

DOWNLOAD PDF AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF CHINA (CHINA KNOWLEDGE SERIES (FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS))

Chapter 1 : Chinese Culture Essays: Examples, Topics, Titles, & Outlines

This book combines, in one volume, the English editions of An Outline History of China, published in , and An Outline History of China , published in In the autumn of , the History of China in Chinese containing 22 sections bound in 12 volumes, of which I was chief editor, was completed.

Translated by Geng Sheng. The Discovery of Tibet Series. With illustrations, and three appendixes: With a preface by Dainzin. Xiao Hao, Tibet, A brief account of the process of the peaceful liberation of Tibet. Documents, speeches, memoirs, and chronicle of events. First and second parts: A brief introduction to the history, religion, philosophy, literature and arts, science and technology and life of the Tibetan people, and tremendous changes in Tibet today. Soinam Cerang, Questions and Answers: A picture album in five parts: Introducing the history, social system, ways of life, marriage, family, religion, customs and culture of the Moinba ethnic group. Discussing the origin of the Tibetan ethnic group, and the ancestral relations between the Tibetan and the Moinba, Lhoba, Naxi and Qiang ethnic groups. A collection of historical materials on the Anterior Tibet with Lhasa as the center, mainly including manuscripts of prefecture and county history, excerpts of historical documents, special materials on geography, local customs, political system, economy and military system, and investigation materials on the old Tibet in the s, of which the "History of Lhasa Prefecture" is published for the first time. A collection of six historical materials: The first edition of this book was published in March by the same publishing house, and included in the Catalogue of Chinese Publications in Tibetan Studies The current edition is a revised one. Translated by Kongka Samzhub. Eight chapters, introducing the landforms, natural resources, rare and precious medicinal materials, wildlife, animal by-products, handicraft industry, costume, customs, scenic spots and historical sites of Nagqu Prefecture. Written to commemorate the millennium of the founding of the Toling Monastery in Ngari, it mainly describes the evolution history of the three ancient dynasties of Ngari, and introduces in detail the development of the monasteries, and the great deeds of the three great masters-Atisa, Rinchen Sangpo, and Bainma Wangqen Dorje. The historical data in this book date back to the remote past and up to Twelve chapters, introducing the physical geography, regional products, the history of Gyarong Region, the hereditary headman system in Gyarong, justice, military affairs, important events, religion, culture and arts, scenic spots and historical sites, society and customs, outstanding personages, and the historical role of Gyarong. A general picture of the region and an introduction to Kamdo tribes, its local customs, monasteries, eminent monks and important events, with 85 illustrations and a sketch map of the region. Amdo County is located in the north of the Tibet Autonomous Region. The book gives a brief account of the important events and main personages in the history of Amdo County, and describes in detail Amdo County before and after the Democratic Reform. Qinghai Local Records Series. The book mainly describes the history of the Hainan Tibet Autonomous Prefecture from , when the autonomous prefecture was set up, to , and also includes some historical data tracing back to the Han Dynasty B. The book describes the history of the region from the Han Dynasty to the end of , and contains six parts: Geography, Economy, Politics, Culture, Society and Celebrated Personages, in addition to a general introduction and a chronology of events, describing the achievements the Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture has made since liberation, especially since the founding of the autonomous prefecture. Local chronicle of the Guashitze tribe present-day Xiuma Township and its neighboring areas in Tongde County, Qinghai Province , this book introduces in detail the origin, branches, historic figures, religions, customs, social organizations, and the economic life of Guashitze tribe by using a great deal of data, and records the social changes of different periods from liberation to Raggong in Tongren County, Qinghai Province, is well known for its paintings and sculptures. This book expounds the history of Nyentuhhu, the birthplace of the Raggong art, and the Nyentuhhu Monastery, and introduces in detail the land and the people of Nyentuhhu, its Buddhist sculptures and painting art, the founding and development of the Nyentuhhu Monastery, and the Great Hall, Maitreya Hall, Guardian Deity Hall and Tantric College in the monastery. Five

chapters, recording the revolutionary activities of the CPC in the New-Democratic Revolution period and the struggle of the people of all ethnic groups in Gannan. Eight chapters, recording the 19 headmen in the history of Jone County in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, famous monasteries and their abbots, the five major local events, and the origin of the Tibetan people of Amdo area mainly Jone. This book tells its history from the origin of the prefecture to , with the focus on the modern history and current situation. The chronicle of events starts from the Han Dynasty B. Records of Garze County dating from to Goba is a traditional social organization of the local Tibetan people, a form left by the social tribes under the Tibetan paternal system. This book introduces the origin, social formation, organizational structure, marriage, folk habits and customs, and cultural heritage of the paternal society of Sangain. Biographies of about persons who had made outstanding contributions in Tibetan history, including some non-Tibetan or foreign monks who lived with Tibetan people and devoted themselves to the development of Tibet. With indexes of person names in Tibetan, Chinese Pinyin, and strokes of Chinese characters. Biographical profiles of Tibetan scholars from the 11th century to the early s, covering their life stories, their teachers and their important works, and arranged according to their birth dates. Zhou Wei, *The Path to Buddhahood: Tibetan Buddhist Cultural Phenomena Series*. Arranged in the order of Tibetan alphabet. Notes are made where several persons share the same name and a person has more than one name. Based on a handwritten copy. Published on the basis of a handwritten copy. A detailed account of the life stories of the 16 successive Karmapa lamas of the Black Hat system from the 1st Karmapa Dusum Khyenpa and the 2nd Karmapa Karma Pakshi to the 16th Karmapa Rigpai Dorje Biographies of Karmapa Lamas, special attention being given to the first eight Karmapas, i. With a lineage table from Sakyamuni to the eight Karmapa lamas. Six chapters covering biographies and lineage of the 1st-6th Jamyang Hutuktus, their role in the history of Labrang Monastery, their politico-religious influences on Amdo area, their protection and maintenance of Labrang Monastery, their administration of Amdo area, their maintenance of unity of ethnic groups and of social stability, their support to the leadership of the Central Government, and history of Labrang Monastery. Appended with an article entitled "Postscript to the Second Edition: Translated from Tibetan into Chinese by Chen Qingying and others. The selected historical records are composed mainly of Chinese, Manchurian, and Mongolian archives collected in the China First Historical Archives, with a total of archives, covering the period from to Drigung Paljor, *The Dalai Lama: An account of the political activities of the Fourteenth Dalai Lama since he fled to India* in popular and autoptic language, fully depicting and exposing his activities aimed at separating the motherland.

Chapter 2 : General History (II)

Foreign Languages Press. PAPERBACK. Ex-Library copy with some moderate shelf wear. A portion of your purchase of this book will be donated to non-profit organizations.

Contemporary history[edit] Since the early s sex and sexuality have become prominent themes of public debate in China, after three decades during which discourses on sexuality were subject to stringent ideological controls. Extramarital affairs were portrayed as a derogatory lifestyle, and pre-marital sex was immoral. Homosexuality was illegal and would be punished under the statutes for hooliganism. A person had to be sexually well-behaved in order to get a promotion or advance in his or her career. Many sex-related issues and personal lifestyles are no longer relegated to the field of politics and thus exempt from severe legal punishment or moral condemnation. Sex has been returned to the personal sphere under the domain of self-management. These changes can be seen in the weakened interference and control of the government in sex-related areas, strengthened sexual resources in the open market, a diversity of sexual lifestyles, and a strong appeal for sexual rights as human rights. The committed parties no longer need certification or confirmation from their place of work or the local Resident Committee to get married or divorced. The new principles reflect a greater respect for human rights, a protection of marital freedom, and a change in the governmental function with regards to sexual issues. At the same time, some major social policies have also played an important part. For example, the side effect of the family planning policy is to promote a separation of sexual behavior from reproductive purposes. If a couple can give birth to one child only, sexual behavior is no longer solely practiced to produce babies but also for pleasure. Changes in the legal code have reflected this while also publicly acknowledging sex as a pursuit of happiness. Stable economic development and consumerism[edit] This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May Learn how and when to remove this template message Under recent policies, the social economy has seen stable and sustainable growth, especially in big cities. Material wealth and an increase in quality of life have brought optimism and consumerism which continually send messages to the individual that it is acceptable to seek sexual happiness. Sexual information is spreading directly or indirectly through such public media as street-side advertising. Fewer people turn away when they see intimate behavior between lovers in public. Condom vending machines are seen on campuses. Products for safe sex are available in convenience stores around city. Even major radio and television stations have started picking up on sex-related topics. Educational programs on sex have become popular. Video shops , big or small, sell sexually oriented films produced either by domestic or foreign directors. More sexual information can also be quickly and easily found on the Internet. Intermingled information, good or bad, has pushed aside many of the traditional sexual taboos and thus shaken the norm of sexual practice. The pursuit of profit may well push sexual minorities such as gays and lesbians to appeal for their rights not just for legal reasons but also to tap into their particular market niches. Growth of the middle class[edit] One very important factor driving the social change in contemporary China is the great changes in and reorganization of social stratification. One of the most important features is white collar workers â€” the rise of the new middle class in China. The new middle class tends to stress their personal happiness and pay more attention to their own quality of life. Based on observations, all the visible changes in sexual discourse â€” including those in gay culture â€” can be considered a part of middle class culture. Most of the related website owners and participants belong to the white collar workers group. The new lifestyle in sexuality fields such as the DINK â€” "double income, no kids"â€”family, single groups, and cohabitating couples who violate the traditional sex norms are led by middle-class people. They are also the target groups for most gay bars, dating parties, so-called "dating on Saturday" programs, and sports groups, among others, in Chinese cities. The rise and growth of this middle class has the potential to produce various sexual emancipation discourses, including homosexuality, to break

the silence in Chinese society. Globalization[edit] Since China adopted the policies of opening up and market reform, globalization has meant that there have been many people traveling across countries and from one region to another in China. It means information sharing, product sharing, capital flow, and value sharing, which increasingly includes some basic understanding of sexual rights, gender equality , and human rights. Some non-profit international or national organizations are also working in China, while at the same time the international academic community, together with Chinese scholars, is sponsoring workshops and conferences for research on sexuality. National College Entrance Examination Popularization of higher education has become one of the major changes in Chinese education. Beijing comes a close second, at 53 percent. More than half of the population aged 18 to 22 in Shanghai and Beijing can get access to some form of higher education. The impact of higher education has been significant. The younger generation may adopt a different sexual ideology from the older generation because they have more opportunities to get exposure to humanities and social sciences. At the same time, society pays more and more attention to elite intellectuals such as professors, researchers, lawyers, and policy-making consultants. Their opinions and ideas are expressed to the public in media reports and at conferences. The spreading of knowledge has been the most influential way to eliminate sex discrimination and sex inequality. The Cultural Revolution slogan "Women can hold up half the sky" is well known. Many organizations and centers for gender were established after the Fourth UN Conference on Women was held in Beijing in . Nevertheless, the critical thinking of feminist discourse has challenged stereotyped gender roles, including sexuality roles. The latter especially has influenced many young people. The critical feminist discourse is also rewriting the gender views in Chinese society. The Internet , too, is one of the most prominent agents wielding important influence among the Chinese people through promoting alliances, sharing knowledge, and providing a platform where various voices can be heard. There are numerous individuals who come to accept their sexual identity mainly because of the Internet. The Internet is a powerful channel for people to find sexual partners, to organize off-line activities, or just simply to have access to sexual knowledge and sex-related information. Since the late s, members of the LGBT community have used the Internet to access and share information, form relationships, and cultivate queer identities and communities. However, despite the seemingly unconstrained development of the LGBT community in the global cyberspace, there are constraints. Some constraints are informed by socio-economic factors. There are some gay, lesbian and queer people who cannot afford a computer and access to the Internet at home and therefore are obliged to use Internet cafes, where they may be compelled to avoid certain websites for fear of being monitored by other people. Some constraints are politically informed. Gay and lesbian-oriented websites tend to be short-lived due to Internet regulations and controls of the government. Rarely do traditional Chinese media outlets recognise LGBT identity, let alone embrace and validate the community. The Internet provides even more powerful support and makes it possible for many people to remain anonymous , to surf the Internet from one website to another, to write their own blogs , and to express what they want in an environment where there is much less prying by co-workers, neighbors, or other peer groups and less judgments put upon their behavior. However, Internet censorship in China does remain an issue. Chinese government has successfully blocked activists from participating political discourse on the internet. Against the Love Land theme park in Chongqing[edit] The proposed Love Land sex theme park in Chongqing , southwest China , was never opened due to government pressure. The PRC Government suspended its construction in May and ordered it demolished for being vulgar and explicit. It provides both opportunities and risks. Sexuality has to be openly discussed because of AIDS concerns. Confronting is Better than Evading. The whole process is still ongoing, but it is breaking the silence on sexuality taboos. AIDS concerns also bring funding, and many organizations are working to fight the illness. The related knowledge and information on sexuality is spreading continuously among Chinese people, and it also strongly helps people to overcome the stereotypes , bias and ignorance regarding AIDS and sexual health issues.

Chapter 3 : Contrastive Linguistics: History, Philosophy and Methodology: Pan Wenguo: Continuum

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Need[edit] Increasing globalization has created a great need for people in the workforce who can communicate in multiple languages. Common languages are used in areas such as trade, tourism, international relations, technology, media, and science. However, some countries such as India , Singapore , Malaysia , Pakistan , and the Philippines use a second official language in their governments. According to GAO , China has recently been putting enormous importance on foreign language learning, especially the English language.

History[edit] Ancient to medieval period[edit] The need to learn foreign languages is as old as human history itself. John Amos Comenius was one of many people who tried to reverse this trend. He wrote a complete course for learning Latin, covering the entire school curriculum, culminating in his Opera Didactica Omnia. In this work, Comenius also outlined his theory of language acquisition. He is one of the first theorists to write systematically about how languages are learned and about methods for teaching languages. He held that language acquisition must be allied with sensation and experience. Teaching must be oral. The schoolroom should have models of things, or else pictures of them. The study of Latin gradually diminished from the study of a living language to a mere subject in the school curriculum. This decline demanded a new justification for its study. It was then claimed that the study of Latin developed intellectual ability, and the study of Latin grammar became an end in and of itself. Advanced students continued grammar study with the addition of rhetoric. Based on the purely academic study of Latin, students of modern languages did much of the same exercises, studying grammatical rules and translating abstract sentences. Oral work was minimal, and students were instead required to memorize grammatical rules and apply these to decode written texts in the target language. This tradition-inspired method became known as the grammar-translation method. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. November Learn how and when to remove this template message Henry Sweet was a key figure in establishing the applied linguistics tradition in language teaching Innovation in foreign language teaching began in the 19th century and became very rapid in the 20th century. It led to a number of different and sometimes conflicting methods, each claiming to be a major improvement over the previous or contemporary methods. They worked on setting language teaching principles and approaches based on linguistic and psychological theories, but they left many of the specific practical details for others to devise. Very few students in U. Even the "reading knowledge" required for a PhD degree is comparable only to what second-year language students read, and only very few researchers who are native English speakers can read and assess information written in languages other than English. Even a number of famous linguists are monolingual. This tends to make the research of second language acquisition emotionally charged. Older methods and approaches such as the grammar translation method and the direct method are dismissed and even ridiculed, as newer methods and approaches are invented and promoted as the only and complete solution to the problem of the high failure rates of foreign language students. For example, descriptive linguists[who? Army in World War II. However, there is significant evidence to the contrary. It is also often inferred or even stated that older methods were completely ineffective or have died out completely, though in reality even the oldest methods are still in use e. Proponents of new methods have been so sure that their ideas are so new and so correct that they could not conceive that the older ones have enough validity to cause controversy. This was in turn caused by emphasis on new scientific advances, which has tended to blind researchers to precedents in older work. Examples of researchers on the empiricist side are Jespersen, Palmer, and Leonard Bloomfield , who promote mimicry and memorization with pattern drills. These methods follow from the basic empiricist position that language acquisition results from habits formed by conditioning and drilling. In its most extreme form, language

learning is seen as much the same as any other learning in any other species, human language being essentially the same as communication behaviors seen in other species. On the theoretical side are, for example, Francois Gouin, M. Berlitz, and Emile B. With these methods, students generate original and meaningful sentences to gain a functional knowledge of the rules of grammar. This follows from the rationalist position that man is born to think and that language use is a uniquely human trait impossible in other species. Given that human languages share many common traits, the idea is that humans share a universal grammar which is built into our brain structure. This allows us to create sentences that we have never heard before but that can still be immediately understood by anyone who understands the specific language being spoken. The rivalry between the two camps is intense, with little communication or cooperation between them. In some countries, such as the United States, language education also referred to as World Languages has become a core subject along with main subjects such as English, Maths and Science. In the majority of English-speaking education centers, French, Spanish and German are the most popular languages to study and learn. English As A Second Language is also available for students whose first language is not English and they are unable to speak it to the required standard. Teaching foreign language in classrooms[edit] High school Spanish taught as a second language to a class of native English speakers at an American private school in Massachusetts. Language education may take place as a general school subject or in a specialized language school. There are many methods of teaching languages. Some have fallen into relative obscurity and others are widely used; still others have a small following, but offer useful insights. While sometimes confused, the terms "approach", "method" and "technique" are hierarchical concepts. An approach is a set of assumptions about the nature of language and language learning, but does not involve procedure or provide any details about how such assumptions should be implemented into the classroom setting. Such can be related to second language acquisition theory. There are three principal "approaches": The structural view treats language as a system of structurally related elements to code meaning e. The functional view sees language as a vehicle to express or accomplish a certain function, such as requesting something. The interactive view sees language as a vehicle for the creation and maintenance of social relations, focusing on patterns of moves, acts, negotiation and interaction found in conversational exchanges. This approach has been fairly dominant since the s. Examples of structural methods are grammar translation and the audio-lingual method. A technique or strategy is a very specific, concrete stratagem or trick designed to accomplish an immediate objective. Such are derived from the controlling method, and less directly, from the approach. Audio recordings and books[edit] Audio recordings use native speakers, and one strength is helping learners improve their accent. Others are continuous so the learner speaks along with the recorded voice, similar to learning a song. An alternative is to use sound effects to show meaning of words in the target language. Language books have been published for centuries, teaching vocabulary and grammar. The simplest books are phrasebooks to give useful short phrases for travelers, cooks, receptionists, [13] or others who need specific vocabulary. More complete books include more vocabulary, grammar, exercises, translation, and writing practice. Also, various other "language learning tools" have been entering the market in recent years. Internet and software[edit] Software can interact with learners in ways that books and audio cannot: Some software records the learner, analyzes the pronunciation, and gives feedback. Software can pronounce words in the target language and show their meaning by using pictures [15] instead of oral explanations. The only language in such software is the target language. Websites provide various services geared toward language education. Some sites are designed specifically for learning languages: Some software runs on the web itself, with the advantage of avoiding downloads, and the disadvantage of requiring an internet connection. Some publishers use the web to distribute audio, texts and software, for use offline. For example, various travel guides, for example Lonely Planet, offer software supporting language education. Some websites offer learning activities such as quizzes or puzzles to practice language concepts. Language exchange sites connect users with complementary language skills, such as a native Spanish speaker who wants to learn English with a native English speaker who wants to learn Spanish. Language exchange websites essentially treat knowledge of a language as a commodity, and provide a

marketlike environment for the commodity to be exchanged. Users typically contact each other via chat, VoIP, or email. Language exchanges have also been viewed as a helpful tool to aid language learning at language schools. Language exchanges tend to benefit oral proficiency, fluency, colloquial vocabulary acquisition, and vernacular usage, rather than formal grammar or writing skills. There is an annual international Language Perfect contest held in May. Many other websites are helpful for learning languages, even though they are designed, maintained and marketed for other purposes: All countries have websites in their own languages, which learners elsewhere can use as primary material for study: In a study conducted by the Center for Applied Linguistics, it was noted that the use of technology and media has begun to play a heavy role in facilitating language learning in the classroom. Course development and learning management systems such as Moodle are used by teachers, including language teachers. Web conferencing tools can bring remote learners together; e. Players of computer games can practice a target language when interacting in massively multiplayer online games and virtual worlds. In , the virtual world Second Life started to be used for foreign language tuition, sometimes with entire businesses being developed. Some is ad-supported, such as newspapers and YouTube. Some requires a payment. Learning strategies[edit] Language learning strategies have attracted increasing focus as a way of understanding the process of language acquisition. Listening as a way of learning[edit] Clearly listening is used to learn, but not all language learners employ it consciously. Listening to understand is one level of listening but focused listening [21] is not something that most learners employ as a strategy. Reading as a way to learn[edit] Many people read to understand but the strategy of reading text to learn grammar and discourse styles can also be employed. There are other strategies that also can be used such as guessing, based on looking for contextual clues, spaced repetition with a use of various apps, games and tools e.

Chapter 4 : Sexuality in China - Wikipedia

may read by Foreign Languages Press online An Outline of Chinese Acupuncture [includes individual fold-out diagrams of frequently-used points of the frontal aspect of the human body, as well as the dorsal aspect of the human body] (The Ac or downloading.

Advanced Search Acupuncture is generally held to have originated in China, being first mentioned in documents dating from a few hundred years leading up to the Common Era. Sharpened stones and bones that date from about bce have been interpreted as instruments for acupuncture treatment [1 , 2], but they may simply have been used as surgical instruments for drawing blood or lancing abscesses [3]. Documents discovered in the Ma-Wang-Dui tomb in China, which was sealed in bce, contain no reference to acupuncture as such [3], but do refer to a system of meridians, albeit very different from the model that was accepted later [4]. These tattoos might indicate that a form of stimulatory treatment similar to acupuncture developed quite independently of China. The information is presented in the form of questions by the Emperor and learned replies from his minister, Chhi-Po [6]. The text is likely to be a compilation of traditions handed down over centuries [7], presented in terms of the prevailing Taoist philosophy, and is still cited in support of particular therapeutic techniques [8]. The concepts of channels meridians or conduits [3] in which the Qi vital energy or life force flowed are well established by this time, though the precise anatomical locations of acupuncture points developed later [9]. Acupuncture continued to be developed and codified in texts over the subsequent centuries and gradually became one of the standard therapies used in China, alongside herbs, massage, diet and moxibustion heat [2]. Many different esoteric theories of diagnosis and treatment emerged, sometimes even contradictory [3], possibly as competing schools attempted to establish their exclusiveness and influence. Bronze statues from the fifteenth century show the acupuncture points in use today, and were used for teaching and examination purposes Fig. During the Ming Dynasty “ , The Great Compendium of Acupuncture and Moxibustion was published, which forms the basis of modern acupuncture. In it are clear descriptions of the full set of points that represent openings to the channels through which needles could be inserted to modify the flow of Qi energy [7]. It should be noted that knowledge of health and disease in China developed purely from observation of living subjects because dissection was forbidden and the subject of anatomy did not exist. This bronze figure showing acupuncture points is a reproduction of one cast in ad View large Download slide This bronze figure showing acupuncture points is a reproduction of one cast in ad Interest in acupuncture among the Chinese declined from the seventeenth century onwards as it came to be regarded as superstitious and irrational [2 , 6]. It was excluded from the Imperial Medical Institute by decree of the Emperor in The knowledge and skill were retained, however, either as an interest among academics or in everyday use by rural healers. After the installation of the Communist government in , traditional forms of medicine including acupuncture were reinstated, possibly for nationalistic motives but also as the only practical means of providing even basic levels of health to the massive population. The divergent strands of acupuncture theory and practice were brought together in a consensus known as traditional Chinese medicine TCM [8], which also included herbal medicine. Acupuncture research institutes were established in the s throughout China and treatment became available in separate acupuncture departments within Western-style hospitals. Over the same period, a more scientific explanation of acupuncture was sought by Prof. The spread of acupuncture to other countries occurred at various times and by different routes. In the sixth century, Korea and Japan assimilated Chinese acupuncture and herbs into their medical systems [6]. Both countries still retain these therapies, mostly in parallel with Western medicine. Acupuncture arrived in Vietnam when commercial routes opened up between the eighth and tenth centuries. In the West, France adopted acupuncture rather sooner than other countries [7]. Jesuit missionaries first brought back reports of acupuncture in the sixteenth century, and the practice was embraced by French clinicians fairly widely. Berlioz, father of the composer, ran clinical trials on acupuncture and wrote a text in [11]. French acupuncture today has been

deeply influenced by a diplomat, Souliet du Morant, who spent many years in China and published a number of treatises about acupuncture from onwards. The first medical description of acupuncture by a European physician was by Ten Rhijne, in about 1683, who worked for the East India Company and witnessed acupuncture practice in Japan [6 , 11]. Interestingly, this comment was deleted from subsequent issues [14]. He described the experience in the New York Times [15] and subsequently teams of US physicians made fact-finding tours of China to assess acupuncture, particularly its use for surgical analgesia [16]. Despite initial excitement at the operations they witnessed, acupuncture proved to be utterly unreliable as an analgesic for surgery in the West. Acupuncture finally reached its present level of acceptability in the USA when an NIH consensus conference reported that there was positive evidence for its effectiveness, at least in a limited range of conditions [17]. Ancient concepts of Qi flowing in meridians have been displaced in the minds of many practitioners by a neurological model, based on evidence that acupuncture needles stimulate nerve endings and alter brain function, particularly the intrinsic pain inhibitory mechanisms [10]. The first magnetic resonance imaging study of acupuncture may also prove to be a landmark [20]. Other workers have noted the marked similarity between the trigger points of Travell [21] with their specific pain referral patterns, and the sites of traditional acupuncture points with their associated meridians [22]. There is a plethora of suggested mechanisms of action of acupuncture, but little valid data on which, if any, mechanisms are relevant to clinical practice.

DOWNLOAD PDF AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF CHINA (CHINA KNOWLEDGE SERIES (FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS))

Chapter 5 : Religious in China

Shouyi Bai is the author of An Outline History of China (China Knowledge Series) (avg rating, 6 ratings, 3 reviews, published).

References for History of China Chinese history is a vast field of intellectual inquiry. Advances in archaeology and documentary research constantly produce new results and numerous new publications. An excellent and concise survey of the entire course of Chinese history up to the s is China: Tradition and Transformation by John K. Fairbank and Edwin O. For a more in-depth review of modern Chinese history beginning of the Qing dynasty to the early s , Immanuel C. There are a number of excellent serial publications covering Chinese history topics. Another good source of bibliographic information can be found at Chinese Cultural Studies: A more detailed bibliography is given below Bibliography Barnett, A. Brookings Institution, Baum, Richard. Mao, the Party and the Pea- ant Question. Columbia University Press, The Making of China: Main Themes in Premodern Chinese History. Power and Policy in China. Pennsylvania State University Press, Coye, Molly Joel, and Jon Livingston eds. China Yesterday and Today. The Politics of Mass Criticism. University of California Press, The Internal Politics of China, 1 China after the Cultural Revolution: Politics between Two Party Congresses. With a contribution by MarieLuise Nath. A History of China. Univer- sity of California Press, The Pattern of the Chinese Pat. Stanford University Press, Reischauer, and Albert Craig. A History of East Asia Civilization. The World and China, Harper and Row, Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Revolution, Wind in the Tower: Mao Tsctung and the Chinese Revolution Foreign Policy Association, December The Evolution of Chinese Communism. The Rise of Modern China. Oxford University Press, Ideology and Politics in Contemporary China. University of Washington Press, The Politics of Chinese Communism: Kiangsi under the Soviets. Political Institutions in Traditional China: John Wiley and Sons, The Historical Background to the Modern Age. The Coming Decline of the Chinese Empire. Party, Army, and Mases in China: New Left Books, Transformation of Modern China Series. Oksenberg, Michel, and Steven Goldstein. Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. Nelson-Hall, Pye, Lucian W. Foreign Languages Press, The Great Tradition, I: A History of Eat Asian Civilization. An Outline History of China. Rand Corporation, June Mao Tse-tung in the Scales of History. A preliminary assessment organized by China Quarterly. Cambridge University Press, Ta Kung Pao, Various issues of the following periodicals were also used in the preparation of this chapter:

Chapter 6 : An Outline History of China (China Knowledge Series) by Shouyi Bai

An Outline History of China (China Knowledge Series) (Foreign Languages Press) by Bai Shouyi. Foreign Languages Press. Used - Good. Ships from the UK. Former Library book.

Chapter 7 : brief history of acupuncture | Rheumatology | Oxford Academic

*An Outline History of China. [Jiming Dong] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Dong, Jiming. An Outline History of China. Peking, Foreign Languages Press, x pages.*

Chapter 8 : Foreign Languages Press | LibraryThing

A Concise History of Christianity in China (Series on Knowledge of Christianity) Written by Yao Minquan and Luo Weihong, Religious Culture Press, Appreciating the Bible (Series on Christian.

Chapter 9 : References for History of China

DOWNLOAD PDF AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF CHINA (CHINA KNOWLEDGE SERIES (FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS))

(Reproduced from An outline of chinese acupuncture published by Foreign Languages Press, Peking) Interest in acupuncture among the Chinese declined from the seventeenth century onwards as it came to be regarded as superstitious and irrational [2, 6].