

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910350329903321
Autore	Peng Hao
Titolo	Trade Relations between Qing China and Tokugawa Japan : 1685–1859 // by Hao Peng
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2019
ISBN	981-13-7685-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2019.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XIX, 176 p. 35 illus., 21 illus. in color.)
Collana	Studies in Economic History, , 2364-1797
Disciplina	330.9
Soggetti	Economic history Asia—Economic conditions Japan—History China—History Economic History Asian Economics History of Japan History of China
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	1 Introduction -- 2 Commercial Intermediaries in the Nagasaki Trade -- 3 The Mechanism and Functions of the Shinpai Trading Permit System -- 4 Qing China's Response to the Shinpai Trading Permit System in the Eighteenth Century -- 5 The Underside of the Junks Trade: Maritime Smuggling and Urban Trafficking -- 6 The Copper Trade of Qing China's Official Merchants and the Affiliated Trading Group -- 7 The Consolidation of Private Chinese Merchants into the Twelve Families Association -- 8 Internal Organization of Chinese Trading Groups in Relation to the Qing Authorities -- 9 Trade Under Pre-Arranged Conditions: A New Commercial Style in the Late Eighteenth Century -- 10 Conclusive Discussions and Comprehensive Historical Narratives -- References -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	This book explains compellingly that, despite common belief, in the early modern period, the intra-East Asian commercial network still functioned sustainably, and within that network, the Sino-Japanese trade can be seen as the most significant part which not only connected

the Chinese and Japanese domestic markets but also was linked to the global economy. It is commonly thought that East Asian countries like China and Japan maintained a stance of so-called national isolation during the period from the seventeenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century. It is true that diplomatic relations between Qing China and Tokugawa Japan could have not been established for reasons such as guarantees of security; however, every year merchants in junks voyaged to Nagasaki and carried out transactions with Japanese merchants or business agents. How this kind of trade relation was maintained stably without any diplomatic guarantees and in which way the governments of the two sides edged into the trade and accommodated the trade conflicts and institutional frictions are essential but seldom-emphasized topics. This book aims to shed light on these issues and thereby examine the character of the unique trade order in early modern East Asia as well, by analyzing a large quantity of the seldom-used and unpublished Chinese and Japanese primary and secondary sources.
