**119) When old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings.**

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

1. a、历史建筑内涵不可复制，比如中国的故宫是是明清两個朝代二十四位皇帝的皇宮，建筑的设计有建筑学(architectural)美学(aesthetic)考古学 dynasty(archaeological)价值;b、可以开发旅游，有经济价值，自2012年以來，北京故宮年度接待遊客量都超過1500萬人次，收入高
2. a、 占据繁华地带，经济影响大，比如北京的胡同，占据市中心;c、某些难保存，维护成本高，比如北京的古塔，年老失修，修复难度大，也很难成功。
3. 交汇:并不矛盾，the seemingly contradictory parts could survive together:a、建立新区或改变用途，比如西湖边上保留原来的建筑，建筑内部是餐饮KFC等;b、不同建筑不同对待，如拆、原样保存
4. 结论:尽管发展和保护的关系还需讨论，简单说发展让位于保存是不明智的。如果正确措施被采用，能共存并相互获利。

Is that true that old buildings represent a valuable record of society’s past?... that society should be inspired to preserve those buildings regardless the modern development? ...’modern development’ ‘historic preservation’… regard developing modern edifies as the most significant goal of modern planners and they should disregard those old buildings… those buildings have precious historic values, hence modern planners need to protect them rather than ignore them… they should consider both modern purposes and historic buildings.

…. The advantage of protecting old building is evident. First, preserving those building is lucrative. Historic buildings, like Palace Museum which was the Chinese imperial palace from the Ming dynasty to the end of the Qing dynasty, are beautiful, and that aesthetic value is a reason to keep it, just as we preserve artistic masterpieces like the Mona Lisa or Angkor Wat. According a statistic, conducted by management center of Forbidden City, the number of overseas tourists was 55.98 million in 2010 and total income was 45.8 billion. Moreover, when an old building goes extinct, it is gone forever. Since the mid-20th century, a large number of Beijing hutongs were demolished to make way for new roads and buildings. All that history simply gone, and with it the remaining vestiges of charm once associated with Old Beijing. Even if people do not yet know the direct benefits a certain old building offers, it is important to preserve them to allow for further archaeological and architectural research. In sum, it’s consequential to protect old buildings owing to their aesthetic, archaeological and architectural values.

… Developing countries, like Zambia, face constraints because of their size. Most of the small countries, have populations below 15,000,000. Because they have tiny populations, the states cannot spread the fixed costs of government or business over a large number of people—that is, they cannot achieve economies of scale in the same way that larger countries can. Forcing those states to protect the wilderness as larger countries did might produce great amount of financial burden. Besides, Zambia faces a generalized HIV epidemic, with an estimated prevalence rate of 12.3% among adults (ages 15–49) in 2015–2016 and the mortality rate per 100,000 births for Zambia is 470. Why should we spend all that money on wildlife when we could spend it to stop people dying of starvation or disease? In short, it’s unfair to require all nations protecting the old buildings.

…there's an inherent tradeoff between economic prosperity and culture protection. An analysis (published in the International Journal of Culture in 2014) of more than a dozen studies considering the dollar value (or consumer surplus) of attractions recreation calculated an average of $84 per person per day (in 2013 dollars). Using that figure and an estimate of some 10.1 million visits in 2012 to the National Culture Preservation System, the study suggested wilderness areas might translate to $850 million or so in yearly use values. Besides the revenue generated by attractions visits that can flow into local "gateway" communities-from money spent by the attractions user directly (on gas, groceries, and other supplies) to profits spent locally by attractions guides and outfitters-there are many other monetary benefits. Ultimately, attractions protect the environment and positively impact local economies-and the national economy.