

CONTENTS

<i>General editors' preface</i>	<i>page v</i>
<i>List of maps</i>	xi
<i>List of tables</i>	xiv
<i>Preface to volume II</i>	xv
1 Economic trends in the late Ch'ing empire, 1870-1911 by ALBERT FEUERWERKER, <i>Professor of History, University of Michigan</i>	1
Agriculture	2
Handicraft industry	15
Modern industry	28
Domestic and foreign commerce	40
Government and the economy	58
2 Late Ch'ing foreign relations, 1866-1905 by IMMANUEL C. Y. HSU, <i>Professor of History, University of California, Santa Barbara</i>	70
The changing context	70
Foreign relations, 1866-75	71
Acceleration of imperialism in frontier areas and tributary states	84
Japanese aggression in Korea	101
The threatened 'partition of China'	109
The Boxer Uprising	115
The effects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Russo-Japanese War	130
3 Changing Chinese views of Western relations, 1840-95 by YEN-P'ING HAO, <i>Professor of History, University of Tennessee</i> and ERH-MIN WANG, <i>Senior Lecturer, Chinese University of Hong Kong</i>	142
Introduction: traditional views of foreign relations	142
Initial response and inertia, 1840-60	145

	The impact of Western power and wealth, 1860-95	<i>page</i> 156
	The ambivalence of foreign policy views, 1860-95	172
	Continuity and change in Chinese views of Western relations	199
4	The military challenge: the north-west and the coast	202
	by KWANG-CHING LIU, <i>Professor of History, University of California, Davis</i> and RICHARD J. SMITH, <i>Associate Professor of History, Rice University</i>	
	Ch'ing armies of the post-Taiping era	202
	The Muslim revolts and their international implications	211
	Ch'ing victories in Shensi and Kansu	225
	The reconquest of Sinkiang	235
	Li Hung-chang and coastal defence	243
	The Sino-French War and its aftermath	251
	The disaster of the Sino-Japanese War	269
5	Intellectual change and the reform movement, 1890-8	274
	by HAO CHANG, <i>Professor of History, Ohio State University</i>	
	Background - aspects of the Western impact	274
	K'ang Yu-wei and the emerging intellectual ferment	283
	The reform movement	291
	Reform in Hunan	300
	The debacle of 1898	318
	Legacies of the reform era	329
6	Japan and the Chinese Revolution of 1911	339
	by MARIUS JANSEN, <i>Professor of History, Princeton University</i>	
	The opening of China as a warning to Japan	340
	Meiji Japan in Chinese thinking	343
	Chinese students in Japan	348
	Nationalism and its repercussions	353
	Influence through translation	361
	Japan and the Chinese revolutionaries	363
7	Political and institutional reform, 1901-11	375
	by CHUZO ICHIKO, <i>Professor of History, Center for Modern Chinese Studies, Toyo Bunko, Tokyo</i>	
	The reform edict of the Kuang-hsu Emperor	375
	Reforms in education	376
	Reforms in the military system	383
	Preparations for constitutionalism	388
	Financial reorganization and centralization	403

Other reform programmes	page 408
Characteristics of the late-Ch'ing reforms	411
8 Government, merchants and industry to 1911	416
by WELLINGTON K. K. CHAN, <i>Associate Professor of History, Occidental College</i>	
Merchants and modern enterprise: a reassessment	416
Official sponsorship of modern industry	421
Campaigns for private enterprise	437
Peking and the provinces: the conflict over leadership	447
The emergence of entrepreneurial officials	454
9 The republican revolutionary movement	463
by MICHAEL GASSTER, <i>Professor of History, Rutgers University</i>	
Early coalitions: the revolutionary movement before 1905	465
The revolutionary alliance, 1905-8	484
The fall of the Ch'ing dynasty, 1908-12	506
The emerging coalition	507
The birth of the republic	515
10 Currents of social change	535
by MARIANNE BASTID-BRUGUIERE, <i>Maître de recherche au Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Paris</i>	
The privileged classes	536
The common people	571
The growth of a sub-proletariat	586
Dynamics of social change	589
<i>Bibliographical essays</i>	603
<i>Bibliography</i>	627
<i>Glossary-index</i>	683