

<<简明中国近现代史>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

The book has been issued owes the generous assistance and wise advice of some people. "[he sponsors came from Jinan University. Qiu Yijian helped shape the outline of the book. Zhang Tingmao reviewed the book and provided thorough revise both in history area and language on later drafts. Thanks also should give to Xu Yixiong , Huang Shengying , who helped to make the professional design of the book. The support of my family is my greatest motivation. My mother , father , sisters , and my son have always been interested in my work. Without their understanding and support , I could do nothing in my research.

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章节摘录

All these prevented any great growth of capital invested in industry and trade. And not agency promoted the social classes changing. When it came to the First Opium War, the Chinese political system, social structure, economic institutions and intellectual atmosphere remained substantially what they had been during the previous 2,000 years. The polity was a dynasty ruled by an imperial family, the economic was basically agrarian and self-sufficient, and the society centered on the gentry, and the dominant ideology was Confucianism. A common view of 19th century China is that it was an era in which Qing control weakened and prosperity diminished. Indeed, China suffered massive social strife, economic stagnation, and explosive population growth which placed an increasing strain on the food supply. The basic reason is that Qing power was, over the course of the century, faced with internal problems and natural disasters which were simply too much for the antiquated Chinese government to deal with. The land was concentrated in the hands of the royal members, the important officers and landlords. In a word, the feudalism system of China was coming to the end. The Contacts between China and the West: Before the First Opium War, China did have intermittent contacts with the West from Han dynasty to the Age of the Discovery. Those contacts included the importation of Chinese silk to Rome, and the arrival of Roman jugglers and merchants in A. D. 120 and A. D. 166. During the Tang dynasty (618-907), Nestorian Christianity and Mohammedanism entered China, and the Arabs were active in Chinese foreign trade. The Yuan dynasty witnessed the coming of the Venetian merchants; the famous one is Marco Polo. The Ming dynasty saw the great maritime expedition conducted by Zheng He. But the direct contacts of China and the West were driven by Europe. By the Age of Discovery, Portuguese oceanic expeditions carried explorers and empire-builders to Asia, followed by traders and missionaries. But it was not until the Industrial Revolution that the West generated power sufficient to make a vigorous and sustained effort to reach China.

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