

HIST 1105 China in the Imperial Age (3,2,1) (C)

This course is designed for students who have just declared history as their major field of study. As a foundation course for history students it will introduce two major ways to read imperial Chinese history: by period and by topic. A key strength of this course is that students will look beyond political history. The course is designed in a way that the students will have a chance to examine comprehensive sub-fields of political, social, economic, and cultural history, as well as specific areas such as the history of science, technology, medicine, architecture, law, demography, class, region, ethnicity, gender, children, education, literature, religion, popular culture, and other subjects. Scholarship including the latest findings in these areas will be introduced in order to broaden students' horizons about China during the imperial age.

HIST 1205 World History: Civilizations in Contact (3,2,1)

This course is designed to provide an overview of about 2000 years of world history. Rather than trying to cover as many regions and periods as possible, it will adopt a theme-oriented approach and focus on seven core issues of political, social, cultural, economic, and environmental history. Topics to be addressed include modes of subsistence, the organization of societies, different religions, colonialism and imperialism, as well as changing communication technologies, etc. Modernization and globalization, above all, will be critically addressed as two major trends in world history. It is hoped that the comparative perspectives, which this course employs, will increase students' awareness of cultural diversity and help them understand global historical developments.

HIST 1405 History, Heritage and Human Communities (3,2,1)

This is a course that introduces about the nature of history and how historians make sense of major issues in their worlds professionally and personally. Through the guided reading of selected historical texts, students will develop an understanding of the complexity of how history operates within frameworks under different factors—economic, cultural, religious, political—and how these factors have interacted with individual aspirations and with the deliberate efforts of individuals to control and shape events in specific contexts and historical moments.

This course will introduce the major conceptual tools so that students may understand different approaches and explanatory paradigms in historical scholarship. Selected texts will be used to demonstrate and examine how history and collective identity would be associated with creating the stories, including the origin, customs and achievements of a people. While recognizing the social and cultural values of historical writing, this course will address the subtlety of how different worldviews and political consequences that different versions of history produce.

HIST 2105 Introduction to Modern Chinese History (3,2,1) (C)

A general account of the political, social, economic and cultural history of modern China. It is expected that this course will also be helpful for students of other options in their study of China.

HIST 2106 History of Hong Kong since 1900 (3,2,1) (C)

The course aims to provide a macro view of Hong Kong's development since the twentieth century, and enable students to perceive contemporary Hong Kong issues from a historical and interdisciplinary perspective.

HIST 2205 Modern Asia (1800–1945) (3,2,1) (C)

This course covers the political, social and economic development of Asian countries, including Japan, Korea, Vietnam and India, and their foreign relations in the modern era. Special attention is given to Asia's response to ideas from Europe and North America, particularly different types of modernization, nationalist and communist movements.

HIST 2305 China and the West since 1500 (3,3,0) (C)

This course aims to study the cultural, diplomatic, political and economic relations between China and Western countries since the late Ming period. Special emphasis will be paid to the impact of Western ideas on Chinese society, and how varied the Chinese responses were. The main themes of modern Chinese History, such as modernization, imperialism, and nationalism, will be examined in the context of Western contributions down to the present era.

HIST 2405 Historiographical Traditions: East and West (3,2,1) (C)

This course, which is divided into two parts, addresses the origins, characteristics and development of the Chinese and Western historiographical traditions and their continuous and worldwide impacts. The first part of this course explains the development of Western historiography from Greco-Roman times down to the early 21st century, paying particular attention to historical ideas, visions and methods passed down by the past masters. The interactions between natural science, social sciences and history since the nineteenth century will also be dealt with. The second part accounts for the following themes: the origin of Chinese historiography and its general development from ancient to modern times; the classification and styles of ancient Chinese historical works; the characteristics of Chinese historiography, and a discussion on the impact and interpretation of Chinese historiography in world history.

HIST 3105 Contemporary China (3,2,1)

This course begins with an analysis of the rise of Communism in China before 1949 and examines the development of the personal cult within the Chinese Communist Party's leadership. It then follows with a survey of the social, economic and political transformation in China under Communism with emphasis on the interplay between ideology and policy in contemporary Chinese historical development. The course also examines the major developments which affected China's foreign policy since 1949.

HIST 3106 Current Issues in Hong Kong and China (3,2,1) (C)

This course is designed to be highly flexible in order to allow discussion and analysis of current issues which are affecting Hong Kong and China. Such an approach will emphasize not only a review of the events themselves, but also will require the student to evaluate the events in light of the historical background, the world situation, and their impact on Hong Kong society. It is also hoped that it will equip students with necessary skills in developing their critical and penetrating views of the current issues. Attention will also be given to develop students' abilities to effectively communicate their comments in a precise fashion.

HIST 3107 Early Imperial China (3,2,1)

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the early imperial period in Chinese history, starting from the establishment of the Qin Empire in 221 BC to the fall of the Han Dynasty in AD 220. Topics to be covered include major events in the political, social, economic, cultural and intellectual history of this period.

HIST 3115 Engendering Imperial Chinese History (3,2,1)

As pointed out by many famous gender historians, gender is an important and useful category of historical analysis. When gender is used as an analytical tool, as emphasized by leading scholars in the field, Chinese history looks vastly different than when such an element is excluded. This course, which will re-examine Chinese history through the lens of gender, will be divided into two parts. The first part is on how our understanding of individual periods/dynasties of Chinese history will differ after applying gender perspectives. The second part is on how our understanding of various aspects of history will change different when viewed through a gender lens. Examples for illustration include political history, social history, economic history, medical history, military

history, ethnohistory, legal history, cultural history, literary history, intellectual history, religious history, and so on.

HIST 3116 Foreign Relations of Modern China (3,2,1)

This is a survey of China's foreign relations since the late Qing period with emphasis on the more recent times. The course aims at a balanced rather than specialized coverage of China's foreign relations in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of its position both among the major powers and developing countries. It highlights the historical, geopolitical, ideological, socio-cultural and economic factors which have shaped the development of China's foreign relations.

HIST 3117 History of Hong Kong to 1900 (3,2,1)

The course aims at providing students with introductory knowledge of Hong Kong history from the ancient period to the nineteenth century, and enabling students to acquire the basic historical methodologies in approaching Hong Kong history.

HIST 3125 Late Imperial China (3,2,1) (C)

This course aims to familiarize students with the history of late imperial China, from the end of the Yuan dynasty to the collapse of the Qing dynasty in 1912 and the foundation of the Republic of China. Topics covered include sociopolitical changes, cultural transformations during this period, China's interaction with the outside world, and shifts in intellectual currents and the rise of ethno-nationalism.

HIST 3126 Mid Imperial China (3,2,1)

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the mid imperial period in Chinese history, roughly from the Wei-Jin period of the third century to the fall of the Yuan dynasty in the fourteenth century, a significant component of the Song-Yuan-Ming transition which marks the change and continuity among three dynasties. Topics to be covered include major events in the political, social, economic, cultural and intellectual history of this period.

HIST 3127 The Historical Role of China in the World (3,2,1)

China has been a prominent region of political, economic, social, and cultural activity, influencing neighboring states as well as polities in Europe, the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East. Students in this course will analyse how non-Chinese individuals and groups have perceived "China", as understood in various ways, as well as the impact of China's domestic history on larger phenomena affecting the Asian region and the world. In the true spirit of international history, the borders between China and other parts of the globe will be blurred to show the interconnectivity of human action and belief.

HIST 3135 The Socialist and Communist Traditions (3,2,1) (C)

This course provides an introduction to the history of Socialism, Marxism, Leninism, and Maoism so that China Studies students may better understand the meaning of the phrase used to describe the official PRC doctrine: "Socialism with Chinese characteristics". The course examines the historical development of Socialism and Communism in a world context, and then focuses on the Socialist and Communist development in China. It also reflects on the recent and current trends of Socialism in the world.

HIST 3205 Great Trends in Modern European History (3,3,0)

This course surveys environmental, economic, intellectual, social and political changes in Europe since the 15th century, including secularization, urbanization, industrialization, democratization, globalization, etc., in order to show what Europeans of the last several centuries faced in common and what their descendants today inherit. Utilizing a rather socio-economic approach, the course begins with the investigation of the environmental changes and material progress in this period, before discussing non-

material changes such as religions, politics, etc. in detail. Emphasis will also fall on the changing role of Europe in the global context, where Europe and other continents were integrated into one single entity in the modern era.

HIST 3206 History of Southeast Asia (3,2,1)

This course is an introductory study of the origin and development of Southeast Asia from ancient times up to the present, with emphasis on the cultural, political and economics aspects.

HIST 3207 History of the United States since 1877 (3,3,0)

This course is a survey of the American people and their political and social institutions since the end of Reconstruction. The course begins with the "Golden Age" and concludes with a study of the contemporary American scene.

HIST 3215 History of the United States to 1877 (3,3,0)

This course is a survey of the American people and their political and social institutions prior to 1877. The course begins with pre-European history and concludes with the period of reconstruction after the Civil War.

HIST 3216 History of Japan since 1912 (3,2,1) (C)

The course aims to study the political, social, and economic development of modern and contemporary Japan with an emphasis on the following topics: the legacy of Meiji period; the problem of party rivalries and political changes in the Taisho period; the rise of militarism between the two world wars and the Japanese invasion of Asia; post-war constitutional reform, economic recovery, and cultural changes; and the role of Japan in the current international arena.

HIST 3217 Nineteenth Century European History (3,2,1)

The nineteenth century was a crucial age of evolution and change for Europe and, largely because of European developments and actions, the world; moreover, it was fundamental to the creation of the world's present state of affairs. The emphasis of this course is on the revolutionary transformation of Europe—political, social, strategic and economic—from the period from the French Revolution to the outbreak of the First World War. This emphasis leads to a close study of developing nationalism and nation building, liberalism (plus the evolution of other significant political ideologies), industrialism and the distinct and world-shaping nineteenth century version of European imperialism.

HIST 3225 Europe since the First World War (3,2,1)

For Europe the twentieth century has been a tumultuous era of power, change, crisis, extremism, decline and revival. In 1914 Europe was at the zenith of its power, but two world wars, the Great Depression, the Holocaust, decolonization 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 gradual recovery and recently Europe has moved towards a more united structure. This course addresses these themes, considers contemporary European developments from a historical perspective and closely considers the impact of European developments on the world.

HIST 3226 History of Korea (3,2,1) (C)

This course aims to examine the political, diplomatic, cultural, intellectual, social and economic development of Korea from pre-history to the modern times. Special attention will be given to the history of Korea before the early modern era (before c. 1750), with the aim of providing students with an in-depth understanding of the development of traditional Korean culture. Moreover, lectures and discussions throughout the course will introduce some important historical factors that led to the development or transformation of Korean history.

HIST 3227 Modern History of Singapore (3,2,1) (C)

This course examines the critical history of Singapore from 1819 to 1990, including the foundation of the Straits Settlement, the growth of Singapore under British colonial rule, the development

of Chinese society in Singapore, Japanese occupation during the Second World War, from decolonization to independence, nation-building and the formation of “Singaporeans”, as well as how Singapore has played a significant position in the Association of South East Asian Nations. The diplomatic status of Sino-Singaporean relations concerns the role of China in Southeast Asia more than the balance of power between the US and China in the world. This course is of great relevance for students to understand the relationship between Hong Kong and Singapore.

HIST 3305 China and Asia since 1900 (3,2,1) (C)

The course will provide an in-depth study of the relations between China and other Asian countries, with an emphasis on Japan, Korea, Vietnam and India since 1900. Special attention is given to China's influence on Asian nationalist and communist movements, Sino-Japanese and Sino-Korea relations, and China's role in East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

HIST 3306 International Relations after 1945 (3,2,1)

This course analyses the current international scene in terms of recent historical events and contemporary political theories concerning the conduct of international politics. The origins of international organizations (such as the United States, NATO and OPEC) and changing international structures are examined. Finally, current events are analysed and related to their historical, theoretical and structural origins.

HIST 3307 International Relations to 1945 (3,2,1)

This course examines the development of the current international scene in terms of recent historical events and theories concerning the conduct of international politics. The historical origins of diplomacy, international theories, the development of 20th century diplomacy and the origins of international organizations are all examined. Finally, current events are analysed and related to their historical, theoretical and structural origins.

HIST 3315 Modern Japan and the West (3,2,1) (C)

This course focuses on the diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between Japan and the West since the Meiji Period (1868–1912). Special attention is given to such crucial issues as the significance of the Iwakura Mission to the West, the influence of Western political ideologies and institutions on the making of the Meiji Constitution, the revision of unequal treaties, and the confrontation between Western and Japanese cultural traditions.

HIST 3316 Western Diplomacy in Modern Asia (3,2,1)

The course adopts a comparative approach to the study of the origins, nature and effects of East-West encounters. It provides a historical analysis and an account of Western diplomacy in Asia from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century with emphasis on the following issues: (a) the origins of Western expansion in Asia; (b) the use of Western military power as a mean to achieve diplomatic victory in Asian countries; (c) rivalries among the major Western powers in Asia; (d) Western powers in Asia during the two world wars; (e) the conflicts between Western diplomacy and Asian nationalism during the twentieth century; and (f) the appearance of economic block in global politics.

HIST 3317 The Chinese Diaspora (3, 2, 1)

There are over 30 million people of Chinese ancestry living outside mainland China and Taiwan in the twenty-first century. They comprise one of most remarkable human diasporas that helped shape the modern world. From being a trading minority of the old, through the rise of European empires in the early modern, to the age of the great migrations of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and now the contemporary era of intensified mobility and increasingly porous borders, the Chinese were and still are on the move. This course on the Chinese diaspora is a study of human mobility, of travels near and far, of personal dreams and family aspirations, of encounters between different societies and cultures, and of adaptation and accommodation in a wide variety of human activities and social behaviors.

**HIST 3325 History of Chinese Food Culture (3,2,1) (C)
in Global Perspective**

Chinese cuisine is regarded as one of the richest culinary heritages in world history. Over the years, this rich heritage has been transplanted into different parts of the world, especially Southeast Asia, North America and Western Europe. This course will adopt a multi-disciplinary approach to examine the origin and evolution of food cultures in different parts of China. By examining the interactions of various political, economic, cultural, environmental and technological factors in the shaping of food culture in Chinese communities, the course will prepare students to analyse the Chinese food system and its global connections.

HIST 3405 Historical Theory and Practice (3,2,1) (C)

This course provides an introduction to theories and methods of historical research. The first part of the course explains the Western historical and social concepts and theories which are instrumental to historical inquiry, while the second part deals with essential skills and knowledge for historians. The course offers practical guidance to students, to enable them to conduct independent research. Apart from introducing the methods, insights and weaknesses of the “New History”, this course encourages students to consider whether the methods of the “New History” can be employed in Chinese historical studies.

**HIST 3406 Information Technologies and
Quantitative Methods for Historical Studies (3,2,1)**

This course introduces new strategies for studying history so as to equip students with the skills and information literacy needed to acquire knowledge efficiently. The course will broaden the horizons of historical research by employing interdisciplinary methods, up-to-date information technologies, and techniques for analyzing metadata.

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)
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) (C)
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) (C)
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)
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)
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) (C)
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)
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)

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)

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)

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, students will develop an understanding of how human activity at sea has shaped the history of the modern world.

HIST 4317 Global History of Tourism (3,2,1)

This course aims to examine the history of tourism from a global perspective. It presents an overview of the important types, structures, developing processes and future trends of tourism. Firstly, the course deals with early forms of travel in the Classical World and the Middle Ages. It then discusses the development of the Grand Tour, modern tourism, and the emergence of so-called educational journeys, which was a type of cultural travel undertaken by the middle classes in Europe. The course then traces the rise of mass tourism in the 19th century and considers how it evolved into contemporary globalized tourism. Special attention will be given to evaluation of the significance of globalized tourism from different scholarly perspectives, including cultural, social and economic approaches to the history of tourism.

HIST 4325 History of Africa since Independence (3,2,1)

While home to diverse and dynamic societies, Africa is often misunderstood and defined by stereotypes and vague generalities. In particular, beset by war, famine and poverty, the continent has long been regarded as “the hopeless continent”. This course is designed to give students a firm grasp of various topics and debates in the history of the African continent since independence from an interdisciplinary perspective. Importantly, the course focuses not only the review of major incidents, but also the exploration of preconceptions and misconceptions in understanding the African past. Students will leave the course with not only the ability to develop their own perspective on African issues but also with the tools necessary for them to be informed citizens and critical consumers of information relating to the African continent.

HIST 4326 Science and Society: A Historical Perspective (3,2,1)

This class will offer an introduction to the history of science and technology since the so-called Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries. On the one hand we will ask what modern science is, how it was made, and how it came to be the most authoritative form of knowing. On the other hand it will be emphasized that science is, or implies more than, just a body of knowledge. We will trace how science and technology have been embedded in the societies that produced them and how they have been instrumentalised for economic and military purposes.

HIST 4327 Topic Studies in Comparative History (3,2,1)

Comparing similar historical events across time and space, this course encourages students to consider what is common and what is unique, and thereby to illuminate general patterns and moving forces in human history.

HIST 4335 Topic Studies in Global History (3,2,1)

This course aims to broaden students’ understanding of the construction of the modern world system characterized by integration and connectivity by exposing them to the various methods, themes and subject areas in global history.

HIST 4405 Oral History and Its Local Applications (3,3,0)

Following the guideline and standards adopted by the Oral History Association, the first part of the course tackles the basic concepts related to oral history. The second half focuses more on applications in the context of studying Hong Kong’s past. In addition to lectures, fieldwork is required.

HIST 4406 Topic Studies in Cultural History (3,2,1)

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

HIST 4407 Topic Studies in Social History (3,2,1)

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 4898-9 Honours Project (6,*,*)

Prerequisite: Level-four standing

A required project for all History BA (Hons) students. Students will pursue in-depth historical research on a specific topic of interest to the student under the guidance of appointed lecturers from the Department of History. Students are to consult with their advisors regarding the necessary library and archival research, synthesis and writing. The purpose of the project is to integrate the professional skills which have been taught in the preceding three years with specific application to a topic to produce a written report of such a synthesis. This project will be open only to four-year degree route students.

HIST 7010 Colloquium in History and Historical Research (3,*,*)

Prerequisite: Postgraduate student standing

The content of the course, which is team taught, will vary from semester to semester, depending on students' areas of research and their academic needs. Postgraduate students will explore in this colloquium a wide range of historiographical topics related to their researches under close supervision of our faculty members.

HIST 7020 Issues and Controversies in Modern History (3,*,*)

Prerequisite: Postgraduate student standing

This course is designed to familiarize postgraduate students with major issues and controversies in modern history. Special attention will be given to the areas which suit our students' research interests. Major international refereed journals and recently published monographs in relevant field of studies will be taken as reference materials.

HIST 7310 Global Colonial and Postcolonial Cultures (3,3,0)

This course explores modern colonialism and postcolonialism from the perspective of cultural history. By taking a global approach, students will identify commonalities and differences between the cultures of multiple European empires and individual colonies. Students will consider the meaning and significance of terms such as 'colonial', 'postcolonial', and 'nation'. Furthermore, they will critically examine concepts such as hybridity and material culture. Drawing on case studies from diverse regions, the course will explore several themes, including the construction of colonial/postcolonial identities and colonialism's impact on political culture. In addition to considering the effects of imperialism in the colonies, students will also engage with debates about the impact of empire on European cultures. By the end of the course, students will understand the lived experience of colonialism and its legacies in the contemporary world. Furthermore, they will be able to propose solutions to the enduring global and local problems arising from the colonial experience.

HIST 7320 Contemporary China and Globalization (3,3,0)

This course aims to: 1) stimulate students' knowledge of the development of China's foreign relations in the contemporary period; 2) develop research skills in the study of Chinese diplomacy, culture, and globalization; 3) enhance students' understanding of the relationships between cultural developments and foreign affairs in contemporary China; 4) strengthen students'

knowledge of China's position in the contemporary world affairs and its role in the process of globalization.

HIST 7510 South China Studies (3,3,0) (P)

Prerequisite: Postgraduate student standing

For more than two decades, South China (especially Hong Kong and the provinces of Guangdong and Fujian) has been described as the "promised land" of modern China. Its modern socio-economic growth can be traced back to the early eighteenth century when groups of Cantonese and Fujianese migrated to Southeast Asia. Starting from the 1840s, the Chinese Diaspora gained momentum again with the establishment of treaty ports in coastal Guangdong and Fujian, and the ceding of Hong Kong to British rule. In the late 1970s, South China has been selected by the central government as modern China's "special economic regions" to implement economic reforms. Its familial and ethnic network with the overseas Chinese has transformed into channels of capital investment. These investments, in turn, have placed South China as Asia's fastest growing area.

HIST 7520 Chinese Culture in Transformation (3,3,0)

Prerequisite: Postgraduate student standing

This course will begin with an introduction of various changes that Chinese culture has undergone since the early 20th century. It will then deal with the political, economic and social aspects of Chinese culture in the previous century. The contents are designed in a thematic manner, and certain aspects deemed fit and useful will be emphasized accordingly.

HIST 7530 Graduate Seminar on Contemporary Chinese History (3,3,0) (P)

Prerequisite: Postgraduate student standing

This subject covers mainly three advanced study areas, namely contemporary Chinese historical scholarship, themes in contemporary Chinese history and Sino-foreign relations. Seminars on individual topics could be offered by rotation or concurrently, subject to the need of students.

HIST 7540 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 7550 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 7570 China and Asia since 1900 (3,2,1) (C)

The course will provide an in-depth study of the relations between China and other Asian countries, with an emphasis on Japan, Korea, Vietnam and India since 1900. Special attention is given to China's influence on Asian nationalist and communist movements, Sino-Japanese and Sino-Korea relations, and China's role in East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

HRM 7030 Human Resources Planning and Staffing (3,3,0)

The major purpose of this course is to provide students with (1) an appreciation of the major theoretical perspectives relating to strategic human resources management, (2) an understanding of HRM strategies and environmental factors affecting these