

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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

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

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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

**CHSH 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.

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

Prerequisite: Level IV standing

The purpose of the project is to provide the practical experience and academic training necessary for independent historical study and research. Students will be encouraged to examine China from the perspective of a global/regional vantage point as well as that of their local environment, Hong Kong. Hence they will be expected to conduct an independent research on topics related to some issues of China and Hong Kong, modern China foreign relations and Taiwan since 1949.

**CHSP 1005 Foundations of Political Science (3,2,1)**

This is a course which introduces students to a comprehensive review of the field of political science. Basic concepts, political theories and methodologies, political institutions, political parties are all examined. The subfields of comparative politics and international relations are also integral parts of the course so as to lay down the foundation for further studies. Political developments in Europe and China are frequently employed as examples and related to the introduction of political ideas.

**CHSP 1510 Foundations of Political Science (3,2,1)**

This is a first-year, first-semester course which introduces to students a comprehensive review of the field of political science. Basic concepts, political theories and methodologies, political institutions, political parties are all examined. The subfields of comparative politics and international relations are also integral parts of the course so as to lay down the foundation for further studies. Political developments in Europe and China are frequently employed as examples and related to the introduction of political ideas.