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In 1872 thirty young Chinese boys landed in San Francisco to begin a ten-year period of education in the colleges and technical institutions of the United States. These students and the others who followed them returned to their homeland as the first Chinese to receive an extensive education in Western technology and ideas. China's First Hundred, as they were called, built China's first railroads, developed China's mines, constructed a nationwide system of telegraph lines, became naval officers in an attempt to modernize China's navy, and took a prominent part in the events leading to the Revolution of 1911.

Stepping Forth into the World - Edward J. M. Rhoads - 2011-02-01
The Chinese Educational Mission was one of the earliest efforts at educational modernization in China. As part of the Self-Strengthening Movement, the Qing government sent 120 students to New England to live and study for a decade, before they were abruptly summoned home to China in 1881. This book, based upon
class-based rather than race-based. The compare newspapers, focuses on the experiences of the students during their nine-year stay in the United States. Historians of modern China will find this book highly relevant because of its detailed account of one of the major projects of the Self-Strengthening Movement. To date, there are at most two credible studies in English and Chinese on the Chinese Educational Mission; both are deficient in source citation and tend to dwell on the students' experiences after their return to China rather than during their stay in America. This volume will also appeal to specialists in Asian-American studies, for its comparing and contrasting the experiences of the Chinese students with those of other Chinese in the United States during a period of rising anti-Chinese sentiment, which culminated in the enactment of Chinese Exclusion in 1882. This book offers a slightly different perspective than most other works on the nature of the anti-Chinese movement, which may have been more and contrast of students from China with those from Japan, which also sent large numbers of students to New England at roughly the same period of time, will be of interest to East Asian comparative historians as well. Edward J. M. Rhoads is a professor emeritus in history at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of China's Republican Revolution: The Case of Kwangtung, 1895-1913 and Manchus and Han: Ethnic Relations and Political Power in Late Qing and Early Republican China, 1861-1928. "Rhoads has meticulously constructed the individual and collective histories of the 120 young men and boys sent by a beleaguered late Qing government to live and acquire English and Western knowledge in white New England families, schools and universities. As the vanguard of legions of Chinese students who have studied in the U.S. since, and as contemporaries of the far more numerous Chinese coolies whose paths they never crossed, this compelling study adds a
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**Patriots or Traitors** - Stacey Bieler - 2014-12-18
This title explores the love-hate relationship between the USA and China through the experience of Chinese students caught between the two countries. The book sheds light on China's ambivalence towards the Western influence, and the use of educational and cultural exchanges as a political device.

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**Salt and Light, Volume 1** - Carol Lee Hamrin - 2009-01-01
Salt and Light presents the life stories of outstanding Chinese Christians who, as early modernizers, promoted China's nation building and moral progress in the early twentieth century. Lively anecdotes and photographs highlight the strong character of ten pioneers in the modern professions of education, medicine, journalism, and diplomacy. These professionals were motivated by faith to introduce practical social reforms and build up China's civil society. They modeled and promoted virtues essential to Chinese Protestantism. Their stories touch on themes important in today's global era: patterns of cooperation between foreign and Chinese partners, the contributions to China of Western-educated professionals, Christianity's role in furthering East-West understanding and exchanges, and the transnational nature of modern Chinese Christianity. The editors and authors articulate the importance of recovering China's Christian heritage as part of world Christianity.

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**Christianity in China** - Xiaoxin Wu - 2015-07-17
Now revised and updated to incorporate numerous new materials, this is the major source for researching American Christian activity in China, especially that of missions and missionaries. It provides a thorough introduction and guide to primary and secondary sources on that are preserved in hundreds of libraries, archives, historical societies, headquarters of religious orders, and other repositories in the United States. It includes data from the beginnings of Christianity in China in the early eighth century through 1952, when American missionary activity in China virtually ceased. For this new edition, the institutional base has shifted from the Princeton Theological Seminary (Protestant) to the Ricci Institute for Chinese-Western Cultural Relations at the University of San Francisco (Jesuit), reflecting the ecumenical nature of this monumental undertaking.

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high official honors, after 1891 when he became general secretary of the Christian Literature Society and continued as a leader in the Educational Association of China. By the mid-1890s, many Chinese scholars and officials began to embrace his expanding vision and approach to reform. After the 1900 Boxer Uprising, Richard was invited by the Chinese government to represent Protestant missions, advising and mediating the settlement for the losses of life and property, especially heavy in Shanxi. Following his recommendation, which received Imperial approval by June 1901, the province paid a fine, but it was used to found a college of Western learning in its capital city. The Imperial University of Shansi (now Shanxi University), with Chinese and Western Learning Departments, and overseen by Richard and the provincial governor as joint chancellors, was to serve as the model institution in a national system of modern higher education.

Timothy Richard's Vision - Eunice V. Johnson - 2014-09-11
Pioneer missionary Timothy Richard served forty-five years in China and became a household name among educated Chinese. Largely forgotten for decades, his amazing life is reintroduced in this most welcome volume. In 1880, Richard first articulated a vision for modern higher education as the basis for overall progress in China. His influence grew, along with archives, historical societies, headquarters of religious orders, and other repositories in the United States. It includes data from the beginnings of Christianity in China in the early eighth century through 1952, when American missionary activity in China virtually ceased. For this new edition, the institutional base has shifted from the Princeton Theological Seminary (Protestant) to the Ricci Institute for Chinese-Western Cultural Relations at the University of San Francisco (Jesuit), reflecting the ecumenical nature of this monumental undertaking.
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**Becoming Chinese American** - Him Mark Lai - 2004-06-04

Becoming Chinese American discusses the historical and cultural development of Chinese American life in the past century. Representing a singular breadth of knowledge about the Chinese American past, the volume begins with an historical overview of Chinese migration to the United States, followed by critical discussion of the development of key community institutions, Chinese-language schools, newspapers, and politics in early Chinese American life. Rather than emphasize experiences of discrimination,
community formation that tested the racially-imposed boundaries on their new lives in the United States. Written by noted Chinese American scholar Him Mark Lai, the essays in this volume will be of interest to scholars of Asian and Asian American studies, as well as American history, ethnicity, and immigration.

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**Chinese and Americans** - Xu Guoqi - 2014-10-13

Using culture rather than politics or economics as a reference point, Xu Guoqi highlights significant yet neglected cultural exchanges in which China and America have contributed to each other’s national development, building the foundation of what Zhou Enlai called a relationship of “equality and mutual benefit.”

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**The Forbidden Temptation of Baseball** - Dori Jones Yang - 2017-08-15
A Chinese boy struggles to adapt to American life—and discovers baseball. Despite his impulsive and curious nature, twelve-year-old Leon is determined to follow the Emperor’s rules—to live with an American family, study hard, and return home to modernize China. But he also must keep the braid that shows his loyalty—and resist such forbidden American temptations as baseball. As Leon overcomes teasing and makes friends, his elder brother becomes increasingly alienated. Eventually, Leon faces a tough decision, torn between his loyalty to his birth country—and his growing love for his new home. The Forbidden Temptation of Baseball is a lively, poignant, and nuanced novel based on a little-known episode from history, Emperor of China in the 1870s. This story dramatizes both the rigid expectations and the wrenching alienation felt by many foreign children in America today—and richly captures that tension between love and hate that is culture shock. It gives American readers a glimpse into what it feels like to be a foreigner in the United States and will spark thoughtful discussions.

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This book, based on extensive original research, traces the development of China’s public health system, showing how advances in public health have been an integral part of China’s rise. It outlines the phenomenal improvements in public health, for example the increase in life expectancy from 38 in 1949 to 73 in 2010; relates developments in public health to prevailing political ideologies; and discusses how the drivers of health improvements were, unlike in the West, modern medical professionals and intellectuals who understood that, whatever the prevailing ideology, China needs to be a strong country. The book explores how public health concepts, policies, programmes, institutions and practices changed and developed through social and political upheavals, war, and famine, and argues that this perspective of China’s development is refreshingly different from China’s development viewed purely in political terms.
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**Chinese American Literature Since the 1850s** - Xiao-huang Yin - 2000

Chinese American Literature since the 1850s traces the origins and development of the extensive and largely neglected body of literature written in English and in Chinese, assessing its and historical context. This essential volume, a much-needed introduction and guide to the field, shows how change and continuity in the Chinese American experience are reflected in the writings of immigrants from China and their descendants in the United States. Using a fresh approach that combines literary and historical scholarship, Xiao-huang Yin covers representative works from the 1850s to the present. These include journalistic and autobiographical texts from nineteenth-century Chinese authors; writings on the walls of Angel Island, the main Asian immigrant arrival point on the West Coast; writings of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century "cultivated Chinese", students and scholars who came to America to advance their educations; and the work of more recent authors who have entered the canon, including Sui Sin Far, Jade Snow Wong, Frank Chin, Maxine Hong Kingston, and Amy Tan. As the only volume that covers the literature written by immigrant
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2013-06-30
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Through Chinese. He also demonstrates that Chinese student political activities in the U.S. in the late 1960s and 1970s—namely, the Baodiao movement that protested Japan’s takeover of the Diaoyutai Islands and the Taiwan independence movement—have important but less examined intersections with Asian America. In addition, the work offers a reflection on the development of Asian American studies in Asia to suggest the continuing significance of knowledge and movement in the formation of Asian America. Transpacific Articulations provides a doubly engaged perspective formed in the nexus of Asian and American histories by taking the foreign student figure seriously. It will not only speak to scholars of Asian American studies, Asian studies, and transnational cultural studies, but also to general readers who are interested in issues of modernity, diaspora, identity, and cultural politics in China and Taiwan.

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Closing the Gate - Andrew Gyory - 2000-11-09
The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which barred practically all Chinese from American shores for ten years, was the first federal law that banned a group of immigrants solely on the basis of race or nationality. By changing America's traditional policy of open immigration, this landmark legislation set a precedent for future restrictions against Asian immigrants in the early 1900s and against Europeans in the 1920s. Tracing the origins of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Andrew Gyory presents a bold new interpretation of American politics during Reconstruction and the Gilded Age. Rather than directly confront such divisive problems as class conflict, economic depression, and rising unemployment, he contends, politicians sought a safe, nonideological solution to the nation's industrial
Gilded Age. Rather than directly confront such divisive problems as class conflict, economic depression, and rising unemployment, he contends, politicians sought a safe, nonideological solution to the nation's industrial crisis--and latched onto Chinese exclusion. Ignoring workers' demands for an end simply to imported contract labor, they claimed instead that working people would be better off if there were no Chinese immigrants. By playing the race card, Gyory argues, national politicians--not California, not organized labor, and not a general racist atmosphere--provided the motive force behind the era's most racist legislation.

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**Teaching America to the World and the World to America** - R. Garlitz - 2012-08-06

A fresh analysis of the study of American foreign relations history, this book shows the ways in which international education has shaped the US relationship with the world.
and lending constitutes one of the core research topics of comparative policy studies; a new area of research that links comparative education with policy studies. The World Yearbook of Education 2012 brings together a diverse range of perspectives on education policy through contributions from internationally renowned authors. It reflects on the way policy borrowing and lending is reconfiguring the world of education and offers a new collection of insights into the changes occurring across the world. It particularly focuses on: The political and economic reasons for policy borrowing, The agencies, international networks and regimes that instigate policy change, The process of borrowing and lending The impact of these systems, agendas and institutions on indigenous settings. This book will prove invaluable to researchers of globalization and to policy experts, especially those interested in comparative and international educational studies. It is also essential reading for

World Yearbook of Education 2012 - Gita Steiner-Khamsi - 2012-03-12
The phenomenon of "travelling reforms" has become an object of great professional interest and intensive academic scrutiny. The fact that the same set of educational reforms is transferred from one country to another made scholars wonder whether policy transfer has increased as a result of globalization. But also the fact that policy makers increasingly import "best practices" and international standards and use them as a tool to accelerate reform has captured the imagination of many that deal with policy studies. An international comparative perspective is key for understanding why reforms travel from one corner of the world to another. Not surprisingly, the study of policy borrowing
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intellectuals during the May Fourth Movement comparative and international educational studies. It is also essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students and anyone involved in the sociology, economy or history of education. Gita Steiner-Khamisi is Professor of Comparative and International Education at Teachers College Columbia University, New York, US. Florian Waldow is Research Director at the University of Münster, Germany.

**English Writings of Hu Shih** - Hu Shih - 2013-02-01
Hu Shih (1891-1962). In the 1910s, Hu studied at Cornell University and later Columbia University, both in the United States. At Columbia, he was greatly influenced by his professor, John Dewey, and became a lifelong advocate of pragmatic evolutionary change. He received his Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1917 and returned to lecture at Peking University. Hu soon became one of the leading and most influential intellectuals during the May Fourth Movement and later the New Culture Movement. His most widely recognized achievement during this period was as a key contributor to Chinese liberalism and language reform in his advocacy for the use of written vernacular Chinese. Hu Shih was the Republic of China’s Ambassador to the United States of America (1938-1942) and later Chancellor of Peking University (1946-1948). In 1939 Hu Shih was nominated for a Nobel Prize in literature and in 1958 became president of the “Academia Sinica” in Taiwan, where he remained until his death in Nangang at the age of 71. This diverse collection brings together his English essays, speeches and academic papers, as well as book reviews, all written between 1919 and 1962. English Writings of Hu Shih represents his thinking and insights on such topics as scientific methodology, liberalism and democracy, and social problems. It can also serve as a helpful resource for those who study Hu Shih and his views on ancient and
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**Cross-cultural Encounters in Modern and Premodern China** - Kelly Kar Yue Chan - 2022

This book presents an essential contribution to approaches in the studies of film, literature, performance, translation, and other art forms within the Chinese cultural tradition, examining East-West cultural exchange and providing cultural exchange in the East-West context involves the original source, the adapted text, and other enigmatic extras incurred during the process. It aims to evaluate the linkage among, but not limited to, literature, film, music, art, and performance. The sections unpack how canonical texts can be read anew in modern society; how ideas can be circulated around the world based on translation, adaptation, and reinvention; and how the global networks of circulation can facilitate cultural interaction and intervention. The authors engage discussions on longstanding debates and controversies relating to Chinese literature as world literature; reconciliations of cultural identity under the contemporary waves of globalization and glocalization; Chinese-Western film adaptations and their impact upon cinematic experiences; an understanding of gendered roles and voices under the social gaze; and the translation of texts from intertextual angles. An enriching intellectual, intertextual
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Americans look to China with fascination and fear, unsure whether it is friend or foe but certain it will play a crucial role in their future. This is nothing new, Gordon Chang says. Fateful Ties draws on literature, art, biography, popular culture, and politics to trace America’s long and varied preoccupation with China.

**The United States and China** - John King
Focusing on China during the last twenty-five years, the author illuminates the country's traditions, customs, political structure, and economy

**Sustainable Reform and Development in Post-Olympic China** - Lecturer in Economics Shujie Yao - 2010-11-01
Taking the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing as an iconic turning-point and exploring key themes such as economic reform and sustainability, innovation and sustainability, globalisation and social development, this book analyses the prospects for sustainable reform and development in Post-Olympic China.
In this centennial year of China's 1911 Revolution, Volume 3 in the Salt and Light series includes the life stories of influential Chinese who played a political or military role in the new Republic that emerged. Recovering this precious legacy of faith in action shows the deep roots of the revival of Christian faith in China today.

*Salt and Light, Volume 3* - Carol Lee Hamrin - 2011-07-15
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Trans-Pacific Interactions - V. Künemann - 2009-10-26
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Real-World Examples, and 200+ Pictures) - Zhou Xiaogeng - 2013-10-01
"Interesting", "practical" and "unique" are the right words for describing this grammar book. This book not only introduces the fundamental knowledge about the Chinese language but also, and more importantly, reveals the reasons behind the principles and rules, which helps learners to understand this language and apply the grammar rules well. Contents CHAPTER 1 Preparing to Start 1.1 A New Perspective 1.2 Chinese Language, Dialect, and Mandarin Chinese 1.3 Chinese Character, Simplified Character, and Traditional Character 1.4 Pronunciation, Tone, and Pinyin CHAPTER 2 Secrets of Combination 2.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 2.2 Three Basic Types of Combining Processes 2.3 Know More, Do More Chapter 3 Detailed Types of Combining Processes 3.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 3.2 Combining between Nouns 3.3 Combining between Verbs
Mechanisms 9.2 To Make Comments about Combining between a Noun and an Adjective 3.6 Combining between a Noun and a Verb 3.7 Combining between a Verb and an Adverb 3.8 Know More, Do More Chapter 4 Multiple Combining Processes 4.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 4.2 Logical Relations and Combining Sequences 4.3 Details and Skills 4.4 Know More, Do More Chapter 5 Structures and Gradations 5.1 Intermissions 5.2 Structure-Marking Words 5.3 Relation-Marking Words 5.4 Know More, Do More Chapter 6 Words in Special Types 6.1 Words as Affixes 6.2 Words as Reduplication 6.3 Words as Sounds Imitations 6.4 Words as Abbreviations 6.5 Chinese Idioms Chapter 7 Quantities, Times, and Places 7.1 To Describe Numbers and Quantities 7.2 To Describe Times 7.3 To Describe Places Chapter 8: About Sentences 8.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 8.2 Consistency in Combining Principles and Rules Chapter 9 To Make Comments and Descriptions 9.1 Concepts and Objects 9.3 To Describe Properties of Objects 9.4 To Describe Definitions 9.5 To Make Comparisons and Conclusions Chapter 10 To Describe Existence 10.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 10.2 To Describe Existence in General Statuses 10.3 To Describe Existence in Specific Statuses Chapter 11 To Describe Acts 11.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 11.2 To Describe Issuers and Acts 11.3 To Describe Acts and Receivers 11.4 To Describe Issuers, Acts, and Receivers 11.5 Special Sentence Structures Chapter 12 To Raise Questions: Yes or No 12.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 12.2 To Apply Interrogative Words 12.3 To Apply Reduplicative Structures 12.4 To Apply Independent Structures Chapter 13 To Raise Questions: Ask for Details 13.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 13.2 To Inquire about Unknown People 13.3 To Inquire about Unknown Things 13.4 To Inquire about Unknown Acts 13.5 To Inquire about Unknown Places 13.6 To Inquire about Specific Unknown Objects 13.7
Objective Relationships 16.8 To Apply
Inquire about Unknown Reasons 13.9 To Inquire
about Unknown Quantities 13.10 To Inquire
about Unknown Times 13.11 Know More, Do
More Chapter 14 Past, Present, and Future 14.1
Concepts and Mechanisms 14.2 Tense of Present
Indefinite 14.3 Tense of Past Indefinite 14.4
Tense of Future Indefinite 14.5 Tense of Present
Continuous 14.6 Tense of Past Continuous 14.7
Tense of Future Continuous 14.8 Tense of
Present Perfect 14.9 Tense of Past Perfect 14.10
Tense of Future Perfect 14.11 Know More, Do
More Chapter 15 Start, End, and Span 15.1
Concepts and Mechanisms 15.2 To Describe a
Specific Point 15.3 To Describe a Span 15.4
Know More, Do More Chapter 16 Connection and
Integration 16.1 Concepts and Mechanisms 16.2
To Specify Coordinating Relationships 16.3 To
Specify Progressive Relationships 16.4 To
Specify Adversative Relationships 16.5 To
Specify Conditional Relationships 16.6 To Specify
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Understanding and Using Chinese Grammar
(an Easy-To-Use Guide with Clear Rules,
Real-World Examples, and 200+ Pictures) -
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My Life in China and America - Yung Wing - 2021-03-24

The life story of the Chinese diplomat and educational pioneer who bridged the gap between east and western cultures to affect social and political change. Yung Wing’s influence is felt throughout modern history and remains a crucial part of U.S. and Chinese relations. The first edition of My Life in China and America was published in 1909. Initially written in English, Yung Wing explores his humble beginnings in a small village in his native country. He discusses the move from China to America where he received a formal education. This would lead to his history-making stint at
Yung Wing’s Chinese person to graduate from an American institution. His professional career is full of notable feats including trailblazing business deals between the U.S. and China. Wing also spearheaded the Chinese Educational Mission, which sent more than 100 students to America to study science and engineering. My Life in China and America brings Yung Wing’s incredible story to the masses. It’s a real-life tale of tragedy and triumph that speaks to the resilience of the human spirit. It’s a critical piece of Chinese and American history that should be taught and valued. With an eye-catching new cover, and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of My Life in China and America is both modern and readable.

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**Joseph Hopkins Twichell** - Steve Courtney - 2008

Bewilderment often follows when one learns that Mark Twain’s best friend of forty years was a minister. That Joseph Hopkins Twichell (1838-1918) was also a New Englander with Puritan roots only entrenches the “odd couple” image of Twain and Twichell. This biography adds new dimensions to our understanding of the Twichell-Twain relationship; more important, it takes Twichell on his own terms, revealing an elite Everyman—a genial, energetic advocate of social justice in an era of stark contrasts between America’s “haves and have-nots.” After Twichell’s education at Yale and his Civil War service as a Union chaplain, he took on his first (and only) pastorate at Asylum Hill Congregational Church affluent city. Steve Courtney tells how Twichell shaped his prosperous congregation into a major force for social change in a Gilded Age metropolis, giving aid to the poor and to struggling immigrant laborers as well as supporting overseas missions and cultural exchanges. It was also during his time at Asylum Hill that Twichell would meet Twain, assist at Twain’s wedding, and preside over a number of the family’s weddings and funerals. Courtney shows how Twichell’s personality, abolitionist background, theological training, and war experience shaped his friendship with Twain, as well as his ministerial career; his life with his wife, Harmony, and their nine children; and his involvement in such pursuits as Nook Farm, the lively community whose members included Harriet Beecher Stowe and Charles Dudley Warner. This was a life emblematic of a broad and eventful period of American change. Readers will gain a clear appreciation of why the witty,
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**The Road to Shenzhen** - Huang Guosheng -
 innocent young man from a rural family in China's West Canton Province, travels to the `golden city' of Shenzhen to seek his fortune. Kind and caring but highly ambitious, he works as an international businessman, becomes a Sanda boxing champion and even sells his blood as he spends the next 20 years striving desperately to achieve his dream of a Shenzhen permanent residence permit and a home of his own. Despite a string of humiliating failures and disasters and cruel treatment by the women who enter his life, he somehow manages to get back on his feet and carry on through all the setbacks which life throws at him. The Road to Shenzhen is one of very few novels ever to be written in English by a Chinese author who has lived all his life in China.

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It is the early 1990s and Zhou Haonan, an innocent young man from a rural family in China's West Canton Province, travels to the `golden city' of Shenzhen to seek his fortune. Kind and caring but highly ambitious, he works as an international businessman, becomes a Sanda boxing champion and even sells his blood as he spends the next 20 years striving desperately to achieve his dream of a Shenzhen permanent residence permit and a home of his own. Despite a string of humiliating failures and disasters and cruel treatment by the women who enter his life, he somehow manages to get back on his feet and carry on through all the setbacks which life throws at him. The Road to Shenzhen is one of very few novels ever to be written in English by a Chinese author who has lived all his life in China.

**Returning Home with Glory** - Michael Williams - 2018-01-16

Employing the classic Chinese saying “returning home with glory” (man zai rong gui) as the title, Michael Williams highlights the importance of
single case study, this work presents detailed established and maintained between villagers in the Pearl River Delta and various Pacific ports from the time of the Californian and Australian gold rushes to the founding of the People’s Republic of China. Conventional scholarship on Chinese migration tends to privilege nation-state factors or concepts which are dependent on national boundaries. Such approaches are more concerned with the migrants’ settlement in the destination country, downplaying the awkward fact that the majority of the overseas Chinese (huaqiao) originally intended to (and eventually did) return to their home villages (qiaoxiang). Williams goes back to the basics by considering the strong influence exerted by the family and the home village on those who first set out in order to give a better appreciation of how and why many modest communities in southern China became more modern and affluent. He also gives a voice to those who never left their villages (women in particular). Designed as a research based on the more than eighty villages of the Long Du district (near Zhongshan City in Guangdong Province), as well as the three major destinations—Sydney, San Francisco, and Honolulu—of the huaqiaowho came from this region. Out of this analysis of what truly mattered to the villagers, the choices they had and made, and what constituted success and failure in their lives, a sympathetic portrayal of the huaqiao emerges. Returning Home with Glory inaugurates the Hong Kong University Press book series “Crossing Seas”. “From the very local qiaoxiang or home village of migrants to the transnational destinations in America and Australia, this book is a model of how to write ‘diaspora’ into modern Chinese history. The Cantonese Pacific comes alive in this highly readable book that is sure to capture our imagination.” —Evelyn Hu-DeHart, Brown University “A perceptively conceptualized and well-researched case study of an emigrant
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image of the United States as a "nation of nations."
Charles Franklin Thwing - 1904
Scott Wong - 1992
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**Baseball Without Borders** - George Gmelch - 2006-11
A collection of original essays about baseball in other cultures, notably Asia, Europe, the Americas and the Pacific, which explores a wide range of issues for each region.

**College Training and the Business Man** - Charles Franklin Thwing - 1904

**Chinese American Voices** - Judy Yung - 2006-03-20
Offering a textured history of the Chinese in America since their arrival during the California Gold Rush, this work includes letters, speeches, testimonies, oral histories, personal memoirs, poems, essays, and folksongs. It provides an insight into immigration, work, family and social life, and the longstanding fight for equality and inclusion.
understand it.

**The Chinese System of Public Education** - Ping Wen Kuo - 1915

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**Intercultural Relations, Cultural Transformation, and Identity** - Teresita Ang See - 2000

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**Modern China** - Bruce A. Elleman - 2019-01-29

Now in a fully updated edition, this accessible text provides a balanced history of modern China in a global context. The authors focus especially on China’s culture, warfare, and immediate neighbors and provide a unique comparative approach to bridge the cultural divide separating Chinese history from Western readers trying to understand it.

**The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant** - Ulysses Simpson Grant - 2008

In the final weeks of the 1880 campaign, Ulysses S. Grant left Galena and headed east to stump for the Republican ticket. At rallies in New England, upstate New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York City, sometimes several times a day, the reticent Grant warmed to his role. Sounding a familiar postwar theme, he repeatedly condemned voter harassment in the South, asserting the right of our fellow-citizens of
African descent, to go to the polls, even though they are in the minority, and put in their ballot without being burned out of their homes, and without being threatened or intimidated.” James A. Garfield won a narrow victory over Major General Winfield S. Hancock and welcomed Grant's advice on matters ranging from cabinet choices to foreign policy. Rootless since their White House days, unsatisfied with backwater Galena, the Grants now decided to settle in New York City and took rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In January, 1881, Grant accepted the presidency of the 1883 World's Fair Commission, charged with bringing an exposition to New York City. Initial enthusiasm soon gave way to rancor, as factions split over where to place the fair. Grant favored Central Park, but public sentiment intervened, and funding evaporated. By March, Grant resigned. A friend told a reporter, ?Grant and I had a long talk over the matter across the way in his son's office, and we both arrived at the conclusion that the people of New-York don't want a World's Fair.” Grant's business interests reflected the international stage he now occupied. Competing plans for an isthmian canal through Panama, Mexico, and Nicaragua jockeyed for support, and Grant had his favorite. ?The only feasible route for a canal across from the Atlantic to the Pacific is by the Nicaragua route. I have been all over the routes myself, besides having examined all the reports made regarding each of them carefully, and that is my firm conviction.” Grant published an article championing Nicaragua even as momentum swung behind Panama. But Grant's attention was drawn more to railroads and to Mexico. When his friend Matías Romero promoted a new line through Oaxaca, Grant jumped on board. A speech to American capitalists in November, 1880, led a few months later to the incorporation of the Mexican Southern Railroad, with Grant as president. By April, 1881, he was in Mexico City, where he told lawmakers: ?I predict, with the building of these roads, a development of the...
Porter but now reversed course. “I believe I have witnessed in any country before. . . . There is nothing, in my opinion, to stand in the way of Mexican progress and grandeur, and wealth, but the people themselves.” In June, Grant returned from Mexico with a new charter in hand. But his mind was on Garfield and Secretary of State James G. Blaine, two men who had thwarted him at the Republican convention one year earlier. Grant supported his Stalwart ally, Roscoe Conkling, in a power struggle with Garfield and Blaine. From New Orleans to New York City, Grant spoke candidly. “If you want to know what I think of the manner in which Mr. Conkling has been treated by the President and his colleagues in the Senate, I will tell you without any hesitation. I think it is most outrageous.” The feud ended after Garfield was shot on July 2. When he died in September, Grant wept with the nation. Fitz John Porter had sought restoration to the army since his dismissal after the Second Battle of Bull Run. Grant had previously rebuffed heretofore done you an injustice, both in thought & speach.” Taking up a case that divided former command

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**Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies** - Serge Elisséeff - 1955
A scholarly journal of Asian studies.

**Wings Over Asia 2** - China National Aviation Association Foundation - 2016-09-13
Wings Over Asia: A Brief History of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation is a sometimes moving, sometimes rollicking, sometimes heart-stopping, account of a critical part of the history of WWII. Told in their own words by the daring pilots who flew over The Hump to keep China fighting the invading Japanese, these stories bring that era alive in a way no technical history book could.

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**Bridging Minds Across the Pacific** - Cheng Li - 2005

Bridging Minds Across the Pacific offers new insight into U.S.-China relations by looking at the far-reaching dynamics of educational exchanges between these two countries in the last twenty-five years. Cheng Li and this volume's distinguished contributors focus on the important role played by U.S.-educated Chinese returnees in their home country's social science curriculum development, program-building, and research, and in public policy formation.

**The Earliest Modern Government Schools in China** - Knight Biggerstaff - 1972

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