

1914 Europe was at the zenith of its power, but two world wars, the Great Depression, the Holocaust, de-colonization and the Cold War all combined to reduce Europe to a status it had not experienced since the early Middle Ages. Since the 1960s there has been a modest recovery and recently Europe has haltingly moved towards a more united structure. This course addresses these themes, brings European developments to a contemporary historical focus and closely considers the impact of European developments on the world. This world view is necessary because while twentieth century Europe no longer directs world events, it remains a major world focus.

**HIST 3910 Topic Studies in Social History (3,2,1) (E)**

Prerequisite: HIST 1121-2 History of Chinese Culture and Society, HIST 1620 Perspectives on Chinese History, HIST 2210 Introduction to Modern Chinese History, or any others which the lecturer may designate as appropriate for the particular topic being offered (*for 3-year curriculum only*)

This course provides an opportunity for students to study and discuss selected topics of an advanced nature, with a view to introducing them to new developments at the frontiers of the study of social history.

**HIST 4105 History of Chinese Women since 1912 (3,2,1) (P)**

The lives of the Chinese people in general, and that of Chinese women in particular, have undergone tremendous changes since the end of the imperial era in 1912. With the breakdown of outworn traditions and conservative constraints, a variety of opportunities were opened to Chinese women. This course analyses the experiences of Chinese women in these years of turmoil and their responses to the challenges posed by the historical settings in which they lived. This course, focusing on a study on the changing roles of Chinese women, will offer an alternative approach to evaluate China's development.

**HIST 4106 Contemporary Chinese Political Thought (3,2,1) (P)**

This course examines the historical origins and development of major schools of political thought in modern and contemporary China, paying special attention to the period since 1949. The Chinese response to the introduction of Marxism-Leninism, and the role played by Mao Zedong in "sinicizing" various aspects of Marxist-Leninist ideology will be dealt with thoroughly. Students will be required to read the original works of major political thinkers. If possible, other important political ideologies, such as liberalism, socialism and democratic thinking, will also be addressed.

**HIST 4107 History of Taiwan (3,2,1) (P)**

This course examines the political, diplomatic, economic, social and cultural development of Taiwan. Discussions will include historical factors which have played crucial roles in Taiwan's transformation, as well as issues related to its current changes.

**HIST 4115 History of the Catholic Church in China (3,2,1)**

This course studies the Catholic Church in China from the earliest beginnings to the present. It examines the adaption and work of foreign missionaries in China. It attempts to evaluate the response of the Chinese people to Catholicism. This course introduces to students what is happening to the frontier of the study of Chinese Catholicism. It also addresses the general development of the Roman Catholic Church.

**HIST 4116 Intellectual Trends in Modern China (3,2,1) (P)**

Using a topical approach, this course aims to examine the major intellectual trends in China from the 19th century to the present through extensive reading of original texts. Major philosophical issues are reflected upon against the intellectual and historical background. Students are guided to investigate some fundamental

and important topics such as the impacts of Western thought, nationalism, liberalism, conservatism, and socialism. This course also looks deep into the basic elements of modern Chinese intellectual history so as to reveal their values in China today.

**HIST 4117 Missionaries in Modern China (3,2,1)**

This course is for students who wish to achieve a more in-depth understanding of the role Christian missionaries played in leading China into the international community of the positive and negative impact of missionaries on modern China. It places the emphasis on how the missionaries have attempted to introduce Western religious ideas and sciences to their Confucian audience. An effort will also be made to analyse the contributions of the missionaries to modern China's transformation and the Chinese people attitudes and reactions to them.

**HIST 4125 Revolution and Nationalism in Republican China (1912-1949) (3,2,1) (C)**

The course provides a comprehensive analysis of the cultural, socio-economic, political and ideological crises in Republican China, its search for solutions, and the development of the Chinese Nationalist and Communist Parties. Discussions cover selected theories on revolution and nationalism, warlord politics, unification versus separatism, party system and organizational control, and the people's contribution to political transformation, etc.

**HIST 4126 Selected Themes in the History of Chinese Women (3,2,1)**

This course is expected to be a relatively advanced venture for final year students, covering different themes in in-depth discussions. In the corpus of recent scholarship, there exists a large pool of themes available for classroom teaching and tutorial discussions, such as motherhood, widowhood, nunhood, writing women, prostitution, female enslavement, infanticide, gynotechnics, female material culture, women of different ethnic groups, and other subjects. Every time when this course is offered, the instructor can select different themes according to specific pedagogical agendas. Students are strongly encouraged to take HIST 3115 Engendering Imperial Chinese History prior to this course.

**HIST 4127 Social and Economic Development of Modern China (3,2,1)(C)**

The course investigates the relations between economic growth and socio-political changes in China from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. It examines the various social, economic, and political factors which stimulated, or retarded, China's economic growth, and studies the development of a new social basis which shaped the political form in modern China.

**HIST 4135 Topic Studies in Chinese History (3,2,1) (E)**

This course aims to enhance students' knowledge of Chinese history by providing them with the opportunity for studying selected themes and issues in Chinese history in an in-depth manner.

**HIST 4136 Childhood in Imperial China (3, 2, 1)**

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of childhood in Chinese history. Attempts will be made to integrate children into different dimensions of history and to analyse how the horizon of history will be widened after including discussions on childhood. Reflections on age as a useful category of historical analysis will also be made.

**HIST 4137 Legal History of Traditional China (3, 2, 1) (C)**

The course begins by introducing the origins of Chinese Law from the Shang to the Han periods. Next, by exploring the respective legislative processes and debates in the Tang, the early Ming and the late Qing, the aims, differences and some key statutes of the *Tang Code*, the *Great Ming Code* and the *New Great Qing Code* are introduced and compared. This is followed by discussions on the authentic courtroom experiences of late imperial China,