

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 (3,2,1)
Quantitative Methods for Historical Studies**

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 (3,2,1) (P)
1912**

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 (3,2,1) (P)
Thought**

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 (3,2,1)
China**

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