

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Department of History
4-Week Session, Summer 1983

<u>COURSE NO.</u>	<u>COURSE TITLE</u>	<u>INSTRUCTOR</u>
103	Introduction to East Asian History-China	Yu-sheng Lin

COURSE DESCRIPTION

History 103 is an introductory and yet comprehensive survey of political, social, economic, cultural and philosophical developments in Chinese history from the dawn of Chinese civilization circa 1500 B.C. to the founding of the Communist State in 1949. The course is intended for freshmen, sophomores who wish a general exposure to the history of China and/or those who intend to take a preparatory course for the Department's upper division offerings in East Asian history. Although a chronological sequence will be followed, the vast areas of subject matters that are covered in this course necessitates a topical approach to provide depth in understanding the basic patterns and themes of Chinese history. The course is concerned in particular with an elucidation of the essential features of Chinese civilization developed in the classical and traditional period (1500 B.C. - 1840 A.D.) and their transformations under the impact of the West during the modern era (1840-1949).

LECTURES

Three lectures per week, supplemented by discussion sessions. Considerable use is made of filmstrips and movies in class.

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS and EXAMINATIONS

- (1) A final in-class examination (50% identifications; 50% short essays)
- (2) One 7-10 page typewritten (double-spaced) report on the assigned readings or on topics of the student's choice approved by the instructor

GRADING SYSTEM

Papers -- 45%
Exams -- 45%
Performance in Discussion Sections -- 10%

REQUIRED READINGS

John K. Fairbank and Edwin D. Reischauer, China: Tradition and Transformation (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1978)

RECOMMENDED TEXT:

F. W. Mote, Intellectual Foundation of China
Lin Yu-sheng, The Crisis of Chinese Consciousness

General Course Outline

1. Preliminary Remarks: General History of China as a Course in Liberal Education, the Geographic Setting, and the Chinese Language
2. Salient Features of Archaeological Finds and their Implications for Chinese History
3. The Development of the Sociopolitical Order in the Shang and Chou Dynasties (ca. 1751-256 B.C.)
4. The Religious Consciousness in Ancient China and the Birth of Chinese Philosophy
5. Confucius and Confucianism
6. Classical Taoism
7. The Breakdown of the Feudal Society and the Rise of Chinese Empire (221 B.C.--220 A.D.)
8. The Economic Order of the Early Phase of Chinese Empire
9. The Period of Disunion and Challenges to the Imperial System (220-589): Invasions and Establishment of Non-Chinese Dynasties in North China, Emigration of Chinese to Central and South China, the Rise of Neo-Taoism, and the Coming of Buddhism.
10. The Reunification of the Chinese Empire (Sui and T'ang Dynasties) and the Vitality of Traditional Chinese Political System
11. The Achievements of Chinese Letters, the Apogee of Fine Arts, and their Taoist and Confucian Sources
12. The Transformation of Economy in the Late Imperial Era
13. The State and Society before the Western Impact
14. The Cultural and Intellectual Trends on the Eve of Western Intrusion.
15. The Impact of Western Imperialism on China
16. The last Stand on Chinese Conservatism: the Self-Strengthening Movement of the Chi'ing Dynasty
17. The Reform Movement of 1898, the Rise of Chinese Nationalism, the Revolution of 1911, and the Disintegration of Traditional Political and Cultural Orders
18. The Intellectual Revolution of the May Fourth Movement
19. The Introduction of Marxism-Leninism to China
20. The Establishment of Nanking Government by the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party)
21. The Early Phase of the Chinese Communist Movement
22. The Japanese Invasion of China and the Expansion of the Chinese Communist Movement
23. The Collapse of the Kuomintang and the Founding of the Chinese Communist State