

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,

using materials such as the *Washing Away of Wrongs* and other commentaries on the codes, selected judicial casebooks from the Song to the Qing, and manuals for legal masters and judicial guides found in the popular encyclopedias. Then, to illustrate the long-term legal development of China, selected types of legal offences are analysed, with special attention to the different treatment of the criminals who committed the same offence in different periods. Before concluding, the legal rights and discrimination against marginal social groups and the legal information found in religious practices teachings and popular novels from traditional China are discussed to see how law interacted with popular society.

HIST 4145 Historical Anthropology of Chinese Society (3,2,1) (C)

Why does a unified national state and culture coexist with local cultural diversity in China? Many historians and anthropologists have grappled with this question. This course will demonstrate the significance of historical anthropology as an approach to understanding Chinese history. In the past millennium of Chinese history, the geographic extent and influence of the Chinese state has expanded. Different parts of China have been integrated into the state under various administrative arrangements at different times. At the same time, many local social and cultural changes have taken place independently. By combining field and documentary research, the course will provide students with a comprehensive understanding of how local societies acquire their specific identities at the same time as they become integrated into a broader, unified culture.

This course will document observable indications of local ritual traditions and reconstruct the history of the local institutions in which they were employed. By comparing the time frames of distinct local histories, this course will construct the history of China from the bottom up. Students in this course are expected to learn Chinese history from what they see as well as from what they read. Besides lectures and tutorials, the course includes field trips to different historical sites in Hong Kong.

HIST 4205 Origins of Western Imperialism (3,2,1)

The beginnings of Western imperialism will be examined from the first voyages of the Vikings, through the explosion of the Crusades and the domination of the world's trade and exploration by the northern Italian city-states. The course continues to analyse the "Age of Exploration", especially the early overseas empires of Spain and Portugal and concludes with the early British, French and Dutch expansion down to the American Revolution and the "readjustments" of the Napoleonic wars.

HIST 4206 Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia (3,2,1) (C)

Chinese who go abroad, settle down and make a living in foreign countries are generally called the overseas Chinese. The history of overseas Chinese can be dated back as far as to the Yin and Zhou Dynasties in the ancient times, and they mainly emigrated to the Nanyang countries (today's Southeast Asia). This course, in addition to analysing their situations and their history there, examines their economic, cultural, and political roles in those countries.

HIST 4207 Topic Studies in Asian History (3,2,1)

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

HIST 4215 Topic Studies in Western History (3,2,1) (E)

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

HIST 4216 United States Diplomacy since 1898 (3,2,1) (E)

This course will focus on US diplomatic relations with the rest of the world since 1898. Beginning with the aftermath of the Spanish-American War and the Open Door Notes, students will

delve into the events of American diplomacy to the present. Emphasis will be placed on specific events and times and on the underlying base for that diplomacy as it changes over time.

HIST 4217 Western Intellectual Thought (3,2,1)

This course traces Western intellectual development from classical Greece, through medieval scholasticism, the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, the Romantic Movement, and Marxism down to post-World War Two Existentialism, and what has been called "the exhaustion of ideals" of recent years. Attention will be paid to the Western intellectual tradition's tremendous and continuing impact on China, Asia and the world.

HIST 4305 Sino-American Relations (3,2,1)

This course studies selected major issues in the political, economic and cultural interactions between China and the United States since the late eighteenth century. Special emphasis will be placed on the unique origin, nature and importance of China's relations with United States in contrast with those with other Western powers. Discussion will also focus on selected issues considered to have affected their interaction, including some which may still continue to do so.

HIST 4306 Sino-Russian Relations (3,2,1)

The course studies the changing relations between China and Russia/ the Soviet Union. While touching on the historical issues relating to the early contacts between these two countries, it deals mainly with the period from the early nineteenth century to the present. It emphasizes the historical, geopolitical, ideological, socio-cultural, ethnic and economic factors which have shaped the evolution of the two complex states themselves, and their interactions at the state-to-state, regional and global levels.

HIST 4307 Topic Studies in Sino/Asian-Western Relations (3,2,1)

This course strives to enhance students' knowledge of Sino/Asian-Western Relations by providing them with the opportunity for studying selected themes and issues in this area in an in-depth manner. Senior students are very much welcome.

HIST 4315 Introduction to Museum Studies (3, 3, 0) (E)

This course will familiarize students with museum history and museum studies. Museums as we know them are relatively young institutions that emerged during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. We will trace the history of collecting and collections from the 16th to the 21st century in order to discuss how practices of collecting, functions of collections and target audiences changed over time. Secondly, we will analyse different types of museums, from history museums to science museums. Finally, the course will introduce methodological approaches in museum studies as theoretical and practical tools to explore with the history of material culture.

HIST 4316 Global History of the Seas, 1400-1950 (3,2,1) (E)

This course takes a global perspective on the history of the seas from the fifteenth century until the twentieth century. Most histories focus on human societies on land and view the oceans as largely empty spaces between different landmasses. Instead, this course demonstrates that the seas were vital arenas of human activity. The oceans were conduits for the circulation of goods, people, technologies and ideas. Knowledge of life and activities at sea therefore adds an important dimension to our understanding of the histories of commerce, warfare and migration.

By taking a global approach to the maritime world this course moves beyond regional and national histories. It emphasises the fluidity of the boundaries between human communities and the global web of connections woven by maritime activity. Each week the class explores a different theme, ranging from naval warfare to the history of social communities at sea. Field trips to Hong Kong museums such as the Museum of Coastal Defence and the Maritime Museum will emphasise the intersection of global, regional and local maritime histories. By the end of the course,