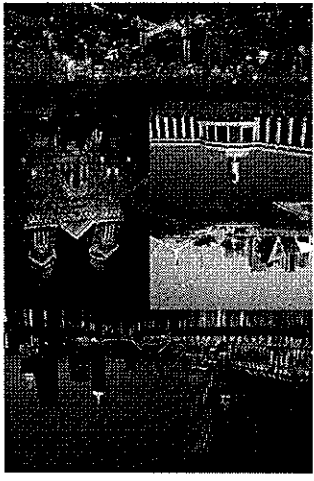
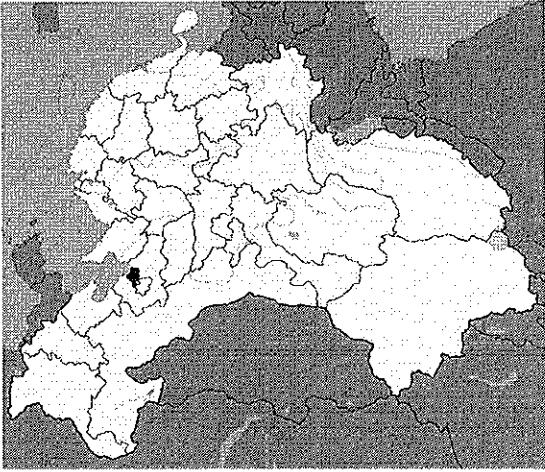


<p>— Municipality —</p> <p>Tianjin 天津</p>	
<p>Municipality of Tianjin • 天津市</p>	
	
<p>Location of Tianjin Municipality within China</p> 	
<p>Coordinates: 39°08'N 117°11'E</p>	
Country	People's Republic of China
Settled	ca. 340 BC
Divisions	13 districts, 3 counties 240 towns and villages
Government level	- County-level - Township-level
Municipality	
- Type	

- CPC Cite Secretary	Zhang Gaoli
- Mayor	Huang Xingguo
Area	
- Municipality	11760 km ² (4540.6 sq mi)
- Urban	174.9 km ² (67.5 sq mi)
- Metro	5606.9 km ² (2164.8 sq mi)
Population (2010 census)	
- Municipality	12938224
- Density	1100.2/km ² (2849.5/sq mi)
- Urban	4342770
- Metro	10290987
Demonym	Tianjinese Tanjiner
Time zone	China standard time (UTC+8)
Postal code	300000 – 301900
Area code(s)	22
GDP	2010
- Total	CNY 910.8 billion (US\$141.3 billion) (2nd)
- Per capita	CNY 62,403 (US\$9681) (3rd)
HDI (2008)	0.875 (3rd) – high
Licence plate prefixes	津A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M 津E (axis)
City flower	Chinese rose
Website	(Chinese) www.tj.gov.cn [1] (English) www.tj.gov.cn/english [2]

Tianjin	
Chinese	天津
Hanyu Pinyin	Tianjin
Literal meaning	sky ferry
[Listen]	

Transcriptions	
Hakka	
-Romanization	Thièn-tsin
Mandarin	
-Hanyu Pinyin	Tiānjīn
	[tʃɛ́ŋjɿn]
-Wade-Giles	T'ien-chin
-Postal Map	Tientsin
Min	
-Hokkien POJ	Thian-un
Wu	
-Romanization	thie tsin
	ʃt̚
Cantonese	
-Jyutping	tin ¹ zeon ¹

Tianjin (Chinese: 天津; pinyin: *Tiānjīn*; Mandarin pronunciation: [tʃɛ́ŋjɿn]; Tianjinese: /tʰien-tʃɛin-1/~[tʃʰɛ́ŋjɿn]; Postal map spelling: **Tientsin**) is a metropolis in northern China and one of the five national central cities of the People's Republic of China. It is governed as a direct-controlled municipality, one of four such designations, and is, thus, under direct administration of the central government. Tianjin borders Hebei Province and Beijing Municipality, bounded to the east by the Bohai Gulf portion of the Yellow Sea.

As a dual-core city, Tianjin is divided into the old city and the Binhai New Area. Binhai New Area is a new growth pole in China, and it maintains an annual growth rate of nearly 30% of the GDP. As of the end of 2010, 285 Fortune Global 500 companies have established branch offices in Binhai. It is a base of China's advanced industry, financial reform, and innovation.

In terms of urban population, it is the sixth-largest city of the People's Republic of China, and its urban land area (Binhai New Area is not included) ranks fifth in the nation after Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen. Tianjin's urban area is located along the Hai River, which connects to the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers via the Grand Canal in Tianjin. Tianjin was once home to foreign concessions in the late Qing Dynasty and early Kuomintang (KMT) era. The municipality incorporates the coastal region of Tanggu, home to the Binhai New Area and the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA).

History

The land where Tianjin lies today was created in historical times by sedimentation of various rivers entering the sea at Bohai Gulf, including the Yellow River, which entered the sea in this area at one point.

The opening of the Grand Canal of China during the Sui Dynasty prompted the development of Tianjin into a trading center. Until 1404, Tianjin was called "Zhigu" (直沽), or "Straight Port". In that year, the Yongle Emperor renamed the city *Tianjin*, means "the Heavenly Ford", to indicate that the Emperor (son of heaven) forded the river at that point. This is because he had indeed forded the river in Tianjin while on a campaign to scramble for the throne from his nephew. Later on, a fort was established in Tianjin, known as "Tianjin Wei" (天津卫), the Fort of Tianjin. Tianjin was promoted to a prefecture in 1725. Tianjin County was established under the prefecture in 1731.

In 1856, Chinese soldiers boarded *The Arrow*, a Chinese-owned ship registered in Hong Kong flying the British flag and suspected of piracy, smuggling, and of being engaged in the opium trade. They captured 12 men and imprisoned them. In response, the British and French sent gunboats under the command of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour to capture the Taku forts (大沽砲台) near Tianjin in May 1858. At the end of the first part of the Second Opium War in June of the same year, the Treaties of Tianjin were signed, which opened Tianjin to foreign trade. The treaties were ratified by the Emperor of China in 1860, and Tianjin (known as *Tientsin*) was formally opened to Great Britain and France, so to the outside world. Between 1895 and 1900, Britain and France were joined by Japan, Germany and Russia, and even by countries without other Chinese concessions such as Austria-Hungary, Italy and Belgium, in establishing self-contained concessions in Tianjin, each with its own prisons, schools, barracks and hospitals. These nations left many architectural reminders of their rule, notably churches and thousands of villas. Today those villas provide an exotic flavour to Tianjin.

The presence of foreign influence in Tianjin was not always peaceful; one of the most serious violent incidents to take place was the Tianjin Church Incident (天津教案). In June 1870, the orphanage held by the Wanghailou Church (望海楼教堂), *Our Lady of Victories*, in Tianjin, built by French Roman Catholic missionaries, was accused of the kidnapping and brainwashing of Chinese children. On June 21, the magistrate of Tianjin County initiated a showdown at the church that developed into violent clashes between the church's Christian supporters and non-Christian Tianjin residents. The furious protestors eventually burned down Wanghailou Church and the nearby French consulate and killed eighteen foreigners including ten French nuns, the French consul, and merchants. France and six other Western nations complained to the Qing government, which was forced to pay compensation for the incident.

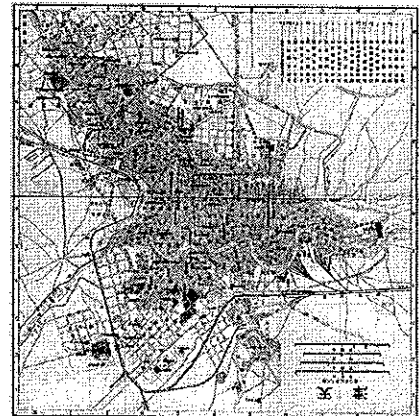
In June 1900, the Boxers were able to seize control of much of Tianjin. On June 26, belligerent European forces heading towards Beijing were stopped by Boxers at nearby Langfang, and were defeated and forced to turn back to Tianjin. The foreign concessions also came under siege for several weeks. In July 1900, the Eight-Nation Alliance attacked and occupied Tianjin. They soon established the Tianjin Provisional Government, composed of representatives from each of the occupying forces (Russian, British, Japanese, German, French, American, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian). Tianjin was governed by this council until August 15, 1902 when the city was returned to Qing control. Eminent Qing General Yuan Shikai headed efforts to remake Tianjin into a modern city, establishing the first modern Chinese police force here. In 1907, Yuan supervised China's first modern democratic elections for a county council.

Tianjin was established as a municipality of China (直辖市) in 1927.

Western nations were permitted to garrison the area to ensure open access to Peking. The British maintained a brigade of two battalions there, and the Italians, French, Japanese, Germans, Russians, and Austro-Hungarians maintained understrength regiments; the United States did not initially participate. During World War I, the German and Austro-Hungarian garrisons were captured and held as Prisoners of War by Allied Forces while the Bolshevik government withdrew the Russian garrison in 1918. In 1920, the remaining participating nations asked the United States to join them, and the US then sent the 15th Infantry Regiment, less one battalion, to Tientsin from the Philippines.

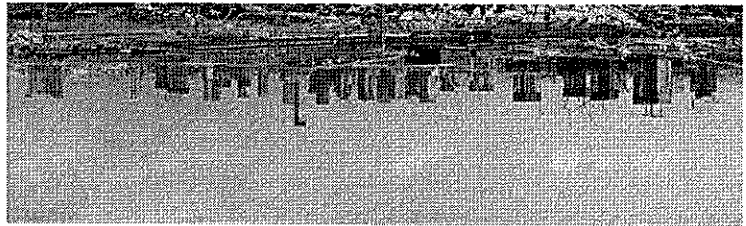
Garrison duty was highly regarded by the troops. General George C Marshall, the "architect of victory" in World War II when he was the United States Army Chief of Staff, served at Tientsin in the 1920s as Executive Officer of

19th-century map of Tianjin



the 15th Infantry. The US withdrew this unit in 1938 and a US presence was maintained only by the dispatch of a small US Marine Corps contingent from the Embassy Guard at Peking.

On July 30, 1937, Tianjin fell to Japan, as part of the Second Sino-Japanese War, but was not entirely occupied, as the Japanese for the most part respected foreign concessions until 1941, when the American and British concessions were occupied. In the summer of 1939, there occurred a



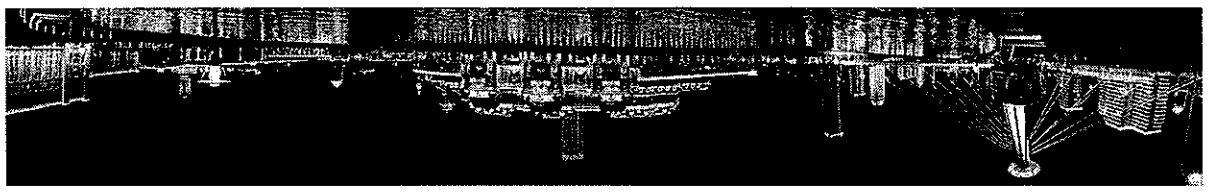
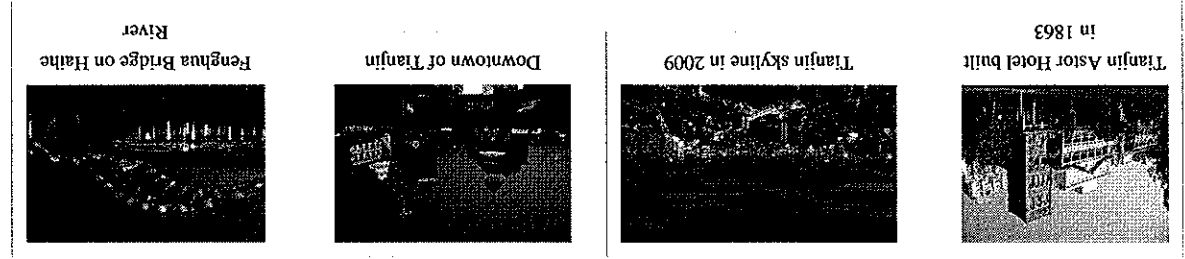
The Binhai New Area

major crisis in Anglo-Japanese relations with the Tientsin Incident. On June 14, 1939, the Imperial Japanese Army surrounded and blockaded the British concession over the refusal of the British authorities to hand over to the Japanese six Chinese who had assassinated a locally prominent Japanese collaborator, and had taken refuge in the British concession. For a time, the 1939 crisis appeared likely to cause an Anglo-Japanese war, especially when reports of the maltreatment by the Japanese Army of British subjects wishing to leave or enter the concession appeared in the British press. The crisis ended when the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was advised by the Royal Navy and the Foreign Office that the only way to force the Japanese to lift the blockade was to send the main British battle fleet to Far Eastern waters, and that given the current crisis in Europe that it would be inappropriate to send the British fleet out of European waters, thus leading the British to finally turn over the six Chinese, who were then executed by the Japanese. During the Japanese occupation, Tianjin was ruled by the North China Executive Committee, a puppet state based in Beijing.

On August 9, 1940, all of the British troops in Tianjin were ordered to withdraw. On November 14, 1941 the American Marine unit stationed in Tianjin was ordered to leave, but before this could be accomplished, the Japanese attacked the United States. The American Marine detachment surrendered to the Japanese on December 8, 1941. Only the Italian and French concessions (the local French officials were loyal to Vichy) were allowed to remain by the Japanese. Japanese occupation lasted until August 15, 1945, the surrender of Japan marking the end of World War II.

Tianjin holds the annual Meeting of the New Champions of World Economic Forum (also called Summer Davos) from 2008.

In October 2010, the UN Climate Change Conference convened in Tianjin.^[3]



Night in Tianjin

Geography

Tianjin is located in Northern China along the coast of the Bohai Gulf, with latitude ranging from 38° 15' to 40° 14' N, and longitude ranging from 116° 43' to 118° 03' E. Surrounded by Hebei on all directions except for the sea and is bordered by Beijing to the northwest, it lies at the northern end of the Grand Canal of China, which connects with the Yellow River and Yangtze River. The municipality is generally flat, and swampy near the coast, but hilly in the far north, where the Yan Mountains intrude into northern Tianjin. The highest point in the municipality is Jushanding Peak on the northern border with Hebei, at an altitude of 1078 m.



2010 satellite image showing the core of the Tianjin city area

The Hai River forms within Tianjin Municipality at the confluence of the Ziya River (子牙河), Daqing River (大清河), Yongding River, North Grand Canal, and South Grand Canal, and enters the Pacific Ocean within the municipality as well, in Tanggu District. Major reservoirs include the Beidagang Reservoir in the extreme south (in Dagang District) and the Yujiao Reservoir in the extreme north (in Ji County).

The urban area of Tianjin is found in the south-central part of the Municipality with 6 districts and 4,342,770 inhabitants. The built up area is much bigger and is home to 10,290,987 inhabitants on 12 districts including Binhai new district. This makes Tianjin agglomeration the fifth in China after Guangzhou – Dongguan – Shenzhen, Shanghai – Suzhou, Beijing and Shantou – Jieyang – Chaozhou conurbation. In addition to the main urban area, the coast along the Bohai is lined with a series of port towns, including Tanggu and Hangu.

Climate

Tianjin features a four season, monsoon-influenced climate, typical of East Asia, with cold, windy, very dry winters reflecting the influence of the vast Siberian anticyclone, and hot, humid summers, due to the monsoon. Spring in the city is dry and windy, occasionally seeing sandstorms blowing in from the Gobi Desert, capable of lasting for several days. Monthly mean temperatures range from from January to July, with an annual average of 12.7 °C (54.9 °F). With precipitation being generous only during the summer months, and a low annual total of 540 millimetres (21.3 in), the city lies within the humid continental zone, with parts of the municipality being semi-arid (Köppen *Dwa/Bsk*, respectively).^[4]

Extreme temperatures have ranged from .^[5]

Climate data for Tianjin (1971–2000)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	1.8 (35.2)	5.0 (41.0)	11.7 (53.1)	20.5 (68.9)	26.1 (79.0)	30.1 (86.2)	31.1 (88.0)	29.7 (85.5)	26.3 (79.3)	19.7 (67.5)	10.6 (51.1)	3.9 (39.0)	18.1
Average low °C (°F)	-7.5	-4.9	1.3 (34.3)	8.9 (48.0)	14.6 (58.3)	19.7 (67.5)	22.7 (72.9)	21.9 (71.4)	16.4 (61.5)	9.3 (48.7)	1.3 (34.3)	-4.9	8.2
Precipitation mm (inches)	3.3 (0.13)	4.0 (0.157)	7.7 (0.303)	20.9 (0.823)	37.7 (1.484)	71.1 (2.799)	170.6 (6.717)	145.7 (5.736)	46.1 (1.815)	22.7 (0.894)	10.4 (0.409)	4.1 (0.161)	544.3 (21.429)
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)	1.8	2.1	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	12.4	10.2	6.0	4.5	3.5	2.0	63.8
% humidity	56	54	53	51	56	64	76	77	68	64	63	59	61.8