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Chapter 1 : Modern Chinese Social History in Comparative Perspective - California Scholarship

An overview of North American scholarship on Chinese Buddhism by Huaiyu Chen The study of early China and its archaeological foundation, perspectives in a new age of global integration by Li Feng Studies of Tang history in the west: an overview by Yang Lu.

They argued that the Qing saw itself as a universal empire, a multi-national polity, which with China as only the most central and economically important component. They date the founding of the empire from , when the dynasty was proclaimed, rather than from , when the Qing took control of Beijing. The historians argued that "Manchu" identity was deliberately created only after the takeover of China and that the new racial identity was important but "fungible," easily exchanged for others. The first rulers of the dynasty played the Confucian role of Son of Heaven but at the same time, often behind the backs of their Han Chinese ministers, adopted other roles to rule other ethnic groups. The military expansion of frontiers, which Han Chinese ministers often opposed, as it drained resources from China proper, showed that the Qing empire was not only a victim of imperialism but also practiced imperialism itself. Some of the historians followed Evelyn Rawski calling the Qing "Early Modern," rather than "late imperial," on the grounds that the Manchus created a centralized empire that the Ming could not have created. He was among those to discredit the idea that nearly all Manchu documents were translations from Chinese and that they would add little to the record. He wrote in , "Qing scholars who want to do first-class work in the archives must, from now on, learn Manchu and routinely compare the Manchu and Chinese sources for their topics of research. The Grand Council of the Yongzheng emperor operated only in Manchu until the s, and many other important edicts and memorials did not have Chinese translations. Official use of the language, she argued, did not decline during the 19th century. She concluded that the archives of Manchu materials were more likely to be complete, as they were less likely to have been raided, weeded or lost. In , Crossley and Rawski summarized the arguments for using Manchu-language materials, materials, which they and others had explored in the newly opened archives in Beijing and were beginning to use in their publications. They used such characteristics to strengthen relations with other nationalities to build a multiracial empire that included Manchu , Han , Mongol , Tibetan , Uyghur and other nationalities. That became the historical core of city of Chengde , which the Qianlong emperor enlarged considerably, including a replica of the Potala Palace in Lhasa. He argued that the pattern of Chinese history was for a conquest dynasty to adopt Chinese ways of rule and culture and attacked Rawski for Manchu-centrism. Nevertheless, Pamela Kyle Crossley sees the empire not as a Manchu empire but as a "simultaneous" system in which the rulership is not subordinate to the Chinese or any other single culture. She criticized the "Manchu-centered" school for romanticism and a reliance upon disproved theories about " Altaic " language and history, but she seems to include herself in the Qing empire school, which she calls "Qing Studies. Smith reported that an interpretive "middle ground" had emerged between the views of Rawski and Crossley, on one hand, and Ho and Huang, on the other. Smith himself had come to the conclusion that "the Qing empire" and "China" were not the same thing and that the Qing had to be placed in not only a Manchu context but one that included Inner Asia in general and that saw China in a global field. The less "sinocentric" view, Smith continued, which placed less emphasis on "sinicization," had won over most Western scholars on China, in spite of debates over "matters of degree. He noted that the martial themed Ming dynasty Grand Review was copied by the Qing and disagreed with those who sought to present it as a Qing feature. He praised Robinson in differing from scholars who selected certain Ming and Qing emperors to contrast their difference and for not conflating Han with "Chinese" and not translating the term "Zhongguo". Brown, writing in , did not explore the example of Islam and Muslims to test their argument that the early Qing emperors aspired to be universal monarchs. Brown finds that an inscription by the Qianlong emperor showed that he wanted to incorporate both Xinjiang and Islam into his empire and that this inscription, along with the "inventive structural duality of Chinese-Islamic architecture with Central Asian Turkish-Islamic architectural

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forms," makes the "most compelling case" that New Qing History is also applicable to Chinese Islam. Crossley, *A Translucent Mirror: History and Identity in Qing Imperial Ideology*. University of California Press, Elliott, *The Manchu Way: Stanford University Press*, Laura Hostetler, *Qing Colonial Enterprise: Ethnography and Cartography in Early Modern China*. University of Chicago Press, Millward, *Beyond the Pass: Perdue, China Marches West: The Qing Conquest of Central Eurasia*. Harvard University Press, Rawski, *The Last Emperors:*

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Chapter 2 : PhD in History | American University, Washington, DC

Imperialism and the Chinese reaction to imperialism (nationalism) are central elements in the history of modern China, so each of the nine following books are “in effect” histories of imperialism, whether or not the titles refer to it. Fairbank , Liao , and Spence are among the best.

Home Africans and African Americans in China: Africa and China have had contact for more than a thousand years. Some scholars assert that the contacts began as early as 4th century A. Beginning with the Tang dynasty A. This relationship has evolved over the centuries and led to a migration of Africans to China to study, trade, and act as diplomats. At least one account indicates that Du Huan was the first Chinese to visit Africa, probably in Nubia, during the 8th century A. Since the 7th century, Africans have maintained a consistent commercial relationship with China. During this era, the first Chinese cultural perception of African people developed. They were described as lower class, ignorant, scary, and dangerous. Although there were far more enslaved Chinese, some wealthy Chinese preferred the exotic Kunlun slaves. By this point Chinese perceptions of the Kunlun became more complex. These perceptions ranged from strong and mysterious to frightening. The Kunlun in the Tang Dynasty era were portrayed in numerous stories of the period as heroic, resourceful, and “ironically” culturally Chinese. Most Chinese during this period, however, unless they were very wealthy, had little contact with African slaves, perhaps explaining the differing views of the Kunlun. During the Song Dynasty the numbers of African slaves increased in China. Most came from Madagascar and the Comoros Islands and thus indirectly from Africa, since the Arabs brought sub-Saharan Africans to both areas. Most Kunlun slaves in China lived in Canton Province. By this time they were mostly viewed as a displaced people who lacked the ability to adapt to the Chinese environment. They were also described as savages with unintelligible speech. While the Kunlun slaves were dehumanized as savage and scary, the Chinese view of free Africans was different. Many of these Africans were treated with respect and honor. East African merchant Zhengjiani, for example, arrived in China and was treated with the utmost respect and honor. Zhengjiani and his party were honored as the first African foreign merchants to be received by Chinese Emperor Shenzong. In , Zhengjiani and his group returned to China. At that time, the Song emperor lavished attention and gifts, including a large amount of white gold on them in recognition of their journey. It is unclear whether Zhengjiani was at this point an appointed ambassador of Zengdan what is now the east coast of Africa or a wealthy merchant. However, it is clear that his travels to China and his acceptance into the Song courts were an important diplomatic development between Africa and China. This diplomatic acceptance was built on a foundation of profitable trade. By the 11th century large quantities of highly valued African products particularly ivory used for palanquins and belt buckles , powdered rhinoceros horn used as an aphrodisiac , tortoise shell to treat consumption , and frankincense to stimulate circulation were imported from the east African city states. The Yuan dynasty A. Moroccans also arrived in China during the Yuan dynasty, visiting Quanzhou in south China as well as Hangzhou and the port city of Guangzhou. By the time of the Ming Dynasty A. The Chinese imported ivory, rhinoceros horn, amber, and exotic animals such as zebras, ostriches, and giraffes from east Africa. In turn, the city-states received silk, porcelain, and lacquer. In , he made the first direct official contact with east Africa, visiting Mogadishu in modern Somalia. Chinese Admiral Zheng He exploring the east coast of Africa Over the next four centuries the rise of Europe and in particular European trade and colonial expansion marginalized Chinese-East African contact. Both the Chinese and the Africans now looked to Europe and the West rather than each other as trading partners. Trading connections between China and East Africa were not lost but neither were they considered particularly important in this new era of global commerce. By the 19th and 20th centuries, however, the relationship between Africa and China became important again as commodities like herbs, spices, and precious goods changed hands. Moreover, by the early 20th Century, African Americans for the first time began to develop contact with “and experience in” China. Troops from the 10th Cavalry , one of the four famed Buffalo Soldier

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units, were part of the international military force of 20,000 soldiers sent to suppress the uprising led by the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists Boxers and to free foreign hostages and Chinese Christians held by them. Some of these missionaries eventually ended up incarcerated by the Japanese when they invaded China in 1937. Most of these visitors were soldiers who worked as manual laborers or heavy equipment operators. However a small number of African Americans worked as doctors and nurses staffing hospitals for injured American and Chinese troops. Six African American battalions, who comprised 60 percent of the U.S. On October 1, 1949, China officially became a Communist nation. Like the Soviet Union and other Communist nations, China recruited Africans to study in its universities in a bid to gain support among the emerging generation of Third World political leaders. At first these numbers were small but by the 1960s, there were enough African students in China to lead to racial tensions and protests. Over time there would be growing numbers of African students studying in Chinese universities especially in Beijing and Shanghai. Many Chinese students resented the African students receiving larger scholarships and greater support from their government than the Chinese students. Interracial dating between African men and Chinese women added to the tension. In 1957, the first physical confrontation occurred between African and Chinese students in Shanghai. More clashes followed prompting some African students to return home voluntarily or to be deported. The single largest clash came on December 24, 1957, at Hohai University in Nanjing when two African male students arrived at a party with two Chinese women. When security guards stopped the group, claiming that the Chinese women were prostitutes, a brawl ensued which left 13 students injured. When a false rumor that one of the Chinese students in the melee had been killed, over 100 Chinese students attacked the dormitories housing the African students. Despite the tensions among university students, Africans and increasingly African Americans have been a growing presence in the country since 1949. In comparison there are about one million Chinese living in Africa. All the groups came to China to engage in the lucrative import and export business or as students or tourists. Most Africans are concentrated in the port city of Guangzhou. By an estimated 16,000 Africans lived in this city of 11 million people, the fourth largest city in China. African immigrants first arrived in the late 19th century as traders. Most of the traders purchased textiles and other relatively inexpensive consumer goods in Guangzhou and sold them for a profit in their home nations. Some traders have stayed permanently but much of the population has been transitory. Africans in Guangzhou Nigerians constitute the largest of the African groups in Guangzhou, followed by traders from Senegal, Mali, Guinea, and Ghana. Since the Olympics in Beijing the number of foreigners from all regions of the world has risen with Africans among the fastest growing groups. A second concentration of Africans has evolved in the small city of Yiwu in Zhejiang Province in the Southern coastal region of China. Although relatively small by Chinese urban center standards with a population of about one million people, it has the largest commodities trading market in the nation. Beginning in the late 19th century, Ethiopians and Sudanese have settled here. As in Guangzhou, most of these emigrants are in the city for trade. They purchase manufactured items, jewelry, ornaments, toys, building materials, and electrical appliances, and return them to their home countries for sale. The Yiwu African colony however seems to have developed a more permanent community, centered around churches and a mosque. Unlike the African inhabitants of Guangzhou, the Yiwu Africans have made a greater attempt at assimilation into the local Chinese community. Smaller groups of Africans are located in Beijing and Shanghai. Africans in these cities are primarily in China for educational reasons either as teachers or students or in a diplomatic capacity. Some Africans in Beijing and Shanghai also work as businesspeople or traders. African Americans comprise a smaller and less permanent part of China. Since their first brief appearance in the Boxer Rebellion, a few African Americans have visited China mostly as famous travelers. While in Shanghai he met Lu Xun, the father of modern Chinese literature. DuBois with Mao Zedong W. DuBois, who first visited China in 1920, returned in 1921 as part of a trip around the world. He was received with great acclaim and met with Communist Party leaders. Newton and Elaine Brown made the political pilgrimage to Beijing to meet with Chinese government officials. Less well known were left activists such as Harlem-born Vicki Garvin who lived in China from 1937 to 1941. Another radical, Robert Williams, in 1957 began a long exile in China where he met with Mao Zedong and advised him on racial issues in the United

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States. All of these radicals saw China rather than the Soviet Union as the new leader of Third World liberation. Likewise at least in official party circles, black liberation struggles in the United States and other nations were applauded and official China denounced anti-black racism both at home and abroad. Since a small group of non-celebrity African Americans have toured, studied, and "on occasion" settled permanently to work in China. Most of them are located in Beijing and Shanghai. These African Americans report mixed experiences living or visiting China. As with Africans however, language difficulties, even for those in the major cities, often cause social and cultural problems. Inter-racial dating between African Americans and native Chinese is not popular and even discouraged by Chinese parents. Sierra Leonean on Subway in Guangzhou Compared to many locations around the world, China presents certain challenges that are unique to Africans and African Americans. As a homogenous society, China can be a difficult tourist and expatriate location for persons of African origin. Most Chinese have had limited contact with black people and therefore have allowed stereotypes and other derogatory information to affect their opinions and interactions. Nevertheless, Africans and African Americans are developing stronger ties with China as shown by their rising numbers in the country, willingness to learn a Chinese language, and to trade and establish businesses in China. Still, racial problems and race-motivated incidents continue to occur. As the native Chinese population experiences more direct contact and social interaction with foreigners, particularly Africans and African Americans, China has strong potential to be a new frontier of opportunity.

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Chapter 3 : Funding Resources for the Graduate Student in History | Department of History

In short, the Chinese, for all the distinctiveness of their culture, faced the problem of dealing with the sometimes glaring gap between "theory" and "practice" that has existed in all societies, past and present.

Imperialism and China, c. The motivations of imperialism have varied considerably from one empire to another: Thoughtful critics have raised doubts about the validity of all of these motivations, but such voices have been relatively ineffective in curtailing the appetite for empire. This story evolved in a low-key way before the 19th century, but then entered a more aggressive phase with military action by the British in the First Opium War – Both economic issues and cultural issues have received attention in this story, as discussed at length under Economic Theories of Imperialism and Cultural Analyses of Imperialism , respectively. The simultaneous story of Qing Imperialism in Eurasia entailed a multilateral rivalry, with China, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan jockeying for position. Again, the origins lay well before the 19th century, and again significant military action was important – in this case, led by Zuo Zongtang on behalf of the Qing dynasty. An important aspect of this second story is that the territory in dispute was inhabited by non-Han peoples. For the most part, Chinese writings do not treat this episode as an example of imperialism, much as American history books do not generally treat the incorporation of the swath of Mexican territory from Texas to California into the United States as an act of imperialism. Fairbank , Liao , and Spence are among the best of the textbooks on the subject, although they also cover the period after For greater detail, by some of the leading experts on various topics, the volumes of The Cambridge History of China Twitchett and Fairbank – are essential sources. Cohen is an excellent history of an important specific episode the Boxer Uprising but is also invaluable for its discussion of historiography more broadly. Hu first published in was an early Chinese history of imperialism, and is still worth reading. Yan , Wang , and Liu and Wu , taken collectively to cover the period from to , are more up-to-date in their perspective than Hu or Ding, et al. History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth. Columbia University Press, Extensive footnotes and bibliography. Evolving Perspectives on the Chinese Past. London and New York: The classic Fairbank textbook on China. Imperialism and Chinese Politics. First published in Chinese in Quotes many important documents, including those from official government archives of the Qing dynasty. Antiforeignism and Modernization in China, – Linkage between Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy. Chinese University Press, The Search for Modern China. New York and London: Begins in the late Ming and ends in Sets trade and investment issues in the broader political and cultural history. Twitchett, Denis, and John K. The Cambridge History of China. Cambridge University Press, – The magnum opus of Chinese history in English. For understanding imperialism and China, see the four volumes that deal with to Discusses the tension between the development and nondevelopment of Chinese capitalism under imperialism, but more a description of events than an analysis of causes or consequences. Extensive unannotated bibliography of Chinese sources; shorter listings of Japanese and Western sources. Users without a subscription are not able to see the full content on this page. Please subscribe or login. How to Subscribe Oxford Bibliographies Online is available by subscription and perpetual access to institutions. For more information or to contact an Oxford Sales Representative click here.

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Chapter 4 : Foreign Language Scholarships - calendrierdelascience.com

Scholarships for Undergraduate Study in China. We are pleased to announce that the Educational Office, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, in Washington, D.C., has approved the Chinese Government Scholarship awards for U.S. undergraduate students attending AASCU member colleges and universities for the to academic year.

Recipients must be AHA members, and preference is given to those who are at least in the advanced stages of their PhD program. Charlotte Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship Available to individuals completing a dissertation related to religious or ethical values; specifically, this fellowship is available to students who have completed the research portion of their dissertation and have only the writing portion left to complete. Community of Science [http:](http://) Despite the name, this database includes a plethora of opportunities for students in the field of history. Washington University maintains a subscription to the Community of Science; you will need to be at an on-campus computer to access this database. Intended to help emerging scholars make the transition from learners to producers of knowledge within innovative areas of inquiry, the fellowship creates a space for multidisciplinary faculty mentorship and opens unique opportunities for both interdisciplinary and international network building. Fulbright Awards for study and research overseas for doctoral students. For more information about the on-campus application process, please see [http:](http://) Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation [http:](http://) In particular, "questions that interest the foundation concern violence, aggression, and dominance in relation to social change, the socialization of children, intergroup conflict, interstate warfare, crime, family relationships, and investigations of the control of aggression and violence. Check back regularly, or subscribe to the H-Net Announcements listserv, to identify new opportunities. International Dissertation Research Fellowship [http:](http://) The program promotes research that is at once located in a specific discipline and geographical region and engaged with interdisciplinary and cross-regional perspectives. IRIS IRIS is a searchable funding database; because it requires a subscription, you must be utilizing a computer on the Washington University campus in order to utilize this site. Jacob Javits Javits Fellowships are granted to graduate students entering their first year of study; awards are based on several factors, including financial need. John Carter Brown Library Graduate students are eligible for short-term fellowships, which fund research at the library. Josephine de Karman Fellowship Awarded to students who are in the final year of their dissertation preparation; no specific field is required to be considered for this fellowship. Library of Congress To explore the opportunities available through the Library of Congress, utilize their searchable database. The Library of Congress regularly offers fellowships, internships, and similar opportunities for graduate students. Missouri State Archives - William E. Foley Research Fellowship [http:](http://) Louis branch to further knowledge of state or national history is eligible for funding. Newberry Library The Newberry Library offers diverse fellowships, including long-term, short-term, and special awards. The link above is for the listing of fellowships in the Humanities. Social Science Research Council [http:](http://) The program supports scholarship that treats place and setting in relation to broader phenomena as well as in particular historical and cultural contexts. AIMS only funds primary research conducted in the Maghrib. Recipients are expected to work for select government agencies after completing their education.

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Chapter 5 : The Journal of Chinese Medicine & Traditional Chinese Medicine

This chapter describes the Chinese economic growth. It specifically explores the trends and developments in demography, technology, social, political and economic institutions, and international economic relations at the two ends of the Eurasian land mass.

As a foreign language major , you have possibly the widest range of careers to choose from including education , business , hospitality, politics and social work. Pairing a language major with the aforementioned or other majors or minors is extremely beneficial, as it will give you a better understanding of how to blend both fields of study together imagine taking an advertising class You can also further your knowledge by immersing yourself in the culture by studying abroad and maybe even interning abroad as well to get the full experience of what life after college will be like. To ease the often high cost of college, foreign language scholarship awards are available for students majoring in nearly every language. But not all foreign languages are created equal: For example, Mandarin Chinese, German and Japanese are good choices for those interested in international business, French is excellent for anyone planning on doing social work in Africa, Arabic is a sought-after skill for those wanting to work for the government and Spanish is useful in just about every profession in the United States. As for funding your education , countless options are available. Department of Education offers a Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship Program while the Critical Language Scholarship Program conducts intensive summer language institutes overseas in 13 critical need foreign languages but there are many, many more. Here are just a few foreign language scholarships in the Scholarships. For more foreign language scholarship opportunities customized to your unique situation, conduct a free scholarship search today. Students who receive this scholarship must take Latin or Greek their freshman year at college. Enrollment in Latin cannot be at a beginning level. Courses in classical [Varies Blakemore Freeman Fellowships are awarded for one academic year of full-time, intensive language study at the advanced level in East or Southeast Asia in approved language programs. Grants are highly competitive. Blakemore Freeman Fellowships are intended to cover basic expenses at a graduate student level necessary to [In exchange for [The grant may be used for short-term research one to two months in Germany. The program is designed to encourage research and promote the study of cultural, political, historical, economic and social aspects of modern [The goal of this program is to support study abroad in Germany and at German universities. Preference will be given to students whose projects or programs are based at and organized by a German university. Scholarships are available either as part of [Scholars Program is open to underrepresented, low-income and first-generation college-bound students. The applicant does not have to be a U. Application forms are only available through these high schools and candidates for the scholarship are nominated by their school each year. Scholarships are renewable for four years of college in the state of Washington.

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Chapter 6 : New Qing History - Wikipedia

The Graydon A. Tunstall, Jr. Scholarship is a \$1, award for junior members studying Modern European history. The scholarship is based on both academic achievement and financial need. The scholarship is based on both academic achievement and financial need.

Program Description The Ph. It provides a balance of theory and history of Chinese literature and culture, while offering numerous opportunities for interdisciplinary research and study. In order to participate in international academic conversations on literature, students are required to take a substantial number of courses and seminars in the theory and methods of literary studies, primarily through the program in Comparative Literature. Given present faculty strengths, students in this program are encouraged to focus on the literature and culture, including visual culture, of the late imperial period through the early 21st century.

General Degree Requirements This doctoral program combines the study of Chinese literature as its major component with roughly equal numbers of courses in two minor fields: All students will have a range of teaching experiences as part of their professional training, with extensive hands-on instruction in pedagogical methodology. Some students may have the opportunity to teach in related programs outside the Department as well. Toward the end of their programs especially, students will spend time abroad in research in various parts of the Chinese-speaking world. Complete 72 graduate units, which may include up to 12 hours of dissertation research credit. Students who have completed their M. Transfer credits for students from non-American universities are treated on a case-by-case basis. The total will include: Seminars, advanced courses, and reading seminars in Chinese literature selected to gain the broad training in all periods and forms necessary for a general understanding of Chinese literary and cultural history, up to a maximum of 48 units. Students may wish to concentrate on one discipline for their secondary area or take courses from several in order to broaden their expertise. An additional 6 units must comprise courses in the literary and cultural traditions of a second East Asia region. Theory and Methods to be determined in consultation with advisor; some of these may focus on other literatures. Demonstrate native or near-native competence in both Chinese and English. If needed for research in the chosen area of specialization, achieve sufficient proficiency in one or more languages in addition to Chinese and English normally French or German among the European languages, Japanese or Korean among Asian languages. Demonstrate accomplishments by successful and timely completion of Qualifying and Comprehensive examinations. Complete a doctoral dissertation based on extensive research on a literary or cultural topic that produces new knowledge of publishable quality in the field of China studies. Normally dissertation research and writing is completed in the last two years of graduate study, years 4 and 5. Students subsequently meet with the committee to discuss the contents of the portfolio and their progress in the program. During the discussion, the student will also be asked to describe future research goals. This will be waived in the case of native speakers of Chinese. Near the end of formal courses, normally at the end of the third year of full-time study, students complete three Comprehensive Examinations, preferably in a single semester, on: For guidance and preparation of their field exams, students will prepare a comprehensive bibliography. Following successful completion of the three examinations, students will present their dissertation prospectus in a public forum before a panel of relevant faculty. In conjunction with the Comprehensive Examinations, and before the beginning of the fourth year, students must submit a Dissertation Prospectus for committee approval. Unless the student has taken relevant graduate-level courses in the relevant research language s , or has demonstrated sufficient competence in other ways, language competence examinations will be required before undertaking their comprehensive examinations. Probation and Dismissal Policy: Selection of Candidates and Admissions Criteria Applicants for this program are screened on the basis of: Resources and Support The Graduate School will provide the usual support for graduate programs in the Humanities in the form of University Fellowships. In addition we also have the following resources: National Taiwan University and the Academia Sinica. Departmental connections with

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those institutions will facilitate student research in Taiwan and China. The developing Washington University Center at Fudan University, Shanghai, will provide summer intensive language teaching experience for selected students, as well as an academic base during periods of research in China.

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Chapter 7 : A Scholarly Review of Chinese Studies in North America

This list of history journals presents representative academic journals pertaining to the field of history and calendrierdelascience.com includes scholarly journals listed by journal databases and professional associations such as: JSTOR, Project MUSE, the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, Questia and Goedecken (), or are published by national or regional.

Scholarships for History Students There is a myriad of scholarships that students of history can compete for based on academic achievement, field of specialty and financial need. Since there is an infinite amount of information and knowledge to be gained and recorded in the field of history, there are also many awards available for outstanding essays or historical research projects in particular arenas. Caldwell Centennial Scholarship is awarded to a student who plans to pursue a graduate degree in the field of historic preservation. Contrary to popular belief, the DAR scholarship committee does not give preference to female applicants. Factors such as gender, race, and religion are not considered. Applications for DAR scholarships must be sponsored by a local chapter of the organization. To learn more about application procedures, visit the scholarship section of the Daughters of the American Revolution website. The Grossman Family Award provides financial support for travel by a History Honors student doing research in the archives. The award also provides a prize to an exceptionally strong paper of history in the student-run Michigan Journal of History. See the website of the History department for more information on applying for these awards. Missouri State University History Department Missouri State University has an extensive array of scholarship opportunities available to those interested in the pursuit of history. The Marie-France Jones Memorial Scholarship is available to high school seniors who have declared the intention of studying history in college. The awarded amount varies from year to year. The eligible student will have a 3. See the Missouri State University history department website for a comprehensive list of the scholarships available. Institute of Peace National Peace Essay Contest High school students planning to major in history can earn money for college by competing in the U. Students must submit a well-researched essay of 1, words or less on the U. They will receive an all expense paid trip to Washington, D. To learn more about competing in the U. The winning essays will be published on the website and receive national recognition. See their website for more information on applying for the essay contest. Phi Alpha Theta Scholarships Phi Alpha Theta, an honor society for history majors, offers a number of scholarships for outstanding undergraduate and graduate student members. The scholarship is based on both academic achievement and financial need. This competition is only open to undergraduate members. Students who receive this scholarship may be eligible to have their papers published in the World History Association or Phi Alpha Theta academic journals. Zimmerman Scholarship, the William E. Parrish Scholarship, and the Thomas S. To learn more about these scholarship opportunities, visit the Phi Alpha Theta website.

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Chapter 8 : Museum of Chinese in America (MOCA)

The first modern Chinese intellectual property law was established in August , offering protection to trademarks. Since then, China adopted the Patent Law i.

Hominid activity dates back 4 to 5 million years in China, and evidence has been found of early paleolithic hominids living some 1 million years ago. The remains of Homo erectus Peking Man or Sinanthropus pekinensis , found southwest of Beijing in , date from around , years ago. Some 7, neolithic sites some as old as ca. These sites include a neolithic agricultural village in Shaanxi Province dating from around B. The oldest neolithic city found in China was uncovered by archaeologists in Henan Province and dates back to between 4, and 5, years ago. The first recognized dynastyâ€”the Xiaâ€”lasted from about to B. The Xia was the beginning of a long period of cultural development and dynastic succession that led the way to the more urbanized civilization of the Shang Dynasty â€” B. Hereditary Shang kings ruled over much of North China, and Shang armies fought frequent wars against neighboring settlements and nomadic herders from the north. The Shang capitals were centers of sophisticated court life for the king, who was the shamanistic head of the ancestor- and spirit-worship cult. Intellectual life developed in significant ways during the Shang period and flourished in the next dynastyâ€”the Zhou â€” B. Since the beginning of recorded history at least since the Shang Dynasty , the people of China have developed a strong sense of their origins, both mythological and real, and kept voluminous records concerning both. As a result of these records, augmented by numerous archaeological discoveries in the second half of the twentieth century, information concerning the ancient past, not only of China but also of much of East, Central, and Inner Asia, has survived. Five Emperors] The Imperial Period: He became the first emperor of a unified China in BC. Over several millennia, China absorbed the people of surrounding areas into its own civilization while adopting the more useful institutions and innovations of the conquered people. The process of assimilation continued over the centuries through conquest and colonization until the core territory of China was brought under unified rule. The Chinese polity was first consolidated and proclaimed an empire during the Qin Dynasty â€” B. Although short-lived, the Qin Dynasty set in place lasting unifying structures, such as standardized legal codes, bureaucratic procedures, forms of writing, coinage, and a pattern of thought and scholarship. These were modified and improved upon by the successor Han Dynasty B. Under the Han, a combination of the stricter Legalism and the more benevolent, human-centered Confucianismâ€”known as Han Confucianism or State Confucianismâ€”became the ruling norm in Chinese culture for the next 2, years. Thus, the Chinese marked the cultures of people beyond their borders, especially those of Korea , Japan , and Vietnam. Another recurrent historical theme has been the unceasing struggle of the largely agrarian Chinese against the threat posed to their safety and way of life by non-Chinese peoples on the margins of their territory. This circumstance conditioned the Chinese view of the outside world. The Chinese saw their domain as the self-sufficient center of the universe, and from this image they derived the traditional and still used Chinese name for their countryâ€”Zhongguo, literally Middle Kingdom or Central Nation. For centuries, China faced periodic invasions from Central and Inner Asiaâ€”including major incursions in the twelfth century by the Khitan and the Jurchen, in the thirteenth century by the Mongols, and in the seventeenth century by the Manchu, all of whom left an imprint on Chinese civilization while heightening Chinese perceptions of threat from the north. The Great Wall reaches from the coast of Hebei Province to northwestern Gansu, officially 6, kilometers in length, although unofficial estimates range from 2, kilometers to as many as 50, kilometers, depending on which structures are included in the measurement. The Tang â€” and Song â€” dynasties represented high points of Chinese cultural development and interaction with distant foreign lands. The Yuan, or Mongol, Dynasty â€” was a period of foreign occupation but of even greater interaction with other cultures. He was the last Emperor of China. The Manchu had conquered China and established the Qing Dynasty â€” , ushering in a period of great conquest and a long period of relative peace. When Europeans began arriving in increasing numbers, Chinese courtiers

expected them to conduct themselves according to traditional tributary relations that had evolved over the centuries between their emperor and representatives of Central Asian states who came via the Silk Road and others who came from Southeast Asia and the Middle East via the sea trade. The Western powers arrived in China in full force at a time of tremendous internal rebellion and rapid economic and social change. By the mid-nineteenth century, China had been defeated militarily by superior Western technology and weaponry, and the government was plagued with ever mounting rebellions. As it faced dynastic breakdown and imminent territorial dismemberment, China began to reassess its position with respect to its own internal development and the Western incursions. By the millennia-old dynastic system of imperial government was hastily toppled as a result of the efforts of a half century of reform, modernization, and, ultimately, revolution. He organized the Kuomintang force and established a secessionist government at Guangzhou. The end of imperial rule was followed by nearly four decades of major socioeconomic development and sociopolitical discord. The initial establishment of a Western-style government—the Republic of China—was followed by several efforts to restore the throne. Lack of a strong central authority led to regional fragmentation, warlordism, and civil war. The main figure in the revolutionary movement that overthrew imperial rule was Sun Yatsen , who, along with other republican political leaders, endeavored to establish a parliamentary democracy. They were thwarted by warlords with imperial and quasi-democratic pretensions who resorted to assassination, rebellion, civil war, and collusion with foreign powers especially Japan in their efforts to gain control. Ignored by the Western powers and in charge of a southern military government with its capital in Guangzhou , Sun Yatsen eventually turned to the new Soviet Union [today Russian Federation] for inspiration and assistance. Soviet advisers helped the Guomindang establish political and military training activities. The Soviets hoped for consolidation of the Guomindang and the CCP but were prepared for either side to emerge victorious. The struggle for power in China began between the Guomindang and the CCP as both parties also sought the unification of China. He tried to unite China by military means in the s but was defeated by the Communists. Zhou Enlai , who later become premier of China under the communists, was a political commissar at this academy. Jiang, who succeeded Sun Yatsen, broke with his Soviet advisers and with the communists but by was successful in defeating the northern warlords and unifying China. Thereafter, the Nanjing government received international recognition as the sole legitimate government of China. The Red Army was established in , and after a series of uprisings and internal political struggles, the CCP announced the establishment in of the Chinese Soviet Republic under the chairmanship of Mao in Jiangxi Province in south-central China. During the march, Mao consolidated his hold over the CCP when in he became chairman, a position he held until his death in A revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another. However, a clash between Chinese and Japanese troops outside Beiping on July 7, , marked the beginning of full-scale warfare. Shanghai was attacked and quickly fell. Known in history as the Nanjing Massacre, wanton rape, looting, arson, and mass executions took place, so that in one horrific day, some 57, Chinese prisoners of war and civilians reportedly were killed. Japanese sources admit to a total of , deaths during the Nanjing Massacre, but Chinese sources report upward of , deaths and 20, women raped. Japan expanded its war effort in the Pacific, Southeast, and South Asia, and by the United States had entered the war. Civil war between the Guomindang and the CCP broke out in , and the Guomindang forces were defeated and had retreated to a few offshore islands and Taiwan by President Richard Nixon had the attention of the world media with his unexpected visit to China, meeting the 1st Chairman. The communist takeover of the mainland in set the scene for building a new society built on a Marxist-Leninist model replete with class struggle and proletarian politics fashioned and directed by the CCP. Meanwhile, China seized control of Tibet. Discredited during the Cultural Revolution, he was reinstated in and became the leader of China. Periods of consolidation and economic development facilitated by President Liu Shaoqi and Premier Zhou were severely altered by disastrous anti-intellectual such as the Hundred Flowers Campaign, , economic the Great Leap Forward, ’59 , and political the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, ’76 experiments directed by Mao and his supporters. During this time, China had broken with the Soviet Union by , fought a border war with India in , and

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skirmished with Soviet troops in 1979. Less radical leaders such as Zhou and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, who had been politically rehabilitated after his disgrace early in the Cultural Revolution, asserted some control, and negotiations were initiated with the United States, ending a generation of extreme animosity toward Washington. The death of Mao ended the extremist influence in the party, and, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping and his supporters, China began a period of pragmatic economic reforms and opening itself to the outside world. Reform-era activities began in earnest in 1978 and eventually made China one of the largest world economies and trading partners as well as an emerging regional military power. The Four Modernizations (agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defense) became the preeminent agenda within the party, state, and society. As Deng consolidated his control of China, the call for political reform came to the fore again in the mid-1980s, and pro-reform leaders were placed in positions of authority: The democracy movement, however, was violently suppressed by the military in the Tiananmen incident. When Deng went into retirement, the rising generation of technocrats ruled China and oversaw its modernization. Political progress gradually occurred. Term limits were placed on political and governmental positions at all levels, succession became orderly and contested elections began to take place at the local level. The second space launch, with two taikonauts, took place in October and involved a hour flight. In the next stage of space exploration, China plans to conduct a space walk in 2008 and a rendezvous docking in orbit between two spacecraft. It also plans to launch a moon-orbiting unmanned spacecraft by 2008 and to land an unmanned probe on the moon by 2013. As the twenty-first century began, a new generation of leaders emerged and gradually replaced the old. The current President is Xi Jinping, who took office on 14 March 2013.

Chapter 9 : Internet History Sourcebooks Project

The American Center of Oriental Research offers a variety of fellowships for students in history and other fields; many awards are designed for students at the dissertation stage of their academic progress.