

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,