

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910456705903321
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Titolo	Protest with Chinese characteristics [[electronic resource]] : demonstrations, riots, and petitions in the Mid-Qing Dynasty / / Ho-fung Hung
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Columbia University Press, c2011
ISBN	1-283-13604-X 9786613136046 0-231-52545-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (283 p.)
Classificazione	NO 8500
Disciplina	303.48/4095109033
Soggetti	Protest movements - China - History - 18th century Riots - China - History - 18th century Demonstrations - China - History - 18th century Petitions - China - History - 18th century Electronic books. China Social conditions 18th century China History Qing dynasty, 1644-1912
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Market expansion, state centralization, and Neo-Confucianism in Qing China -- Documenting the three waves of Mid-Qing protest -- Filial-loyal demonstrations, 1740-1759 -- Riots into rebellion, 1776-1795 -- Resistance and petitions, 1820-1839 -- Mid-Qing protests in comparative perspective -- Epilogue: The past in the present.
Sommario/riassunto	The origin of political modernity has long been tied to the Western history of protest and revolution, the currents of which many believe sparked popular dissent worldwide. Reviewing nearly one thousand instances of protest in China from the eighteenth to the early-nineteenth centuries, Ho-fung Hung charts an evolution of Chinese dissent that stands apart from Western trends. Hung samples from mid-Qing petitions and humble complaints to the emperor. He revisits rallies, riots, market strikes, and other forms of contention rarely

considered in previous studies. Drawing on new world history, which accommodates parallels and divergences between political-economic and cultural developments East and West, Hung shows how the centralization of political power and an expanding market, coupled with a persistent Confucianist orthodoxy, shaped protesters' strategies and appeals in Qing China. This unique form of mid-Qing protest combined a quest for justice and autonomy with a filial-loyal respect for the imperial center, and Hung's careful research ties this distinct characteristic to popular protest in China today. As Hung makes clear, the nature of these protests prove late imperial China was anything but a stagnant and tranquil empire before the West cracked it open. In fact, the origins of modern popular politics in China predate the 1911 Revolution. Hung's work ultimately establishes a framework others can use to compare popular protest among different cultural fabrics. His book fundamentally recasts the evolution of such acts worldwide.
