Get Free The Qing Empire And The Opium War The Collapse Of The Heavenly Dynasty The Cambridge China Library

The Qing Empire And The Opium War The Collapse Of The Heavenly Dynasty The Cambridge China Library | aab5153f1914e04182c5dab9f4cf1778

Bunuch and Emperor in the Great Age of Qing RuleState and Crafts in the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911)The Qing Dynasty and Traditional Chinese CultureEconomic History of the Qing DynastyChina: A History (Volume 2)The Qing DynastyThe Blue FrontierCustoms Duties in the Qing Dynasty, ca. 1644–1911Rethinking the Decline of China's Qing DynastyLiving the Good LifeThe Making of Modern ChinaQianlong, the Taipings, and ChangeGinseng and BorderlandHistory of Customs in the Qing DynastyThe Last EmperorsQing Governors and Their ProvincesChinese DressThe Blue FrontierThe Board of Rites and the Making of Qing ChinaMarches WestThe History of China's Qing DynastyEminent Chinese of the Qing PeriodThe Scramble for ChinaHistory of Art in the Qing DynastyThe Qing Empire and the Opium WarClassic Chinese Furniture of the Qing DynastyA Translucent MirrorChinese EmperorsNew Qing Imperial HistoryPolyandry and Wife-Selling in Qing Dynasty ChinaHistory of China's Last EmpireRereading Modern Chinese HistoryThe Culture of War in ChinaThree Thousand Years of Chinese PaintingForging the Golden UrnThe Brilliant Reign of the Kangxi EmperorThe Qing Formation in World-historical TimeEast Asia in the World

A free ebook version of this title will be available through Luminos, University of California Press’s Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminoso.org to learn more. Ginseng and Borderland explores the territorial boundaries and political relations between Qing China and Choson Korea during the period from the early seventeenth to the late nineteenth century. By examining a body of materials written in Chinese, Manchu, and Korean, and building on recent studies in New Qing History, Seonmin Kim adds new perspectives to current understandings of the remarkable transformation of the Manchu Qing dynasty (1636–1912) from a tribal state to a universal empire. This book discusses early Manchu history and explores the Qing Empire's policy of controlling Manchuria and Choson Korea. Kim also contributes to the Korean history of the Choson dynasty (1392–1910) by challenging conventional accounts that embrace a China-centered interpretation of the tributary relationship between the two polities, stressing instead the agency of Choson Korea in the formation of the Qing Empire. This study demonstrates how Koreans interpreted and employed this relationship in order to preserve the boundary—peace—with the suzerain power. By focusing on the historical significance of the China-Korea boundary, this book defines the nature of the Qing Empire through the dynamics of contacts and conflicts under both the cultural and material frameworks of its tributary relationship with Choson Korea. The many instances of regional insurgency and unrest that erupted on China's borders at the turn of the nineteenth century are often regarded by scholars as evidence of government disability and the incipient decline of the imperial Qing dynasty. This book, based on extensive original research, argues that, on the contrary, the response of the imperial government went well beyond pacification and reconstruction, and demonstrates that the imperial political culture was dynamic, innovative, and capable of confronting contemporary challenges. The author highlights in particular the Jiaqing Reforms of 1799, which enabled national reformist ideology, activist-oriented administrative education, the development of specialised frontier officials, comprehensive borderland rehabilitation, and the sharing of borderland administration best practice between different regions. Overall, the book shows that the Qing regime had sustained vigour, albeit in difficult and changing circumstances. In a brisk revisionist history, William Rowe challenges the standard narrative of Qing China as a decadent, inward-looking state that failed to keep pace with the modern West. This original, thought-provoking history of China's last empire is a must-read for understanding the challenges facing China today. The Board of Rites and the Making of Qing China presents a major new approach in research on the formation of the Qing empire (1636–1912) in early modern China. Focusing on the symbolic practices that structured domination and legitimized authority, the book challenges traditional understandings of state-formation, and argues that in addition to war making and institution building, the disciplining of diverse political actors, and the construction of political order through symbolic acts were essential undertakings in the making of the Qing state. Beginning in 1631 with the establishment of the key disciplinary organization, the Board of Rites, and culminating with the publication of the first administrative code in 1690, Keliher shows that the Qing political environment was premised on sets of intertwined relationships constantly performed through acts such as the New Year's Day ceremony, greeting rites, and sumptuary regulations, or what was referred to as li in Chinese. Drawing on Chinese- and Manchu-language sources, this book describes how these practices enabled rulers to reimagine political culture and construct a system of domination that lay the basis for empire. From about 1600 to 1800, the Qing empire of China expanded to unprecedented size. Through astute diplomacy, economic investment, and a series of ambitious military campaigns into the heart of Central Eurasia, the Manchu rulers defeated the Zunghar Mongols, and brought all of modern Xinjiang and Mongolia under their control, while gaining dominant influence in Tibet. The China we know is a product of these vast conquests. Peter C. Perdue chronicles this little-known story of China's expansion into the northwestern frontier. Unlike previous Chinese dynasties, the Qing achieved lasting domination over the eastern half of the Eurasian continent. Rulers used forcible repression when faced with resistance, but also aimed to win over subject peoples by peaceful means. They invested heavily in the economic and administrative development of the frontier, promoted trade networks, and adapted ceremonies to the distinct regional cultures. Perdue thus illuminates how China came to rule Central Eurasia and how it justifies that control, what holds the Chinese nation together, and how its relations with the Islamic world and Mongolia developed. He offers valuable comparisons to other colonial empires and discusses the legacy left by China's frontier expansion. The Beijing government today faces unrest on its frontiers from peoples who reject its autocratic rule. At the same time, China has launched an ambitious development program in its interior that in many ways echoes the old Qing policies. China Marches West is a tour de force that will fundamentally alter the way we understand Central Eurasia. Polyandry. "Getting a husband to support a husband." Attitudes of families, communities, and women toward polyandry. The
intermediate range of practice -- Wife-selling. Anatomy of a wife sale. Analysis of prices in wife sales. Negotiations between men in wife sales. Wives, natal families, and children. Four variations on a theme -- Polyandry and wife-selling in Qing law. Formal law and central court interpretation from Ming through high Qing. Absolutism versus pragmatism in central court treatment of wife sales. Flexible adjudication of routine cases in the local courts. The first English research monograph on customs duties in China, ca. 1644–1911. Eunuch and Emperor in the Great Age of Qing Rule offers a new interpretation of eunuchs and their connection to imperial rule in the first century and a half of the Qing dynasty (1644–1800). This study encompasses the reigns of three of China's most important emperors, men who were deeply affected by the great eunuch corruption of the fallen Ming dynasty. In this groundbreaking and deeply researched book, the author explores how Qing emperors sought to prevent a return of the harmful excesses of eunuchs and how eunuchs flourished in the face of the restrictions imposed upon them. We meet powerful eunuchs who faithfully served, and in some cases ultimately betrayed, their emperors. We also meet ordinary eunuchs whose lives, punctuated by dramas large and small, provide a fascinating perspective on the Qing palace world. A careful reconstruction of the emergence of Manchu identity that will compel a complete revision of the Western understanding of Chinese conceptions of emperorship and nationhood in both the late imperial and modern eras. Eminently Chinese of the Qing Period was first developed under the auspices of the US Library of Congress World War II lend-lease program. It was widely loved and used, and eventually became the standard biographical reference for the Qing dynasty, which lasted from 1644 to 1911/2. Amongst the contributors are John King Fairbank, Teng Szô-yü, L. Carrington Goodrich, C. Martin Wilbur, Feng Chia-shêng, Knight Biggerstaff, and Nancy Lee Swann. The 2018 Berkshire edition contains the original eight hundred biographical sketches as well as the original front and back matter, including the preface by Hu Shih, a scholar who had been China's ambassador to the United States. An introduction by Pamela Crossley places this classic work in historical context, and discusses its origins, authors and editors, themes, style, and contemporary relevance. Chinese names in English have been converted to the pinyin transcription system (changing the book's title from Ch'ing to Qing), but the traditional Chinese characters have been retained. Additional materials added by Berkshire include a general bibliography, a Wade-Giles to pinyin conversion table, and a list of Qing dynasty emperors. Arthur W. Hummel Sr. (1884–1975) was a missionary, sinologist, and the first director of the Municipal Art Library at the Library of Congress. Pamela Crossley is a professor at Dartmouth College and a specialist on the Qing empire and modern Chinese history, as well as the software author and scholarly editor of the ECCP Reader, a digital companion to the original Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period. Qing-style furniture began to take shape during the reign of Emperor Kangxi, and demonstrated its highest achievements during the era of Emperor Qianlong (1736–95). Its special style related to the prosperity of the Kangxi-Qianlong periods and the successful integration of the minority Manchurian rulers and the majority Han people. Qing dynasty workmanship is also reflected in the intricate design of furniture and other smaller items. 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 while lived sovereignly among their subjects (Manchu, Mongol, Central Asian, and Tibetan) to subjects in other parts of their vast multicultural empire. They were attracted by many aspects of Chinese culture, but far from being completely "sinicized" as many scholars argue, they were also proud of their own cultural traditions and interested in other cultures as well. Setting Qing dynasty culture in historical and global perspective, Smith shows how the Chinese of the era viewed the world; how their outlook was expressed in their institutions, material culture, and customs; and how China's preoccupation with order, unity, and harmony contributed to the civilization's remarkable cohesiveness and continuity. Nuanced and wide-ranging, his authoritative book provides an essential introduction to late imperial Chinese culture and society. The book is the volume of "History of Art in the Qing Dynasty" among a series of books of "Deep into China Histories". The earliest known written records of the history of China date from as early as 1250 BC, from the Shang dynasty (c. 1600-1046 BC) and the Bamboo Annals (296 BC) describe a Xia dynasty (c. 2070-1600 BC) before the Shang, but no writing is known from the title of Shang or "emporer" of the Qin, marking the beginning of imperial China. However, the oppressive government fell soon after his death, and was supplanted by the longer-lived Han dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD). Successive dynasties developed bureaucratic systems that enabled the emperor to control vast territories directly. In the 21 centuries from 206 BC until AD 1912, routine administrative tasks were handled by a special elite of scholar-officials. Young men, well-versed in calligraphy, history, literature, and philosophy, were carefully selected through difficult government examinations. China's last dynasty was the Qing (1644–1912), which was replaced by the Republic of China in 1912, and in the mainland by the People's Republic of China in 1949. Chinese history has alternated between periods of political unity and peace, and periods of war and failed statehood -- the most recent being the Chinese Civil War (1927–1949). China was occasionally dominated by steppe peoples, most of whom were eventually assimilated into the Han Chinese culture and population. Between eras of multiple kingdoms and warlordism, Chinese dynasties have ruled parts or all of China; in some eras control stretched as far as Xinjiang and Tibet, as at present. Traditional culture, and influences
from other parts of Asia and the Western world (carried by waves of immigration, cultural assimilation, expansion, and foreign contact), form the basis of the modern culture of China. The book is the volume of "Economic History of the Qing Dynasty" among a series of books of "Deep into China Histories". The earliest known written records of the history of China date from as early as 1250 BC, from the Shang dynasty (c. 1600–1046 BC) and the Bamboo Annals (296 BC) describe a Xia dynasty (c. 2070–1600 BC) before the Shang, but no writing is known from the period The Shang ruled in the Yellow River valley, which is commonly held to be the cradle of Chinese civilization. However, Neolithic civilizations originated at various centers along both the Yellow River and Yangtze River. These Yellow River and Yangtze civilizations arose millennia before the Shang. With thousands of years of continuous history, China is one of the world's oldest civilizations, and is regarded as one of the cradles of civilization. The Zhou dynasty (1046–256 BC) supplanted the Shang and introduced the concept of the Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule. The central Zhou government began to weaken due to external and internal pressures in the 8th century BC, and the country eventually splintered into smaller states during the Spring and Autumn period. These states became independent and vied with one another in the following Warring States period. Much of traditional Chinese culture, literature and philosophy first developed during those troubled times. In 221 BC Qin Shi Huang conquered the various warring states and created for himself the title of Huangdi or "emperor" of the Qin, marking the start of imperial China. However, the empire was confronted by a coalition of nomadic groups (206 BC–220 AD). Successive dynasties developed bureaucratic systems that enabled the emperor to control vast territories directly. In the 21st centuries from 206 BC until AD 1912, routine administrative tasks were handled by a special elite of scholar-officials. Young men, well-versed in calligraphy, history, literature, and philosophy, were carefully selected through difficult government examinations. China's last dynasty was the Qing (1644–1912), which was replaced by the Republic of China in 1912, and in the mainland by the People's Republic of China in 1949. Chinese history has alternated between periods of political unity and peace, and periods of war and failed statehood—the most recent being the Chinese Civil War (1927–1949). China was occasionally dominated by steppe peoples, most of whom were eventually assimilated into the Han Chinese culture and population. Between eras of multiple kingdoms and warlordism, Chinese dynasties have ruled parts or all of China; in some eras control stretched as far as Xinjiang and Tibet, as at present. Traditional culture, ceremonies and influences from other parts of Asia and the Western world (carried by waves of immigration, cultural assimilation, expansion, and foreign contact), form the basis of the modern culture of China. Was the primary focus of the Qing dynasty really civil rather than military matters? In this groundbreaking book, Joanna Waley-Cohen overturns conventional wisdom to put warfare at the heart of seventeenth and eighteenth century China. She argues that the civil and the military were understood as mutually complementary forces. Emperors underpinned military expansion with a wide-ranging cultural campaign intended to bring military success, and the martial values associated with it, into the mainstream of cultural life. The Culture of War in China is a striking revisionist history that brings new insight into the roots of Chinese nationalism and the modern militarized state. The Qing Dynasty was the last imperial dynasty in China, which it ruled for 268 years. After rising to power in 1644, it managed to cling to power for the better part of three centuries until it was overthrown first in 1911, and finally in 1912 after a brief respite. Within the timeline of Chinese history, it follows the Ming Dynasty, which ruled China from 1368–1644; the Ming dynasty was preceded in 1112 and followed in 1912 and 1949. The Qing Dynasty is a period of Chinese history that is known for having had powerful rulers who each had long reigns. The period was one of prosperity for the country and its people, but it was also plagued with natural disasters, invasions by foreign armies, entanglements with foreign commercial interests, and rebellions from within its own borders that eventually brought down the dynasty, marking the end of imperial rule in China. Given all of the turmoil surrounding it, it is nothing short of astounding that the dynasty managed to keep power over such a vast, multicultural domain for as long as it did. The History of China's Qing Dynasty tells the story of how the last imperial rulers wielded power and kept various forces at bay for more than 250 years. The Opium War of 1839–43, the first military conflict to take place between China and the West, is a subject of enduring interest. Mao Haijian, one of the most distinguished and well-known historians working in China, presents the culmination of more than ten years of research in a revisionist reading of the Qing. He traces the Qing rise from 1832 to 1911 and the period after the fall of emperor Puyi until 1952. As the last dynasty, the Qing Dynasty Katz revisits the Qing accepted the Mandate of Heaven and justified their rule through the "Culture of War", which was supported by a wealth of hitherto unknown detail. Available in one or two volumes, this accessible, yet rigorous, introduction to the political, social, and cultural history of China provides a balanced and thoughtful account of the development of Chinese civilization from its beginnings to the present day. Each volume includes ample illustrations, a full complement of maps, a chronological table, extensive notes, recommendations for further reading and an index. Volume 1: From Neolithic Cultures through the Great Qing Empire (10,000 BCE–1799). Volume 2: From the Great Qing Empire through the People's Republic of China (1644–2009). China's Qing Dynasty gave the fading glory of the Ming Dynasty a fresh and fabulous new start. From the early 1600s to the 1700s, a series of able leaders expanded and strengthened the realm, making China an economic and cultural powerhouse again. Important steps along the way are related in this straightforward narrative. The Manchu people, a nomadic tribe from the northeast, rose up in 1616 and took the lead for the new era. The great leader Nurhaci step by step took control of the weakened empire. Renewed stability brought prosperity, and prosperity enabled noteworthy advances in technology and the arts. The Qing Dynasty's great inventions and sophisticated culture became influential throughout Asia and bey...
inventions and sophisticated culture became influential throughout Asia and beyond, and China remained a superpower right up to the 20th century. This book tells how they achieved the circumstances which made those advances possible. Drawing on the classical Chinese writings, Hung Hing Ming, a former UN translator, outlines the steps that set China back on the path of progress. His narrative shows the accomplishments of the people and the societal characteristics, the values, that united a disparate population and fostered their success. An exploration how consumer goods in eighteenth-century Qing and Ottoman empires fueled the expansion of social networks, the creation of alliances between rulers and regional elites, and particularly, the expression of elite, urban, and gender identities. Written by a team of eminent international scholars, this book is the first to recount the history of Chinese painting over a span of some 3000 years. This paradigm asserts the autonomous character of social change in China and has allowed historians to create a 'China-centered history'.

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 labor history and the rise of capitalism in China through its examination of living conditions, working conditions, and wages. In 1995, the People's Republic of China resurrected a Qing-era law mandating that the reincarnations of prominent Tibetan Buddhist monks be identified by drawing lots from a golden urn. This ceremony was widely thought to limit the ability of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government-in-exile to independently identify reincarnations. In so doing, they elevated a long-forgotten ceremony into a controversial symbol of Chinese sovereignty in Tibet. In Forging the Golden Urn, Max Oidtmann ventures into the polyglot world of the Qing empire in search of the origins of the golden urn tradition. He seeks to understand the relationship between the Qing state and its most powerful partner in Inner Asia—the Geluk school of Tibetan Buddhism. Why did the Qianlong emperor invent the golden urn lottery in 1792? What ability did the Qing state have to alter Tibetan religious and political traditions? What did this law mean to Qing rulers, their advisors, and Tibetan Buddhists? Working with both the Manchu-language archives of the empire's colonial bureaucracy and the chronicles of Tibetan elites, Oidtmann traces how a Chinese bureaucratic lottery—a lottery for assigning administrative posts—was exported to the Tibetan and Mongolian regions of the Qing empire and transformed into a ritual for identifying and authenticating reincarnations. Forging the Golden Urn sheds new light on how the empire's frontier officers grappled with matters of sovereignty, faith, and law and reveals the role that Tibetan elites played in the production of new religious traditions in the context of Qing rule. During the Qing dynasty (1644-1911), the province emerged as an important element in the management of the expanding Chinese empire, with governors -- those in charge of these increasingly influential administrative units -- playing key roles. R. Kent Guo's comprehensive study of this shift concentrates on the governorship system during the reigns of the Shunzhi, Kangxi, Yongzheng, and Qianlong emperors, who ruled China from 1644 to 1796. In the preceding Ming dynasty (1368-1644), the responsibilities of provincial officials were ill-defined and often shifting; Qing governors, in contrast, were influential members of a formal administrative hierarchy and enjoyed the support of the central government, including access to resources. These increasingly powerful officials extended the courts influence into even the most distant territories of the Qing empire. Both masters of the routine processes of administration and transformers of the central government's deployment, Qianlong-era governors exercised crucial control over an even larger and more complex empire than the Chinese had ever known. Administrative concerns varied from region to region: Henan was dominated by the great Yellow River, which flowed through the province; the Shandong governor dealt with the exchange of goods, ideas, and officials along the Grand Canal; in Zhili, relations between civilians and banners in the strategically significant coastal plain were key; and in northeastern Shanxi, governors dealt with border issues. Qing Governors and Their Provinces uses the records of governors appointments and the laws and practices that shaped them to reconstruct the development of the office of provincial governor and to examine the histories of governors appointments in each province. Interwoven throughout is colorful detail drawn from the governors biographies. The book is the volume of "History of Customs in the Qing Dynasty" among a series of books of "Deep into China Histories". The earliest known written records of the history of China date from as early as 1250 BC, from the Shang dynasty (c. 1600-1046 BC) and the Bamboo Annals (286 BC) describe a Xia dynasty (c. 2070-1600 BC) before the Shang, but no writing is known from the period. The Shang ruled in the Yellow River valley, which is commonly held to be the cradle of Chinese civilization. However, Neolithic civilizations originated at various cultural centers along both the Yellow River and Yangtze River. These Yellow River and Yangtze River civilizations arose millennia before the Shang. With thousands of years of continuous history, China is one of the world's oldest civilizations, and is regarded as one of the cradles of civilization. The Zhou dynasty (1046-256 BC) supplanted the Shang and introduced the concept of the Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule. The central Zhou government began to weaken due to external and internal pressures in the 8th century BC, and the country eventually splintered into smaller states during the Spring and Autumn period. These states became independent and lived with one another in the following Warring States period. Much of traditional Chinese culture, literature and philosophy first developed during those troubled times. In 221 BC Qin Shi Huang conquered the various warring states and created for himself the title of Huangdi or "emperor" of the Qin, marking the beginning of imperial China. However, the oppressive government fell soon after his death, and was supplanted by the longer-lived Han dynasty (206 BC - 220 AD). Successive dynasties developed bureaucratic systems that enabled the emperor to control vast territories directly. In the 21st centuries from 206 BC until AD 1912, routine administrative tasks were handled by a special elite of scholar-officials. Young men, well-versed in calligraphy, history, literature, and philosophy, were carefully selected through difficult government examinations. China's last dynasty was the Qing (1644-1912), which was replaced by the Republic of China in 1912, and in the mainland by the People's Republic of China in 1949. Chinese history has alternated between periods of political unity and peace, and periods of war and failed statehood — the most recent being the Chinese Civil War (1927-1949). China was occasionally dominated by steppe peoples, most of whom were eventually assimilated into the Han Chinese culture and population. Between eras of multiple kingdoms and warlordism, Chinese dynasties have ruled parts of or all of China; in some eras control stretched as far as Xinjiang and Tibet, as at
present. Traditional culture, and influences from other parts of Asia and the Western world (carried by waves of immigration, cultural assimilation, expansion, and foreign contact), form the basis of the modern culture of the modern China.The Qing Dynasty (????, 1636-1912) was the last feudal dynasty in Chinese history. The Manchurian dynasty, with 12 emperors, ruled China for about 276 years. The Manchus maintained the capital at Beijing (Romanized as Peking).

During the early years of Qing Dynasty, China’s traditional society achieved unprecedented development achievements. The Kangxi Emperor (? ? ), the longest reigning of any Chinese emperor, ushered in what historians call the Great Qing (????). However, due to multiple conflicts, such as the First Opium War, the Second Opium War, the Taiping Rebellion, etc., the dynasty finally collapsed in 1911. The book, Chinese History 11, a Chinese reading practice book, presents a broad and simple overview of China’s Qing Dynasty, the dynasty that succeeded the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The Qing Dynasty was the last imperial dynasty in the Chinese history as the dynasty was itself succeeded by the Republic of China. The new volume, part of the Mandarin Chinese Reading Series, includes both the Chinese text (simplified characters) and pinyin. With about 900 unique Chinese characters, the volume would be suitable for the beginners, lower intermediate and advanced level Chinese language learners (HSK 1-6). Overall, the Mandarin Chinese Reading Series offers you a variety of elementary level books (Level 1/2/3) to learn Chinese culture as well as practice Chinese reading fast. Paperback Edition: https://amzn.to/2Z602P9

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Qing Dynasty (???? ????)
Chapter 2: The Rise of the Manchus (????????)
Chapter 3: The Manchu Conquest of China (????????)
Chapter 4: The Rise of the Qing (????????)
Chapter 5: Kangxi Emperor (????????)
Chapter 6: The Yongzheng Emperor (????????)
Chapter 7: The Qianlong Emperor (????????)
Chapter 8: The Qianlong Emperor’s Reign (????????)
Chapter 9: The 19th Century (????????)
Chapter 10: The Fall of the Qing Dynasty (????????)

More books are available on the author’s homepage: https://amzn.to/2ZnR4cg The Qing Dynasty was the last of the conquest dynasties to rule China. Its rulers, Manchus from the north, held power for three centuries despite major cultural and ideological differences with the Han majority. In this book, Evelyn Rawski re-interprets the remarkable success of this dynasty, arguing that it derived not from the assimilation of the dominant Chinese culture but rather from an artful synthesis of Manchu leadership styles with Han Chinese policies.

New Qing Imperial History uses the Manchu summer capital of Chengde and associated architecture, art and ritual activity as the focus for an exploration of the importance of Inner Asia and Tibet to the Qing Empire (1636-1911). Well-known contributors argue that the Qing was not simply another Chinese dynasty, but was deeply engaged in Inner Asia not only militarily, but culturally, politically and ideologically. Emphasizing the diverse range of peoples in the Qing empire, this book analyzes the importance to Chinese history of Manchu relations with Tibetan prelates, Mongolian chieftains, and the Turkic elites of Xinjiang. In offering a new appreciation of the nature and representation of emperorship, especially under Qianlong (r. 1736-1795), and examine the role of ritual in relations with Inner Asia, including the vaunted (but overrated) tribute system. By using a specific artifact or text as a starting point for analysis in each chapter, the contributors not only include material previously unavailable in English but allow the reader an intimate knowledge of life at Chengde and its significance to the Qing period as a whole. Featuring over 450 archival photographs and line drawings, Chinese Dress traces the evolution of Chinese clothing from court and ceremonial to the fashions of modern China. Featuring over 450 archival photographs and line drawings, Chinese Dress traces the evolution of Chinese clothing from court and ceremonial to the fashions of modern China. Featuring over 450 archival photographs and line drawings, Chinese Dress traces the evolution of Chinese clothing from court and ceremonial to the fashions of modern China.
themes on the nature of Qing rule. This accessible collection examines twelve historic events in the international relations of East Asia.