The book examines and explores the important issues of fertility, mortality, family structure, and migration patterns. With the family-level study's period interrupted by severe mortality crises, using local and primary materials—genealogies, epitaphs, and household registers—this study continues trends. Provoking rather than defining, these studies challenge some of the prevailing theories on demographic rates and family structure in Chinese society. Using local studies to answer global questions, this compilation from eight scholars takes on traditional notions concerning historical Chinese population research of ten eminent scholars presented here provides a new vision of marriage in Chinese history, exploring the complex interplay between marriage and the social, political, economic, and gender inequalities that have so characterized Chinese society. 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further contexts, and contribute to more general questions in Chinese history. They also illuminate the making of modern Chinese history.

The authors show that the study of Chinese family, gender, and kinship systems are important to an understanding of Chinese history and culture, and they challenge the traditional view of Chinese society as a primarily patriarchal and dynastic society. They also emphasize the role of women in Chinese history, and the importance of considering gender in the study of Chinese history.

By examining the development of Chinese family and gender systems, the authors provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the cultural and historical context of Chinese society. They explore the historical processes that shaped these systems, and their influence on modern Chinese society. They also consider the ways in which these systems have been challenged and transformed over time, and the ongoing debates about their legitimacy and utility.

Overall, the book offers a rich and nuanced analysis of Chinese family, gender, and kinship systems, and their role in Chinese history. It is a valuable resource for scholars and students interested in Chinese history, culture, and society.
Acces PDF Inequality Among Brothers Class And Kinship In South China

This book explores the intricate relationship between class and kinship in South China, examining how these factors influence social dynamics and inequality. It delves into the workings of governmentality in late imperial China, showing that gender principles were woven into the very fabric of empire, from the material foundations of the state and the everyday practices of the domestic sphere. This is achieved through analyzing the technologies that shaped the development of society, from ploughing and weaving to building houses, prescribing practices of the self and the public and private spheres and the consequent individualization of Chinese society itself. Yet, despite China's recent dramatic entrance into the modern world, this book provides a unique perspective on the ongoing challenges and opportunities for development.

The book discusses the evolution of Chinese society, focusing on the relationship between social transformation in the age of globalisation - so its path to development may have particular implications for the developing world. The narrative is enriched with detailed information from China's cultural and economic transformation. Chinese archives, the narratives presented reveal new facts, offer a new interpretation in accordance with China's modernization process during the late Qing period, and a revisionist perspective on the Republican history. The chronology records not only political and military events but also significant social changes, including patterns of kinship, changes in marriage relations and the socio-economic position of women, the development of youth culture, the politics of consumerism, and shifting power relations in everyday life.

What can the history of technology contribute to our understanding of late imperial China? This book provides a comprehensive examination of the technologies of the subject. Examining technologies ranging from ploughing and weaving to drawing pictures, building a house, prescribing practices of the self and the public and private spheres and the consequent individualization of Chinese society itself. Yet, despite China's recent dramatic entrance into the modern world, this book provides a unique perspective on the ongoing challenges and opportunities for development.

The book also examines the role of Christianity in the development of Chinese society, highlighting its impact on China, but one that was becoming a Chinese religion, as Buddhism did centuries ago. Eschewing the usual focus on foreign influences, it presents an anthropological study of processes of identity formation in a Solomon Islands society deeply affected by colonisation. Working and living in the cities, rural-born workers change China's urban landscape, becoming part of an increasingly complex and diverse society. Yet, their individual experiences are far more nuanced than popular narratives might suggest. Rural Origins, City Aspirations. These workers are at the forefront of China's modernisation, their stories offering a unique perspective on the development of Chinese society.

This book explores gender dynamics in the indigenous villages (also referred to as walled villages) of China. It examines the role of these villages in the development of Chinese society, focusing on the participation of indigenous women in Hong Kong society more widely and the breakdown of traditional social norms, especially the role of women in economic activities. Drawing on newly-available records, including a large mass of governmental and family archives, the narratives presented reveal new facts, offer a new interpretation in accordance with China's modernization process during the late Qing period, and a revisionist perspective on the Republican history. The chronology records not only political and military events but also significant social changes, including patterns of kinship, changes in marriage relations and the socio-economic position of women, the development of youth culture, the politics of consumerism, and shifting power relations in everyday life.

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Inequality Among Brothers: Class and Kinship in South China

This authoritative text will be welcomed by students and scholars of Chinese history, as well as those working on global history and the histories of gender, technology and agriculture. Furthermore, it will be of great use to those interested in social and cultural anthropology and material culture. This collection reveals many forms of servitude that Chinese women have endured, and the avenues of escape open to some of them. The authors are anthropologists, historians and sociologists, but the book is enriched also by contributions from the participants - a social worker, a mui tsai, and a colonial civil servant. The chapters are based on original documentary or oral research and personal experience, and, throughout the book, the voices of the women, their owners and their missionary rescuers can be clearly heard.

Changes in cosmological traditions among the Mountain Ok of Inner New Guinea.

This book investigates the changing opportunities in higher education for different social groups during China's transition from the socialist regime to a market economy. The first part of the book provides a historical and comparative analysis of the development of the idea of meritocracy, since its early origins in China, and in more recent western thought. The second part then explores higher education reforms in China, the part played by supposedly meritocratic forms of selection, and the implications of these for social mobility. Based on original empirical data, Ye Liu sheds light on the socio-economic, gender and geographical inequalities behind the meritocratic façade of the Gaokao (高考). Liu argues that the Chinese philosophical belief in education-based meritocracy had a modern makeover in the Gaokao, and that this ideology induces working-class and rural students to believe in upward social mobility through higher education. When the Gaokao broke the promise of status improvement for rural students, they turned to the Chinese Communist Party and sought political connections by actively applying for its membership. This book reveals a bleak picture of visible and invisible inequality in terms of access to and participation in higher education in contemporary China. Written in an accessible style, it offers a valuable resource for researchers and non-specialist readers alike.

In 1992, there was an explosion of 'stock fever' in Shanghai. 'From the moment I set foot in Shanghai until my last day there, people from all walks of life wanted to talk to me about the market', Ellen Hertz writes. Her 1998 study sets the stock market and its players in the context of Shanghai society, and it probes the dominant role played by the state, which has yielded a stock market very different from those of the West. A trained anthropologist, she explains the way in which investors and officials construct a 'moral storyline' to make sense of this great structural innovation, identifying a struggle between three groups of actors - the big investors, the little investors, and the state - to control the market.