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Modern Chinese History Studies

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Modern Chinese History Studies

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The Evolvement of “Historical Materialism” in Modern China *Chen Feng*(34)

The Image of Warlords and the Crucial Reasons for the Warlord Politics: Analysis and Extended Thoughts Based on the Public Opinion Surveys in the Beiyang Period *Yang Tianhong*(40)

In the several public opinion surveys in 1922 – 1924, the warlords’ approval rating was 29.20% in average. It shows that a general negative image of warlords had not been formed despite the two wars between the Zhili and Fengtian warlords. The problem was understood due to the state building rather than warlords’ personal characters. In the early Republican period, the constitution and other laws advocated the division of powers, but they did not deal with the relationship between legislation and administration well enough, so that the military could “legally” participate and intervene politics in this institutional condition. Some cliques of the warlords tried to get rid of this condition and achieve the national unity but they were too deeply trapped in their commitment to the “Beiyang orthodoxy” to reform. However, with the help of the Soviet Russia and the Chinese Communist Party, the Nationalist Party reformed itself to depart from the traditional politics and build an army led by a party devoted to its ideology. As a result, the public opinion changed. In the survey conducted in 1926, the approval rating of the warlords declined dramatically, while that of the Nationalist Party increased sharply. The victory of the Northern Expedition thus was foreshadowed by the change of public opinion surveys.

Centralized Localism and the State Building in Modern China: Revisiting the Warlord Politics in the Period of Beijing Government in Republican China *Li Huaiyin* (67)

The trend of localization and privatization of the national financial, military and administrative power in late Qing last in the early Republican period and led to the serious split in domestic politics, which finally resulted in the battles among warlords after Yuan Shikai's death in 1916. For a long time, historians have emphasized more on the negative political and economic consequences of this warlord period. However, by analyzing rise and fall of the various warlord regimes from the perspectives of their geo-politics and financial structures, we can see that whether or not a warlord regime could succeed depended on the quality of its internal governance, especially its ability to mobilize and utilize all kinds of resources and enhance its financial and military powers. The local powers that had stable territories in prime geographic locations and were capable of effectively exploiting economic resources by centralized administrative and financial institutions would eventually defeat their rivals that lacked stable territories and had only scattered resources. Therefore, the modern Chinese state building was a bottom-up process in which local regimes were centralized to compete with each other and the winners among them developed from regional states to the national state. The Beijing government period thus underwent the state building process at the local level despite the political conflicts and social unrests. The trajectory of the Chinese state building, namely the powerful regional regimes playing a leading role in the process of building a united and centralized national regime, is similar to the history of state building in other backward countries.

The Politics of Entertainment: the Peking Opera and the Making of the Shanghai Elite Class in the Early Republican Era *Wei Bingbin* (85)

In the early Republican period, the new Shanghai urban elites were devoted to the Peking Opera as an entertaining activity, especially supporting star singers from Beijing, to establish their leading role in the local society. The literati enhanced the cultural level of the Peking Opera in various ways and conferred to unprecedented cultural aura to Peking Opera singers. By involving in activities related to the Peking Opera, the Shanghai elites assured their cultural superiority to common people and obtained their cultural "legitimacy" as social leaders in the city. Meanwhile, numerous settings for Peking Operas provided channels for the local elites to build trans-professional and trans-regional networks and reinforced their class identity. It was an important way for them to gain social prestige and improve their public images to invite Peking Opera singers to charity performances and even participate in the performances themselves.

"Examinations Are Not Enough to Select the Talent": The Interaction between the Publishing Market and the Civil Service Examination Reform in the Late Qing and Its Consequences *Cao Nanping* (105)

Promoting the Engineering State: the Association of Chinese & American Engineers in China (1919 - 1941) *Wu Lingjun* (122)

Recovering the Genealogy of the Historical Narratives of the "Chinese Nation": *Reconstructing China* and the Study of the Chinese Conceptual History *Yang Nianqun* (134)

"The Chinese Nation (Zhonghua minzu)" as a modern concept is not only a topic discussed warmly by the current academia but also a political idea that China has been relying on to build a modern nation-state in practice. Inspired by the several issues brought up by the newly published *Reconstructing China* written by Huang Xingtao, this article discusses the history of the debates on the mythological origins and heroic genealogy of the Chinese nation and the historical background of the birth of the "Chinese Nation" concept and its changing meanings. Furthermore, this article points out that the previous research on the history of concepts puts too much attention to the translation of Western ideas and their influences and relatively overlooks the important role that the traditional intellectual sources played in the formation and transformation of modern concepts. The author suggests avoiding writing the history of terms in a closed circuit from one concept to another, but rather tracing continuities between modern concepts and traditional resources more effectively.

Mukedeng's Definition of the Yalu River's Two Origins and the Later Disputes on Its Watersheds *Li Huazi* (151)

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