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Chinese history a new manual fifth edition

We are truly honored to announce the release of our first ever paid e-book that is not a dictionary, Chinese History: A New Manual 5th Edition by Endymion Wilkinson. It is available right now to buy for US\$29.99 via the in-app Add-onscreen on our iOS and Android apps – you can also download a free demo version with the first chapter from there – and can also be purchased directly from our online store. Product Description The most valuable English-language reference book on China anywhere (Professor Richard Smith, Rice University). This massive work (of 1.6 million words the length of 12 monographs), won the Prix Stanislas Julien in 2014 and in 2016, Peking University Press published it in a Chinese language edition in three volumes. The handbook provides answers to all sorts of questions and problems in Chinese civilization and history from prehistory to new time. Along the way it curates about 12,000 primary and secondary sources and also introduces the side disciplines that Chinese historians require from archaeology to translation strategies, from astronomy and astrology to numismatics, from historical linguistics to the latest techniques for learning characters. The text is often witty and enlivened with more than 300 sidebars and tables covering topics from the size of steppe armies and the speed of Chinese armies to Tomes in tombs and for which the clock tolls. Written (and even typeset!) by the former EU Ambassador to China, Endymion Wilkinson, with whom we have worked directly to bring you this electronic version containing the entire new 5th edition (2018). NOTE: this first Pleco edition of the new manual is missing name, book, and subject index from the printed version, and also lacks page numbers in the database index. We hope to add a hyperlinked version of the Topic Index next year, along with support for looking up Chinese dictionary headwords that are from the main Pleco dictionary search interface. Chinese History: A New Handbook, Fifth Edition (2018) AuthorEndymion Porter WilkinsonCountry/United StatesLanguageEnglishPublisherEndymion WilkinsonPublication date2018MediaTypePrintISBN978-0-9988833-0-9Preceded byPreliminary edition: The History of Imperial China: A Research Guide (1973). 1st edition: Chinese History: A Handbook (1998); 2nd edition: Chinese History: A Handbook, Revised and Magnified (2000); 3rd edition: Chinese History: A New Handbook (2012); 4th edition (2015) Chinese History: A New Manual (Chinese: 新编中华通史; pinyin: Zhōngguó lìshǐ xīn shāucǎo), written by Endymion Wilkinson, is an encyclopedic guide to sinology and Chinese history. The new handbook lists and describes published, excavated, artaric and archival sources from prehistory to the twenty-last century, as well as selected current scholarships in Chinese, Japanese and Western languages. Detailed notes evaluate the reference and research tools and describe the 25 associated disciplines required for the study of Chinese to each of the 76 chapters and purified short essays provide encyclopedic and often witty summaries of major topics for specialists and general readers, as well as directives on the use of history and avoidance of errors in thought and analysis. The new manual was given prix Stanislas Julien for 2014. [1] Since its first appearance in a preliminary version in 1973, Wilkinson's handbook has been in print (selling an average of 700 copies a year). During this time, it has grown from 70,000 words to its current size of 1,302 pages and over 1.6 million words (equivalent to twelve monographs of 400 pages each). The author has kept it current by issuing many revised releases, each extending its scope. But perhaps a more fundamental reason for its continued success (judging by readers' comments on Amazon.com) is that the handbook has established itself as more than an exercise in Quellen criticism (source criticism) by asking original questions and summarizing questions. Background In an interview with Carla Nappi, a historian of China at the University of British Columbia, Wilkinson discussed her experience in the field and the book's background. He became interested in China as an undergraduate at Cambridge University in the early 1960s, then spent two years teaching English in Beijing until the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution. He earned a Ph.D. from Princeton University with a thesis on late Qing dynasty markets and prices, but when he started teaching he still felt unprepared. He did not know, he recalled, what to tell his graduate students about Zhou or Shang dynasties, as he felt that his knowledge would hardly fill an eye bath. On a research scholarship at Harvard University, Wilkinson mentioned to John Fairbank, a senior Harvard researcher, that he collected notes on Chinese history. Fairbank offered to publish them, and the 1973 research guide appeared in due course. [2] Wilkinson served in Beijing as The European Union's Ambassador to China from 1994 to 2001, and in his spare moments, the 1973 Research Guide turned into first and second editions of the handbook. After retiring from the EU in 2001, Harvard invited him to teach Chinese history, including a PhD seminar on sinological practices. From then on, he worked on the new handbook, commuting between Harvard and Peking University (where he was a visiting professor). In this way, he was able to make full use of the Harvard-Yenching Library as well as all the scientific resources Beijing has to offer. [2] The preliminary version of the handbook (1973) was published by Harvard's East Asia Research Center. From 1998 to 2015, all editions of Harvard University Asia Center were published for the Harvard-Yenching Institute and distributed by Harvard University Press. The fourth edition was also published in Chinese and sold 11,500 copies in the first year (2016-2017), with the fifth edition (2018), Wilkinson decided as a one in lowering the selling price of the English edition to publish it yourself and distribute it exclusively on Amazon. The fifth edition was also published digitally (on the Pleco platform, in November 2017). The fifth edition (2018) 2018 The author explains in the preface the main objectives of the fifth edition as to be introduced: 1. The different types of transferred, excavated, archives, artefopical and ecofactual primary sources from prehistory to 1949 (and in some cases to the present). Accordingly, the context in which these sources were produced, preserved, and received, as well as the problems of research and interpretation associated with them, is examined; 2. The cirtorial disciplines required for the study of Chinese history from prehistory to 1949 (and in many cases until the present), including archaeology, astronomy, bibliography, chronology and calendrics, kodiology, diplomatic, epigraphy, genealogy, historical geography, historical linguistics, numismatics, onomastics, paleography, prosopography, sealography, statistics, textuography, topography, transcription, translation strategies, and specific branches of the study such as oracle-bone scripts, bamboo and silk books, Dunhuang, Qingshuijiang , and Huizhou documents or Ming-Qing archives; 3. The main secondary sources on issues of current focus and controversy in Chinese historical studies; 4. The latest electronic resources to disseminate, sort and analyze Chinese historical data. In addition to the four main cases, the fifth edition also has five subsidiary cases (5-9), the ninth of which has not been included in previous editions: 5. To give a sense of change over time and therefore to avoid anachated, unhistorical interpretations of China's past. This is easily done because the scope of the new handbook is the entire sweep of Chinese recorded history, during which long-term changes are easily obvious. 6. To deliver readers who are familiar with a period a springboard to others as they are less familiar. 7. In order to profile the strengths and weaknesses of Chinese historiographic traditions because (i) of the central role that the writing of history played (and continues to play) in Chinese politics and culture and (ii) to a greater extent than is generally realized, historians rely on works produced in the old historiographic traditions, even though they can ask different questions and use different conceptual frameworks. 8. To provide English translations of important Chinese terms. 9. To illustrate the instinct of Chinese publishers to censor something they believe can contradict the official party line on Chinese history. This is achieved by emphasising in green some 30 examples of censorship in the Chinese translation of the handbook published in 2016. [3] Most of the censored passages (and no attempts were made to show them all) are in one of four categories: (i) something that may indicate that top CCP leaders are less than infallible all the time. For example, in a discussion of political slogans Wilkinson mentions that during a meeting with Li Xiannian in 1979, the Deputy Prime Minister stressed the importance of the four modernizations but could not remember more than the first three (page 302). The paragraphs that tell this episode have been deleted. Equally unacceptable for censorship were comparisons of CCP-era practices with rituals and procedures that characterise imperial China. For example, in a discussion of flattering imperial honorary titles (zunhao 中) bestowed on China's emperors during his lifetime, the author remarked that zunhao (in scare quote) reappeared with the personality cult of Mao Zedong at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution (his was 20 characters long: 伟 导 中 , 伟 中 袖 , 伟 中 帅 , 伟 舵 中 (Great teacher, great leader, great commander, Great Helmsman). The piece was scrubbed (page 288); (2) something on border issues, even if this meant deleting a passage from a historical source that contradicts the current CCP line while retaining a passage from the same source supporting it (page 203). Although the author's correct observation that the story of Ming (1745), the official history of the dynasty, places Taiwan in the section reserved for foreign countries was erased (page 953); (3) everything that shows Chinese makes fun of propaganda slogans (page 302); (4) any statistical estimate different from official statistics on sensitive issues was simply suppressed. For example, the number of people who died of starvation during the Great Chinese Famine (page 542). [4] Content & Structure The Fifth edition updates, expands and corrects the fourth edition (2015). Some 12,000 primary and secondary sources, references works, magazines, book chapters, magazine articles, and 246 databases are introduced in the course of the discussion (compared to 9,800 in the fourth edition; 8,800 in the third edition; 4,000 in the second edition (2000); and 2,900 in the first edition (1998). Of the 12,000 resources, about one-third are primary sources (almost all Chinese) and two-thirds are secondary sources (mainly monographs in Chinese and English, roughly equally divided between the two, and over 800 works in Japanese and other languages). Approximately 1,500 scientific articles and book chapters are cited (mostly in English but also in Chinese, Japanese and other languages). A few hundred book reviews that make a significant contribution are noted. [5] While updating the content and presentation of the fifth edition Wilkinson thought it wise to facilitate navigation (for readers of previous editions) by maintaining the basic structure of the manual which, as before, includes 14 book-length parts divided into a total of 76 chapters. In other words, it is about new wine in old bottles. Books 1-9 present the sources by subject: (1) Language; (2) People; (3) Geography and environment; (4) Governing and Educating; (5) Ideas and beliefs, literature, and fine (6) Agriculture, food, and drink; (7) Technology and science; (8) Trade; and (9) Historiography. Books 10–12 present prehistory and the sources chronologically of dynasty or group of dynasties (sources for the first half of the twentieth century can be found in book 13). Book 14 is on the history of the book in China and historical bibliography. [6] Box & Tables The main text of the manual is interspersed with 125 boxes (each providing additional details on specific topics) and 152 tables (mainly consisting of lists or statistical data). Boxed topics range from guanhua jokes to the influence of images of Buddha on the depiction of Confucius; from the board game Struggling to advance in officialdom to the speed of Chinese armies and fleets; from the connections between height and power to the march in stages, from tomes in tombs to grave robbers; from why women would have spoken with much thicker dialect accents than their brothers, to an analysis of duplicate biographies in the stories. A series of boxes takes on the origin, history and character of Chinese characters. Another series provides a review of social history, such as coming of age and age at death. The tables contain obvious data such as the dynasties of China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam or the content of major sources or reference works but also less obvious topics from statistical analyses of the gender distribution in the first four Histories or the amount of repetition in Siku Quanshu to tables of extremely large and extremely small numbers; from ancient zodiacs to the phases of the moon; from nautical units of measurement to data on issued and actual weights and measures in different periods; from changes in book classification schedules (Han Dynasty to present) to changes in personal naming systems from the Zhou Dynasty to the present; from the lexical influence of textiles to the size of steppe armies. Changes in Typography Overall, the changes in the fifth edition were so extensive (uploaded to 130 pages of new material) that the manual had to be remade. The decision became easier because one of the criticisms (especially from older readers) was that the light fonts used in previous English editions were difficult to read. Consequently, three changes were made to the design of the fifth edition: 1) light weight fonts have been replaced by regular-weight fonts. 1) 1) Lightweight fonts. 1) have 2000 fonts changed to 300%. 2) the main text is distinguished from bibliographic entries by using a serif font for the former and a non-serif for the latter, and (3) highlighting has been introduced: for example, boxes, are shaded in legal-pad yellow; table in pale blue; and examples of passages censored in the Chinese translation of the manual are underlined in green. Reception Fifth Edition: Updated throughout with more than 100 pages of new material and restored in easy-to-read fonts, the fifth edition of Wilkinson's Manual is the indispensable guide for Sinologists of all stripes. A monumental achievement! H. Mair Mair of Chinese language and literature, University of Pennsylvania) quoted on the back of the fifth edition (2018). A magnificent achievement; the most valuable English-language reference book about China anywhere. Richard H. Smith (Professor Emeritus of History, Rice University) quoted on the back of the Fifth Edition (2018) Fourth Edition: For All Students in China (and at All Levels), Chinese History: A New Handbook is not only a masterful scientific endeavor, it's also (happily) a real page turner indeed, with captivating insights on each page. [7] Third Edition: Professor Nappi assessed the new handbook (2012), in every way, indispensable for working in Chinese history[2] and journalist and China researcher, Jonathan Mirsky who reviewed it in the New York Review of Books judged it to be a powerful book... Grand. [8] References and further reading Mirsky, Jonathan (2013). Chinese history a new handbook. NYR Blog. Also on China File December 10, 2013 link Davis, Chris, (2013) History manual takes scholarship to new level China Daily.com December 13, 2013. Sivin, Nathan (1975). Book review: The History of Imperial China: A Research Guide. Journal of Asian Studies. 34 (3): 821–824. doi:10.2307/2052561. JSTOR 2052561. Wilkinson, Endymion (2018). Chinese History: A New Handbook, 5th Edition. Cambridge, MA. ISBN 9780998888309. The fifth edition is also available as an e-book on the Pleco platform. — (2015). Chinese History: A New Handbook, 4th Edition. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center is distributed by Harvard University Press. ISBN 9780674088467. — (2012). Chinese History: A New Handbook. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center is distributed by Harvard University Press. ISBN 9780674067158. 2nd printing (revised), March 2013; 3rd printing (revised), September 2013. — (2000). Chinese History: A Handbook (Revised and Enlarged). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center is distributed by Harvard University Press. ISBN 0674002490. — (1998). Chinese History: A New Handbook. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center is distributed by Harvard University Press. ISBN 0674123786. — (1973). The history of imperial China: a research guide. Cambridge, MA: East Asian Research Center, Harvard University; distributed by Harvard University Press. ISBN 0674396804. Reprinted with corrections, 1974; 1975, 1990, 1992. Notes ^ The Stanislas Julien Prize has been awarded annually by the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (founded Paris, 1663) in recognition of outstanding scholarship on Asian culture. In all 120 people and two institutions have received the prize since it was inaugurated in 1875. ^ a b c Carla Nappi, New Books in East Asian Studies Archived 2014-07-23 at Wayback Machine University of British Columbia, March 8, 2013. ^ The Chinese-language edition was published by Peking University Press in a boxed set of three volumes under the title Zhōngguó lìshǐ yánjiū shāucǎo 研 generally reviewed, for by Shàn Yǎngwēn 研 who wrote a long profile of the author and book in Wenhui Xuerenheater 文汇报 (Wenhuibao 文汇报), Shanghai, 3/10/2017, pp. 2-8; Archived 2017-12-01 at Wayback Machine ^ Wilkinson (2018), p. xv-xvi. ^ Wilkinson (2018), p. xv. ^ Wilkinson (2018), p. xvi. ^ Eric Croddy, [1] Amazon.com date = August 8, 2015 ^ Mirsky (2013). External links Amazon.com Amazon (China) Wenhui Xueren 文汇报[permanent death link] Retrieved from

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