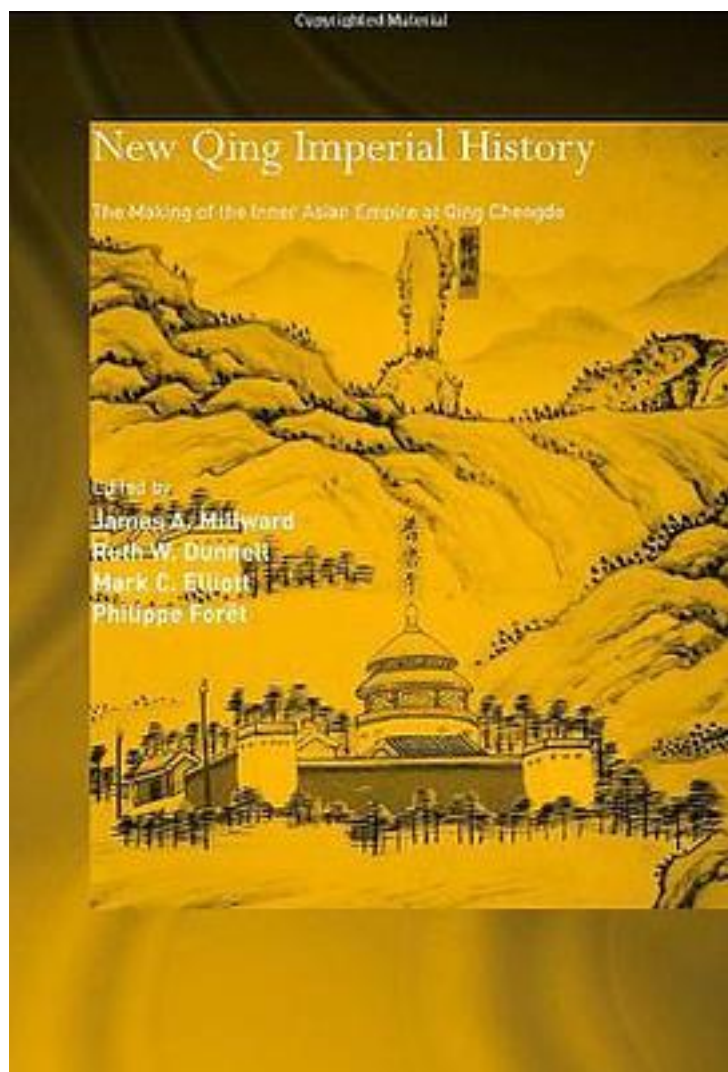


New Qing Imperial History



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著者:Ruth W. Dunnell

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Product Description

New Qing Imperial History uses the Manchu summer capital of Chengde and associated architecture, art and ritual activity as the focus for an exploration of the importance of Inner Asia and Tibet to the Qing Empire (1636-1911). Well-known contributors argue that the Qing was not simply another Chinese dynasty, but was deeply engaged in Inner Asia not only militarily, but culturally, politically and ideologically.

Emphasizing the diverse range of peoples in the Qing empire, this book analyzes the importance to Chinese history of Manchu relations with Tibetan prelates, Mongolian chieftains, and the Turkic elites of Xinjiang. In offering a new appreciation of a culturally and politically complex period, the authors discuss the nature and representation of emperorship, especially under Qianlong (r. 1736-1795), and examine the role of ritual in relations with Inner Asia, including the vaunted (but overrated) tribute system.

By using a specific artifact or text as a starting point for analysis in each chapter, the contributors not only include material previously unavailable in English but allow the reader an intimate knowledge of life at Chengde and its significance to the Qing period as a whole.

作者介绍:

About the Author

James A. Millward is Associate Professor of History at Georgetown University, USA.

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标签

新清史

清史

海外中国研究

历史

内亚

中国研究

承德

热河

评论

开头两篇打出新清史旗号提出各种新处，不如罗友枝1996演讲宏大和深入（包括罗自己文章，毕竟是简单引介而已），集中于承德倒有重新挖掘对比清朝政治中心之意涵，尤其是围猎仪式、乾隆帝巡狩、立碑纪念土尔扈特部归顺、承德文庙和藏传佛教式寺庙并立等场景，突出承德作为北京之外统摄内亚的地位。反对简单汉化说，认为清朝在中国内地、内亚漠原和西藏各自保留了不同的文化系统，也有相对应的行政系统；反对将清朝视为【单一的】中国/中华中心帝国，而将皇帝超然于各民族与文化（包括作为内地的中原）之上，统摄各地的普世性君主，在这个意义上满清真正成为一个【既是内亚】【也是中华】的前现代【帝国】，而可与莫斯科大公国、莫卧儿、奥斯曼帝国等并立为亚洲大陆大帝国，也因这种性质而使满清达到【中华帝国之帝国史和帝国性质】的顶峰状态。

出的有点晚了

啊啊新清史

挑容易好玩的部分看了一遍。

Basically all authors try to put Chengde under their own frameworks.

呈现出的是某种混杂

1, 导言佳。2, 文章质量参差, 大部分文章只是承德景观、历史的引介, 但Elliot、Mill ward两篇能以小见大, 从围猎仪式和土尔扈特部回归切入, 真正将承德置于清帝国 (as an Inner Asia empire)的语境中。3, 本书的最大的价值在于, 如导言所说, 大部分新清史研究集中于 Manchu identity, 但是从外交关系来探索清帝国性质的还较少。承德确本是很好的切入点, 但本书只做了初步的尝试。大部分文章只能作为资料使用。4, 另一个可做的题目是从道光年间的罢秋狝来看大清国定位的转变。

罗友枝, 米华健, 欧立德 hmmm || "春蒐 夏苗 秋狝 冬狩" 我好没文化:

Mark Elliot, Donald Lopez等等随便拉出来一个都是响当当的名字

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书评

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