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Reflections on China's Late 19th and Early 20th-century ...  
The Chinese Economy, Ca. 1870-1911 (Michigan Papers in Chinese Studies No. 5), University of Michigan, 1969 Chinese Communist Studies of Modern Chinese History, with Sally Cheng, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1970 Google Book. Lists and annotates 500 items.

Albert Feuerwerker - Wikipedia

1995, The Chinese economy, 1870-1949 / Albert Feuerwerker Center for Chinese Studies, University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Mich. Wikipedia Citation. Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

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These photographs of Peking, now known as Beijing, taken by Thomas Child in the 1870s and 1880s are a window of the old China. In May of 1870, Thomas Child was hired by the Imperial Maritime Customs Service to be a gas engineer in Peking (Beijing). The 29-year-old Englishman left behind his wife and three children to become one of roughly 100 foreigners living in the late Qing dynasty's capital, taking his camera along with him.

A rare view of China's last dynasty, 1870-1880 - Rare ...

What is happening in China in 1871CE The history of imperial China has now entered its final phase. Tensions over trade between China and Britain, particularly over the role of British merchants in bringing illegal opium into the country, led to the outbreak of the first Opium War (1839-42).

China History 1871 CE - TimeMaps

In 1820, China's economy was six times as large as Britain's, the largest economy in Europe – and almost 20 times the GDP of the still-fledgling United States. 4. On a per capita basis, China's GDP in 1820 reached 84% of the global average. 5. By 1870, China's per capita GDP had fallen by one third – to just 60% of the world average. 6.

12 Facts on China's Economic History - The Globalist

The first Chinese to enter Houston were 250 men coming in 1870 to do construction work. The *Daily Houston Telegraph*, in January of that year, stated that 247 Chinese docked in Galveston and went onwards in the region. The 1877 *Houston City Directory* listed three ethnic Chinese who worked in laundries, and the 1880 United States Census, the first to count the Chinese in Houston, showed 7 Chinese residents in there.

History of Chinese Americans in Houston - Wikipedia

This article is part of the Chinese Meiji universe. 1 China in the

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Early 1800s 2 The Experimental Armies 3 The Opium War 4 Military Reform 5 1848 Revolution 6 The Second Ming Empire 7 See Also By the end of the 18th century, China's Qing dynasty was in slow decline from a high point. Internally, the Chinese were faced with many problems. Corruption was rampant in the bureaucracy, and the ...

Transition Period (1830-1850) (Chinese Meiji ...

There is very good evidence to suggest that the Chinese economy did pretty well in the 18th century. The economy was overwhelmingly agricultural and had become specialised with considerable evidence of flows of trade along the main river systems and the coast. There were also clear signs of the development of rural industries in 18th century China, such as handicraft textiles and clothing and basic metals and machinery.

The Chinese Economy in 1850 - Exeter

Even so, a relatively large group of Chinese immigrated to the United States between the start of the California gold rush in 1849 and 1882, when federal law stopped their immigration. With the onset of hard economic times in the 1870s, European immigrants and Americans began to compete for the jobs traditionally reserved for the Chinese.

Immigration to the United States, 1851-1900 | Rise of ...

Abstract. China is an important test case for the debate about the impact of advanced capitalist countries upon less developed ones. This chapter focuses narrowly upon the issue of growth of the 'productive forces', and does not attempt any assessment of or judgement about the political, cultural or social impact of Western 'imperialism' except in so far as these affect economic growth.

This study traces the origins of the agrarian crisis in southernmost China in the 1920s and 1930s. It shows the deep-rooted and multifaceted nature of the agrarian crisis, and highlights the importance of technological and institutional remedies to China's rural problems. The author also calls for greater appreciation of the worth of alternative perspectives, as this is vital to the understanding of a complex historical reality rife with contradictions.

More than one hundred years ago, imperial Chinese leaders tried to

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industrialize their nation, much as China's leaders are attempting today. Self-strengthening projects in industry and the military were implemented to increase China's wealth and power and to protect the country from further colonization by the Western powers of the nineteenth century.

The most comprehensive English-language overview of the modern Chinese economy, covering China's economic development since 1949 and post-1978 reforms—from industrial change and agricultural organization to science and technology.

The student of Chinese painting must from time to time consult John C. Ferguson's *Li-tai chu-lu hua mu*, an index to Chinese paintings recorded in Chinese catalogues. The catalogues in which the paintings are compiled are of equal interest: their compilers, the date of their compilation, their scope, their derivation, their merits and shortcomings, and so on. An Annotated Bibliography of Chinese Painting Catalogues and Related Texts provides a way for English-language students with limited knowledge of Chinese to find basic information on the catalogues in an easily available form.

China's rise as an economic power has posed some challenging questions: how did China achieve GDP growth that was even faster than the Four Asian Tigers? Is the "Chinese model" superior? Why hasn't the rapid economic growth lead to democracy in the country as many observers expected? And can China sustain its rapid economic growth with its existing social system? *Institutions and Chinese Economic Development: A Comparative Historical Approach* explores these questions by studying the historical relationship between institutions and economic development in China, drawing comparisons with England, Japan and other Asian economies as appropriate. The investigation focuses on several junctures in China's economic development: the starting point of the divergence between China and the West; the externally-provoked industrial development in the late 19th century; and the contemporary Chinese Miracle. The analysis foregrounds the role played by Chinese institutions and examines their effects on both the country's failure to industrialize in the past and its economic achievements in recent time. The book also asks whether, without reform to the existing state institutions, China might still be subject to the historical dynastic cycles today, despite its recent economic success. This work is of great interest to students and scholars of the Chinese economy, economic history and institutional economics, as well as comparative history and Chinese studies more broadly.