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In a brisk revisionist history, William Rowe challenges the standard narrative of Qing China as a decadent, inward-looking state that failed to keep pace with the modern West. This original, thought-provoking history of China's last empire is a must-read for understanding the challenges facing China today.

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The US used these funds to build Tsinghua University, now China's top-ranking institution. The Last Emperor (presided 1908-1912) In 1908, when Cixi and the emperor suddenly died, Puyi became "the last emperor" - 2-year-old Emperor Xuantong. The empire's official ruler was a prince regent Zaifeng, Puyi's father.

In a brisk revisionist history, William Rowe challenges the standard narrative of Qing China as a decadent, inward-looking state that failed to keep pace with the modern West. The Great Qing was the second major Chinese empire ruled by foreigners.

On February 12, 1912, Hsian-T'ung, the last emperor of China, is forced to abdicate following Sun Yat-sen's republican revolution. A provisional government was established in his place, ending ...

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The earliest known written records of the history of China date from as early as 1250 BC, from the Shang dynasty (c. 1600-1046 BC), during the king Wu Ding's reign, who was mentioned as the twenty-first Shang king by the same. Ancient historical texts such as the Book of Documents (early chapters, 11th century BC), the Records of the Grand Historian (c. 100 BC) and the Bamboo Annals (296 BC ...

In China's Cosmopolitan Empire: The Tang Dynasty, Lewis has produced a substantive and admirable general history of two dynasties in China's middle period: the short-lived Sui (589-617) and the longer lasting Tang (618-906) that continued the institutional and economic transformation launched by the Sui rulers.

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