

Reading free Tigers rice silk and silt environment and economy in late imperial south china studies in environment and history paperback november 2 2006 [PDF]

unruly people shows that in mid qing guangdong banditry occurred mainly in the densely populated core canton delta where state power was strongest challenging the conventional wisdom that banditry was most prevalent in peripheral areas through extensive archival research antony reveals that this is because the local working poor had no other options to ensure their livelihood in 1780 the qing government enacted the first of a series of special laws to deal specifically with guangdong bandits who plundered on land and water the new law was prompted by what officials described as a spiralin a diverse range of theoretically sophisticated and historically informed contributors take as given two fundamental facts about the culture of imperialism firstly that it has a long and complex history which in the present epoch merits its being designated late and secondly that its impact on the contemporary world is far from exhausted together they highlight the contradictions in the serried cultural practices of imperialism in its different historical periods publisher description among the environmental challenges facing us is alleviating the damage to marine ecosystems caused by pollution and overfishing coming to grips with contemporary problems this book argues depends on understanding how people have historically generated perceived and responded to environmental change this work explores interactions between society and environment in china s most important marine fishery the zhoushan archipelago off the coast of zhejiang and jiangsu from its nineteenth century expansion to the exhaustion of the most important fish species in the 1970s this history of zhoushan s fisheries illuminates long term environmental processes and analyzes the intersections of local regional and transnational ecological trends and the array of private and state interests that shaped struggles for the control of these common pool natural resources what institutions did private and state actors use to regulate the use of the fishery how did relationships between social organizations and the state change over time what types of problems could these arrangements solve and which not what does the fate of these institutions tell us about environmental change in late imperial and modern china answering these questions will give us a better understanding of the relationship between past ecological changes and present environmental challenges homoerotic sensibilities in late imperial china is the richest exploration to date of late imperial chinese literati interest in male love employing primary sources such as miscellanies poetry fiction and flower guides wu cuncun argues that male homoeroticism played a central role in the cultural life of late imperial chinese literati elites countering recent arguments that homosexuality was marginal and disparaged during this period the book also seeks to trace the relationship of homoeroticism to status and power in addition to historical portraits and analysis the book also advances the concept of sensibilities as a method for interpreting the complex range of homoerotic texts produced in late imperial china groundbreaking study of the correlations between economic and environmental changes in imperial chinese lingnan from 1400 to 1850 demanding and offering tribute is a most common feature in human societies and nothing special to china in the course of the development of neolithic and later societies social classes have developed where persons who achieved superior positions first could demand presents or tribute from neighboring societies they defeated and then with the assistance of sturdy servants from their own people china was certainly no exception to that principle and one of the first terms for tax was thus gong tribute in china s

early feudatory social system tribute was demanded from lower political entities and the mutual political relations were already highly developed during the zhou dynasty 1045 256 bce this system of inner chinese relations became a sort of matrix when china expanded and achieved contact with countries which were more or less independent and thus the tribute system evolved the individual case studies in this volume focus on the latest manifestations of the tribute system in late imperial china exploring local practices of dispute resolution and laying bare the routine role of violence in the late qing dynasty conflict community and the state in late imperial sichuan demonstrates the significance of everyday violence in ordering disciplining and building communities the book examines over 350 legal cases that comprise the cases of unnatural death archival file from 1890 to 1900 in ba county sichuan province the archive presents an untidy array of death including homicides suicides and found bodies an analysis of the muddled and often petty disputes found in these records reveals the existence of a local system of authority that disciplined and maintained daily life often relying on violence this local justice system occasionally intersected with the state s justice system but was not dependent on it this study demonstrates the importance of informal local authority to our understanding of justice in the late qing era providing a non elite perspective on qing power law justice and the role of the state this book will be of great interest to students and scholars of chinese and asian history as well as legal history and comparative studies of violence this book explores aspects of this vibrant market economy in late imperial china and by presenting a reconstructed narrative of economic development in the early modern jiangnan provides new perspectives on established theories of chinese economic development further by examining economic values alongside social structures this book produces a historically comprehensive account of the contemporary chinese economy which engenders a deeper and broader understanding of china s current economic success as the us imperium lurches towards its economic twilight comparisons with the fate of the british empire have become increasingly commonplace examines the political worldview of courtly and royal women in india during the late colonial and post independence period this book offers a history of the zenana which served as the women s courts or female quarters of the palace where women lived behind pardah in seclusion in the long course of late imperial chinese history servants and concubines formed a vast social stratum in the hinterland along the grand canal particularly in urban areas concubinage and servitude in late imperial china is a survey of the institutions and practice of concubinage and servitude in both the general populace and the imperial palace with a focus on the examination of ming qing political and socioeconomic history through the lives of this particular group of distinct yet associated individuals the persistent theme of the book is how concubines appointed by patriarchal polygamy and servants laboring under the master servants hierarchy experienced interactions and mobility within each institution and in associating with the other while reviewing how ritual and law treated concubines and servants as patriarchal possessions the author explores the perspectives available for individual concubines and servants and the limitations in their daily circumstances searching for their positional powers and privilege of the inferiors in the context of chinese culture during the ming qing time period for a list of the book s tables and their sources please see wou edu wp hsiehb in this multidimensional analysis benjamin a elman uses over a thousand newly available examination records from the yuan ming and ch ing dynasties 1315 1904 to explore the social political and cultural dimensions of the civil examination system one of the most important institutions in chinese history for over five hundred years the most important positions within the dynastic government were usually filled through these difficult examinations and every other year some one to two million people from all levels of society attempted them covering the late imperial system from its inception to its demise elman revises our previous understanding of how the system actually worked including its political and cultural machinery the unforeseen consequences when it was unceremoniously scrapped by modernist reformers and its long term historical legacy he

argues that the ming ching civil examinations from 1370 to 1904 represented a substantial break with t ang sung dynasty literary examinations from 650 to 1250 late imperial examinations also made tao learning neo confucian learning the dynastic orthodoxy in official life and in literati culture the intersections between elite social life popular culture and religion that are also considered reveal the full scope of the examination process throughout the late empire the reign of emperor jiaqing 1796 1820 ce has long occupied an awkward position in studies of china s last dynasty the qing 1644 1911 ce conveniently marking a watershed between the prosperous eighteenth century and the tragic post opium war era this quarter century has nevertheless been glossed over as an unremarkable interlude separating two well studied epochs of great transformation white lotus rebels and south china pirates presents a major reassessment of this misunderstood period by examining how the emperors bureaucrats and foreigners responded to the two crises that shaped the transition from the qianlong to the jiaqing reign wensheng wang argues that the dramatic combination of internal uprising and transnational piracy rather than being a hallmark of inexorable dynastic decline propelled the manchu court to reorganize itself through a series of modifications in policymaking and bureaucratic structure the resulting jiaqing reforms initiated a process of state retreat that pulled the qing empire out of a cycle of aggressive overextension and resistance and back onto a more sustainable track of development although this pragmatic striving for political sustainability was unable to save the dynasty from ultimate collapse it represented a durable and constructive approach to the compounding problems facing the late qing regime and helped sustain it for another century as one of the most comprehensive accounts of the jiaqing reign white lotus rebels and south china pirates provides a fresh understanding of this significant turning point in china s long imperial history during china s late imperial period roughly 1400 1900 ce men gathered by the millions every two or three years outside official examination compounds sprinkled across china only one percent of candidates would complete the academic regimen that would earn them a post in the administrative bureaucracy civil examinations assesses the role of education examination and china s civil service in fostering the world s first professional class based on demonstrated knowledge and skill civil examinations were instituted in china in the seventh century ce but in the ming and qing eras they were at the center of a complex social web that held together the intellectual political and economic life of imperial china local elites and the court sought to influence how the government regulated the classical curriculum and selected civil officials as a guarantor of educational merit examinations tied the dynasty to the privileged gentry and literati classes both ideologically and institutionally china eliminated its classical examination system in 1905 but this carefully balanced constantly contested piece of social engineering worked out over centuries was an early harbinger of the meritocratic regime of college boards and other entrance exams that undergirds higher education in much of the world today although most studies of rural society in china deal with land villages in fact very substantial numbers of chinese people lived by the sea on the rivers and the lakes in land villages mostly given to farming people lived in permanent houses whereas on the margins of the waterways many people lived in boats and sheds and developed their own marked features often being viewed as pariahs by the rest of chinese society this book examines these boat and shed living people it takes an historical anthropological approach combining research in official records with investigations among surviving boat and shed living people their oral traditions and their personal records besides outlining the special features of the boat and shed living people the book considers why pressures over time drove many to move to land villages and how boat and shed living people were gradually marginalised often losing their fishing rights to those who claimed imperial connections the book covers the subject from ming and qing times up to the present what can the history of technology contribute to our understanding of late imperial china most stories about technology in pre modern china follow a well worn plot in about 1400 after an early ferment of creativity that made it the

most technologically sophisticated civilisation in the world china entered an era of technical lethargy and decline but how are we to reconcile this tale which portrays china in the ming and qing dynasties as a dying giant that had outgrown its own strength with the wealth of counterevidence affirming that the country remained rich vigorous and powerful at least until the end of the eighteenth century does this seeming contradiction mean that the stagnation story is simply wrong or perhaps that technology was irrelevant to how imperial society worked or does it imply that historians of technology should ask better questions about what technology was what it did and what it meant in pre modern societies like late imperial china in this book francesca bray explores subjects such as technology and ethics technology and gendered subjectivities both female and male and technology and statecraft to illuminate how material settings and practices shaped topographies of everyday experience and ideologies of government techniques of the self and technologies of the subject examining technologies ranging from ploughing and weaving to drawing pictures building a house prescribing medicine or composing a text this book offers a rich insight into the interplay between the micro and macro politics of everyday life and the workings of governmentality in late imperial china showing that gender principles were woven into the very fabric of empire from cosmology and ideologies of rule to the material foundations of the state and the everyday practices of the domestic sphere this authoritative text will be welcomed by students and scholars of chinese history as well as those working on global history and the histories of gender technology and agriculture furthermore it will be of great use to those interested in social and cultural anthropology and material culture following the prohibition of missionary activity after 1724 china's christians were effectively cut off from all foreign theological guidance the ensuing isolation forced china's christian communities to become self reliant in perpetuating the basic principles of their faith left to their own devices the missionary seed developed into a panoply of indigenous traditions with christian ancestry as the common denominator christianity thus underwent the same process of inculturation as previous religious traditions in china such as buddhism and judaism as the guardian of orthodox morality the prosecuting state sought to exercise all pervading control over popular thoughts and social functions filling the gap within the discourse of christianity in china and also as part of the wider analysis of religion in late imperial china this study presents the campaigns against christians during this period as part and parcel of the campaign against heresy and heretical movements in general this book examines cities of the jiangnan region of south central china between the twelfth and nineteenth centuries an area considered to be the model of a successfully developing regional economy the six studies focus on the urban centers of suzhou hangzhou yangzhou and shanghai emphasizing the regional focus the authors explore the interconnections and sequential relationships between these major cities and analyze common themes such as the development of handicraft industry transport and commerce class structure ethnic diversity and internal immigration and the social and political pressures generated by developments in manufacturing taxes and government politics the book provides a valuable resource on commercial development and internal economic and social development in pre modern china particularly on specific regional development and the historical role of traditional chinese cities a very useful book on a topic of growing importance and interest brokaw's introduction is one of the most valuable and best written prefaces to an edited volume that i have encountered in some time kent guy author of the emperor's four treasures robert b this book addresses fundamental issues about the last decades of tsarist russia exploring the social economic and political impact of successive outbreaks of cholera and the politics of public health policy it makes a significant contribution to current debates about how far and how successfully modernisation was being implemented by the tsarist regime through the case of a single well placed official chen hongmou 1696 1771 this book studies the consciousness and the governing project of the 18th century chinese official elite this book is an in depth study of evolving state society environment relationships of the jiangnan plain in late imperial

china as well as the transformation of landscape and waterscape in central china through lenses that have been overlooked in previous scholarship the origin of political modernity has long been tied to the western history of protest and revolution the currents of which many believe sparked popular dissent worldwide reviewing nearly one thousand instances of protest in china from the eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries ho fung hung charts an evolution of chinese dissent that stands apart from western trends hung samples from mid qing petitions and humble complaints to the emperor he revisits rallies riots market strikes and other forms of contention rarely considered in previous studies drawing on new world history which accommodates parallels and divergences between political economic and cultural developments east and west hung shows how the centralization of political power and an expanding market coupled with a persistent confucianist orthodoxy shaped protesters strategies and appeals in qing china this unique form of mid qing protest combined a quest for justice and autonomy with a filial loyal respect for the imperial center and hung s careful research ties this distinct characteristic to popular protest in china today as hung makes clear the nature of these protests prove late imperial china was anything but a stagnant and tranquil empire before the west cracked it open in fact the origins of modern popular politics in china predate the 1911 revolution hung s work ultimately establishes a framework others can use to compare popular protest among different cultural fabrics his book fundamentally recasts the evolution of such acts worldwide this is an anthropological exploration of the roots of china s modernity in the country s own tradition as seen especially in economic and kinship patterns the routledge handbook of religions in asia provides a contemporary and comprehensive overview of religion in contemporary asia compiled and introduced by bryan s turner and oscar salemink the handbook contains specially written chapters by experts in their respective fields the wide ranging introduction discusses issues surrounding orientalism and the historical development of the discipline of religious studies it conveys how there have been many centuries of interaction between different religious traditions in asia and discusses the problem of world religions and the range of concepts such as high and low traditions folk and formal religions popular and orthodox developments individual chapters are presented in the following five sections asian origins religious formations missions states and religious competition reform movements and modernity popular religions religion and globalization social dimensions striking a balance between offering basic information about religious cultures in asia and addressing the complexity of employing a western terminology in societies with radically different traditions this advanced level reference work will be essential reading for students researchers and scholars of asian religions sociology anthropology asian studies and religious studies this biography of candida xu 1607 1680 granddaughter of the prominent chinese christian convert and statesman xu guangqi 1562 1633 and foremost chinese christian woman of the seventeenth century is based on the biography of candida xu titled *histoire d une dame chrétienne de la chine* paris 1688 written by her confessor philippe couplet s j 1623 1693 an obituary of his mother and other writings by her eldest son and the xu family history using these as well as other relevant european missionary and chinese language sources candida xu s life as daughter wife mother and generous contributor to the christian church is recounted events in her life are set in the context of historical and religious circumstances in china at the time consideration of the situation of women particularly christian women draws out how candida xu s faith helped her and other believing christian women to gain greater freedom of choice and action a sweeping account of how the sea routes of asia have transformed a vast expanse of the globe over the past five hundred years powerfully shaping the modern world in the centuries leading up to our own the volume of traffic across asian sea routes an area stretching from east africa and the middle east to japan grew dramatically eventually making them the busiest in the world the result was a massive circulation of people commodities religion culture technology and ideas in this book eric tagliacozzo chronicles how the seas and oceans of asia have shaped the history of the largest continent for

the past half millennium leaving an indelible mark on the modern world in the process paying special attention to migration trade the environment and cities in asian waters examines the long history of contact between china and east africa the spread of hinduism and buddhism across the bay of bengal and the intertwined histories of islam and christianity in the philippines the book illustrates how india became central to the spice trade how the indian ocean became a british lake between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries and how lighthouses and sea mapping played important roles in imperialism the volume ends by asking what may happen if china comes to rule the waves of asia as britain once did a novel account showing how asian history can be seen as a whole when seen from the water in asian waters presents a voyage into a past that is still alive in the present a groundbreaking history of fengshui s roles in public life and law during china s last imperial dynasty today the term fengshui which literally means wind and water is recognized around the world yet few know exactly what it means let alone its fascinating history in laws of the land tristan brown tells the story of the important roles especially legal ones played by fengshui in chinese society during china s last imperial dynasty the manchu qing 1644 1912 employing archives from mainland china and taiwan that have only recently become available this is the first book to document fengshui s invocations in chinese law during the qing dynasty facing a growing population dwindling natural resources and an overburdened rural government judicial administrators across china grappled with disputes and petitions about fengshui in their efforts to sustain forestry farming mining and city planning laws of the land offers a radically new interpretation of these legal arrangements they worked an intelligent considered and sustained engagement with fengshui on the ground helped the imperial state keep the peace and maintain its legitimacy especially during the increasingly turbulent decades of the nineteenth century as the century came to an end contentious debates over industrialization swept across the bureaucracy with fengshui invoked by officials and scholars opposed to the establishment of railways telegraphs and foreign owned mines demonstrating that the only way to understand those debates and their profound stakes is to grasp fengshui s longstanding roles in chinese public life laws of the land rethinks key issues in the history of chinese law politics science religion and economics here at last is the massively updated and augmented second edition of this landmark encyclopedia it contains approximately 1000 entries dealing in depth with the history of the scientific technological and medical accomplishments of cultures outside of the united states and europe the entries consist of fully updated articles together with hundreds of entirely new topics this unique reference work includes intercultural articles on broad topics such as mathematics and astronomy as well as thoughtful philosophical articles on concepts and ideas related to the study of non western science such as rationality objectivity and method you ll also find material on religion and science east and west and magic and science the present collection of essays has originally been prepared for an international conference entitled maritime space in traditional chinese sources which has been convened by the editors at munich university in february 2005 the contributions included here introduce various aspects related to east asian seas from the japanese sea to the south china sea with the yellow and east china seas constituting the core regions of the entire area and some of its adjacent areas although braudelian categories are inherently present in the discussion and directly addressed in one or two papers the focus lies on a set of more basic variables which are intimately linked to the idea of contact zones or alternatively the parallel and apparently older notion that the sea should be seen as a protective belt around the mainland this volume is consequently primarily concerned with the perception of maritime space in traditional chinese sources the division of this space into oceans and seas the existence usage and management of trade routes and above all of china s coastal waters or maritime periphery for this purpose in addition to textual sources maps will be examined as well as the perception division and management of maritime space cannot be completely disassociated from other themes such as trade and travel diplomacy and

military controls or even daily life during a sea voyage these aspects were also touched upon in the discussion but they are of secondary importance and subordinated to the general issue of geography with this in mind following an introductory essay by angela schottenhammer the contributions are divided into three sections 1 maritime space trade and defence 2 maritime space coasts routes oceans 3 maritime space and maps the articles by chang pin tsun jane kate leonard and jung byung chul fall into the first category those by chen bo liu yingsheng sally k church christine moll murata li tana and mathieu torck belong to the second group while the last section is comprised by the papers of li xiacong claudine salmon and roderich ptak there are many cross connections between these essays geographically some of them pertain to the northern spheres especially the liaodong korea region others look at the south china sea or even at areas far beyond these two some are case studies others deal with general dimensions the military element usually in the form of coastal defence is not only present in the first section but also in the cartographic segment and in one or two contributions which appear in part two furthermore readers will find that the idea of contact zones associated with a good degree of open mindedness towards the outer world is present in some texts just as they will discover that in other cases the sea still appears as a kind of barrier in a brisk revisionist history william rowe challenges the standard narrative of qing china as a decadent inward looking state that failed to keep pace with the modern west the great qing was the second major chinese empire ruled by foreigners three strong manchu emperors worked diligently to secure an alliance with the conquered ming gentry though many of their social edicts especially the requirement that ethnic han men wear queues were fiercely resisted as advocates of a universal empire qing rulers also achieved an enormous expansion of the chinese realm over the course of three centuries including the conquest and incorporation of turkic and tibetan peoples in the west vast migration into the southwest and the colonization of taiwan despite this geographic range and the accompanying social and economic complexity the qing ideal of small government worked well when outside threats were minimal but the nineteenth century opium wars forced china to become a player in a predatory international contest involving western powers while the devastating uprisings of the taiping and boxer rebellions signaled an urgent need for internal reform comprehensive state mandated changes during the early twentieth century were not enough to hold back the nationalist tide of 1911 but they provided a new foundation for the republican and communist states that would follow this original thought provoking history of china s last empire is a must read for understanding the challenges facing china today this book provides an overview of five centuries of pacific and pacific rim economic and trade history making it a valuable contribution to understanding of the increasing global importance of this region a change in worlds explores the environmental economic and political history of the sino tibetan songpan region of northern sichuan from the late imperial qing dynasty to the early 21st century a historically tibetan region on the eastern edge of the tibetan plateau with significant han and muslim chinese populations songpan played important roles in the development of western and modern china s ethnic relations policies forestry sector grasslands and environmental conservation and recent developments in eco and ethnic tourism as part of various chinese states however in spite of close associations with various tibetan and chinese regimes the region also has a rich history of local independence and resilient nomadic semi nomadic and agricultural populations and identities the sino tibetan diversity in songpan partly formed by unique ecological conditions conditioned all attempts to incorporate the region into larger and more centralized state homogenizing structures this historical study analyzes the social force of markets and nature in the songpan region in concert with the political and social conflicts and compromise at the heart of changing political regimes and the area s ethnic groups it presents new perspectives on the social transformation and economies of tibetans and han chinese from the late qing dynasty to mao era and contemporary western china it not only allows for a new understanding of how the natural environment and landscapes fit into the imagination of the sino

tibetan borderlands it also figures in the challenges of negotiating ethnic and market relations among societies the mix of complicated relations over natural environment resources politics and markets was at the heart of the region s social and political infrastructures with far reaching implications for both historical and contemporary china 9788472457904 txt environment modernization and development in east asia critically examines modernization s long term environmental history it suggests new frameworks for understanding as inter related processes environmental social and economic change across china and japan environment and society in the long late antiquity brings together scientific archaeological and historical evidence on the interplay of social change and environmental phenomena at the end of antiquity and the dawn of the middle ages ca 300 800 ad a study of political possibilities in the era of modern imperialism from the perspective of the sovereign state of hyderabad on the near horizon was a new kind of multicultural port city more attuned to the shifting global trading network with the establishment of the free port of singapore and the rise of the treaty ports hong kong shanghai yokohama the nature of the china seas trade changed forever book jacket this volume features the research of international scholars whose work addresses the representative history of small cities and urban networking in various parts of the indian ocean world in an era of change allowing them the opportunity to compare approaches methods and s

Unruly People

2016

unruly people shows that in mid qing guangdong banditry occurred mainly in the densely populated core canton delta where state power was strongest challenging the conventional wisdom that banditry was most prevalent in peripheral areas through extensive archival research antony reveals that this is because the local working poor had no other options to ensure their livelihood in 1780 the qing government enacted the first of a series of special laws to deal specifically with guangdong bandits who plundered on land and water the new law was prompted by what officials described as a spiralin

Late Imperial Culture

1995-05-17

a diverse range of theoretically sophisticated and historically informed contributors take as given two fundamental facts about the culture of imperialism firstly that it has a long and complex history which in the present epoch merits its being designated late and secondly that its impact on the contemporary world is far from exhausted together they highlight the contradictions in the serried cultural practices of imperialism in its different historical periods publisher description

Fishing Wars and Environmental Change in Late Imperial and Modern China

2020-03-17

among the environmental challenges facing us is alleviating the damage to marine ecosystems caused by pollution and overfishing coming to grips with contemporary problems this book argues depends on understanding how people have historically generated perceived and responded to environmental change this work explores interactions between society and environment in china s most important marine fishery the zhoushan archipelago off the coast of zhejiang and jiangsu from its nineteenth century expansion to the exhaustion of the most important fish species in the 1970s this history of zhoushan s fisheries illuminates long term environmental processes and analyzes the intersections of local regional and transnational ecological trends and the array of private and state interests that shaped struggles for the control of these common pool natural resources what institutions did private and state actors use to regulate the use of the fishery how did relationships between social organizations and the state change over time what types of problems could these arrangements solve and which not what does the fate of these institutions tell us about environmental change in late imperial and modern china answering these questions will give us a better understanding of the relationship between past ecological changes and present environmental challenges

Homoerotic Sensibilities in Late Imperial China

2004-08-02

homoerotic sensibilities in late imperial china is the richest exploration to date of late imperial chinese literati interest in male love employing primary sources such as miscellanies poetry fiction and flower guides wu cuncun argues that male homoeroticism played a central role in the cultural life of late imperial chinese literati elites countering recent arguments that homosexuality was marginal and disparaged during this period the book also seeks to trace the relationship of homoeroticism to status and power in addition to historical portraits and analysis the book also advances the concept of sensibilities as a method for interpreting the complex range of homoerotic texts produced in late imperial china

Tigers, Rice, Silk, and Silt

1998-02-28

groundbreaking study of the correlations between economic and environmental changes in imperial chinese lingnan from 1400 to 1850

Tribute System and Rulership in Late Imperial China

2022-04-11

demanding and offering tribute is a most common feature in human societies and nothing special to china in the course of the development of neolithic and later societies social classes have developed where persons who achieved superior positions first could demand presents or tribute from neighboring societies they defeated and then with the assistance of sturdy servants from their own people china was certainly no exception to that principle and one of the first terms for tax was thus gong tribute in china s early feudatory social system tribute was demanded from lower political entities and the mutual political relations were already highly developed during the zhou dynasty 1045 256 bce this system of inner chinese relations became a sort of matrix when china expanded and achieved contact with countries which were more or less independent and thus the tribute system evolved the individual case studies in this volume focus on the latest manifestations of the tribute system in late imperial china

Conflict, Community, and the State in Late Imperial Sichuan

2019-03-11

exploring local practices of dispute resolution and laying bare the routine role of violence in the late qing dynasty

conflict community and the state in late imperial sichuan demonstrates the significance of everyday violence in ordering disciplining and building communities the book examines over 350 legal cases that comprise the cases of unnatural death archival file from 1890 to 1900 in ba county sichuan province the archive presents an untidy array of death including homicides suicides and found bodies an analysis of the muddled and often petty disputes found in these records reveals the existence of a local system of authority that disciplined and maintained daily life often relying on violence this local justice system occasionally intersected with the state s justice system but was not dependent on it this study demonstrates the importance of informal local authority to our understanding of justice in the late qing era providing a non elite perspective on qing power law justice and the role of the state this book will be of great interest to students and scholars of chinese and asian history as well as legal history and comparative studies of violence

The Economy of Lower Yangzi Delta in Late Imperial China

2013

this book explores aspects of this vibrant market economy in late imperial china and by presenting a reconstructed narrative of economic development in the early modern jiangnan provides new perspectives on established theories of chinese economic development further by examining economic values alongside social structures this book produces a historically comprehensive account of the contemporary chinese economy which engenders a deeper and broader understanding of china s current economic success

Late Imperial Romance

1994-07-17

as the us imperium lurches towards its economic twilight comparisons with the fate of the british empire have become increasingly commonplace

Courtly Indian Women in Late Imperial India

2015-10-06

examines the political worldview of courtly and royal women in india during the late colonial and post independence period this book offers a history of the zenana which served as the women s courts or female quarters of the palace where women lived behind pardah in seclusion

Concubinage and Servitude in Late Imperial China

2014-06-18

in the long course of late imperial chinese history servants and concubines formed a vast social stratum in the hinterland along the grand canal particularly in urban areas concubinage and servitude in late imperial china is a survey of the institutions and practice of concubinage and servitude in both the general populace and the imperial palace with a focus on the examination of ming qing political and socioeconomic history through the lives of this particular group of distinct yet associated individuals the persistent theme of the book is how concubines appointed by patriarchal polygamy and servants laboring under the master servants hierarchy experienced interactions and mobility within each institution and in associating with the other while reviewing how ritual and law treated concubines and servants as patriarchal possessions the author explores the perspectives available for individual concubines and servants and the limitations in their daily circumstances searching for their positional powers and privilege of the inferiors in the context of chinese culture during the ming qing time period for a list of the book s tables and their sources please see wou edu wp hsiehb

A Cultural History of Civil Examinations in Late Imperial China

2000-03-22

in this multidimensional analysis benjamin a elman uses over a thousand newly available examination records from the yuan ming and ch ing dynasties 1315 1904 to explore the social political and cultural dimensions of the civil examination system one of the most important institutions in chinese history for over five hundred years the most important positions within the dynastic government were usually filled through these difficult examinations and every other year some one to two million people from all levels of society attempted them covering the late imperial system from its inception to its demise elman revises our previous understanding of how the system actually worked including its political and cultural machinery the unforeseen consequences when it was unceremoniously scrapped by modernist reformers and its long term historical legacy he argues that the ming ch ing civil examinations from 1370 to 1904 represented a substantial break with t ang sung dynasty literary examinations from 650 to 1250 late imperial examinations also made tao learning neo confucian learning the dynastic orthodoxy in official life and in literati culture the intersections between elite social life popular culture and religion that are also considered reveal the full scope of the examination process throughout the late empire

White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates

2014-01-06

the reign of emperor jiaqing 1796 1820 ce has long occupied an awkward position in studies of china s last dynasty the qing 1644 1911 ce conveniently marking a watershed between the prosperous eighteenth century and the tragic post opium war era

this quarter century has nevertheless been glossed over as an unremarkable interlude separating two well studied epochs of great transformation white lotus rebels and south china pirates presents a major reassessment of this misunderstood period by examining how the emperors bureaucrats and foreigners responded to the two crises that shaped the transition from the qianlong to the jiaqing reign wensheng wang argues that the dramatic combination of internal uprising and transnational piracy rather than being a hallmark of inexorable dynastic decline propelled the manchu court to reorganize itself through a series of modifications in policymaking and bureaucratic structure the resulting jiaqing reforms initiated a process of state retreat that pulled the qing empire out of a cycle of aggressive overextension and resistance and back onto a more sustainable track of development although this pragmatic striving for political sustainability was unable to save the dynasty from ultimate collapse it represented a durable and constructive approach to the compounding problems facing the late qing regime and helped sustain it for another century as one of the most comprehensive accounts of the jiaqing reign white lotus rebels and south china pirates provides a fresh understanding of this significant turning point in china s long imperial history

Civil Examinations and Meritocracy in Late Imperial China

2013-11-01

during china s late imperial period roughly 1400 1900 ce men gathered by the millions every two or three years outside official examination compounds sprinkled across china only one percent of candidates would complete the academic regimen that would earn them a post in the administrative bureaucracy civil examinations assesses the role of education examination and china s civil service in fostering the world s first professional class based on demonstrated knowledge and skill civil examinations were instituted in china in the seventh century ce but in the ming and qing eras they were at the center of a complex social web that held together the intellectual political and economic life of imperial china local elites and the court sought to influence how the government regulated the classical curriculum and selected civil officials as a guarantor of educational merit examinations tied the dynasty to the privileged gentry and literati classes both ideologically and institutionally china eliminated its classical examination system in 1905 but this carefully balanced constantly contested piece of social engineering worked out over centuries was an early harbinger of the meritocratic regime of college boards and other entrance exams that undergirds higher education in much of the world today

The Fisher Folk of Late Imperial and Modern China

2016-01-13

although most studies of rural society in china deal with land villages in fact very substantial numbers of chinese people lived by the sea on the rivers and the lakes in land villages mostly given to farming people lived in permanent houses whereas on the margins of the waterways many people lived in boats and sheds and developed their own marked features often being viewed as pariahs by the rest of chinese society this book examines these boat and shed living people it takes an

historical anthropological approach combining research in official records with investigations among surviving boat and shed living people their oral traditions and their personal records besides outlining the special features of the boat and shed living people the book considers why pressures over time drove many to move to land villages and how boat and shed living people were gradually marginalised often losing their fishing rights to those who claimed imperial connections the book covers the subject from ming and qing times up to the present

Technology, Gender and History in Imperial China

2013-06-19

what can the history of technology contribute to our understanding of late imperial china most stories about technology in pre modern china follow a well worn plot in about 1400 after an early ferment of creativity that made it the most technologically sophisticated civilisation in the world china entered an era of technical lethargy and decline but how are we to reconcile this tale which portrays china in the ming and qing dynasties as a dying giant that had outgrown its own strength with the wealth of counterevidence affirming that the country remained rich vigorous and powerful at least until the end of the eighteenth century does this seeming contradiction mean that the stagnation story is simply wrong or perhaps that technology was irrelevant to how imperial society worked or does it imply that historians of technology should ask better questions about what technology was what it did and what it meant in pre modern societies like late imperial china in this book francesca bray explores subjects such as technology and ethics technology and gendered subjectivities both female and male and technology and statecraft to illuminate how material settings and practices shaped topographies of everyday experience and ideologies of government techniques of the self and technologies of the subject examining technologies ranging from ploughing and weaving to drawing pictures building a house prescribing medicine or composing a text this book offers a rich insight into the interplay between the micro and macro politics of everyday life and the workings of governmentality in late imperial china showing that gender principles were woven into the very fabric of empire from cosmology and ideologies of rule to the material foundations of the state and the everyday practices of the domestic sphere this authoritative text will be welcomed by students and scholars of chinese history as well as those working on global history and the histories of gender technology and agriculture furthermore it will be of great use to those interested in social and cultural anthropology and material culture

Christian Heretics in Late Imperial China

2013-05-13

following the prohibition of missionary activity after 1724 china s christians were effectively cut off from all foreign theological guidance the ensuing isolation forced china s christian communities to become self reliant in perpetuating the basic principles of their faith left to their own devices the missionary seed developed into a panoply of indigenous traditions with christian ancestry as the common denominator christianity thus underwent the same process of inculturation as

previous religious traditions in china such as buddhism and judaism as the guardian of orthodox morality the prosecuting state sought to exercise all pervading control over popular thoughts and social functions filling the gap within the discourse of christianity in china and also as part of the wider analysis of religion in late imperial china this study presents the campaigns against christians during this period as part and parcel of the campaign against heresy and heretical movements in general

Cities of Jiangnan in Late Imperial China

1993-01-01

this book examines cities of the jiangnan region of south central china between the twelfth and nineteenth centuries an area considered to be the model of a successfully developing regional economy the six studies focus on the urban centers of suzhou hangzhou yangzhou and shanghai emphasizing the regional focus the authors explore the interconnections and sequential relationships between these major cities and analyze common themes such as the development of handicraft industry transport and commerce class structure ethnic diversity and internal immigration and the social and political pressures generated by developments in manufacturing taxes and government politics the book provides a valuable resource on commercial development and internal economic and social development in pre modern china particularly on specific regional development and the historical role of traditional chinese cities

Printing and Book Culture in Late Imperial China

2005-03-07

a very useful book on a topic of growing importance and interest brokaw s introduction is one of the most valuable and best written prefaces to an edited volume that i have encountered in some time kent guy author of the emperor s four treasures

The Origins of the Modern World

2007

robert b

Disease, Health Care and Government in Late Imperial Russia

2010-12-14

this book addresses fundamental issues about the last decades of tsarist russia exploring the social economic and political

impact of successive outbreaks of cholera and the politics of public health policy it makes a significant contribution to current debates about how far and how successfully modernisation was being implemented by the tsarist regime

Saving the World

2001

through the case of a single well placed official chen hongmou 1696 1771 this book studies the consciousness and the governing project of the 18th century chinese official elite

Yangzi Waters: Transforming the Water Regime of the Jiangnan Plain in Late Imperial China

2022-01-17

this book is an in depth study of evolving state society environment relationships of the jiangnan plain in late imperial china as well as the transformation of landscape and waterscape in central china through lenses that have been overlooked in previous scholarship

Protest with Chinese Characteristics

2011-05-31

the origin of political modernity has long been tied to the western history of protest and revolution the currents of which many believe sparked popular dissent worldwide reviewing nearly one thousand instances of protest in china from the eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries ho fung hung charts an evolution of chinese dissent that stands apart from western trends hung samples from mid qing petitions and humble complaints to the emperor he revisits rallies riots market strikes and other forms of contention rarely considered in previous studies drawing on new world history which accommodates parallels and divergences between political economic and cultural developments east and west hung shows how the centralization of political power and an expanding market coupled with a persistent confucianist orthodoxy shaped protesters strategies and appeals in qing china this unique form of mid qing protest combined a quest for justice and autonomy with a filial loyal respect for the imperial center and hung s careful research ties this distinct characteristic to popular protest in china today as hung makes clear the nature of these protests prove late imperial china was anything but a stagnant and tranquil empire before the west cracked it open in fact the origins of modern popular politics in china predate the 1911 revolution hung s work ultimately establishes a framework others can use to compare popular protest among different cultural fabrics his book fundamentally recasts the evolution of such acts worldwide

Kinship, Contract, Community, and State

2005

this is an anthropological exploration of the roots of china s modernity in the country s own tradition as seen especially in economic and kinship patterns

Routledge Handbook of Religions in Asia

2014-09-25

the routledge handbook of religions in asia provides a contemporary and comprehensive overview of religion in contemporary asia compiled and introduced by bryan s turner and oscar salemink the handbook contains specially written chapters by experts in their respective fields the wide ranging introduction discusses issues surrounding orientalism and the historical development of the discipline of religious studies it conveys how there have been many centuries of interaction between different religious traditions in asia and discusses the problem of world religions and the range of concepts such as high and low traditions folk and formal religions popular and orthodox developments individual chapters are presented in the following five sections asian origins religious formations missions states and religious competition reform movements and modernity popular religions religion and globalization social dimensions striking a balance between offering basic information about religious cultures in asia and addressing the complexity of employing a western terminology in societies with radically different traditions this advanced level reference work will be essential reading for students researchers and scholars of asian religions sociology anthropology asian studies and religious studies

"A Model for All Christian Women"

2020-12-29

this biography of candida xu 1607 1680 granddaughter of the prominent chinese christian convert and statesman xu guangqi 1562 1633 and foremost chinese christian woman of the seventeenth century is based on the biography of candida xu titled *histoire d'une dame chrétienne de la chine* paris 1688 written by her confessor philippe couplet s j 1623 1693 an obituary of his mother and other writings by her eldest son and the xu family history using these as well as other relevant european missionary and chinese language sources candida xu s life as daughter wife mother and generous contributor to the christian church is recounted events in her life are set in the context of historical and religious circumstances in china at the time consideration of the situation of women particularly christian women draws out how candida xu s faith helped her and other believing christian women to gain greater freedom of choice and action

In Asian Waters

2022-07-19

a sweeping account of how the sea routes of asia have transformed a vast expanse of the globe over the past five hundred years powerfully shaping the modern world in the centuries leading up to our own the volume of traffic across asian sea routes an area stretching from east africa and the middle east to japan grew dramatically eventually making them the busiest in the world the result was a massive circulation of people commodities religion culture technology and ideas in this book eric tagliacozzo chronicles how the seas and oceans of asia have shaped the history of the largest continent for the past half millennium leaving an indelible mark on the modern world in the process paying special attention to migration trade the environment and cities in asian waters examines the long history of contact between china and east africa the spread of hinduism and buddhism across the bay of bengal and the intertwined histories of islam and christianity in the philippines the book illustrates how india became central to the spice trade how the indian ocean became a british lake between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries and how lighthouses and sea mapping played important roles in imperialism the volume ends by asking what may happen if china comes to rule the waves of asia as britain once did a novel account showing how asian history can be seen as a whole when seen from the water in asian waters presents a voyage into a past that is still alive in the present

Laws of the Land

2023-12-05

a groundbreaking history of fengshui s roles in public life and law during china s last imperial dynasty today the term fengshui which literally means wind and water is recognized around the world yet few know exactly what it means let alone its fascinating history in laws of the land tristan brown tells the story of the important roles especially legal ones played by fengshui in chinese society during china s last imperial dynasty the manchu qing 1644 1912 employing archives from mainland china and taiwan that have only recently become available this is the first book to document fengshui s invocations in chinese law during the qing dynasty facing a growing population dwindling natural resources and an overburdened rural government judicial administrators across china grappled with disputes and petitions about fengshui in their efforts to sustain forestry farming mining and city planning laws of the land offers a radically new interpretation of these legal arrangements they worked an intelligent considered and sustained engagement with fengshui on the ground helped the imperial state keep the peace and maintain its legitimacy especially during the increasingly turbulent decades of the nineteenth century as the century came to an end contentious debates over industrialization swept across the bureaucracy with fengshui invoked by officials and scholars opposed to the establishment of railways telegraphs and foreign owned mines demonstrating that the only way to understand those debates and their profound stakes is to grasp fengshui s longstanding roles in chinese public life laws of the land rethinks key issues in the history of chinese law politics science religion and economics

Encyclopaedia of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures

2008-03-12

here at last is the massively updated and augmented second edition of this landmark encyclopedia it contains approximately 1000 entries dealing in depth with the history of the scientific technological and medical accomplishments of cultures outside of the united states and europe the entries consist of fully updated articles together with hundreds of entirely new topics this unique reference work includes intercultural articles on broad topics such as mathematics and astronomy as well as thoughtful philosophical articles on concepts and ideas related to the study of non western science such as rationality objectivity and method you ll also find material on religion and science east and west and magic and science

The Perception of Maritime Space in Traditional Chinese Sources

2006

the present collection of essays has originally been prepared for an international conference entitled maritime space in traditional chinese sources which has been convened by the editors at munich university in february 2005 the contributions included here introduce various aspects related to east asian seas from the japanese sea to the south china sea with the yellow and east china seas constituting the core regions of the entire area and some of its adjacent areas although braudelian categories are inherently present in the discussion and directly addressed in one or two papers the focus lies on a set of more basic variables which are intimately linked to the idea of contact zones or alternatively the parallel and apparently older notion that the sea should be seen as a protective belt around the mainland this volume is consequently primarily concerned with the perception of maritime space in traditional chinese sources the division of this space into oceans and seas the existence usage and management of trade routes and above all of china s coastal waters or maritime periphery for this purpose in addition to textual sources maps will be examined as well as the perception division and management of maritime space cannot be completely disassociated from other themes such as trade and travel diplomacy and military controls or even daily life during a sea voyage these aspects were also touched upon in the discussion but they are of secondary importance and subordinated to the general issue of geography with this in mind following an introductory essay by angela schottenhammer the contributions are divided into three sections 1 maritime space trade and defence 2 maritime space coasts routes oceans 3 maritime space and maps the articles by chang pin tsun jane kate leonard and jung byung chul fall into the first category those by chen bo liu yingsheng sally k church christine moll murata li tana and mathieu torck belong to the second group while the last section is comprised by the papers of li xiaocong claudine salmon and roderich ptak there are many cross connections between these essays geographically some of them pertain to the northern spheres especially the liaodong korea region others look at the south china sea or even at areas far beyond these two some are case studies others deal with general dimensions the military element usually in the form of coastal defence is not only present in the first section but also in the cartographic segment and in one or two contributions which appear in part two furthermore

readers will find that the idea of contact zones associated with a good degree of open mindedness towards the outer world is present in some texts just as they will discover that in other cases the sea still appears as a kind of barrier

China's Last Empire

2009-10-15

in a brisk revisionist history william rowe challenges the standard narrative of qing china as a decadent inward looking state that failed to keep pace with the modern west the great qing was the second major chinese empire ruled by foreigners three strong manchu emperors worked diligently to secure an alliance with the conquered ming gentry though many of their social edicts especially the requirement that ethnic han men wear queues were fiercely resisted as advocates of a universal empire qing rulers also achieved an enormous expansion of the chinese realm over the course of three centuries including the conquest and incorporation of turkic and tibetan peoples in the west vast migration into the southwest and the colonization of taiwan despite this geographic range and the accompanying social and economic complexity the qing ideal of small government worked well when outside threats were minimal but the nineteenth century opium wars forced china to become a player in a predatory international contest involving western powers while the devastating uprisings of the taiping and boxer rebellions signaled an urgent need for internal reform comprehensive state mandated changes during the early twentieth century were not enough to hold back the nationalist tide of 1911 but they provided a new foundation for the republican and communist states that would follow this original thought provoking history of china s last empire is a must read for understanding the challenges facing china today

Pacific Centuries

1998-12-17

this book provides an overview of five centuries of pacific and pacific rim economic and trade history making it a valuable contribution to understanding of the increasing global importance of this region

A Change in Worlds on the Sino-Tibetan Borderlands

2013-12-19

a change in worlds explores the environmental economic and political history of the sino tibetan songpan region of northern sichuan from the late imperial qing dynasty to the early 21st century a historically tibetan region on the eastern edge of the tibetan plateau with significant han and muslim chinese populations songpan played important roles in the development of western and modern china s ethnic relations policies forestry sector grasslands and environmental conservation and recent developments in eco and ethnic tourism as part of various chinese states however in spite of close associations with various

tibetan and chinese regimes the region also has a rich history of local independence and resilient nomadic semi nomadic and agricultural populations and identities the sino tibetan diversity in songpan partly formed by unique ecological conditions conditioned all attempts to incorporate the region into larger and more centralized state homogenizing structures this historical study analyzes the social force of markets and nature in the songpan region in concert with the political and social conflicts and compromise at the heart of changing political regimes and the area s ethnic groups it presents new perspectives on the social transformation and economies of tibetans and han chinese from the late qing dynasty to mao era and contemporary western china it not only allows for a new understanding of how the natural environment and landscapes fit into the imagination of the sino tibetan borderlands it also figures in the challenges of negotiating ethnic and market relations among societies the mix of complicated relations over natural environment resources politics and markets was at the heart of the region s social and political infrastructures with far reaching implications for both historical and contemporary china

Unmaking the West

2006

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Environment, Modernization and Development in East Asia

2016-04-08

environment modernization and development in east asia critically examines modernization s long term environmental history it suggests new frameworks for understanding as inter related processes environmental social and economic change across china and japan

Environment and Society in the Long Late Antiquity

2019-01-04

environment and society in the long late antiquity brings together scientific archaeological and historical evidence on the interplay of social change and environmental phenomena at the end of antiquity and the dawn of the middle ages ca 300 800 ad

Hyderabad, British India, and the World

2015-06

a study of political possibilities in the era of modern imperialism from the perspective of the sovereign state of hyderabad

Visible Cities

2008-03-31

on the near horizon was a new kind of multicultural port city more attuned to the shifting global trading network with the establishment of the free port of singapore and the rise of the treaty ports hong kong shanghai yokohama the nature of the china seas trade changed forever book jacket

Secondary Cities and Urban Networking in the Indian Ocean Realm, C. 1400-1800

2008

this volume features the research of international scholars whose work addresses the representative history of small cities and urban networking in various parts of the indian ocean world in an era of change allowing them the opportunity to compare approaches methods and s

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