An assemblage of delicate Chinese verse which delicately explore the worlds of love, nature, and meditation. Love and the Turning Year includes a selection from the Yueh Fu—folk songs from the Six Dynasties Period (fourth-fifth centuries A.D.). Most of the songs are simple, erotic lyrics. Some are attributed to legendary courtesans, while others may have been sung at harvest festivals or marriage celebrations. In addition to the folk songs, Rexroth offers a wide sampling of Chinese verse: works by 60 different poets, from the third century to our own time. Rexroth always translated Chinese poetry—as he said—"solely to please myself." And he created, with remarkable success, English versions which stand as poems in their own right.

A Companion to Chinese Art provides a contemporary survey of one of the world's greatest and richest artistic traditions. Including over two dozen newly-commissioned essays, it examines this region's art and theory in all of its multifaceted complexity—spanning the theories, genres, and media central to Chinese art throughout its history. The volume offers a rich insight into China's social and political institutions, religious practices, and intellectual traditions alongside Chinese art history, theory, and criticism. It brings together an international team of scholars from East and West, whose contributions range from an overview of premodern theory, to those exploring calligraphy, fine painting, sculpture, personal accessories, and more. In addition, the Companion reflects on social and cultural issues, such as the challenges of comparative history, the role of the artist in society, the contested role of gender in art production, different theories of nature that have evolved over time, and articulates the direction in which the field of Chinese art history is moving. In promoting a comparative understanding of China's long record of cultural production, this volume provides students and scholars of both Asian and non-Asian art history with an exceptional guide to the history of art in China, from its earliest incarnations to the present day. The sixty-four hexagrams and each of their six possible "changing lines" are analyzed in a clear systematic manner.

This book explores how the traditional ideal of Chinese manhood – the "wen" (cultural attainment) and "wu" (martial prowess) dyad – has been transformed by the increasing integration of China in the international scene. It discusses how increased travel and contact between China and the West are having a profound impact; showing how increased interchange with Western men, for whom "wu" is a more significant ideal, has shifted the balance in the classic Chinese dichotomy; and how the huge emphasis on wealth creation in contemporary China has changed the notion of "wen" itself to include business management skills and monetary power. The book also considers the implications of Chinese "soft power" outside China for the reconfigurations in masculinity ideals in the global setting. The rising significance of Chinese culture enables Chinese cultural norms, including ideals of manhood, to be increasingly integrated in the international sphere and to become hybridised. The book also examines the impact of the Japanese and Korean waves on popular conceptions of desirable manhood in China. Overall, it demonstrates that social constructions of Chinese masculinity have changed more fundamentally and become more global in the last three decades than any other time in the last three thousand years. A new society and economy has blossomed in post-Mao China, but
an old state holds it back. The Chinese dynastic state's blend of idealism and realism, attachment to doctrine, paternalism, and obsession with unity has continued to shadow 'revolutionary China'. This book addresses the question central to China today: Is the People’s Republic of China, whose politics is a hybrid of Chinese imperial tradition and Western Marxism, willing to become a modern nation or does it insist on remaining an empire?

A three-thousand year history of the world that examines the causes of war and the search for peace In three thousand years of history, China has spent at least eleven centuries at war. The Roman Empire was in conflict during at least 50 per cent of its lifetime. Since 1776, the United States has spent over one hundred years at war. The dream of peace has been universal in the history of humanity. So why have we so rarely been able to achieve it? In A Political History of the World, Jonathan Holslag has produced a sweeping history of the world, from the Iron Age to the present, that investigates the causes of conflict between empires, nations and peoples and the attempts at diplomacy and cosmopolitanism. A birds-eye view of three thousand years of history, the book illuminates the forces shaping world politics from Ancient Egypt to the Han Dynasty, the Pax Romana to the rise of Islam, the Peace of Westphalia to the creation of the United Nations. This truly global approach enables Holslag to search for patterns across different eras and regions, and explore larger questions about war, diplomacy, and power. Has trade fostered peace? What are the limits of diplomacy? How does environmental change affect stability? Is war a universal sin of power? At a time when the threat of nuclear war looms again, this is a much-needed history intended for students of international politics, and anyone looking for a background on current events.

Westerners seeking to appreciate and understand Chinese art have long felt the need of a fundamental book that explains both the technical means used by Chinese artists and the traditional stylistic modes of artistic expression. In Chinese Painting Style Jerome Silbergeld addresses this need, beginning with a discussion of basic materials and methods and continuing with in-depth studies of the complex paintings created by these methods. No other work so thoroughly or systematically describes the Chinese artistic processes, ranging from the distinctively Chinese manner of handling the brush to the blending of brushlines, wash, color, and texture into a painted composition. The final chapters examine Chinese composition in terms of naturalistic representation and of abstract expression. Throughout the book, artistic problems are set against a background of Chinese history, ideas, and geography. The illustrations include drawings that reveal the principles of Chinese brushwork, together with a broad range of Chinese paintings and calligraphy. A unique feature is the precise coding of text and illustrations, by which the reader is invited to inspect the specific turn of the brush or adjustment of composition by which the artist achieves his effects. Chinese Painting Style provides a penetrating look into the formal basis of this age-old art, and one that will be useful and engaging both to the general reader and to the serious student. In 1898, Qing dynasty emperor Guangxu ordered a series of reforms to correct the political, economic, cultural, and educational weaknesses exposed by China’s defeat by Japan in the First Sino-Japanese War. The “Hundred Day’s Reform” has received a great deal of attention from historians who have focused on the well-known male historical actors, but until now the Qing women reformers have received almost no consideration. In this book, historian Nanxiu Qian reveals the contributions of the active, optimistic, and self-sufficient women reformers of the late Qing Dynasty. Qian examines the late Qing reforms from the perspective of Xue Shaohui, a leading woman writer who openly argued against male reformers' approach that subordinated women's issues to larger national concerns, instead prioritizing women's self-improvement over national empowerment. Drawing upon intellectual and spiritual resources from the freewheeling, xianyuan (worthy ladies) model of the Wei-Jin period of Chinese history (220–420) and the culture of women writers of late imperial China, and open to Western ideas and knowledge, Xue and the reform-minded members of her social and intellectual networks went beyond the inherited Confucian pattern in their quest for an ideal womanhood and an ideal social order. Demanding equal political and educational rights with men, women reformers challenged leading male reformers' purpose of achieving national "wealth and power," intending instead to unite women of all nations in an effort to create a just and harmonious new world. A collection of new translations of Chinese poems from earliest times to the mid-twentieth century draws on translations by more than fifty contributors of poems from all major genres and periods. This book is the biography of a Chinese disease. Born in antiquity
and reaching maturity during the epidemics that swept China during the seventeenth-
century collapse of the Ming dynasty, the ancient notion of wenbing Warm diseases
continued to play a role even in the response of Traditional Chinese Medicine to the outbreak
of SARS in 2002-3. By following wenbing from its birth to maturity and even life in modern
times this book approaches the history of Chinese medicine from a new angle. It explores
the possibility of replacing older narratives that stress progress and linear development with
accounts that pay attention to geographic, intellectual, and cultural diversity. By doing so it
integrates the history of Chinese medicine into broader historical studies in a way that has
not so far been attempted, and addresses the concerns of a readership much wider than that
of Chinese medicine specialists”--Provided by publisher.

Presents an overview of art in China
from the Neolithic period to the 1990s
This monumental work reveals the continuities that
underlie the changing surface of Chinese life from late imperial days to modern times. With a
perspective that encompasses a thousand years of Chinese history, China’s Motor provides a
view of the social, economic, and political principles that have prompted people in widely
varying circumstances to act, believe, and behave in ways that are labeled as Chinese. This
original reinterpretation of Chinese culture, as meticulous in detail as it is vast in scope, will
revise not only the study of China but also the very terms of social analysis. A riveting and
powerful story of an unforgiving time, an unlikely friendship and an indestructible
love
Covering five thousand years of history and delving deeply into the archives of the British
Museum and other famous collections of art and antiquities, this fascinating tour of a storied
trade route introduces readers to the sights, sounds, smells, and tastes of this legendary
trail. (History)
In this unparalleled study of the forms of Hebrew poetry, preeminent authority
Benjamin Harshav examines Hebrew verse during three millennia of changing historical and
cultural contexts. He takes us around the world of the Jewish Diaspora, comparing the
changes in Hebrew verse as it came into contact with the Canaanite, Greek, Arabic, Italian,
German, Russian, Yiddish, and English poetic forms. Harshav explores the types and
constraints of free rhythms, the meanings of sound patterns, the historical and linguistic
frameworks that produced the first accentual iambs in English, German, Russian, and
Hebrew, and the discovery of these iambs in a Yiddish romance written in Venice in 1508/09.
In each chapter, the author presents an innovative analytical theory on a particular poetic
domain, drawing on his close study of thousands of Hebrew poems. Discover the history of
one of the world’s most influential civilizations. Based on the Cyrus Tang Hall of China exhibit
at The Field Museum, China: A History traces the 7,000-year story of this diverse land. Full-
color maps, photos, and illustrations of the people, landscape, artifacts, and rare objects
bring the history of this nation to life! Young readers learn about prehistoric China, follow the
reign of emperors and dynasties, and come to understand how China became the world
power that it is today. The book also explores the role of children and women in everyday life
as well as how religion, politics, and economics shaped the deep traditions and dynamic
changes of modern China. This book stands alone from the exhibition and is a go-to resource
for young readers looking to learn more about this powerful nation. It includes a timeline,
bibliography, and index.

This Is China contains, in brief, everything we need to know about
5,000 years of history, 30 years of “opening,” and a future that promises to shape the 21st
century for all of us. Drawn from the vast resources of the Berkshire Encyclopedia of China,
this concise 120-page book is recommended for classroom use, curriculum development,
and student review. This book presents a fascinating and balanced picture of Chinese art from
the Stone Age to the present day. The author concerns himself not only with art, but also
with Chinese philosophy, religion, and the realm of ideas.

Jewish Languages from A to Z
This book provides an engaging and enjoyable overview of the rich variety of languages spoken and
written by Jews over the past three thousand years. The book covers more than 50 different
languages and language varieties. These include not only well-known Jewish languages like
Hebrew, Yiddish, and Ladino, but also more exotic languages like Chinese, Esperanto,
Malayalam, and Zulu, all of which have a fascinating Jewish story to be told. Each chapter
presents the special features of the language variety in question, a discussion of the history
of the associated Jewish community, and some examples of literature and other texts
produced in it. The book thus takes readers on a stimulating voyage around the Jewish
world, from ancient Babylonia to 21st-century New York, via such diverse locations as
Tajikistan, South Africa, and the Caribbean. The chapters are accompanied by numerous full-
colour photographs of the literary treasures produced by Jewish language-speaking
communities, from ancient stone inscriptions to medieval illuminated manuscripts to contemporary novels and newspapers. This comprehensive survey of Jewish languages is designed to be accessible to all readers with an interest in languages or history, regardless of their background—no prior knowledge of linguistics or Jewish history is assumed. This book is a magic wand that helps you understand Chinese history with ease, as well as a window providing a convenient view on China. It tells nearly 100 well-know stories from remote antiquity to the Revolution of 1911 in time sequence and takes key historical events and figures as the main line. We have strived to present the social changes, wars and battles, and culture and art in a series of accurate, vivid and concise stories. The book is a historical documentary with varied extraordinary splendor rather than a heavy, dull academic work. A common misconception holds that Marco Polo "opened up" a closed and recalcitrant "Orient" to the West. However, this sweeping history covering 4,000 years of international relations from the perspective of China, Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia shows that the region's extensive involvement in world affairs began thousands of years ago. In a time when the writing of history is increasingly specialized, Warren I. Cohen has made a bold move against the grain. In broad but revealing brushstrokes, he paints a huge canvas of East Asia's place in world affairs throughout four millennia. Just as Cohen thinks broadly across time, so too, he defines the boundaries of East Asia liberally, looking beyond China, Japan, and Korea to include Southeast Asia. In addition, Cohen stretches the scope of international relations beyond its usual limitations to consider the vital role of cultural and economic exchanges. Within this vast framework, Cohen explores the system of Chinese domination in the ancient world, the exchanges between East Asia and the Islamic world from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, and the emergence of a European-defined international system in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The book covers the new imperialism of the 1890s, the Manchurian crisis of the early 1930s, the ascendency of Japan, the trials of World War II, the drama of the Cold War, and the fleeting "Asian Century" from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s. East Asia at the Center is replete with often-overlooked or little-known facts, such as: A record of persistent Chinese imperialism in the region Tibet's status as a major power from the 7th to the 9th centuries C.E., when it frequently invaded China and decimated Chinese armies Japan's profound dependence on Korea for its early cultural development The enormous influence of Indian cuisine on that of China Egyptian and Ottoman military aid to their Muslim brethren in India and Sumatra against European powers Extensive Chinese sea voyages to Arabia and East Africa—long before such famous Westerners as Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus took to the seas East Asia at the Center's expansive historical view puts the trials and advances of the past four millennia into perspective, showing that East Asia has often been preeminent on the world stage—and conjecturing that it might be so again in the not-so-distant future. One of the U.S. government's leading China experts reveals the hidden strategy fueling that country's rise—and how Americans have been seduced into helping China overtake us as the world's leading superpower. For more than forty years, the United States has played an indispensable role helping the Chinese government build a booming economy, develop its scientific and military capabilities, and take its place on the world stage, in the belief that China's rise will bring us cooperation, diplomacy, and free trade. But what if the "China Dream" is to replace us, just as America replaced the British Empire, without firing a shot? Based on interviews with Chinese defectors and newly declassified, previously undisclosed national security documents, The Hundred-Year Marathon reveals China's secret strategy to supplant the United States as the world's dominant power, and to do so by 2049, the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. Michael Pillsbury, a fluent Mandarin speaker who has served in senior national security positions in the U.S. government since the days of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, draws on his decades of contact with the "hawks" in China's military and intelligence agencies and translates their documents, speeches, and books to show how the teachings of traditional Chinese statecraft underpin their actions. He offers an inside look at how the Chinese really view America and its leaders—as barbarians who will be the architects of their own demise. Pillsbury also explains how the U.S. government has helped—sometimes unwittingly and sometimes deliberately—to make this "China Dream" come true, and he calls for the United States to implement a new, more competitive strategy toward China as it really is, and not as we might wish it to be. The Hundred-Year Marathon is a wake-up call as we face the greatest national security challenge
of the twenty-first century. Traveling from East to West over thousands of years, tea has played a variety of roles on the world scene – in medicine, politics, the arts, culture, and religion. Behind this most serene of beverages, idolized by poets and revered in spiritual practices, lie stories of treachery, violence, smuggling, drug trade, international espionage, slavery, and revolution. Liquid Jade's rich narrative history explores tea in all its social and cultural aspects. Entertaining yet informative and extensively researched, Liquid Jade tells the story of western greed and eastern bliss. China first used tea as a remedy. Taoists celebrated tea as the elixir of immortality. Buddhist Japan developed a whole body of practices around tea as a spiritual path. Then came the traumatic encounter of the refined Eastern cultures with the first Western merchants, the trade wars, the emergence of the ubiquitous English East India Company. Scottish spies crisscrossed China to steal the secrets of tea production. An army of smugglers made fortunes with tea deliveries in the dead of night. In the name of "free trade" the English imported opium to China in exchange for tea. The exploding tea industry in the eighteenth century reinforced the practice of slavery in the sugar plantations. And one of the reasons why tea became popular in the first place is that it helped sober up the English, who were virtually drowning in alcohol. During the nineteenth century, the massive consumption of tea in England also led to the development of the large tea plantation system in colonial India – a story of success for British Empire tea and of untold misery for generations of tea workers. Liquid Jade also depicts tea's beauty and delights, not only with myths about the beginnings of tea or the lovers' legend in the familiar blue-and-white porcelain willow pattern, but also with a rich and varied selection of works of art and historical photographs, which form a rare and comprehensive visual tea record. The book includes engaging and lesser-known topics, including the exclusion of women from seventeenth-century tea houses or the importance of water for tea, and answers such questions as: "What does a tea taster do?" "How much caffeine is there in tea?" "What is fair trade tea?" and "What is the difference between black, red, yellow, green, or white tea?" Connecting past and present and spanning five thousand years, Beatrice Hohenegger's captivating and multilayered account of tea will enhance the experience of a steaming "cuppa" for tea lovers the world over. A collection of new translations of Chinese poems from earliest times to the mid-twentieth century draws on translations by more than fifty contributors of poems from all major genres and periods. Written with precision and flair by a host of leading academics from Beijing and Hong Kong, this single volume is a welcome addition to the study of world civilizations, a broad yet detailed chronological sweep through time. Every aspect of Chinese civilization is explained, interpreted, contextualized and brought to life with well-balanced commentary and photographic documentation. Published by City University of Hong Kong Press. 香港城市大學出版社出版. Together the text and illustrations gradually reveal many of the major themes and characteristics of Chinese painting. To "read" these works is to enter a dialogue with the past. Slowly perusing a scroll or album, one shares an intimate experience that has been repeated over the centuries. And it is through such readings that meaning is gradually revealed."--BOOK JACKET. Traces the rise of pictorial art in China and looks at the development of Chinese figure and landscape painting by viewing and describing the work of master painters from the era of the Six Dynasties through the Ch'ing or Manchu period. 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. "Be so subtle that you are invisible. Be so mysterious that you are intangible. Then you will control your rivals's fate' un Tzu, from The Art of War A community of fifty five million expatriates. Up to two trillion dollars in assets. A highly integrated interconnected network of influence and favour. A firm base on the Pacific Rim. Ambitions to influence the West. Imagine the potential power of such an organisation. You don't have to. This is the Overseas Chinese. Sterling Seagrave's brilliant new book, Lords of the Rim, uncovers a complex web of operations which already dominates the Far East and which is already making inroads into the West. It is a superbly researched and spectacularly told account of an extraordinary phenomenon, telling just who the Overseas Chinese are and how they became so powerful. Spanning thousands of years it encompasses stories of murder and betrayal, bravery and corruption; of triads, syndicates, kingmakers, merchants, emperors, generals, spies and pirates. In telling this masterful and entertaining history, Seagrave provides the reader with a cautionary tale- that Chinese strategies so effective for centuries are just as succesful today."Brilliant and original, A Thousand Years of Good Prayers introduces a remarkable new
writer whose breathtaking stories are set in China and among Chinese Americans in the United States. In this rich, astonishing collection, Yiyun Li illuminates how mythology, politics, history, and culture intersect with personality to create fate. From the bustling heart of Beijing, to a fast-food restaurant in Chicago, to the barren expanse of Inner Mongolia, A Thousand Years of Good Prayers reveals worlds both foreign and familiar, with heartbreaking honesty and in beautiful prose. “Immortality,” winner of The Paris Review’s Plimpton Prize for new writers, tells the story of a young man who bears a striking resemblance to a dictator and so finds a calling to immortality. In “The Princess of Nebraska,” a man and a woman who were both in love with a young actor in China meet again in America and try to reconcile the lost love with their new lives. “After a Life” illuminates the vagaries of marriage, parenthood, and gender, unfolding the story of a couple who keep a daughter hidden from the world. And in “A Thousand Years of Good Prayers,” in which a man visits America for the first time to see his recently divorced daughter, only to discover that all is not as it seems, Li boldly explores the effects of communism on language, faith, and an entire people, underlining transformation in its many meanings and incarnations. These and other daring stories form a mesmerizing tapestry of revelatory fiction by an unforgettable writer.

An authoritative history of five millennia of Chinese history.Try your hands at these historically and culturally important methods, and create some beautiful paintings of your own. Chinese painting is an ancient art that has evolved and become refined over many centuries. Artists brush ink and color pigments onto silk or paper using a variety of techniques, with two main approaches: gongbi a traditional and realistic style based on line drawing, and xieyi style, a freehand method that uses fewer strokes to suggest objects in a less literal way. Painting themes generally fall into three categories: figure, landscaping, and bird-and-flower. Chinese brush painting is mainly presented in lines, shades and white space to express the feelings about nature, social phenomena, and the very essence of the universe. The framework for this expression is often traditional: certain subjects carry cultural connotations that are well-known and imbue the painting with a layer of meaning beyond face value of objects shown. The traditional subjects such as mandarin ducks, butterflies, and the ‘Four Gentlemen’ (plum blossoms, orchids, bamboos, and chrysanthemum) are examples that contain this rich cultural meaning. Readers will learn first about the tools and materials, then painting techniques. Early pages explore the very basic painting methods and subjects—perfect for beginning painters—but continue to build skills for painting plants and animals of increasing complexity. Chinese Brush Painting illustrates several Chinese brush painting techniques with the use of different tools, brushwork and color mixing. With the step-by-step projects, you can first follow the introductory lessons to learn the necessary skills of brushwork, usage of paper, and characteristics of water, ink and colors; then follow the advanced lessons to learn the compositions and more complicated color applications.

The eminent China scholar delivers a landmark study of Chinese culture’s relationship to the natural environment across thousands of years of history. Spanning the three millennia for which there are written records, The Retreat of the Elephants is the first comprehensive environmental history of China. It is also a treasure trove of literary, political, aesthetic, scientific, and religious sources, which allow the reader direct access to the views and feelings of Chinese people toward their environment and their landscape. China scholar and historian Mark Elvin chronicles the spread of the Chinese style of farming that eliminated elephant habitats; the destruction of most of the forests; the impacts of war on the landscape; and the re-engineering of the countryside through gigantic water-control systems. He documents the histories of three contrasting localities within China to show how ecological dynamics defined the lives of the inhabitants. And he shows that China in the eighteenth century was probably more environmentally degraded than northwestern Europe around this time. Indispensable for its new perspective on long-term Chinese history and its explanation of the roots of China’s present-day environmental crisis, this book opens a door into the Chinese past. The Chinese Art Book is a beautifully packaged, authoritative, and unprecedented overview of Chinese art from its earliest dynasties to the contemporary generation of artists enlivening today’s art world. 300 works represent every form of Chinese visual art, including painting, calligraphy, sculpture, ceramics, figurines, jade, bronze, gold and silver, photography, video, installation, and performance art. Full of surprises for readers of all levels, The Chinese Art Book breaks new ground by pairing works that speak to one another in unexpected ways, enlightening historical, stylistic and cultural connections. Concise descriptive essays place
each work in context, while cross-references lead the reader on a fascinating journey through Chinese art history. The Chinese Art Book features an introductory essay by Colin Mackenzie, Senior Curator of Chinese Art at the Nelson-Akins Museum of Art, along with an accessible summary of Chinese political and cultural history, a comprehensive glossary defining technical terms, and an illustrated timeline. How to define a Chinese national identity remains as hotly contested a question among today’s Chinese citizens as it has been among foreign observers. This volume brings together ten new essays by an interdisciplinary group of leading sinologists and offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the nature of Chinese national identity in past and contemporary settings. Introduces Chinese dynastic history, and examines the Museum and its collection.