

# Read Free The Troubled Empire China In The Yuan And Ming Dynasties History Of Imperial China Read Pdf Free

*Yuan Shikai* Jan 18 2022 Yuan Shikai (1859–1916) has been both hailed as China's George Washington for his role in the country's transition from empire to republic and condemned as a counter-revolutionary. *Yuan Shikai: A Reappraisal* sheds new light on the controversial history of this talented administrator and modernizer who endeavoured to establish a new dynasty while serving as the first president of the republic, eventually declaring himself emperor. Drawing on untapped primary sources and recent scholarship, Patrick Fuliang Shan offers a lucid, comprehensive, and critical new interpretation of Yuan's part in shaping modern China. **A Brief History of Khubilai Khan** Feb 25 2020 His grandfather was the bloodthirsty Mongol leader Genghis Khan, his mother a Christian princess. Groomed from childhood for a position of authority, Khubilai snatched the position of Great Khan, becoming the overlord of a Mongol federation that stretched from the Balkans to the Korean coast. His armies conquered the Asian kingdom of Dali and brought down the last defenders of imperial China. Khubilai Khan presided over a glorious Asian renaissance, attracting

emissaries from all across the continent, and opening his civil service to 'men with coloured eyes' - administrators from the far west. His reign began the glorious Yuan dynasty that ruled over China for only ninety years, but had a profound impact on Asian history, from international trade to cultural revolution. Jonathan Clements's insightful biography into the life and times of one of China's greatest leaders is a fascinating introduction to an important era, uncovering the man behind Marco Polo's mythic portrait.

[The Military Establishment of the Yuan Dynasty](#) Nov 16 2021 Much has been written in Western languages about the army of Genghis Qan, although with differing emphases and unequal quality. Little, however, has been done on the military institutions of the Yuan dynasty. Part one of this book is description of the military system, the Imperial Guard, and the garrison system of the Yuan dynasty.

**Chinese History 9** Apr 09 2021 The Yuan Dynasty (元朝, 1271-1368), was the first ruling dynasty of the unified China established by a ruler from the minority (Mongolian) clan. In 1206, Genghis Khan unified various Mongolian ministries and established the Great Mongolian Empire (大蒙古国). In

1271, Kublai Khan established the Yuan Dynasty. The dynasty ruled China for 98 years. This was the first dynasty to declare Beijing (北京) as China's capital city. The book, *Chinese History 9*, a Chinese reading practice book, presents a broad and simple overview of China's Yuan Dynasty. 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. The book has 10 chapters in the following order: Chapter 1: Introduction to the Yuan Dynasty (元朝简介) Chapter 2: Genghis Khan (成吉思汗-元朝) Chapter 3: Kublai Khan (忽必烈-元朝) Chapter 4: Fall of the Song Dynasty (宋朝的灭亡) Chapter 5: Founding of the Yuan Dynasty (元朝的建立) Chapter 6: Social Dissatisfaction (元朝的社会矛盾) Chapter 7: Fall of the Yuan Dynasty (元朝的灭亡) Chapter 8: Contribution of the Yuan Dynasty (元朝的贡献) Chapter

9: Culture and Art of the Yuan Dynasty (元朝文化藝術) Chapter 10: Marco Polo (馬可波羅) **China-US Trade War and Trade Talk** Sep 02 2020 This book focuses on the current tension between China and the US on trade imbalance and discusses China's opening-up strategy in the context of this trade conflict. The book is divided into two parts. In the first part, the author presents a detailed analysis of the current state of the China-US trade relationship and describes the potential impacts of China-US trade conflicts. The topics covered in this section include the re-estimate of US trade deficit with China, China's non-market economy status, the impact of China-US bilateral investment treaties on China's manufacturing sectors, and the estimated welfare losses and gains resulting from the China-US trade war. Part II explores China's possible response and development strategy in the context of de-globalization. Based on an overview of China's three stages of economic reform and opening-up policy in the past four decades, the author discusses the future tasks that would move the country into a new stage of all-round opening up. Lastly, the book comprehensively reviews the role of processing trade, trade liberalization, and firm performance in promoting China's miraculous economic growth so as to foster a better understanding of China's experience of opening up over the past 4 decades.

[Development History Of Ancient Chinese Glass](#)

[Technology](#) May 10 2021 Worldwide research on ancient glass began in the early 20th century. A consensus has been reached in the community of Archaeology that the first manmade or synthetic glasses, based on archaeological findings, originated in the Middle East during the 5000-3000's BC. By contrast, the manufacturing technology of pottery and ceramics were well developed in ancient China. The earliest pottery and ceramics dates back to the Shang Dynasty - the Zhou Dynasty (1700 BC-770 BC), while the earliest ancient glass artifacts unearthed in China dates back to the Western Han Dynasty. Utilizing the state-of-the-art analytical and spectroscopic methods, the recent findings demonstrate that China had already developed its own glassmaking technology at latest since 200 BC. There are two schools of viewpoint on the origin of ancient Chinese glass. The more common one believes that ancient Chinese glass originated from the import of glassmaking technology from the West as a result of Sino-West trade exchanges in the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-25 AD). The other scientifically demonstrates that homemade ancient Chinese glass with unique domestic formula containing both PbO and BaO were made as early as in the Pre-Qin Period or even the Warring States Period (770 BC-221 BC), known as Yousha or Faience. This English version of the previously published Chinese book entitled *Development History of*

*Ancient Chinese Glass Technology* is for universities and research institutes where various research and educational activities of ancient glass and history are conducted. With 18 chapters, the scope of this book covers very detailed information on scientifically based findings of ancient Chinese glass development and imports and influence of foreign glass products as well as influence of the foreign glass manufacturing processes through the trade exchanges along the Silk Road(s).

**From Yuan to Modern China and Mongolia** Mar 08 2021 In these penetrating essays, Morris Rossabi offers pioneering studies of the often neglected regions and peoples around China. His narratives concerning both traditional and modern Mongolia, including significant analyses about the great Mongol Empire, and traditional Chinese foreign relations challenge the conventional wisdom. His writings about the Yuan and Ming dynasties of China, Islam in China, and Mongol women provide fresh insights into these rarely studied subjects. He also brings greater attention to the first attested traveller from China to reach and write about thirteenth-century Europe.

*The Capital of the Yuan Dynasty* May 22 2022 Presents a comprehensive analysis of the development of the capital of the Yuan Dynasty, a historic landmark in the history of China; Provides detailed information on different aspects of the capital, including

the political events, economic environment, and cultural contribution;

*Advice to Kublai Khan* Nov 04 2020 When the Mongol Empire was at its height it controlled the world from China and Korea to Russia on into Eastern Europe, South-east Asia, and Persia. It was during this period that a ten year old Tibetan child, Phagpa (1235-1280), was taken to the court of the Khans. Educated there by his uncle, Sakya Pandita, he grew up speaking both Mongolian and Tibetan. While in his twenties, he created the first written alphabet for the Mongolian language. He became a religious advisor to Kublai Khan, and officiated at his installation as Emperor. As Kublai Khan had granted him regencies over the thirteen myriarchies of Tibet, he was titled Chogyal, or "Dharma King." He was on familiar enough terms with the leaders of the Mongol empire, including Kublai Khan, that he wrote letters to them. These letters are documents of state that offer us a window into the Yuan Dynasty. Phagpa, as a monk, exhorts the Khans to understand the ways of Buddhism, and also speaks out on such practices as massacre and the chopping off of hands. He speaks out for the right of public assembly. He presents economic theories regarding the taxation of the populace, while decrying the seizure of assets. While doing these things, he also speaks to the personal concerns and situation of his readers. We read of the despair of Duchess

Pundari, for example, whose good husband had died unexpectedly and whose wealth was being stolen. These letters, being written in a world where many religions were known and to readers who were not necessarily sympathetic to Buddhism, also offer us brilliant presentations of Buddhist ideas as they were taught to non-Buddhists. The larger part of Tibetan Buddhist literature was written by and for scholars in the tradition. Here we have preserved Buddhist teachings intended for an audience not already familiar with the tradition. The *Advice for King Hoko*, for example, gives a detailed explanation of the Buddhist view on the structure and development of the universe. While these letters were addressed to only one individual, a member of the Mongol Court, they were written with an understanding that they would be read by many. Because of the brilliant presentation each represents, they have become texts used for teaching by Tibetan Lamas through the centuries, and even today we will hear of Lamas giving seminars focused on these letters. I hope that these translations will also serve to give communities who study the Dharma a reliable text to work from.

**The Crisis of the 14th Century** Sep 26 2022 Pre-modern critical interactions of nature and society can best be studied during the so-called "Crisis of the 14th Century". While historiography has long ignored the environmental framing of historical processes

and scientists have over-emphasized nature's impact on the course of human history, this volume tries to describe the at times complex modes of the late-medieval relationship of man and nature. The idea of 'teleconnection', borrowed from the geosciences, describes the influence of atmospheric circulation patterns often over long distances. It seems that there were 'teleconnections' in society, too. So this volume aims to examine man-environment interactions mainly in the 14th century from all over Europe and beyond. It integrates contributions from different disciplines on impact, perception and reaction of environmental change and natural extreme events on late Medieval societies. For humanists from all historical disciplines it offers an approach how to integrate written and even scientific evidence on environmental change in established and new fields of historical research. For scientists it demonstrates the contributions scholars from the humanities can provide for discussion on past environmental changes.

**Renminbi Internationalization** Nov 23 2019 Meet the next global currency: the Chinese renminbi, or the "redback." Following the global financial crisis of 2008, China's major monetary policy objective is the internationalization of the renminbi, that is, to create an inter-national role for its currency akin to the international role currently played by the U.S. dollar.

Renminbi internationalization is a hot topic, for good reason. It is, essentially, a window onto the Chinese government's aspirations and the larger process of economic and financial transformation. Making the renminbi a global currency requires rebalancing the Chinese economy, developing the country's financial markets and opening them to the rest of the world, and moving to a more flexible exchange rate. In other words, the internationalization of the renminbi is a monetary and financial issue with much broader supra-monetary and financial implications. This book offers a new perspective on the larger issues of economic, financial, and institutional change in what will eventually be the world's largest economy.

### **The Capital of the Yuan**

**Dynasty** Apr 21 2022 The Yuan Dynasty was different from other dynasties in the history of China, and so was its capital, Dadu, the city that laid the foundation for what would become modern-day Beijing. As the first publication of its kind, *The Capital of the Yuan Dynasty* presents the capital's history using a thematic approach. Starting from Beijing in the pre-Yuan Dynasty period, and the building of Dadu as a new city, the author introduces the layout of the city and imperial palaces, and then focuses on Dadu in detail from political, economic, and cultural angles. *The Capital of the Yuan Dynasty* references over 100 Chinese classics of the Yuan and succeeding dynasties, including Yuanshi

(History of Yuan), Xijin zhi jiyi (Compilation of the Scattered Writings of the "Gazetteer of Xijin"), and Tongzhi tiaoge (Legislative Articles from the "Comprehensive Regulations"). Insights from contemporary prose, poetry and references from Goryeo Korea (Nogŏltae and Pak T'ongsa) complement the text.

### **Essential Guide to Chinese History (Part 13)**

Aug 01 2020 This is Part 13 of the books in Chinese History series. In this book, we will discover the Yuan Dynasty (元朝, 1271-1368). Paperback-[www.amazon.com/dp/1955647755](http://www.amazon.com/dp/1955647755) Kindle-[www.amazon.com/dp/B09YD7B64L](http://www.amazon.com/dp/B09YD7B64L) Welcome to the Chinese History series, a series dedicated to helping Mandarin Chinese learners improve Chinese reading skills. In this series, we will discover China's 5,000-year-old history. Each of the book will focus on one important ruling Chinese dynasty. The books contain numerous lessons in Mandarin Chinese. We start with a ruling dynasty specific preface (序言), a brief introduction to the dynasty or related themes, and continue to dig the important aspects of the ruling era, such as politics, economics, etc. in the form of chapters. Each book contains 5 to 10 chapters. For the readers' convenience, a comprehensive list of vocabulary has been provided at the beginning of each chapter. The pinyin for the Chinese text is provided after the text. Further, to enforce deeper learning, the English interpretation of the Chinese text has been purposely

excluded. This would help the readers think deeply about the contents the way native Chinese think. In order to help the Chinese learner remember important characters, words, long words, idioms, etc., they have been purposely repeated across the book, and across the books in the series. Taken together, the books in Chinese History series will tremendously help readers improve their Chinese reading skills. I blog at: [www.QuoraChinese.com](http://www.QuoraChinese.com) *The Orphan of Zhao and Other Yuan Plays* Jan 26 2020 This is the first anthology of Yuan-dynasty zaju (miscellaneous comedies) to introduce the genre to English-speaking readers exclusively through translations of the plays' fourteenth-century editions. Almost all previous translations of Yuan-dynasty zaju are based on late-Ming regularized editions that were heavily adapted for performance at the Ming imperial court and then extensively revised in the seventeenth century for the reading pleasure of Jiangnan literati. These early editions are based on leading actor scripts and contain arias, prose dialogue, and cue lines. They encompass a fascinating range of subject matter, from high political intrigue to commoner life and religious conversion. Crackling with raw emotion, violent imagery, and colorful language and wit, the zaju in this volume explore the consequences of loyalty and betrayal, ambition and enlightenment, and piety and drunkenness. The collection features seven of the twenty-six

available untranslated zaju published in the fourteenth century, with a substantial introduction preceding each play and extensive annotations throughout. The editors also include translations of the Ming versions of four of the included plays and an essay that synthesizes recent Chinese and Japanese scholarship on the subject.

The Heart of Ma Yuan Jun 30 2020 "Ma Yuan emerges as an artist who captures the reality of season, time, and mood in a dazzlingly abbreviated style that is nonetheless utterly convincing in its rendering of the natural world.---Maxwell K. Hearn Metropolitan Museum of Art Richard Edwards and Ma Yuan have something in common: both are deeply committed to the work of art and the medium of ink painting. And like Ma Yuan's brushwork, Edwards's prose couples formal restraint with expressive power. This book is a major contribution to the literature on the art of ink painting at the Southern Song court.---Robert Sharf University of California, Berkeley Ma Yuan, one of China's best-known artists, was a key figure in the period widely celebrated as the golden era of Chinese landscape painting. *The Heart of Ma Yuan* offers a careful discussion of Ma Yuan's painting as it emerged within the sophisticated artistic environment of Hangzhou in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. Beautifully illustrated with more than 300 illustrations from leading museums and private collections around the

world, the book includes discussions of Ma Yuan's family of six generations of skillful painters, his many patrons, and his distinctive style in engaging Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist genres and his superb landscapes, including animals, flowers, and detailed studies of water. Widely noted for his own keen eye and masterful stylistic analysis, Richard Edwards cultivates the art of looking for a broad readership, from general art lovers to specialists in art history. As a Western scholar exploring the significance of a highly refined Eastern culture, he draws on natural history, poetry, and relevant contemporary writing as well as the work of other artists.

*The Mongol Century* Mar 20 2022 *The Mongol Century* explores the visual world of China's Yuan dynasty (1271-1368), the spectacular but relatively short-lived regime founded by Khubilai Khan, regarded as the preeminent khanate of the Mongol empire. Although in recent years exhibitions have begun to open up the inherent paradoxes of Yuan culture, this is the first book in English to adopt a fully comprehensive approach. It incorporates a broad range of visual media of the East Asia region to reconsider the impact Mongol culture had in China, from urban architecture and design to tomb murals and porcelain, and from calligraphy and printed paper money to stone sculpture. Fresh and invigorating, *The Mongol Century* explores, in fascinating detail, the visual culture of this

brief but captivating era of East Asian history.

### **The Song-Yuan-Ming Transition in Chinese History**

Aug 13 2021 This volume seeks to study the connections between two well-studied epochs in Chinese history: the mid-imperial era of the Tang and Song (ca. 800-1270) and the late imperial era of the late Ming and Qing (1550-1900). Both eras are seen as periods of explosive change, particularly in economic activity, characterized by the emergence of new forms of social organization and a dramatic expansion in knowledge and culture. The task of establishing links between these two periods has been impeded by a lack of knowledge of the intervening Mongol Yuan dynasty (1271-1368). This historiographical "black hole" has artificially interrupted the narrative of Chinese history and bifurcated it into two distinct epochs. This book aims to restore continuity to that historical narrative by filling the gap between mid-imperial and late imperial China. The contributors argue that the Song-Yuan-Ming transition (early twelfth through the late fifteenth century) constitutes a distinct historical period of transition and not one of interruption and devolution. They trace this transition by investigating such subjects as contemporary impressions of the period, the role of the Mongols in intellectual life, the economy of Jiangnan, urban growth, neo-Confucianism and local society, commercial

publishing, comic drama, and medical learning.

### **Ni Zan. The Pictorial Diary**

Jun 11 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Orientalism / Sinology - Chinese / China, grade: 1,3, University of Heidelberg (Institute for East Asian Art History), course: Arts of the Yuan Dynasty, language: English, abstract: Ni Zan is one of the most famous figures in the history of Chinese painting and together with the other three of the „Four Great Masters of the Late Yuan“ - Huang Gongwang, Wang Meng and Wu Zhen - formed the favored model for later landscapists. His influence on and appreciation in later times as well as his position among his contemporaries have been discussed on various occasions and should not be my main topic. My focus is on Ni Zan himself. Following the fall of the Song Dynasty to the Mongols under Kublai Khan in 1271, the Yuan Dynasty was established. That year marked the beginning of a period of turmoil and suppression all over China, but especially for the Chinese intelligentsia and the Yuan dynasty, although comparatively short, caused massive changes in cultural creativity, bringing forth painting styles that would persist and be quoted in the art scene of all later centuries. Taking a look at Ni Zan's paintings one cannot but notice certain elements that keep on appearing throughout all of his oeuvre. Once he settled on a certain compositional type he kept repeating it. At closer inspection one can see his

painting style slightly changing, although keeping to some fixed elements. This change in Ni's work is subtle, but noticeable and also readable. The readability of his landscapes is the basis for this paper and will become clearer when going through Ni Zan's life, along with the events surrounding his time and simultaneously reading his paintings as the Chinese term *du hua* (to read painting) suggests. That way I will show how Ni Zan's paintings can be seen as a journal and thereby now provide us with room for interpretation and insight into his life. I should note that the main inspiration for this paper came from Maxwell K. Hearn, a curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and I therefore quote the term he used for this phenomenon by titling this paper *The Pictorial Diary*. *Gaining Currency* Dec 05 2020 China's currency, the renminbi (RMB), has taken the world by storm. The RMB is well on its way to becoming a significant international currency, one that is used widely in international trade and finance. This book documents the RMB's impressive rise, with China successfully adopting a unique playbook for promoting its currency. China's growing economic might, expanding international influence, and the rise of its currency are all intricately connected. The book documents how China's government has tied these goals together, enabling faster progress towards each of them. But there are many pitfalls ahead, both for China's economy and its currency. The

book shows how the government has so far navigated its way around domestic and international dangers, but enormous risks still lie ahead. The International Monetary Fund has elevated the RMB to the status of an official reserve currency, a currency that foreign central banks use to keep their rainy day funds. If China plays its cards right, with reforms that put its economy and financial markets on the right track, the RMB is going to become an important reserve currency that could rival some of the traditional reserve currencies such as the euro and the Japanese yen. But this book argues that there are limits to the RMB's ascendance-the hype about its inevitable rise to global dominance is overblown. The Chinese leadership's apparent commitment to financial sector and other market-oriented reforms-coupled with unambiguous repudiation of political, legal, and institutional reforms-sets the RMB on a clear course. It will attain the status of a reserve currency over time but has essentially given up its claim of being seen as a safe haven currency, one that investors turn to for safety. The RMB will erode but not seriously challenge the U.S. dollar's dominance in international finance.-- *Selected Plays from the Yuan Dynasty* Jan 06 2021 In the long history of China, the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) was special. It was an empire ruled by the Mongolian conquerors, the descendants of Genghis Khan, who swept aside much of

Chinese classical learning and created an ideological vacuum for a new type of vernacular art to flourish. Called zaju, these plays became the major source of entertainment as well as education for millions of ordinary people whose wishes and worries were vividly reflected on stage. Selected Plays from the Yuan Dynasty contains eight zaju plays, many of which have been translated from Chinese into English and published for the first time. Each play contains an introduction and thorough annotation, enabling the reader to appreciate these ancient masterpieces.

**The Troubled Empire** Aug 25 2022 China's Last Empire: The Great Qing William T. Rowe --

**The Urban Life of the Yuan Dynasty** Oct 15 2021 After the establishment of the Yuan Dynasty in China (1206), the Yuan rulers moved their capital to Dadu (modern Beijing), where they attempted to retain their traditional nomadic lifestyle. This book reveals the extraordinary changes Dadu - and other key Chinese cities of this era - underwent after the Golden Family of Chinggis Khan and their fellow Mongols settled in Dadu. The book also looks at the impact of their nomadic culture on greater Chinese life and civilization. Cities have played a key role in the history of China and the changes from the Yuan Dynasty period are particularly important. The Urban Life of the Yuan Dynasty highlights the key aspects of urban life between 1206 and 1368, such as dwelling, clothing, diet, transportation, marriage, and

customs. Additionally, it reveals exactly how the formally nomadic rulers of this era viewed and judged the cities they discovered and then transformed. (Series: Insight on Ancient China)

*Diversity in the Great Unity* Jun 23 2022 Timber-framed architecture has long been viewed as an embodiment of Chinese civilization, a hierarchic society ruled by Confucian orthodoxy. Throughout its history, Chinese architectural design was closely regulated by court-enforced building codes, which created a highly standardized and modularized system. In *Diversity in the Great Unity*—the first in-depth English-language work to present regional traditions of Chinese architecture based on a detailed study of the timber construction system—Lala Zuo maintains that during the nearly century-long Yuan dynasty (1271–1368), the tradition of “Han-Chinese” architecture as coded, uniform, and controlled by the central government did not take hold. She presents case studies of twenty buildings along the Yangtze River built during the Yuan, often considered a transitional phase in Chinese architectural history. Most of the structures have firm dates, and all are analyzed according to patronage, chronology, and function. Their representativeness is determined by their broad geographic distribution as well as by their scarcity. Numerous photographs and line-drawings accompany the analyses. Referencing Yuan architecture

in north China along the Yellow River, Zuo outlines its characteristics in three regions and connects the regional traditions to periods before and after the Yuan, allowing her to contextualize architecture in Yuan social and political history. She explains how the division of regional traditions, especially those in the south, contributed to the transformation of dynastic styles from the Song (960–1279) to the Ming (1368–1644) and how the Song-Yuan migration may have affected architectural design. An appendix presents an extensive glossary of Chinese architectural terms in Song terminology to enable a better understanding of the subject. Although the primary focus of this book is the technical evolution of surviving Yuan architecture, its interdisciplinary approach goes beyond architecture by offering a re-evaluation of Chinese society in light of cultural and religious diversity under Mongol rule.

*A Paradise Lost* Oct 03 2020

Noted for its magnificent architecture and extraordinary history, the Yuanming Yuan is China's most famous imperial garden. The complex was begun in the early eighteenth century, and construction continued over the next 150 years. While Chinese historians, and many Chinese in general, view the garden as the paramount achievement of Chinese architecture and landscape design, almost nothing is known about the Yuanming Yuan in the West. *A Paradise Lost* is the first

comprehensive study of the palatial garden complex in a Western language. Written in a broad and engaging style, Young-tsu Wong brings "the garden of perfect brightness" to life as he leads readers on a grand tour of its architecture and history. Wong begins by inspecting the garden's physical appearance and its architectural elements. He discusses the origin and evolution of these structures and the aesthetics of their design and arrangement. Throughout he refers to maps and original models of individual buildings and other existing gardens of the Ming-Qing period, including the well-preserved Yihe Yuan and the Chengde Summer Mountain Retreat in Rehe. A special feature of the book is its exploration of the activities and daily life of the royal household.

*The World of Khubilai Khan*

Nov 28 2022 Published in conjunction with an exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Sept. 28, 2010-Jan. 2, 2011.

*Painting Architecture* Jul 12 2021 In *Painting Architecture: Jiehua in Yuan China, 1271-1368*, Leqi Yu has conducted comprehensive research on jiehua or ruled-line painting, a unique painting genre in fourteenth-century China. This genre relies on tools such as rulers to represent architectural details and structures accurately. Such technical consideration and mechanical perfection linked this painting category with the builder's art, which led to Chinese elites' belittlement and

won Mongol patrons' admiration. Yu suggests that painters in the Yuan dynasty made new efforts towards a unique modular system and an unsurpassable plain-drawing tradition. She argues that these two strategies made architectural paintings in the Yuan dynasty entirely different from their predecessors, as well as making the art form extremely difficult for subsequent painters to imitate. "Architecture has been a subject of Chinese painting for two millennia, but has remained elusive. *Painting Architecture* explains the reasons as well as why the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are pivotal. The book also translates the vast writings on architectural painting, places the paintings in historical context, and assesses the relation between the paintings and actual buildings. The superior scholarship and original interpretation ensure that paintings of architecture will be part of future discourse about Chinese painting."

—Nancy Steinhardt, professor, University of Pennsylvania  
"Focusing on the development of jiehua in the fourteenth century when the Mongols ruled China, Yu's book raises issues beyond the field of painting history, including architectural history, aesthetics, and social-historical studies. It is a long-awaited contribution to a rarely studied painting genre and an admirable accomplishment of multidisciplinary research on Chinese art." —Qianshen Bai, associate professor emeritus,

Boston University

**China as a Sea Power,**

**1127-1368** Feb 07 2021 Lo Jung-pang argues that during each of the three periods when imperial China embarked on maritime enterprises (the Qin and Han dynasties, the Sui and early Tang dynasties, and Song, Yuan, and early Ming dynasties), coastal states took the initiative at a time when China was divided, maritime trade and exploration subsequently peaked when China was strong and unified, and declined as Chinese power weakened. At such times, China's people became absorbed by internal affairs, and state policy focused on threats from the north and the west. These cycles of maritime activity, each lasting roughly five hundred years, corresponded with cycles of cohesion and division, strength and weakness, prosperity and impoverishment, expansion and contraction. In the early 21st century, a strong and outward looking China is again building up its navy and seeking maritime dominance, with important implications for trade, diplomacy and naval affairs. Events will not necessarily follow the same course as in the past, but Lo Jung-pang's analysis suggests useful questions for the study of events as they unfold and decades to come.

**The World of Khubilai Khan**

Dec 17 2021 Published in conjunction with an exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Sept. 28, 2010-Jan. 2, 2011.

**The Columbia Anthology of Yuan Drama** May 30 2020



This anthology features translations of ten seminal plays written during the Yuan dynasty (1279–1368), a period considered the golden age of Chinese theater. By turns lyrical and earthy, sentimental and ironic, Yuan drama spans a broad emotional, linguistic, and stylistic range. Combining sung arias with declaimed verses and doggerels, dialogues and mime, and jokes and acrobatic feats, Yuan drama formed a vital part of China's culture of performance and entertainment in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. To date, few Yuan-dynasty plays have been translated into English. Well-known translators and scholars have supervised the making of this collection and add a short description to each play. A general introduction situates all selections within their cultural and historical contexts.

**Six Yuan Plays** Sep 14 2021 Although their Mongol overlords (beginning with the founding of the Yuan dynasty by Kublai Khan in 1280) tyrannized the Chinese in nearly every area of life, the arts enjoyed a new-found freedom. On the one hand oppressed, on the other released from the straight-jacket of Confucianism, the Chinese made the most of recent developments in poetry and drama. Yuan plays were a tonic, an amazing spectacle—colorful outbursts of singing, dancing, music, acting and mime. They poured new life into old stories—oppressors were ridiculed, servants became masters, scenes changed, day followed night in

the twinkling of an eye—and audiences flocked to enjoy what must have been complete entertainment. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

**The Chinese Yuan** Dec 25 2019 Few topics have attracted as much attention worldwide in recent years as the RMB. These debates have gained added urgency in light of the financial crisis and the topic of RMB revaluation is now being actively debated in countries all over the world from Tunisia to the United States. This book explores the ever-changing role of the RMB and the related derivative products. However, it does so from a view that is heavily influenced by the fallout from the financial crisis as well as the in the context of the increasing maturity of the Chinese capital markets. The author has drawn on his experience as a regulator to provide invaluable views, insights and information on RMB derivative products and the development of this market going forward. Key topics include: Overview of current China economy and its capital market In-depth analysis on the China's banking system and

foreign exchange system Extensive analysis of on-shore and off-shore financial products in China Explanation of the needs and reasons for RMB products innovation Insights into the internationalization of the RMB Not only will this book leave its readers with a much clearer idea of the structure of China's capital markets but it also gives insights on the market going forward leveraged through Peter Zhang's many years of experience as both a senior banker and through his integral role in the key regulatory authority of the banking sector, the CBRC.

**The Yuan Dynasty** Jul 24 2022 Under Kublai Khan, the Mongols conquered the Southern Song Dynasty and established rule over China. The ensuing Yuan Dynasty, though in power for less than a century, was notable for its blending of Mongol and Chinese culture in drama, music, and painting, as well as government reform and public-works projects. In this riveting account, readers will learn about daily life in the Yuan Dynasty for both the upper classes and the common people, and they will join Kublai Khan on some of his ill-fated later invasion attempts.

**Sung and Yuan Paintings** Mar 28 2020 Acquisition of 25 paintings from the collection of C.C. Wang.

**Eurasian Influences on Yuan China** Oct 27 2022 This book documents the extraordinarily significant transfers and cultural diffusion between the Mongol Yuan Dynasty of China and Central and West Asia,

which had a broad impact on Eurasian history in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Yuan era witnessed perhaps the greatest inter-civilisational contacts in world history and has thus begun to attract the attention of both scholars and the general public. This volume offers tangible evidence of the Western and Central Asian influences, via the Mongols, on Chinese, and to a certain extent Korean, medicine, astronomy, navigation, and even foreign relations. Turkic peoples and other Muslims played particularly vital roles in such transmissions. These inter-civilisational relations led to the first precise Western knowledge of East and South Asia and stimulated Europeans to discover new routes to the East. The authors of these essays, specialists in their respective fields, shine a light on these vital exchanges, which anyone interested in the origins of global history will find fascinating. "In this volume of wide-ranging essays, scholars from the United States, China and Europe present new insights into how the close relationship between Mongol China and Ilkhanid Persia, and the Mongol employment of Eurasians (many Muslims) of diverse origins, shaped Yuan politics, foreign trade, and culture (scientific knowledge, architecture, medicine), as well as the life of East Asia in the 13th to 14th centuries and beyond. Not surprisingly, in addressing the nature of cultural influence, and how it should or can be identified, measured, and assessed, these authors do not reach a

consensus, but do shed light on issues of agency - Mongol, Chinese, and other - and in so doing offer up a wealth of fascinating detail about an era of broad interest to comparative historians of the premodern world as well as specialists on China." - Ruth W. Dunnell, James P. Storer Professor of Asian History, Kenyon College "A central aim of this volume is to stimulate scholarly interest in the Yuan Dynasty, the 'step-sister in the study of China.' By providing a fascinating array of articles - ranging from Muslim maritime semi-colonialism to Chinese resistance of Islamic architectural and astronomical innovation, juxtaposed with medical and cartographical exchanges from West to East, as well as the political influence of Qip?aq Turks in Beijing and neo-Confucian Uyghurs in Chos?n Korea - it has thereby succeeded admirably." - Johan Elverskog, Altshuler University Distinguished Professor, Southern Methodist University [Mongolian Rule in China](#) Dec 29 2022 The Mongolian Yuan dynasty, 1272-1368, is a short but interesting chapter in the long history of Sino-Mongolian relations. Faced with the challenge of governing a huge sedentary empire, the traditionally nomadic Mongols acceded to some Chinese institutional precedents, but, in large part, adhered to their own Inner Asian practices of staffing and administering the government apparatus. Yuan administrative documents provide information that permits a fairly accurate

reconstruction of the day-to-day functioning of the local government bureaucracy. From these materials, Elizabeth Endicott-West has put together a detailed picture of the Mongols' methods of selecting local officials, the ethnic backgrounds of officials, and policy formation and implementation at the local level.

**New Finds of Yuan Dynasty Blue-and-White Porcelain from the Luomaqiao Kiln Site, Jingdezhen** Aug 21 2019

The Period of Yuan dynasty (1279-1368 AD) is an important historic time for both the cultural and material exchange of China and the West Asia, and the ceramic industry of Jingdezhen city. During that period, along with its absorption of outside craftsmanship and culture, Jingdezhen's ceramic technology and products reached their peak and thus .....

*Language Contact and Change in Chinese* Sep 21 2019 The book sheds light on the fascinating evolution of contact-induced grammatical features in Chinese syntax. For more than two thousand years, Chinese has been in large scale language contact with languages such as Sanskrit, Mongolian, and Manchurian. Originally published in Chinese in renowned academic journals, the contributions are made available for the first time to the English speaking world. [Promoting Medicine in the Yuan Dynasty \(1206-1368\)](#) Feb 19 2022

*Marriage and the Law in the Age of Khubilai Khan* Apr 28

2020 These thirteenth-century legal cases from the classic compendium Yuan dianzhang reveal the complex, contradictory inner workings of the Mongol-Yuan legal system, as seen through the prism of divorce, adultery, rape, wife-selling, and other marital disputes. Bettine Birge offers a meticulously annotated translation and analysis.

**Great State** Oct 23 2019 The world-renowned scholar and author of *Vermeer's Hat* does for China what Mary Beard did for Rome in *SPQR*: Timothy Brook analyzes the last eight centuries of China's relationship with the world in this magnificent history that brings together accounts from civil servants, horse traders, spiritual leaders, explorers, pirates, emperors, migrant workers, invaders, visionaries, and traitors—creating a multifaceted portrait of this highly misunderstood nation. China is one of the oldest

states in the world. It achieved its approximate current borders with the Ascendancy of the Yuan dynasty in the thirteenth century, and despite the passing of one Imperial dynasty to the next, has maintained them for the eight centuries since. China remained China through the Ming, the Qing, the Republic, the Occupation, and Communism. But despite the desires of some of the most powerful people in the Great State through the ages, China has never been alone in the world. It has had to contend with invaders as well as foreign traders and imperialists. Its rulers for the majority of the last eight centuries have not been Chinese. China became a mega-state not by conquering others, Timothy Brook contends, but rather by being conquered by others and then claiming right of succession to the empires of those Great

States. What the Mongols and Manchu ruling families wrought, the Chinese ruling families of the Ming, the Republic, and the People's Republic, have perpetuated. Yet a contemporary Chinese idea of a 'fatherland' that is, and always has been, completely and naturally Chinese persists. Brook argues that China, like everywhere, is the outcome of history, and like every state, rests on its capacities to conquer and suppress. In *The Great State*, Brook examines China's relationship with the world at large for the first time, from the Yuan through to the present, by following the stories of ordinary and extraordinary people navigating the spaces where China met, and continues to meet, the world. *The Great State* includes black-and-white photos throughout.

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