

# **Borders Of Chinese Civilization Geography And History At Empires End Asia Pacific Culture Politics And Society**

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**The Great Wall of China**

- Louise Chipley

Slavicek 2009

This series examines the key consequences of arbitrary border making in world history - past and present. These studies describe arbitrary borders as places where people interact differently from the way they would had the boundary not existed. Analytical, but easy to read, these brief histories will appeal to a broad sweep of readership

*Nation and Ethnicity* -

Julia C. Schneider

2017-03-13

In *Nation and Ethnicity* Julia C. Schneider give an analysis of the Chinese discourse on nationalism and historiography in the 1900s-1920s with regard

to non-Chinese people's assimilation and integration into the nation.

**Atlas of the Year 1000** -

John Man 1999

Shows empires, trade routes, military activity, etc. on all continents ca. 900-1100.

Everything Under the

Heavens - Howard W.

French 2017

"From the former New York Times Asia correspondent and author of *China's Second Continent*, an incisive investigation of China's ideological development as it becomes an ever more aggressive player in regional and global diplomacy." /

Verlagsinformation

China - Gisela Lee

2007-01-05

Discusses the history of China from ancient times

to modern times.

**Re-understanding Japan** -

Lu Yan 2004-04-30

To many Chinese, the rise and expansion of Japanese power during the years between the two Sino-Japanese wars (1895–1945) presented a paradox: With its successful modernization, Japan became a model to be emulated; yet as the country's imperial ambitions on the continent grew, it posed an ever-increasing threat. Drawing on an extraordinary array of source materials, Lu Yan shows that this attraction to and apprehension of Japan prompted the Chinese to engage in a variety of long-term relationships with the Japanese. *Re-understanding Japan* examines transnational and transcultural interactions between China and Japan during those five dramatic and

tragic decades at the intimate level of personal lives and behavior. At the center of Lu's inquiry are four diverse yet significant case studies: military strategist Jiang Baili, literary critic and essayist Zhou Zuoren, Guomindang leader Dai Jitao, and romantic poet turned Communist Guo Moruo. In their public and private lives, these influential Chinese formed lasting ties with Japan and the Japanese. While their writings reached the Chinese public through the print mass media and served to enhance popular understanding of Japan and its culture, their activities in political, cultural, and diplomatic affairs paralleled significant turns in Sino-Japanese relations. Based on archival documents, personal memoirs, correspondence,

interviews, and contemporary literary works, Re-understanding Japan delineates diverse approaches in Chinese efforts to engage Japan in China's modern reforms.

**The Anxious Triumph -**

Donald Sassoon

2019-06-27

'A magnum opus, an accessible and genuinely global history ... This is a book for today and tomorrow' Financial Times  
Capitalist enterprise has existed in some form since ancient times, but the globalization and dominance of capitalism as a system began in the 1860s when, in different forms and supported by different political forces, states all over the world developed their modern political frameworks: the unifications of Italy and Germany, the establishment of a republic in France, the

elimination of slavery in the American south, the Meiji Restoration in Japan, the emancipation of the serfs in Tsarist Russia. This book magnificently explores how, after the upheavals of industrialisation, a truly global capitalism followed. For the first time in the history of humanity, there was a social system able to provide a high level of consumption for the majority of those who lived within its bounds. Today, capitalism dominates the world. With wide-ranging scholarship, Donald Sassoon analyses the impact of capitalism on the histories of many different states, and how it creates winners and losers by constantly innovating. This chronic instability, he writes, 'is the foundation of its advance, not a fault in the system or an incidental by-product'.

And it is this instability, this constant churn, which produces the anxious triumph of his title. To control or alleviate such anxieties it was necessary to create a national community, if necessary with colonial adventures, to develop a welfare state, to intervene in the market economy, and to protect it from foreign competition. Capitalists needed a state to discipline them, to nurture them, and to sacrifice a few to save the rest: a state overseeing the war of all against all. Vigorous, argumentative, surprising and constantly stimulating, *The Anxious Triumph* gives a fresh perspective on all these questions and on its era. It is a masterpiece by one of Britain's most engaging and wide-ranging historians.

## **Borders of Chinese Civilization - 2009**

DIVD. R. Howland explores China & rsquo;s representations of Japan in the changing world of the late nineteenth century and, in so doing, examines the cultural and social borders between the two neighbors. Looking at Chinese accounts of Japan written during the 1870s and 1880s, he undertakes an unprecedented analysis of the main genres the Chinese used to portray Japan & mdash;the travel diary, poetry, and the geographical treatise. In his discussion of the practice of & ldquo;brushtalk, & rdquo; in which Chinese scholars communicated with the Japanese by exchanging ideographs, Howland further shows how the Chinese viewed the communication of their language and its dominant modes &

—history and poetry  
—as the textual  
and cultural basis of a  
shared civilization  
between the two  
societies. With Japan’s  
decision in the  
1870s to modernize and  
westernize, China’s  
relationship  
with Japan underwent a  
crucial change &  
—one that resulted  
in its decisive  
separation from Chinese  
civilization and,  
according to Howland, a  
destabilization of China  
&’s worldview. His  
examination of the ways  
in which Chinese  
perceptions of Japan  
altered in the 1880s  
reveals the crucial  
choice faced by the  
Chinese of whether to  
interact with Japan as &  
“kin, &”  
based on geographical  
proximity and the  
existence of common  
cultural threads, or as  
a “barbarian, &  
” an alien force

molded by European  
influence. By probing  
China’s poetic  
and expository modes of  
portraying Japan,  
*Borders of Chinese  
Civilization* exposes the  
changing world of the  
nineteenth century and  
China’s  
comprehension of it.  
This broadly appealing  
work will engage  
scholars in the fields  
of Asian studies,  
Chinese literature,  
history, and geography,  
as well as those  
interested in  
theoretical reflections  
on travel or modernism.

### **The Qing Dynasty and Traditional Chinese**

**Culture** - Richard J.  
Smith 2015-10-23

The Qing dynasty  
(1636–1912)—a crucial  
bridge between  
“traditional” and  
“modern” China—was  
remarkable for its  
expansiveness and  
cultural sophistication.

This engaging and insightful history of Qing political, social, and cultural life traces the complex interaction between the Inner Asian traditions of the Manchus, who conquered China in 1644, and indigenous Chinese cultural traditions. Noted historian Richard J. Smith argues that the pragmatic Qing emperors presented a "Chinese" face to their subjects who lived south of the Great Wall and other ethnic faces (particularly Manchu, Mongolian, Central Asian, and Tibetan) to subjects in other parts of their vast multicultural empire. They were attracted by many aspects of Chinese culture, but far from being completely "sinicized" as many scholars argue, they were also proud of their own cultural traditions and interested in other

cultures as well. Setting Qing dynasty culture in historical and global perspective, Smith shows how the Chinese of the era viewed the world; how their outlook was expressed in their institutions, material culture, and customs; and how China's preoccupation with order, unity, and harmony contributed to the civilization's remarkable cohesiveness and continuity. Nuanced and wide-ranging, his authoritative book provides an essential introduction to late imperial Chinese culture and society. *The Cambridge History of Ancient China* - Michael Loewe 1999-03-13 The Cambridge History of Ancient China provides a survey of the cultural history of pre-imperial China. Fourteen leading specialists on early Chinese history and

archaeology cover more than one thousand years. There are two chapters for each time-period - Shang, Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn, and Warring States: one on institutional history, based on both traditional and palaeographic literature, and one on material culture, based on archaeological evidence. There are also chapters on the Neolithic background, language, intellectual history, relations with Central Asia, and the debts of both the Qin and Han empires to these earlier time-periods. Although written by specialists, this Cambridge history aims to explain and describe pre-imperial China to an audience that will include scholars and students, as well as general readers without specialized knowledge of Chinese history. It can

be consulted as a work of reference, or read continuously, alone or as part of The Cambridge History of China series. Mapping China and Managing the World - Richard J. Smith 2013-05-20

From the founding of the Qin dynasty in 221 BCE to the present, the Chinese have been preoccupied with the notion of ordering their world. Efforts to create and maintain order are expressed not only in China's bureaucratic institutions and methods of social and economic organization but also in Chinese philosophy, religious and secular ritual, and comprehensive systems of classifying all natural and supernatural phenomena. Mapping China and Managing the World focuses on Chinese constructions of order (zhi) and examines the most important ways in



which elites in late imperial China sought to order their vast and variegated world. This book begins by exploring the role of ancient texts and maps as the two prominent symbolic devices that the Chinese used to construct cultural meaning, and looks at how changing conceptions of 'the world' shaped Chinese cartography, whilst both shifting and enduring cartographic practices affected how the Chinese regarded the wider world. Richard J. Smith goes on to examine the significance of ritual in overcoming disorder, and by focusing on the importance of divination shows how Chinese at all levels of society sought to manage the future, as well as the past and the present. Finally, the book concludes by emphasizing the enduring relevance of the Yijing (Classic of Changes) in

Chinese intellectual and cultural life as well as its place in the history of Sino-foreign interactions. Bringing together a selection of essays by Richard J. Smith, one of the foremost scholars of Chinese intellectual and cultural history, this book will be welcomed by Chinese and East Asian historians, as well as those interested more broadly in the culture of China and East Asia. Studying the Enemy - Christiane Reinhold 2018-10-24

Unlike the majority of contemporary scholarly works that examine Sino-Japanese relations between 1925 and 1945, this study de-emphasizes the story of conflict and war in favor of one that revolves around the way in which the Chinese intellectually encountered the "enemy", the Japanese. *America, China, and the*

*Struggle for World Order*

- G. John Ikenberry

2015-07-22

This book brings together twelve scholars six Americans and six Chinese to explore the ways America and China think about international order. The book shows how each country's traditions, historical experiences, and ideologies influence current global dialogues.

China Contested -

Matthew J. Flynn 2009

International in scope and analytical in approach,

Great Powers and Geopolitical Change -

Jakub J. Grygiel 2006

Named by Foreign Affairs as a book to read on geopolitics. In an era of high technology and instant communication, the role of geography in the formation of strategy and politics in international relations can be undervalued. But

the mountains of Afghanistan and the scorching sand storms of Iraq have provided stark reminders that geographical realities continue to have a profound impact on the success of military campaigns. Here, political scientist Jakub J. Grygiel brings to light the importance of incorporating geography into grand strategy. He argues that states can increase and maintain their position of power by pursuing a geostrategy that focuses on control of resources and lines of communication. Grygiel examines case studies of Venice, the Ottoman Empire, and China in the global fifteenth century—all great powers that faced a dramatic change in geopolitics when new routes and continents were discovered. The location of resources, the layout

of trade networks, and the stability of state boundaries played a large role in the success or failure of these three powers. Grygiel asserts that, though many other aspects of foreign policy have changed throughout history, strategic response to geographical features remains one of the most salient factors in establishing and maintaining power in the international arena.

**The Hamlyn Historical Atlas** - Robert Ian Moore  
1981

This text contains 102 pages of entirely new full-colour maps assembled by a team of experts. Particular attention has been paid to illustrating themes of cultural history, of the relationship between different civilisations, and of the growth of an overall world community. The non-Western world,

especially Asia, receives full coverage and the contributors have taken care to concentrate on information of specific importance to the themes of each map - whether it be the routes of royal progresses in medieval Germany, or the spread of government-sponsored factories in 19th-century Japan - rather than on military activity or border changes. The maps are illuminated by a series of essays which draw together the ideas of various maps and open up new perspectives from historical geography. The result is a guide to world history that is essential reference and fascinating reading for everyone interested in history.

**Interfamily Tanci Writing in Nineteenth-Century China** - Yu Zhang  
2017-12-13  
Employing an

interdisciplinary approach, this is the first monograph to frame three once widely-read tanci fiction as interrelated texts composed by three generations of members of one extended gentry family in nineteenth-century China.

**The Chinese Typewriter -**

Thomas S. Mullaney

2018-10-09

How Chinese characters triumphed over the QWERTY keyboard and laid the foundation for China's information technology successes today. Chinese writing is character based, the one major world script that is neither alphabetic nor syllabic. Through the years, the Chinese written language encountered presumed alphabetic universalism in the form of Morse Code, Braille, stenography, Linotype, punch cards, word processing, and other

systems developed with the Latin alphabet in mind. This book is about those encounters—in particular thousands of Chinese characters versus the typewriter and its QWERTY keyboard. Thomas Mullaney describes a fascinating series of experiments, prototypes, failures, and successes in the century-long quest for a workable Chinese typewriter. The earliest Chinese typewriters, Mullaney tells us, were figments of popular imagination, sensational accounts of twelve-foot keyboards with 5,000 keys. One of the first Chinese typewriters actually constructed was invented by a Christian missionary, who organized characters by common usage (but promoted the less-common characters for “Jesus” to the common usage level). Later came typewriters manufactured

for use in Chinese offices, and typewriting schools that turned out trained "typewriter girls" and "typewriter boys." Still later was the "Double Pigeon" typewriter produced by the Shanghai Calculator and Typewriter Factory, the typewriter of choice under Mao. Clerks and secretaries in this era experimented with alternative ways of organizing characters on their tray beds, inventing an input method that was the first instance of "predictive text." Today, after more than a century of resistance against the alphabetic, not only have Chinese characters prevailed, they form the linguistic substrate of the vibrant world of Chinese information technology. The Chinese Typewriter, not just an "object history" but grappling with broad questions of

technological change and global communication, shows how this happened. A Study of the Weatherhead East Asian Institute Columbia University  
*America* - Daniel Anthony-Ignatius  
2019-11-15

From Viking migrations of the North Atlantic, with their discovery of ancient Atlantis by history, and on to the newest wave of European and Latin emigres escaping hardship, this volume covers an original history as known of the New World in all its vagaries of history and geography. From Socrates and Pliny, to the proposed American border wall with Mexico and its roots in the Great Wall of China, and to whatever else that came with the new map of the world after 1492 and 1531, this scholarly history covers the peoples, migrations,

climate, religious sects, and geography by map cartography that affects the universal centers of civilization. This Hapsburg America is amazingly depicted in all its controversies of time and place. In the inimical style of British historian Edward Gibbon and others, this book is written by a reputable Oxford historian with five colleges of accreditation, and a don lecturer since 1982. To write this new history is to address constant comments about our native land: "But you have no history!" This correction by all accounts includes the folk tales and verbal known traditions from Atlantis to the Norse to Viking passed along with the real and imagined past to present. The Genoese persuaded the rulers of Iberian Castile and Aragon to

allow the crossing of the North Atlantic; and after 1492 the entire world changed in its map and in its continents and in its future. States, Nations and Borders - Professor of Public Policy and Philosophy Allen Buchanan 2003-03-31 This volume examines comparatively the views and principles of seven prominent ethical traditions on one of the most pressing issues of modern politics - the making and unmaking of state and national boundaries. The traditions represented are Judaism, Christianity, Islam, natural law, Confucianism, liberalism and international law. Each contributor, an expert within one of these traditions, shows how that tradition can handle the five dominant methods of altering state and national

boundaries: conquest, settlement, purchase, inheritance and secession. Written by a distinguished group of international specialists this volume is unique in providing both in-depth normative and comparative perspectives on a troubling question that will offer readers real insight into inter-tradition conflict. Those readers will range from upper-level undergraduates to scholars in such fields as philosophy, political science, international relations and comparative religion.

A History of East Asia - Charles Holcombe 2011

This book traces the story of East Asia from the dawn of history to the present.

**Here in 'China' I Dwell**

- Zhaoguang Ge

2017-08-28

In *Here in 'China' I Dwell*, Ge Zhaoguang sums

up a wealth of research on the evolution of Chinese historical narratives, and suggests that viewing China from its borders is the most helpful and objective view moving forward.

China and Japan in the Late Meiji Period - Urs Matthias Zachmann  
2010-10-30

The first war between China and Japan in 1894/95 was one of the most fateful events, not only in modern Japanese and Chinese history, but in international history as well. The war and subsequent events catapulted Japan on its trajectory toward temporary hegemony in East Asia, whereas China entered a long period of domestic unrest and foreign intervention. Repercussions of these developments can be still felt, especially in the mutual perceptions of Chinese and Japanese people

today. However, despite considerable scholarship on Sino-Japanese relations, the perplexing question remains how the Japanese attitude exactly changed after the triumphant victory in 1895 over its former role model and competitor. This book examines the transformation of Japan's attitude toward China up to the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904/5), when the psychological framework within which future Chinese-Japanese relations worked reached its erstwhile completion. It shows the transformation process through a close reading of sources, a large number of which is introduced to the scholarly discussion for the first time. Zachmann demonstrates how modern Sino-Japanese attitudes were shaped by a multitude of factors,

domestic and international, and, in turn, informed Japan's course in international politics. Winner of the JaDe Prize 2010 awarded by the German Foundation for the Promotion of Japanese-German Culture and Science Relations

**Transpacific**

**Displacement** - Yunte Huang 2002-02-06

Yunte Huang takes a most original "ethnographic" approach to more and less well-known American texts as he traces what he calls the transpacific displacement of cultural meanings through twentieth-century America's imaging of Asia. Informed by the politics of linguistic appropriation and disappropriation, **Transpacific Displacement** opens with a radically new reading of Imagism through the work of Ezra Pound and Amy Lowell. Huang



relates Imagism to earlier linguistic ethnographies of Asia and to racist representations of Asians in American pop culture, such as the book and movie character Charlie Chan, then shows that Asian American writers subject both literary Orientalism and racial stereotyping to double ventriloquism and countermockery. Going on to offer a provocative critique of some textually and culturally homogenizing tendencies exemplified in Maxine Hong Kingston's work and its reception, Huang ends with a study of American translations of contemporary Chinese poetry, which he views as new ethnographies that maintain linguistic and cultural boundaries.

**Historical Dictionary of Modern China (1800-1949)**  
- James Z. Gao

2009-06-16

The Historical

Dictionary of Modern China (1800-1949) offers a concise but comprehensive examination of the political, military, economic, social, and cultural development of modern China. Instead of focusing merely on the political elites of China, this reference covers a variety of significant persons, including women and ethnic minorities; new historical concepts; cultural and educational institutions; and economic activities. Drawing on newly-available records, including a large mass of governmental and family archives, the narratives presented reveal new facts, offer a new interpretation in accordance with China's modernization process during the late Qing period, and a revisionist perspective on the Republican

history. The chronology records not only political and military events but also other experiences of the Chinese people. The bibliography gives prominence to current literature on China's drive towards modernization and appendixes provide the reader with detailed information on China's cultural and economic transformation.

*Bengal in Global Concept History* - Andrew Sartori  
2008-09-15

In this study, Sartori closely examines the history of political and intellectual life in 19th- and 20th-century Bengal to show how the concept of 'culture' can take on a life of its own in different contexts, weaving the narrative of Bengal's embrace of culturalism into a worldwide history of the concept.

**Asianisms** - Marc Frey

2015-11-11

At the core of this book is a seemingly simple question: What is Asia? In search of common historical roots, traditions and visions of political-cultural integration, first Japanese, then Chinese, Korean and Indian intellectuals, politicians and writers understood Asianisms as an umbrella for all conceptions, imaginations and processes which emphasized commonalities or common interests among different Asian regions and nations. This book investigates the multifarious discursive and material constructions of Asia within the region and in the West. It reconstructs regional constellations, intersections and relations in their national, transnational and global contexts.

Moving far beyond the more well-known Japanese Pan-Asianism of the first half of the twentieth century, the chapters investigate visions of Asia that have sought to provide common meanings and political projects in efforts to trace, and construct, Asia as a united and common space of interaction. By tracing the imagination of civil society actors throughout Asia, the volume leaves behind state-centered approaches to regional integration and uncovers the richness and depth of complex identities within a large and culturally heterogeneous space.

**Borders of Chinese Civilization** - Douglas Howland 1996-05-07  
D. R. Howland explores China's representations of Japan in the changing world of the late nineteenth century and,

in so doing, examines the cultural and social borders between the two neighbors. Looking at Chinese accounts of Japan written during the 1870s and 1880s, he undertakes an unprecedented analysis of the main genres the Chinese used to portray Japan—the travel diary, poetry, and the geographical treatise. In his discussion of the practice of “brushtalk,” in which Chinese scholars communicated with the Japanese by exchanging ideographs, Howland further shows how the Chinese viewed the communication of their language and its dominant modes—history and poetry—as the textual and cultural basis of a shared civilization between the two societies. With Japan's decision in the 1870s to modernize and westernize, China's relationship with Japan

underwent a crucial change—one that resulted in its decisive separation from Chinese civilization and, according to Howland, a destabilization of China's worldview. His examination of the ways in which Chinese perceptions of Japan altered in the 1880s reveals the crucial choice faced by the Chinese of whether to interact with Japan as "kin," based on geographical proximity and the existence of common cultural threads, or as a "barbarian," an alien force molded by European influence. By probing China's poetic and expository modes of portraying Japan, *Borders of Chinese Civilization* exposes the changing world of the nineteenth century and China's comprehension of it. This broadly appealing work will engage scholars in the

fields of Asian studies, Chinese literature, history, and geography, as well as those interested in theoretical reflections on travel or modernism. [Okakura Tenshin and Pan-Asianism](#) - Brij Tankha  
2008-12-11

*The Journal of Youth and Theology* is an international peer-reviewed academic journal that aims at furthering the academic study and research of youth and youth ministry, and the formal teaching and training of youth ministry. [Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Individualism in Modern China](#) - Xiaoqun Xu  
2014-05-23  
*Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Individualism in Modern China* explores Chinese intellectual life and cultural practices in the New Culture era of modern China by

examining an influential newspaper supplement published in Beijing during 1918–1928, as well as other contemporary sources. Xu highlights a key intellectual-moral paradox in Chinese discourses between cosmopolitanism as an idealistic aspiration and nationalism as a practical imperative, both in complex relationship to individualism, and in constant negotiations between Chinese tradition and Western culture in the making of Chinese modernity. These issues remain vitally relevant today.

**Twin Cities across Five Continents** - Ekaterina

Mikhailova 2021-11-30

This international collection provides a comprehensive overview of twin cities in different circumstances – from the emergent to the recently

amalgamated, on 'soft' and 'hard' borders, with post-colonial heritage, in post-conflict environments and under strain. With examples from Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia, South America, North America and the Caribbean, the volume sees twin cities as intense thermometers for developments in the wider urban world globally. It offers interdisciplinary perspectives that bridge history, politics, culture, economy, geography and other fields, applying these lenses to examples of twin cities in remote places. Providing a comparative approach and drawing on a range of methodologies, the book explores where and how twin cities arise; what twin cities can tell us about international borders; and the way in which some twin cities

bear the spatial marks of their colonial past. The chapters explore the impact on twin-city relations of contemporary pressures, such as mass migration, the rise of populism, East-West tensions, international crime, surveillance, rebordering trends and epidemiological risks triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. With case studies across the continents, this volume for the first time extends twin-city debates to fictional imaginings of twin cities. *Twin Cities across Five Continents* is a valuable resource for researchers in the fields of anthropology, history, geography, urban studies, border studies, international relations and global development as well as for students in these disciplines.

After Empire - Peter

Zarrow 2012-03-28

From 1885–1924, China underwent a period of acute political struggle and cultural change, brought on by a radical change in thought: after over 2,000 years of monarchical rule, the Chinese people stopped believing in the emperor. These forty years saw the collapse of Confucian political orthodoxy and the struggle among competing definitions of modern citizenship and the state. What made it possible to suddenly imagine a world without the emperor? *After Empire* traces the formation of the modern Chinese idea of the state through the radical reform programs of the late Qing (1885–1911), the Revolution of 1911, and the first years of the Republic through the final expulsion of the last emperor of the Qing

from the Forbidden City in 1924. It contributes to longstanding debates on modern Chinese nationalism by highlighting the evolving ideas of major political thinkers and the views reflected in the general political culture. Zarrow uses a wide range of sources to show how "statism" became a hegemonic discourse that continues to shape China today. Essential to this process were the notions of citizenship and sovereignty, which were consciously adopted and modified from Western discourses on legal theory and international state practices on the basis of Chinese needs and understandings. This text provides fresh interpretations and keen insights into China's pivotal transition from dynasty to republic. *Transforming Empire in Japan and East Asia* -

Robert Eskildsen  
2019-01-02

□This book examines the history of a military expedition the Japanese government sent to southern Taiwan in 1874, in the context of Japan's subordination to Western powers in the unequal treaty system in East Asia. It argues that events on the ground in Taiwan show the Japanese government intended to establish colonies in southern and eastern Taiwan, and justified its colonial intent based on the argument that a state must spread civilization and political authority to territories where it claimed sovereignty, thereby challenging Chinese authority in East Asia and consolidating its power domestically. The book considers the history of the Taiwan Expedition in the light of how Japanese imperialism

began: it emerged as part of the process of consolidating government power after the Meiji Restoration, it derived from Western imperialism, it developed in a dynamic relationship with Western imperialism and it increased Japan's leverage in its competition for influence in East Asia.

Geocultural Power - Tim Winter 2019-09-30  
Launched in 2013, China's Belt and Road Initiative is forging connections in infrastructure, trade, energy, finance, tourism, and culture across Eurasia and Africa. This extraordinarily ambitious strategy places China at the center of a geography of overland and maritime connectivity stretching across more than sixty countries and incorporating almost

two-thirds of the world's population. But what does it mean to revive the Silk Roads for the twenty-first century? Geocultural Power explores this question by considering how China is couching its strategy for building trade, foreign relations, and energy and political security in an evocative topography of history. Until now Belt and Road has been discussed as a geopolitical and geoeconomic project. This book introduces geocultural power to the analysis of international affairs. Tim Winter highlights how many countries—including Iran, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, and others—are revisiting their histories to find points of diplomatic and cultural connection. Through the revived Silk



Roads, China becomes the new author of Eurasian history and the architect of the bridge between East and West. In a diplomatic dance of forgetting, episodes of violence, invasion, and bloodshed are left behind for a language of history and heritage that crosses borders in ways that further the trade ambitions of an increasingly networked China-driven economy.

**The Discovery of Chinese Logic** - Joachim Kurtz  
2011-07-27

This book analyzes the discovery of Chinese logic as a paradigmatic case of the epistemic shifts that have shaped interpretations of China's intellectual heritage. Reconstructing the transcultural genealogy of a modern discourse, it adds a neglected chapter to the global history of philosophy.

**1996** - Massimo

Mastrogregori 2014-02-21  
Annually published since 1930, the International bibliography of Historical Sciences (IBOHS) is an international bibliography of the most important historical monographs and periodical articles published throughout the world, which deal with history from the earliest to the most recent times. The works are arranged systematically according to period, region or historical discipline, and within this classificationalphabetic ally. The bibliography contains a geographical index and indexes of persons and authors.

**The Emergence of Civilizational Consciousness in Early China** - Uffe Bergeton  
2018-12-17

This book provides a conceptual history of the emergence of

civilizational consciousness in early China. Focusing on how words are used in pre-Qín (before 221 BCE) texts to construct identities and negotiate relationships between a 'civilised self' and 'uncivilised others', it provides a re-examination of the origins and development of these ideas. By adopting a novel approach to determining when civilizational consciousness emerged in pre-Qín China, this book analyzes this question in ways that establish a fresh hermeneutical dialogue between Chinese and modern European understandings of 'civilization.' Whereas previous studies have used archaeological data to place its origin somewhere between 3000 BCE and 1000 BCE, this book explores changes in word meanings in texts from the pre-Qín period

to reject this view. Instead, this book dates the emergence of civilizational consciousness in China to around 2,500 years ago. In the process, new chronologies of the coining of Old Chinese terms such as 'customs,' 'barbarians,' and 'the Great ones,' are proposed, which challenge anachronistic assumptions about these terms in earlier studies. Examining important Chinese classics, such as the Analects, the Mencius and the Mòzi, as well as key historical periods and figures in the context of the concept of 'civilization,' this book will be useful to students and scholars of Chinese and Asian history.

The Japanese Discovery of Chinese Fiction -

William C. Hedberg  
2019-10-15

The classic Chinese

novel *The Water Margin* (Shuihu zhuan) tells the story of a band of outlaws in twelfth-century China and their insurrection against the corrupt imperial court. Imported into Japan in the early seventeenth century, it became a ubiquitous source of inspiration for translations, adaptations, parodies, and illustrated woodblock prints. There is no work of Chinese fiction more important to both the development of early modern Japanese literature and the Japanese imagination of China than *The Water Margin*. In *The Japanese Discovery of Chinese Fiction*, William C. Hedberg investigates the reception of *The Water Margin* in a variety of early modern and modern Japanese contexts, from eighteenth-century Confucian scholarship and literary exegesis to

early twentieth-century colonial ethnography. He examines the ways Japanese interest in Chinese texts contributed to new ideas about literary canons and national character. By constructing an account of Japanese literature through the lens of *The Water Margin*'s literary afterlives, Hedberg offers an alternative history of East Asian textual culture: one that focuses on the transregional dimensions of Japanese literary history and helps us rethink the definition and boundaries of Japanese literature itself.

**The Oxford World History of Empire** - Peter

Fibiger Bang 2020-11-07

This is the first world history of empire, reaching from the third millennium BCE to the present. By combining synthetic surveys,

thematic comparative essays, and numerous chapters on specific empires, its two volumes provide unparalleled coverage of imperialism throughout history and across continents, from Asia to Europe and from Africa to the Americas. Only a few decades ago empire was believed to be a thing of the past; now it is clear that it has been and remains one of the most enduring forms of political organization and power. We cannot understand the dynamics and resilience of empire without moving decisively beyond the study of individual cases or particular periods, such as the relatively short age of European colonialism. The history of empire, as these volumes amply demonstrate, needs to be drawn on the much broader canvas of global history. Volume I: The Imperial Experience is

dedicated to synthesis and comparison. Following a comprehensive theoretical survey and bold world history synthesis, fifteen chapters analyze and explore the multifaceted experience of empire across cultures and through the ages. The broad range of perspectives includes: scale, world systems and geopolitics, military organization, political economy and elite formation, monumental display, law, mapping and registering, religion, literature, the politics of difference, resistance, energy transfers, ecology, memories, and the decline of empires. This broad set of topics is united by the central theme of power, examined under four headings: systems of power, cultures of power, disparities of power,

and memory and decline. Taken together, these chapters offer a comprehensive and unique view of the imperial experience in world history.

**A Companion to Intellectual History -**

Richard Whatmore  
2015-10-27

A Companion to Intellectual History provides an in-depth survey of the practice of intellectual history as a discipline. Forty newly-commissioned chapters showcase leading global research with broad coverage of every aspect of intellectual history as it is currently practiced. Presents an in-depth survey of recent research and practice of intellectual

history Written in a clear and accessible manner, designed for an international audience Surveys the various methodologies that have arisen and the main historiographical debates that concern intellectual historians Pays special attention to contemporary controversies, providing readers with the most current overview of the field Demonstrates the ways in which intellectual historians have contributed to the history of science and medicine, literary studies, art history and the history of political thought Named Outstanding Academic Title of 2016 by Choice Magazine, a publication of the American Library Association