

## Guangdong

Not to be confused with [Guandong](#).



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## Guangdong Province

**Chinese :**

•••

Gu•ngd•ng Sh•ng

Cantonese Jyutping: Gwong<sup>2</sup> Dung<sup>1</sup> Saang<sup>2</sup>

Cantonese Yale: Gwóngd•ng Sáang

Abbreviations: simplified Chinese: •; traditional Chinese: • (pinyin: Yuè, Jyutping: Jyut<sup>6</sup>, Yale: Yuht)



### Origin of name

- gu•ng - "Wide"
  - d•ng- "East"
- Lit. "The Eastern Expanse"

### Administration type

Province

### Capital (and largest city)

Guangzhou

### CPC Ctte Secretary

Wang Yang

### Governor

Zhu Xiaodan

### Area

177,900 km<sup>2</sup> (68,700 sq mi) (15th)

- Latitude

20° 13' to 25° 31' N

- Longitude

109° 40' to 117° 20' E

### Population (2010)

104,303,132 (1st)

- Density

536 /km<sup>2</sup> (1,390 /sq mi) (7th)

### GDP (2011)

CNY 5.30 trillion

US\$ 838.60 billion [1] (1st)

CNY 50,295

US\$ 7,787 (8th)

### HDI (2008)

0.844 (high) (4th)

### Ethnic composition

Han - 99%

Zhuang - 0.7%

Yao - 0.2%

<b>Languages and dialects</b>	Cantonese Hakka Teochew Leizhou Putonghua
<b>Prefectural level</b>	21 divisions
<b>County level</b>	121 divisions
<b>Township level*</b>	1642 divisions
<b>ISO 3166-2</b>	CN-44
<b>Official website</b> <a href="http://www.gd.gov.cn/">http://www.gd.gov.cn/</a> (Simplified Chinese characters)	
<b>Source for population and GDP data:</b> -----2005• <i>China Statistical Yearbook 2005</i> ISBN 7503747382	
<b>Source for nationalities data:</b> •2000----- <i>Tabulation on nationalities of 2000 population census of China</i> ISBN 7105054255	
*As at December 31, 2004	
Template	■ Discussion ■ WikiProject China

Guangdong	
Simplified Chinese	••
Traditional Chinese	••
Cantonese Jyutping	Gwong <sup>2</sup> Dung <sup>1</sup>
Cantonese Yale	Gwóngd̄ng
Hanyu Pinyin	Gu·ngd̄ng
Transcriptions	
Hakka	
- Romanization	Kóng-túng [gong <sub>31</sub> dung <sub>24</sub> ]
Mandarin	
- Hanyu Pinyin	Gu·ngd̄ng
- Wade-Giles	Kuang-tung
- IPA	[kwɔ̃ŋt̄ʊŋ]
- Postal Map	Canton, Kwangtung
Min	
- Hokkien POJ	K·g-tang
- Min-dong BUC	Gu·ng-d̄ng
Wu	
- Romanization	kuaon tong
Cantonese (Yue)	



This article contains Chinese text. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Chinese characters.

**Guangdong** is a province on the South China Sea coast of the People's Republic of China. The province was previously often written with the alternative English name **Kwangtung Province**. It surpassed **Henan** and **Sichuan** to become the most populous province in China in January 2005, registering 79 million permanent residents and 31 million migrants who lived in the province for at least six months of the year.<sup>[2][3]</sup> The provincial capital **Guangzhou** and economic hub **Shenzhen** are amongst the most populous and important cities in China.

Since 1989 Guangdong has topped the total **GDP** rankings among all **provincial-level divisions**, with **Jiangsu** and **Shandong** second and third in rank. According to provincial annual preliminary statistics,<sup>[4]</sup> Guangdong's GDP in 2010 reached **CNY** 4,550 billion, or **USD** 689.02 billion, making its economy roughly the same size as that of **Turkey** or **Indonesia**.<sup>[5]</sup> Guangdong has the fourth highest **GDP per capita** among all provinces of mainland China, after **Jiangsu**, **Zhejiang** and **Liaoning**. The province contributes approximately 12% of the PRC's national economic output, and is home to the production facilities and offices of a wide-ranging set of multinational and Chinese corporations. Guangdong also hosts the largest Import and Export Fair in China called the **Canton Fair** in Guangdong's capital city Guangzhou.

## Name

"Guang" itself means "expanse" or "vast", and has been associated with the region since the creation of Guang Prefecture in AD 226. "Guangdong" and neighbouring **Guangxi** literally mean "expanse east" and "expanse west". Together, Guangdong and Guangxi are called the "Dual-Guang" (• līng guāng). During the Song dynasty, the two Guangs were formally separated as **Guangan Dong lu** (廣南東路) and **Guangan Xi lu** (廣南西路), which became abbreviated as **Guangdong lu** (廣東路) and **Guangxi lu** (廣西路). The modern abbreviation •/• (Yue) is a shortened form of **Baiyue** (百越), a collective name for various peoples that lived in southern China in ancient times.

Prior to the introduction of **Hanyu Pinyin**, the province was known as **Kwangtung Province**. One should note that **Canton**, though etymologically derived from a Portuguese transliteration of "Guangdong", refers only to the **provincial capital** instead of the whole province, as documented by authoritative English dictionaries. The local people of the city of **Guangzhou** (Canton) and their language are still commonly referred to as **Cantonese** in English. Because of the prestige of **Canton** and its accent, **Cantonese sensu lato** can also be used for the phylogenetically related residents and Chinese dialects outside the provincial capital.

## History

Guangdong was far away from the centre of ancient Chinese civilization in the north China plain. It was populated by peoples collectively known as the **Baiyue**, who may have spoken **Tai-Kadai** languages and been related to the **Zhuang people** in modern **Guangxi**.

Chinese administration in the region began with the **Qin Dynasty**. After establishing the first **unified Chinese empire**, the Qin expanded southwards and set up Nanhai Commandery at **Panyu**, near what is now part of **Guangzhou**. It used to be independent as **Nanyue** between the fall of Qin and the reign of **Emperor Wu of Han**. The **Han Dynasty** administered Guangdong, Guangxi, and northern Vietnam as **Jiaozhi Province**. Under the **Wu Kingdom** of the **Three Kingdoms** period, Guangdong was made its own province, the **Guang Province**, in 226.

As time passed, the demographics of what is now Guangdong slowly shifted to (Han) Chinese-dominance, especially during several periods of massive migration from the north during periods of political turmoil and/or nomadic incursions from the fall of the Han Dynasty onwards. For example, internal strife in northern China following the rebellion of **An Lushan** resulted in a 75% increase in the population of Guangzhou prefecture between 740s-750s and 800s-810s.<sup>[6]</sup> As more migrants arrived, the local population was gradually assimilated to Han Chinese culture,<sup>[7]</sup> or displaced. From the tenth to twelfth century, **Persian** women were to be found in **Guangzhou** (Canton), some of them in the tenth century like **Mei Zhu** in the harem of the Emperor **Liu Chang**, and in the twelfth century large numbers of Persian women lived there, noted for wearing multiple earrings and "quarrelsome dispositions".<sup>[8][9]</sup> Multiple women originating from the **Persian Gulf** lived in Guangzhou's foreign quarter, they were all called "Persian women" (波斯女 or Bosifu).<sup>[10]</sup>

Together with Guangxi, Guangdong was made part of Lingnan Circuit (political division Circuit), or Mountain-South Circuit, in 627 during the **Tang Dynasty**. The Guangdong part of Lingnan Circuit was renamed **Guangan East Circuit** **guāng nán dōng lù** in 971 during the **Song Dynasty** (960-1279). "Guangan East" is the source of "Guangdong".

As **Mongols** from the north engaged in their conquest of China in the 13th century, the **Southern Song Dynasty** retreated southwards, eventually ending up in today's Guangdong. The **Battle of Yamen** 1279 in Guangdong marked the end of the Southern Song Dynasty (960-1279).

During the **Mongol Yuan Dynasty**, large part of current Guangdong belongs to **Jiangxi Province**.<sup>[11]</sup> Its present name, "Guangdong Province" was given in early **Ming Dynasty**.

Since the 16th century, Guangdong has had extensive trade links with the rest of the world. European merchants coming northwards via the **Straits of Malacca** and the **South China Sea**, particularly the **Portuguese** and **British**, traded extensively through Guangzhou. **Macau**, on the southern coast of Guangdong, was the first European settlement in 1557.

In the 19th century, the **opium traded** through Guangzhou triggered the **First Opium War**, opening an era of foreign incursion and intervention in China. In addition to **Macau**, which was then a **Portuguese colony**, **Hong Kong** was ceded to the British, and **Kwang-Chou-Wan** to the French.

Guangdong was also the major port of exit for labourers to **Southeast Asia** and the **West** in the 19th century, i.e. **United States** and **Canada**. As a result, many overseas Chinese communities have their origins in Guangdong. The Cantonese language therefore has proportionately more speakers among overseas Chinese people than mainland Chinese. In the US, there is a large number of Chinese who are descendants of immigrants from the city of **Taishan** (Toisan in Cantonese), who speak a distinctive dialect related to Cantonese called **Taishanese** (or Toishanese).

During the 1850s, the **Taiping Rebellion**, whose leader **Hong Xiuquan** was born in Guangdong and received a pamphlet from a Protestant Christian missionary in Guangdong, became a widespread civil war in southern China. Because of direct contact with the West, Guangdong was the center of anti-Manchu and anti-imperialist activity. The generally acknowledged founder of modern China, **Sun Yat-sen**, was also from Guangdong.

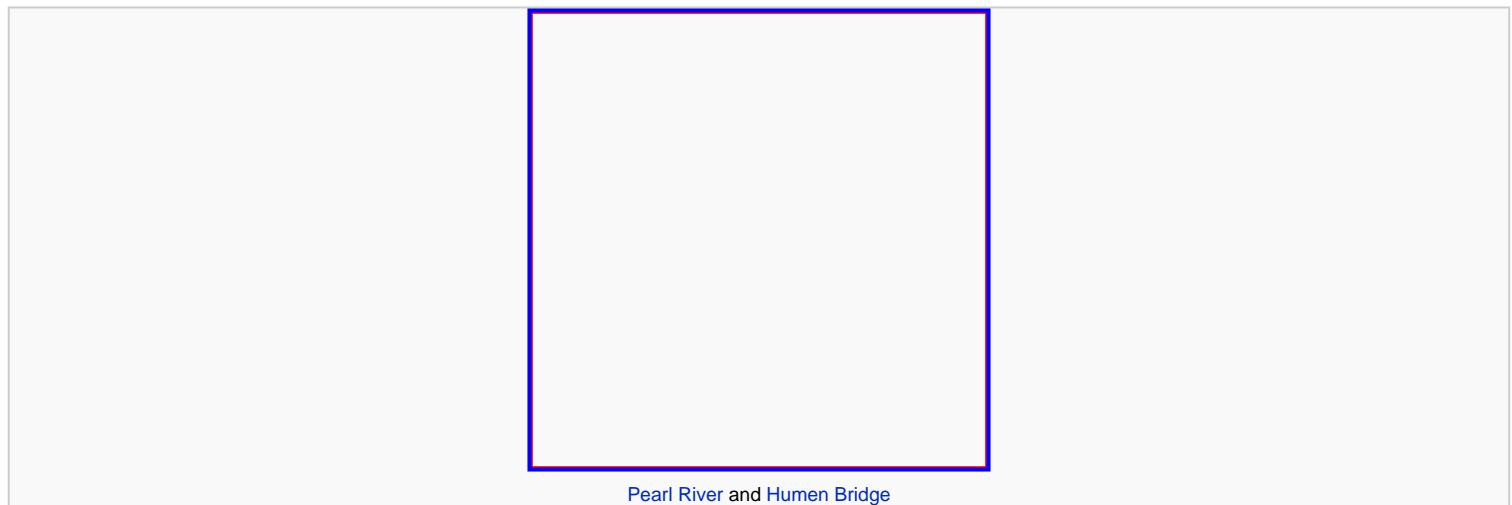
During the early 1920s of the **Republic of China**, Guangdong was the staging area for **Kuomintang** (KMT) to prepare for the **Northern Expedition**, an effort to bring the various **warlords** of China back under the central government. **Whampoa Military Academy** was built near Guangzhou to train military commanders.

In recent years, the province has seen extremely rapid economic growth, aided in part by its close trading links with Hong Kong, which borders it. It is now the province with

the highest gross domestic product in China.

In 1952, a small section of Guangdong's coastline was given to [Guangxi](#), giving it access to the sea. This was reversed in 1955, and then restored in 1965. [Hainan Island](#) was originally part of Guangdong but it was separated as its own province in 1988.

## Geography



Pearl River and Humen Bridge

Guangdong faces the [South China Sea](#) to the south and has a total of 4,300 km of coastline. [Leizhou Peninsula](#) is on the southwestern end of the province. There are a few inactive [volcanoes](#) on Leizhou Peninsula. The [Pearl River Delta](#) is the convergent point of three upstream rivers: the [East River](#), [North River](#), and [West River](#). The river delta is filled with hundreds of small [islands](#). The province is geographically separated from the north by a few [mountain ranges](#) collectively called the [Southern Mountain Range](#) (•). The highest peak in the province is Shikengkong 1,902 meters above [sea level](#).

Guangdong borders [Fujian](#) province to the northeast, [Jiangxi](#) and [Hunan](#) provinces to the north, [Guangxi](#) autonomous region to the west, and [Hong Kong](#) and [Macau Special Administrative Regions](#) to the south. [Hainan](#) province is offshore across from the Leizhou Peninsula. Certain of the [Pratas Islands](#) which have traditionally been regarded as part of Guangdong Province are administered by the [Government of the Republic of China on Taiwan](#).<sup>[12]</sup>

Cities around the [Pearl River Delta](#) include [Dongguan](#), [Foshan](#), [Guangzhou](#), [Huizhou](#), [Jiangmen](#), [Shenzhen](#), [Shunde](#), [Taishan](#), [Zhongshan](#) and [Zhuhai](#). Other cities in the province include [Chaozhou](#), [Chenghai](#), [Kaiping](#), [Nanhai](#), [Shantou](#), [Shaoguan](#), [Xinhui](#), [Zhanjiang](#), [Zhaoqing](#), [Yangjiang](#) and [Yunfu](#).

Guangdong has a [humid subtropical climate](#) ([Köppen Cfa](#) inland, [Cwa](#) along the coast), though nearing a tropical climate in the far south. Winters are short, mild, and relatively dry, while summers are long, hot, and very wet. Average daily highs in Guangzhou in January and July are 18 °C (64 °F) and 33 °C (91 °F) respectively, although the humidity makes it feel much hotter in summer. Frost is rare on the coast but may happen a few days each winter well inland.

## Economy

Main article: [Economy of Guangdong](#)



Shops in one of the streets of Guangzhou specialize in selling various electronic components, supplying the needs of local consumer electronics manufacturers. The shop in front is in the [LED](#) business.

This is a trend of [official estimates](#) of the gross domestic product of the Province of Guangdong with figures in millions of [Chinese Yuan](#):

Year	Gross domestic product
1980	24,521
1985	55,305
1990	140,184
1995	538,132
2000	966,223

2008	3,570,000
2009	3,908,159
2010	4,596,300

After the communist revolution and until the start of the Deng Xiaoping reforms in 1978, Guangdong was an economic backwater, although a large underground, service-based economy has always existed. Economic development policies encouraged industrial development in the interior provinces which were weakly joined to Guangdong via transportation links. The government policy of economic autarchy made Guangdong's access to the ocean irrelevant.<sup>[14]</sup>

Deng Xiaoping's open door policy radically changed the economy of the province as it was able to take advantage of its access to the ocean, proximity to Hong Kong, and historical links to overseas Chinese. In addition, until the 1990s when the Chinese taxation system was reformed, the province benefited from the relatively low rate of taxation placed on it by the central government due to its post-Liberation status of being economically backward.<sup>[15]</sup>

Guangdong's economic boom began with the early 1990s and has since spread to neighboring provinces, and also pulled their populations inward. The economic growth of Guangdong province owes much to the low-value added manufacturing which characterized (and in many ways still defines) the province's economy following Deng Xiaoping's reforms. Guangdong is not only China's largest exporter of goods, it is the country's largest importer as well.<sup>[16]</sup>

The province is now one of the richest in the nation, with the most billionaires in mainland China,<sup>[17]</sup> the highest GDP among all the provinces, although wage growth has only recently begun to rise due to a large influx of migrant workers from neighboring provinces. In 2011, Guangdong's aggregate nominal GDP reached 5.30 trillion RMB (US \$838.60 billion) with a per capita GDP of 47,689 RMB.<sup>[18]</sup> By 2015, the local government of Guangdong hopes that the service industry will account for more than 50% of the province's GDP and high-tech manufacturing another 20%.

In 2009, Guangdong's primary, secondary, and tertiary industries were worth 201 billion yuan, 1.93 trillion yuan, and 1.78 trillion yuan respectively.<sup>[19]</sup> Its per capita GDP reached 40,748 yuan (about US\$5,965).<sup>[20]</sup> Guangdong contributes approximately 12% of the total national economic output.<sup>[21]</sup> Now, it has three of the six Special Economic Zones: Shenzhen, Shantou and Zhuhai. The affluence of Guangdong, however, remains very much concentrated near the Pearl River Delta.

In 2008 its foreign trade also grew 7.8% from the previous year and is also by far the largest of all of China. By numbers, Guangdong's foreign trade accounts for more than a quarter of China's US\$2.56 trillion foreign trade or roughly US\$683 billion.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Economic and technological development zones

- Foshan National New & Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone<sup>[19]</sup>
- Guangzhou Development District
- Guangzhou Export Processing Zone
- Guangzhou Free Trade Zone
- Guangzhou Nansha Economic and Technical Development Zone
- Guangzhou Nanhu Lake Tourist Holiday Resort (Chinese Version)
- Guangzhou New & Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone
- Huizhou Dayawan Economic and Technological Development Zone
- Huizhou Export Processing Zone
- Huizhou Zhongkai Hi-Tech Development Zone
- Shantou Free Trade Zone
- Shatoujiao Free Trade Zone
- Shenzhen Export Processing Zone
- Shenzhen Futian Free Trade Zone<sup>[20]</sup>
- Shenzhen Hi-Tech Industrial Park
- Yantian Port Free Trade Zone
- Zhanjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone (Chinese Version)
- Zhuhai National Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone
- Zhuhai Free Trade Zone
- Zhongshan Torch High-tech Industrial Development Zone

## Demographics

Guangdong officially became the most populous province in January 2005.<sup>[23]</sup> Official statistics had traditionally placed Guangdong as the 4th most populous province of China with about 80 million people (also, Sichuan, traditionally the most populous province, was divided into Sichuan and Chongqing in 1997) but recently released information suggests that there are an additional 30 million migrants who reside in Guangdong for at least six months every year, making it the most populous province with a population of more than 110 million.<sup>[24]</sup> The massive influx of migrants from other provinces, dubbed the "floating population", is due to Guangdong's booming economy and high demand for labor.

Guangdong is also the ancestral home of large numbers of overseas Chinese. Most of the railroad laborers in Canada, Western United States and Panama in the 19th century came from Guangdong. Many people from the region also travelled to the US / California during the gold rush of 1849, and also to Australia during its gold rush a decade or so later. Emigration in recent years has slowed with economic prosperity, but this province is still a major source of immigrants to North America and elsewhere in the world.

The majority of the province's population is Han Chinese. Within the Han Chinese, the largest subgroup in Guangdong are the Cantonese people. Two other major groups are the Teochew people in Chaoshan and the Hakka people in Huizhou, Meizhou, Heyuan, Shaoguan and Zhanjiang. There is a small Yao population in the north. Other smaller minority groups include She, Miao, Li, and Zhuang.

Guangdong has a highly unbalanced gender ratio that is among the highest of all provinces in China. According to a 2009 study published in the British Medical Journal, in the 1-4 age group, there are over 130 boys for every 100 girls.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Politics

Main articles: Politics of Guangdong and List of provincial leaders of the People's Republic of China

Guangdong is governed by a dual-party system like the rest of China. The premier is in charge of provincial affairs; however, the Party Secretary keeps things in check.

# Relations with Hong Kong and Macau

Hong Kong and Macau, while historically parts of Guangdong before becoming colonies of the United Kingdom and Portugal respectively, are special administrative regions (SARs). Furthermore, the Basic Laws of both SARs explicitly forbid provincial governments from intervening in local politics. As a result, many issues with Hong Kong and Macau, such as border policy and water rights, have been settled by negotiations between the SARs' governments and the Guangdong provincial government.

## Media

Guangdong and the greater Guangzhou area is served by several Radio Guangdong stations and Guangdong TV. There is an English programme produced by Radio Guangdong which broadcasts information about this region to the entire world through the WRN Broadcast.

## Culture

See also: [Music of Guangdong](#)

The central region, which is also the political and economic center, is populated predominantly by Cantonese speakers, though the influx in the last three decades of millions of Mandarin-speaking immigrants has diminished Cantonese linguistic dominance somewhat. This region is associated with Cantonese cuisine (simplified Chinese: 香港粤菜; traditional Chinese: 香港粵菜). Cantonese opera (simplified Chinese: 香港粤剧; traditional Chinese: 香港粵劇) is a form of Chinese opera popular in Cantonese speaking areas. Related Yue dialects are spoken in most of the western half of the province.

The area comprising the cities of Chaozhou, Shantou and Jieyang in coastal east Guangdong, known as Chaoshan, forms its own cultural sphere. The Teochew people here, alongside with Hailufeng people in Shanwei, speak Teochew (simplified Chinese: 潮州话; traditional Chinese: 潮州話), which is a Min dialect closely related to Min-nan and their cuisine is Teochew cuisine (simplified Chinese: 潮州菜; traditional Chinese: 潮州餸食). Teochew opera (simplified Chinese: 潮州戏; traditional Chinese: 潮州戲) is also very famous with a unique form.

The Hakka people live in large areas of Guangdong, including Huizhou, Meizhou, Shenzhen, Heyuan, Shaoguan and other areas. Much of the Eastern part of Guangdong is populated by the Hakka people except for the Chaozhou and Hailufeng area. Hakka culture include Hakka cuisine (客家菜), Han opera (simplified Chinese: 客家戏; traditional Chinese: 客家戲), Hakka Hanyue and sixian (traditional instrumental music) and Hakka folk songs (客家山歌).

Zhanjiang area in southern Guangdong is populated by Hai'nan dialect (or Leizhou dialect as referred locally) speakers, Cantonese and Hakka are also spoken there.

Mandarin is the language used in education and government and in areas where there are migrants from other provinces, above all in Shenzhen. Cantonese maintains a strong position in common usage and media, even in eastern areas of the province where the local dialects are non-Yue ones.

## Education

### Colleges and universities

See also: [List of universities and colleges in Guangdong](#)

#### National

- [Jinan University](#) (Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Shenzhen)
- [Sun Yat-sen University](#) (Guangzhou, Zhuhai)
- [Guangdong University of Foreign Studies](#) (广东外语外贸大学) since 1965 (Guangzhou)
- [Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine](#)
- [South China Agricultural University](#) (华南农业大学) (founded 1909) (Guangzhou)
- [South China University of Technology](#) (Guangzhou)

#### Provincial

- [Dongguan Institute of Technology](#)
- [Dongguan University of Technology](#) (Dongguan)
- [Foshan University](#) (Guangzhou, Foshan)
- [Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts](#) (广州美术学院)
- [Guangdong Ocean University](#) (广东海洋大学)
- [Guangdong University of Business Studies](#) (广东工业大学)
- [Guangdong Institute of Science and Technology](#) (广东理工学院)
- [Guangzhou Medical College](#) (广州医学院)
- [Guangzhou Normal University](#)
- [Guangdong Pharmaceutical University](#) (广东药学院)
- [Guangdong Polytechnic Normal University](#) (广东技术师范学院)
- [Guangzhou Sports University](#) (广州体育学院)
- [Guangdong University of Technology](#) (广东工业大学)
- [Guangzhou University](#) (广州大学)
- [Hanshan Teachers College](#)
- [Huizhou University](#)
- [Guangdong Education and Research Network](#)
- [Guangzhou Education College](#)
- [Guangdong Institute of Education](#)
- [Guangdong Medical College](#)
- [Guangdong General Hospital](#)
- [Guangdong Petrochemical Academy](#)
- [Guangdong Radio & TV University](#)
- [Panyu Polytechnic](#)
- [Shaoguan University](#)
- [Shenzhen Party School](#)
- [Shantou University](#) (Shantou)

- Shenzhen University (Shenzhen)
- Shenzhen Polytechnic
- Shunde University (Shunde)
- South China Normal University (\*\*\*\*\*)
- Southern Medical University
- Xijiang University
- Xinghai Conservatory of Music (\*\*\*\*\*)
- Zhanjiang Normal University
- Zhaoqing University (\*\*\*\*)
- Zhongkai Agrotechnical College (\*\*\*\*\*\*) (founded 1927)
- Wuyi University (\*\*\*\*)

## Sports

List of current professional sports clubs based in Guangdong:

Sport	League	Tier	Club	City	Stadium
Football	Chinese Super League	1st	Shenzhen Ruby	Shenzhen	Shenzhen Stadium
Football	China League One	2nd	Guangzhou FC	Guangzhou	Yuexiushan Stadium
Football	China League One	2nd	Guangdong Sunray Cave	Guangzhou	Provincial Stadium
Football	China Women's Super League	1st	Guangdong Highsun	Foshan	Century Lotus Stadium
Futsal	China Futsal League	1st	Guangzhou Sports Act	Guangzhou	Sports Univ Stadium
Basketball	Chinese Basketball Association	1st	Guangdong Winnerway	Dongguan	Dongguan Stadium
Basketball	Chinese Basketball Association	1st	Dongguan New Century	Dongguan	Dalang Stadium
Basketball	National Basketball League	1st	Guangzhou Free Man	Guangzhou	Mega Center Stadium
Basketball	National Basketball League	1st	Guangzhou Huangpu	Guangzhou	Huangpu Stadium
Basketball	National Basketball League	1st	Guangdong Changan	Dongguan	Dongguan Stadium
Basketball	Women's Basketball Association	1st	Guangdong Asia Aluminum	Zhaoqing	Zhaoqing Stadium
Volleyball	Men's Volleyball League Div A	1st	Guangdong Jianlong	Taishan	Taishan Stadium
Volleyball	Women's Volleyball League Div A	1st	Guangdong Evergrande	Guangzhou	Evergrande Stadium
Volleyball	Women's Volleyball League Div B	2nd	Guangdong Jianlong	Taishan	Taishan Stadium
Baseball	China Baseball League	1st	Guangdong Leopards	Guangzhou	Huangcun Stadium

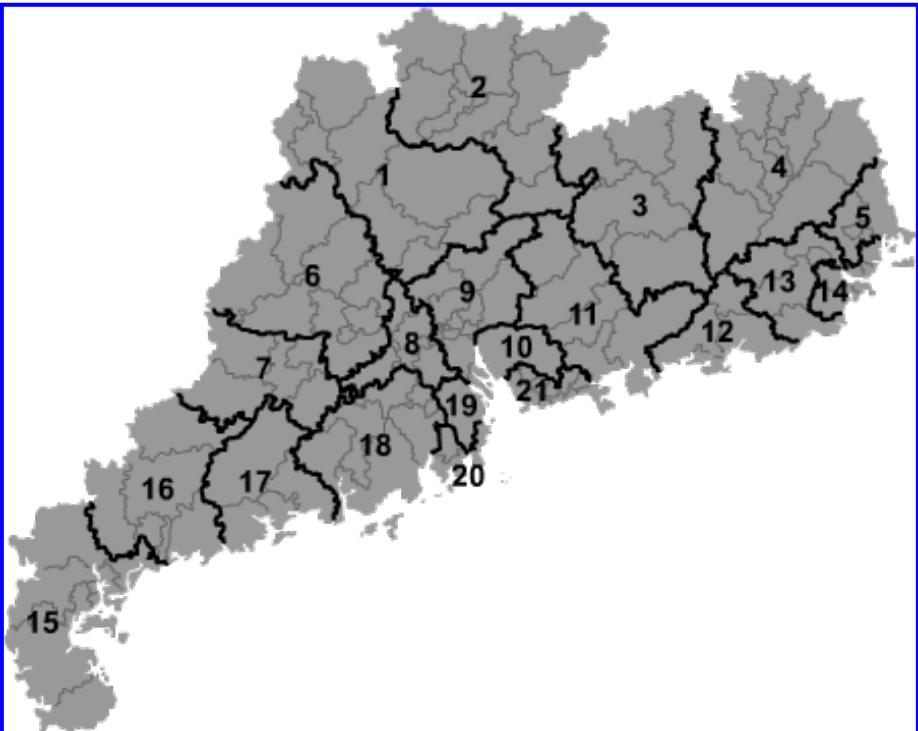
## Tourism

Notable attractions include [Danxia Mountain](#), [Yuexiu Hill](#) in Guangzhou, Star Lake and the [Seven Star Crags](#), [Dinghu Mountain](#), and the [Zhongshan Sun Wen Memorial Park](#) for [Sun Yat-sen](#) in Zhongshan.

## Administrative divisions

Main articles: [List of administrative divisions of Guangdong](#) and [List of township-level divisions of Guangdong](#)

Map			#	Name	Administrative Seat	Hanzi Hanyu Pinyin	Population (2010)
— Sub-provincial city —							
	9	Guangzhou	Yuexiu District	●●● Guāngzhōu Shi			12,700,800
— Prefecture-level city —							
	21	Shenzhen	Futian District	●●● Shénzhèn Shi			10,357,938



1	Qingyuan	Qingcheng District	••• Qīngyuán Shì	3,698,394
2	Shaoguan	Zhenjiang District	••• Sháoguān Shì	2,826,612
3	Heyuan	Yuancheng District	••• Héyuán Shì	2,953,019
4	Meizhou	Meijiang District	••• Méizhōu Shì	4,240,139
5	Chaozhou	Fengxi District	••• Cháozhōu Shì	2,669,844
6	Zhaoqing	Duanzhou District	••• Zhàoqīng Shì	3,918,085
7	Yunfu	Yuncheng District	••• Yúnfú Shì	2,360,128
8	Foshan	Chancheng District	••• Fóshàn Shì	7,194,311
10	Dongguan	Dongguan (Nancheng District)	••• Dōngguān Shì	8,220,237
11	Huizhou	Huicheng District	••• Huīzhōu Shì	4,597,002
12	Shanwei	Chengqu District	••• Shānweī Shì	2,935,717
13	Jieyang	Rongcheng District	••• Jíyáng Shì	5,877,025
14	Shantou	Jinping District	••• Shàntóu Shì	5,391,028
15	Zhanjiang	Chikan District	••• Zhānjiāng Shì	6,993,304
16	Maoming	Maonan District	••• Màomíng Shì	5,817,753
17	Yangjiang	Jiangcheng District	••• Yángjiāng Shì	2,421,812
18	Jiangmen	Pengjiang District	••• Jiāngmén Shì	4,448,871
19	Zhongshan	Zhongshan (Dongqu District)	••• Zhōngshān Shì	3,120,884
20	Zhuhai	Xiangzhou District	••• Zhūhǎi Shì	1,560,229

The above division govern, in total, 49 districts, 30 county-level cities, 42 counties, and three autonomous counties. For county-level divisions, see the [list of administrative divisions of Guangdong](#).

## See also



[People's Republic of China portal](#)

- [Governors of Guangdong](#)
- [GD Greenway](#)
- [Christianity in Guangdong](#)

## References

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#### Economic data

- Economic profile for Guangdong at HKTDC

#### External links

	Wikimedia Commons has media related to: <b>Guangdong</b>
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- Guangdong provincial government official website
- Guangdong Statistical Yearbook
- Guangdong travel guide from Wikitravel



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#### Guangdong topics

Guangzhou (capital)

General

- History
- Politics
- Economy

## Geography

- Cities
- Pearl River mega-city
- Leizhou Peninsula
- Pearl River Delta
- Northern Guangdong
- East River
- West River
- Nanling Mountains
- Pratas Islands

## Education

- Guangzhou Education
- Shenzhen Education
- Shenzhen University
- Huizhou University
- Guangdong Institute of Education
- Guangzhou University

## Culture

- Lingnan culture
- Music
- Guangdong music (genre)
- Cantonese opera
- Teochew people
- Hakka people
- Hailufeng dialect

## Cuisine

- Cantonese cuisine
- White boiled shrimp
- Cantonese fried rice
- Chinese steamed eggs
- Beef chow fun
- Chow mein
- Char siu
- Roasted suckling pig
- Bird's nest soup
- Seafood birdsnest

## Visitor attractions

- Danxia Mountain
- Seven Star Crags
- Dinghu Mountain
- Xinfengjiang Reservoir
- Zhongshan Park
- Guangdong Provincial Museum

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Provincial level divisions of the People's Republic of China

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anhui</li> <li>• Fujian</li> <li>• Gansu</li> <li>• <b>Guangdong</b></li> <li>• Guizhou</li> <li>• Hainan</li> <li>• Hebei</li> <li>• Heilongjiang</li> <li>• Henan</li> <li>• Hubei</li> <li>• Hunan</li> <li>• Jiangsu</li> <li>• Jiangxi</li> <li>• Jilin</li> <li>• Liaoning</li> <li>• Qinghai</li> <li>• Shaanxi</li> <li>• Shandong</li> <li>• Shanxi</li> <li>• Sichuan</li> <li>• Yunnan</li> <li>• Zhejiang</li> </ul>
<b>Provinces</b>	
<b>Autonomous regions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guangxi</li> <li>• Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol)</li> <li>• Ningxia</li> <li>• Tibet (Xizang)</li> <li>• Xinjiang</li> </ul>
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beijing</li> <li>• Chongqing</li> <li>• Shanghai</li> <li>• Tianjin</li> </ul>
<b>Special administrative regions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•  Hong Kong</li> <li>•  Macau</li> </ul>
<b>Territorial disputes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paracel, Spratly, Zhongsha Islands (see <a href="#">Paracels, Spratlys, &amp; Zhongsha Iss. Authority</a>)</li> <li>• Pratas Islands</li> <li>• Senkaku Islands</li> <li>• South Tibet</li> <li>• Taiwan, Quemoy &amp; Matsu (see <a href="#">Legal status of Taiwan</a>)</li> </ul>



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### Guangdong Province county-level divisions

[Guangzhou \(capital\)](#)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Baiyun District</li><li>• Haizhu District</li><li>• Huadu District</li><li>• Huangpu District</li><li>• Liwan District</li><li>• Luogang District</li><li>• Nansha District</li><li>• Panyu District</li><li>• Tianhe District</li><li>• Yuexiu District</li><li>• Conghua City</li><li>• Zengcheng</li></ul>
<b>Sub-provincial cities</b>	<b>Guangzhou</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bao'an District</li><li>• Futian District</li><li>• Longgang District</li><li>• Luohu District</li><li>• Nanshan District</li><li>• Yantian District</li><li>• Dapeng New District†</li><li>• Guangming New District†</li><li>• Longhua New District†</li><li>• Pingshan New District†</li></ul>
	<b>Shenzhen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Doumen District</li><li>• Jinwan District</li><li>• Xiangzhou District</li><li>• Hengqin New Area†</li></ul>
	<b>Zhuhai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chaonan District</li><li>• Chaoyang District</li><li>• Chenghai District</li><li>• Haojiang District</li><li>• Jinping District</li><li>• Longhu District</li><li>• Nan'ao County</li></ul>
	<b>Shantou</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Qujiang District</li><li>• Wujiang District</li><li>• Zhenjiang District</li><li>• Renhua County</li><li>• Shixing County</li><li>• Wengyuan County</li><li>• Xinfeng County</li><li>• Ruyuan Autonomous County</li><li>• Lechang City</li><li>• Nanxiong City</li></ul>
	<b>Shaoguan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chancheng District</li><li>• Gaoming District</li><li>• Nanhai District</li><li>• Sanshui District</li><li>• Shunde District</li></ul>
	<b>Foshan</b>	

	Jiangmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Xinluo District</li><li>• Jianghai District</li><li>• Pengjiang District</li><li>• Xinhui District</li><li>• Enping City</li><li>• Heshan City</li><li>• Kaiping City</li><li>• Taishan City</li></ul>
	Zhanjiang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chikan District</li><li>• Mazhang District</li><li>• Potou District</li><li>• Xiashan District</li><li>• Suixi County</li><li>• Xuwen County</li><li>• Leizhou City</li><li>• Lianjiang City</li><li>• Wuchuan City</li></ul>
	Maoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maogang District</li><li>• Maonan District</li><li>• Dianbai County</li><li>• Gaozhou City</li><li>• Huazhou</li><li>• Xinyi City</li></ul>
Prefecture-level cities	Zhaoqing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dinghu District</li><li>• Duanzhou District</li><li>• Deqing County</li><li>• Fengkai County</li><li>• Guangning County</li><li>• Huaiji County</li><li>• Gaoyao City</li><li>• Sihui City</li></ul>
	Huizhou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Huicheng District</li><li>• Huiyang District</li><li>• Boluo County</li><li>• Huidong County</li><li>• Longmen County</li></ul>
	Meizhou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meijiang District</li><li>• Xingning City</li><li>• Dabu County</li><li>• Fengshun County</li><li>• Jiaoling County</li><li>• Mei County</li><li>• Pingyuan County</li><li>• Wuhua County</li></ul>
	Shanwei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chengqu District</li><li>• Haifeng County</li><li>• Luhe County</li><li>• Lufeng City</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yuancheng District</li> <li>• Heping County</li> <li>• Lianping County</li> <li>• Longchuan County</li> <li>• Dongyuan County</li> <li>• Zijin County</li> </ul>
<b>Heyuan</b>	
<b>Yangjiang</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jiangcheng District</li> <li>• Yangdong County</li> <li>• Yangxi County</li> <li>• Yangchun City</li> </ul>
<b>Qingyuan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lianzhou City</li> <li>• Yingde City</li> <li>• Qingcheng District</li> <li>• Fogang County</li> <li>• Qingxin County</li> <li>• Yangshan County</li> <li>• Liannan Autonomous County</li> <li>• Lianshan Autonomous County</li> </ul>
<b>Dongguan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (no intermediate County-level divisions, see <i>Administration of Dongguan</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Zhongshan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (no intermediate County-level divisions, see <i>Administration of Zhongshan</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Chaozhou</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Xiangqiao District</li> <li>• Chao'an County</li> <li>• Raoping County</li> </ul>
<b>Jieyang</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rongcheng District</li> <li>• Puning City</li> <li>• Huilai County</li> <li>• Jiedong County</li> <li>• Jiexi County</li> </ul>
<b>Yunfu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yuncheng District</li> <li>• Xinxing County</li> <li>• Yunan County</li> <li>• Yun'an County</li> <li>• Luoding City</li> </ul>

† Not a formal administrative subdivision