During its participation in World Chinese Language Conference:

‘Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute’ Explores Means of Spreading Chinese Language in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

BEIJING - Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute (TAG-Confucius) has participated in the World Chinese Language Conference held in Beijing in the presence of 2,000 participants from more than 160 interested countries in the Chinese language and culture.

The three-day Conference, organized by the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF), has offered a global platform to discuss China’s ever-growing role in the world and the importance of cross-cultural cooperation.



The Conference was attended by a host of prominent Saudi Arabian officials and university presidents, in fulfillment of the decisions of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, following his visit to China, to introduce the Chinese language into the curricula of Saudi schools.

During the meeting, TAG-Confucius and the Saudi representatives discussed cooperation in spreading the Chinese language in schools, universities, as well as public and private institutions in the Kingdom, by holding online Chinese language courses, noting that the Institute has successfully received the approval of the Chinese International Education Foundation to start implementing digital education under TAG-Confucius program in Saudi Arabia.

This decision comes in line with the vision of His Excellency the Chinese President Mr. Xi Jinping during his keynote speech at the China-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Summit in Riyadh, in 2022, which was held under the title “Building on Past Achievements and Jointly Creating a Brighter Future of China-GCC Relations”.

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Confucius Institute Facilitates Granting Scholarship to Students of Chinese Language to Confucius Institute Headquarters

AMMAN Dec.26, the result of the International Chinese Language Teachers Scholarship for one semester from March to July 2024 was announced. 81 students recommended by TAG-Confucius Institute (TAG-CI) have won the scholarship and will go to Shenyang Normal University, China to study by the end of February 2024.

The International Chinese Language Teachers Scholarship is launched by the Center for Language Education and Cooperation (CLEC), aiming at satisfying the growing demand of the international community for Chinese language teachers and facilitating Chinese education in other countries.

It includes such categories as Scholarship for Doctor's Degree in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages (DTC SOL), Scholarship for Master's Degree in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages (MTC SOL), Scholarship for Bachelor's Degree in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages (BTC SOL), Scholarship for One-Academic-Year Study, Scholarship for One-Semester Study and Scholarship for Four-Week Study. The applicants should pass the corresponding HSK tests and oral tests in order to win the scholarship.

The International Chinese Language Teachers Scholarship provides full coverage on tuition fees, accommodation fees, living allowance (four-week study students excluded) and comprehensive medical insurance expenses.

The 81 students are preparing documents for visa to China under the instructions of Shenyang Normal University.



Liaoning

Liaoning is a coastal province in Northeast China that is the smallest, southernmost, and most populous province in the region. With its capital at Shenyang, it is located on the northern shore of the Yellow Sea, and is the northernmost coastal province of the People's Republic of China.

Historically a gateway between China proper and Manchuria, the modern Liaoning province was established in 1907 as Fengtian or Fengtien province and was renamed Liaoning in 1929. It was also known at that time as Mukden Province for the Manchu name of Shengjing, the former name of Shenyang. Under the Japanese-puppet Manchukuo regime, the province reverted to its 1907 name, but the name Liaoning was restored for a brief time in 1945 and then again in 1954.

Liaoning borders the Yellow Sea (Korea Bay) and Bohai Sea in the south, North Korea's North Pyongan and Chagang provinces in the southeast, Jilin to the northeast, Hebei to the southwest, and Inner Mongolia to the northwest. The Yalu River marks the province's border with North Korea, emptying into the Korea Bay between Dandong in Liaoning and Sinuiju in North Korea. Liaoning is also one of China's leading provinces in research and education. As of 2022, two major cities in Liaoning ranked in the world's top 200 cities (Dalian 49th and Shenyang 162nd) by scientific research output, as tracked by Nature Index.

Name

Liaoning is named after the Liao River that runs through the province. Ning (宁, "peace") is used frequently in Chinese place names including Ningxia, Xining and Nanning. The current name was first adopted in 1929, and restored in 1954 upon the merging of the Liaoxi ("West Liao") and Liaodong ("East Liao") provinces.

History

Prior to 3rd century BC, Donghu, Gojoseon and Yemaek peoples inhabited Liaoning. The state of Yan conquered the area around 300 BC. Two commanderies, Liaodong ("east of the Liao River") and Liaoxi ("west of the Liao River"), were established within the Liaoning region. The Yan city of Xiangping, the center of Liaodong, was located on the site of the present Liaoyang city.

As the Han dynasty fell, warlord Gongsun Du and his family established and maintained a semi-independent state based in Liaodong, until it was defeated by Cao Wei in 238.

The state, also known as Yan, conducted numerous maritime diplomatic and trade expeditions, and had a lasting influence on Northeast Asian culture despite being short-lived.

After the end of Western Jin dynasty, Liaoning was ruled by Xianbei states of the Murong tribe – Former Yan, Later Yan, and Northern Yan. In 436, as Northern Wei seized the Yan capital, Liaodong Peninsula was taken over by Goguryeo. Tang dynasty annexed the region during the Goguryeo–Tang War. However, when the An Lushan Rebellion drained Tang's resources away from its frontiers, Bohai gradually expanded into Liaodong. Eventually, Liaoning was conquered by the Khitan Liao dynasty, followed by the Jurchen Jin dynasty and the Mongol Empire.

The late-Ming Liaodong (eastern Liaoning) separated by the wall from the "Kingdom of the Jurchen" (Regno di Niuche). The map was created during the early Qing, and mentions that "presently" the Jurchen (Tartari del Kin) have already conquered the rest of China.

The Ming Empire took control of Liaoning in 1371, just three years after the expulsion of the Mongols from Beijing. Around 1442, a defense wall was constructed to defend the agricultural heartland of the province from a potential threat from the Jurchen-Mongol Oriyangan (who were Ming's tributaries) from the northwest.

Between 1467 and 1468, the wall was expanded to protect the region from the northeast as well, against attacks from Jianzhou Jurchens (who were later to become known as the Manchu people). Although similar in purpose to the Great Wall of China, this "Liaodong Wall" was of a lower-cost design. While stones and tiles were used in some parts, most of the wall was in fact simply an earth dike with moats on both sides.

Despite the Liaodong Wall, the Jurchens conquered Liaodong, or eastern Liaoning, in the early 17th century, decades before the rest of China fell to them. The Jurchen dynasty, styled "Later Jin" before being renamed to Qing, established its capital in 1616–1621 in Xingjing (興京), which was located outside of the Liaodong Wall in the eastern part of the modern Liaoning Province.

It was moved to Dongjing (east of today's Liaoyang, Liaoning), and finally in 1625 to Shengjing (now, Shenyang, Liaoning). Although the main Qing capital was moved from Shengjing to Beijing after it fell to the Qing in 1644, Shengjing retained its importance as a regional capital throughout most of the Qing era.

The Qing conquest of Liaoning resulted in a significant population loss in the area, as many local Chinese residents were either killed during fighting, or fled south of the Great Wall, many cities being destroyed by the retreating Ming forces themselves. As late as 1661, the Civil Governor (Fuyin) of Fengtian Province, Zhang Shangxian reported that, outside of Fengtian City (Shenyang), Liaoyang, and Haicheng, all other cities east of the Liao River were either abandoned, or hardly had a few hundred residents left. In the Governor's words, "Tieling and Fushun only have a few vagrants". West of the Liao, only Ningyuan, Jinzhou, and Guangning had any significant populations remaining.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century (starting with laws issued in 1651 and 1653), the imperial Qing government recruited migrants from south of the Great Wall (notably, from Shandong) to settle the relatively sparsely populated area of Fengtian Province (roughly corresponding to today's Liaoning).

Many of the current residents of Liaoning trace their ancestry to these seventeenth century settlers.

The rest of China's Northeast, however, remained officially off-limits to Han Chinese for most of the Manchu era. To prevent the migration of Chinese to those regions (today's Jilin and Heilongjiang, as well as the adjacent parts of Inner Mongolia), the so-called Willow Palisade was constructed (c. 1638 – c. 1672).

The Palisade encircled the agricultural heartlands of Fengtian, running in most areas either somewhat outside the old Ming Liaodong Wall, or reusing it, and separating it from the Manchu forests to the northeast and the Mongol grazing lands to the northwest.

Later on, the Qing government tried to stop the migrants flow to Fengtian or even to make some settlers return to their original places of residence – or, failing that, to legalize them. For example, an edict issued in 1704 commented on the recent Han Chinese settlers in Fengtian having failed to comply with earlier orders requiring them to leave, and asked them either to properly register and join a local defense group (保甲; bao), or to leave the province for their original places within the next ten years.

Ten years later, naturally, another edict appeared, reminding of the necessity to do something with illegal migrants ... In any event, the restrictive policy was not as effective as desired by the officials in Beijing, and Fengtian's population doubled between 1683 and 1734.

During the Qing Dynasty, Manchuria was ruled by three generals, one of whom, the General of Shengjing (Mukden i Jiyanggiyūn) ruled much of modern Liaoning. In 1860, the Manchu government began to reopen the region to migration, which quickly resulted in Han Chinese becoming the dominant ethnic group in the region.

In the 20th century, the province of Fengtian was set up in what is Liaoning today. When Japan and Russia fought the Russo-Japanese War in 1904–1905, many key battles took place in Liaoning, including the Battle of Port Arthur and the Battle of Mukden, which was, to that point, the largest land battle ever fought. During the Warlord Era in the early twentieth century, Liaoning was under the Fengtian Clique, including Zhang Zuolin and his son Zhang Xueliang. The province first received its present name on January 29, 1929; the Zhongdong Railway Incident took place later that year. In 1931, Japan invaded and the area came under the rule of the Japanese-controlled puppet state of Manchukuo. The Chinese Civil War that took place following Japanese defeat in 1945 had its first major battles (the Liaoshen Campaign) in and around Liaoning.

At the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Liaoning did not exist; instead there were two provinces, Liaodong and Liaoxi, as well as five municipalities, Shenyang, Lüda (present-day Dalian), Anshan, Fushun, and Benxi. These were all merged into "Liaoning" in 1954, and parts of former Rehe province were merged into Liaoning in 1955. During the Cultural Revolution Liaoning also took in a part of Inner Mongolia, though this was reversed later.




Liaoning was one of the first provinces in China to industrialize, first under Japanese occupation, and then even more in the 1950s and 1960s. The city of Anshan, for example, is home to one of the largest iron and steel complexes in China. In recent years, this early focus on heavy industry has become a liability, as many of the large state-run enterprises have experienced economic difficulties. Recognizing the special difficulties faced by Liaoning and other provinces in Northeast China because of their heritage of heavy industry, the Chinese central government recently launched a "Revitalize the Northeast" Campaign.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liaoning>






TAGTech

PRODUCTS

-  Intel Core i5
8th Generation
-  8 GB RAM
DDR4
-  256 GB SSD



FLIP 

-  Intel® Core i7
10th Generation 1065G7
-  8 GB RAM
DDR4
-  128 GB SSD
+ 512 GB SSD






PRO 

-  Intel Celeron N4100
-  4 GB LPDDR3
-  256GB SSD
+ 64GB EMMC






UNI C

-  Intel® Core i3
10th Generation 1005G1
-  4 GB RAM
DDR4
-  128 GB SSD






EDU

-  Intel® Core i7 10th
Generation 10510U
-  8 GB RAM
DDR4
-  128 GB SSD
+ 1 TB HDD








PLUS I

-  Intel® Core i7 10th
Generation 10510U
-  8 GB RAM
DDR4
-  128 GB SSD
+ 512GB HDD



PLUS II 

-  Intel® Core™ i7
1255U
-  8 GB RAM
DDR4
-  256 GB SSD
+ 1 TB HDD

-  Intel® Iris®
Xe Graphics
-  4500 mAh
-  AX (wifi 6) BT 5.1

PLUS III
7022

New





Intel® Core™ i5
1235U



Intel® Iris®
Xe Graphics



8 GB RAM
DDR4



5000 mAh



256 GB SSD
+ 1 TB HDD



AC WIFI
BT 4.2

PLUS III

5022

New



Spreadtrum
SC7731E Quad-core



2 GB



32 GB



TAG-TAB Kids II



MediaTek MTK
8788 octa-core



8 GB



128 GB



TAG-TAB III



Front: 16 MP
Rear: 20 MP



6 GB



128 GB



**TAG-PHONE
Special**



Spreadtrum
SC9863 Octa-core



4 GB



64 GB



TAG-DC



Front: 8 MP
Rear: 16 MP



4 GB



128 GB



**TAG-PHONE
Plus**



Front: 16 MP
Rear: 16 MP



6 GB



128 GB



**TAG-PHONE
Advanced**

TAGTech.Global Building 7, Abdel Rahim Al-Waked Street, Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan
TAGUCI Building 104 Mecca Street, Um-Uthaina, Amman, Jordan

+962 65100 250 info@tagtech.global For More Information: www.tagtech.global