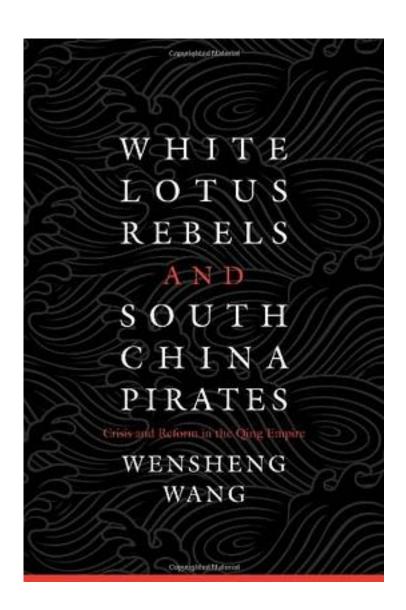
## White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates



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著者:Wensheng Wang

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The reign of Emperor Jiaqing (1796–1820 CE) has long occupied an awkward position in studies of China's last dynasty, the Qing (1644–1911 CE). Conveniently marking a watershed between the prosperous eighteenth century and the tragic post-Opium War era, this quarter century has nevertheless been glossed over as an unremarkable interlude separating two well-studied epochs of great transformation. White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates presents a major reassessment of this misunderstood period by examining how the emperors, bureaucrats, and foreigners responded to the two crises that shaped the transition from the Qianlong to the Jiaqing reign.

Wensheng Wang argues that the dramatic combination of internal uprising and transnational piracy, rather than being a hallmark of inexorable dynastic decline, propelled the Manchu court to reorganize itself through a series of modifications in policymaking and bureaucratic structure. The resulting Jiaqing reforms initiated a process of state retreat that pulled the Qing Empire out of a cycle of aggressive overextension and resistance, and back onto a more sustainable track of development. Although this pragmatic striving for political sustainability was unable to save the dynasty from ultimate collapse, it represented a durable and constructive approach to the compounding problems facing the late Qing regime and helped sustain it for another century. As one of the most comprehensive accounts of the Jiaqing reign, White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates provides a fresh understanding of this significant turning point in China's long imperial history.

## 作者介绍:

Wensheng Wang is Associate Professor of History at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

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1. Origins of the Qianlong–Jiaqing Crises

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历史

海外中国研究

白莲教

清史

清朝

海交与航海

history

社会史

## 评论

文笔害死题目。主题不错,角度时段亦可回应晚近著作过分强调大清为何/何时药丸、丸后意义之弊。然表意之劣,逻辑之混乱,题目关系之无序,借用社科理论和历史研究碎片之随意,实令鄙人怒发冲冠,颇想夺过书稿重写一遍。全本硬销所谓全方位危机不知新意何在,事件结构节点之关系是社科经典命题,但开头提一下即无所影踪。写叛乱突然引入环境史、叛乱生态、施坚雅层级模型、斯科特无政府人类学视角、曼恩社会权力论,见啥偷啥。内廷改革与皇帝官僚关系部分本身不错,但和叛乱关系不清,如何表明事件结构节点之关系?写海盗与对外关系一章云里雾里,跟内廷改革关系又何在?白莲教那边既无此类影响为何特意加插一章造成不均衡?到结尾方才抛出帝国建构学与治理术变化、国家退行与社会脱轨、自主发展和叛乱,跟药丸趋势如何耦合等问题,然为时已晚。

构思约有三点:填补嘉道研究的薄弱处(回应中国史学界叙事),追溯波拉切克inneropium

war的源头(回应美国清史叙事),加入borderland/frontier相关讨论(回应帝国转向和新清史),还要照顾社会史方法,头绪太多,结果搞成一堆浆糊。第六章讨论政治制度转型中的内廷行政制度化、军机处权责转移,以及结论对可持续发展政治模式的总结还可一读,以华中和东南两类非内亚frontier相排比的想法也有些启发,其余基本无足观。文风很混乱,估计原本就是清史叙事习惯,为了满足编辑要求而加进去一些社科概念和学术史。对外关系一章尤其不知所云。

10/29/2015 一般,作者对乾隆是多大仇
不是很喜欢这个写法和路数。头三章减分。
Introduction, Chapter 2, 5, & 6
An ambitious project that attempts to challenge the narrative of the early-19-century Qing by re-interpreting Daoguang Reign as a "restoration" that prepared China for the problems to come in the next century. Both complimented and criticized by scholars, somehow too ambitious. But also a good thought that calls for new researches into this perio
书评 ————————————————————————————————————
Wensheng Wang, White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates: Crisis and Reform in The Qing Empire. Harvard University Press, 2014 Jiaqing period: Crisis, Wei (danger) + Ji (opportunity) continuity: between splendid 18th century and crisis-laden mid-19t
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