

## Chinese Guilds In The Qing Dynasty 1644 1911 An Overview

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Before nationwide liberation in 1949, it was called Shunde Country Guild, but now it is an ordinary ... Zhu Yizun (1629-1709) was a Qing Dynasty literary figure from Zhejiang Province who wrote ...

Former Residence of Zhu Yizun

<sup>1</sup> From 1720 onward overseas commerce was a monopoly controlled by a merchants guild in Canton and requests by Europeans to allow them the freedom to trade were angrily rebuffed by Qing officials. Ever ...

Why Europe Was First: Social Change and Economic Growth in Europe and East Asia 1500-2050

2 Picturing the Body in Chinese Medical and Daoist Texts from the Song to the Qing Period (10th to 19th Centuries ... Royalty, aristocrats, poets, wealthy officials and guilds all came to Longmen to ...

Imagining Chinese Medicine

LEONARD, A. B. 2012. UNDERWRITING BRITISH TRADE TO INDIA AND CHINA, 1780 – 1835. The Historical Journal, Vol. 55, Issue. 4, p. 983.

Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not

"Maybe I'm an idealist, but I still think of the movie theater as a cathedral where we all go together to dream the dream together," he said upon receiving an award from the Director's Guild ... China ...

Oscar-Winning Director Bernardo Bertolucci Dies at 77

"Maybe I'm an idealist, but I still think of the movie theater as a cathedral where we all go together to dream the dream together," he said upon receiving an award from the Directors Guild ...

My SHOOT NewsPage View

Dr. McNicholas' talk will draw from his book, *Forgery and Impersonation in Imperial China: Popular Deceptions and the High Qing State* (University of Washington Press, 2016). In it he explores ...

Dr. Mark McNicholas Presents At The Southeast World History Association Lecture

Photograph: 1IMAGE/Donall Farmer LUNAR PROBE: A boy plays on a decoration depicting Qing dynasty celebrations, at an exhibition to mark the upcoming Chinese Lunar New Year, in Beijing, China.

Images of the Day

(CNN)-- Planning to visit China during the Olympics, but already worried about what else there will be to do besides watching the Games? Don't fret: the Olympics is about more than sport.

Beijing's Olympic social, cultural calendar

She became interested in ceramics, particularly Belleek fine china and Jasperware pottery ... The needlepoint was executed by The Elizabeth Barrett Browning Needlework Guild of Waco, under the ...

Decorative Arts

The Ming-Qing shopping street retains its medieval architecture and two grooves, worn in by centuries of wheeled carts on the stone thresholds, are still visible. Prague escaped destruction in ...

This book, full of quantitative evidence and limited-circulation archives, details manufacturing and the beginnings of industrialisation in China from 1644 to 1911. It thoroughly examines the interior organisation of public craft production and the complementary activities of the private sector. It offers detailed knowledge of shipbuilding and printing. Moreover, it contributes to the research of labour history and the rise of capitalism in China through its examination of living conditions, working conditions, and wages.

Technology, Skills and the Pre-Modern Economy investigates, through regional studies and paired comparisons, how technological skills and knowledge were reproduced and disseminated in the advanced agrarian societies of China, India, Russia and Europe in the centuries before the Industrial Revolution.

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.

In the Qing period (1644 – 1912), China's population tripled, and the flurry of new development generated unprecedented demand for timber. Standard environmental histories have often depicted this as an era of reckless deforestation, akin to the resource misuse that devastated European forests at the same time. This comprehensive new study shows that the reality was more complex: as old-growth forests were cut down, new economic arrangements emerged to develop renewable timber resources. Historian Meng Zhang traces the trade routes that connected population centers of the Lower Yangzi Delta to timber supplies on China's southwestern frontier. She documents innovative property rights systems and economic incentives that convinced landowners to invest years in growing trees. Delving into rare archives to reconstruct business histories, she considers both the formal legal mechanisms and the informal interactions that helped balance economic profit with environmental management. Of driving concern were questions of sustainability: How to maintain a reliable source of timber across decades and centuries? And how to sustain a business network across a thousand miles? This carefully constructed study makes a major contribution to Chinese economic and environmental history and to world-historical discourses on resource management, early modern commercialization, and sustainable development.

Chambers of commerce developed in China as a key part of its sociopolitical changes. In 1902, the first Chinese chamber of commerce appeared in Shanghai. By the time the Qing dynasty ended, over 1,000 general chambers, affiliated chambers, and branch chambers had been established throughout China. In this new work, author Zhongping Chen examines Chinese chambers of commerce and their network development across Lower Yangzi cities and towns, as well as the nationwide arena. He details how they achieved increasing integration, and how their collective actions deeply influenced nationalistic, reformist, and revolutionary movements. His use of network analysis reveals how these chambers promoted social integration beyond the bourgeoisie and other elites, and helped bring society and the state into broader and more complicated interactions than existing theories of civil society and public sphere suggest. With both historical narrative and theoretical analysis of the long neglected local chamber networks, this study offers a keen historical understanding of the interaction of Chinese society, business, and politics in the early twentieth century. It also provides new knowledge produced from network theory within the humanities and social sciences.

The starting point of this volume is the scathing attack, far-reaching in its consequences, launched in 1942 by J.C. van Leur on the views then current on the character and significance of the 18th century as a category in Asian history. His denial of European pre-eminence in Asian waters represented a direct attack on colonial historiography. The essays here derive from an international conference held 50 years later, to assess the impact of van Leur ’ s work. In part historiographic, in part drawing on new research, they aim to delimit the boundaries of European-Asian interaction, and to provide case studies of what this period actually meant for the history of South and East Asia.

An exploration of the important role played by elaborate clockwork in relations between China and Europe from the late sixteenth to the late eighteenth centuries

Contrary to pervasive conventional views that Shanghai was little more than a fishing village prior to its opening as a Western treaty port in 1843, this social history of Shanghai shows that the city was a major commercial port long before the arrival of the British. The author traces the development of Shanghai from market town in the Song dynasty and county seat in the Yuan period to a center of cotton production in the Ming era and important port city in the Qing dynasty. By the early nineteenth century, Shanghai was among the twenty or so largest cities in China. Drawing on diverse Chinese materials - gazetteers, tariff manuals, and other internal sources - the author presents a China-centered perspective that stresses trends and continuities in the history of the Chinese city and situates the arrival of the West in the context of existing Chinese institutions, government policies, and commercial establishments.

This clear and engaging book provides a concise overview of the Ming-Qing epoch (1368 – 1912), China ’ s last imperial age. Beginning with the end of the Mongol domination of China in 1368, this five-century period was remarkable for its continuity and stability until its downfall in the Revolution of 1911. Viewing the Ming and Qing dynasties as a coherent era characterized by the fruition of diverse developments from earliest times, Jonathan Porter traces the growth of imperial autocracy, the role of the educated Confucian elite as custodians of cultural authority, the significance of ritual as the grounding of political and social order, the tension between monarchy and bureaucracy in political discourse, the evolution of Chinese cultural identity, and the perception of the “ barbarian ” and other views of the world beyond China. As the climax of traditional Chinese history and the harbinger of modern China in the twentieth century, Porter argues that imperial China must be explored for its own sake as well as for the essential foundation it provides in understanding contemporary China, and indeed world history writ large.

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