

Records Of The Grand Historian Qin Dynasty

Shang, Yang. *The Book of Lord Shang. A Classic of the Chinese School of Law.* Translated from the Chinese with Introduction and Notes by Dr. J.J.L. Duyvendak. London: Arthur Probsthain, 1928. xiv, 346 pp. Reprinted 2003 by The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. LCCN 2002024318. ISBN 1-58477-241-7. Cloth. \$80. * Reprint of Volume XVII in Probsthain's Oriental Series. With a Chinese index and an index of names and references. The Book of Lord Shang was probably compiled sometime between 359 and 338 BCE. Along with the Han Fei-Tzu, it is one of the two principal sources of Legalism, a school of Chinese political thought. Legalism asserts that human behavior must be controlled through written law rather than through ritual, custom or ethics because people are innately selfish and ignorant. The law is not effective when it is based on goodness or virtue; it is effective when it compels obedience. This is essential to preserve the stability of the State. Roscoe Pound recommended this book for the study of old Chinese law in *Outlines of Lectures on Jurisprudence* (5th ed.) 235.

This is not simply one more out of the many works that have already been written on the Shiji, the "Records of the Scribes" or perhaps "Historical Records," authored by the two Western Han historians Sima Tan (?-110 BCE) and his son Sima Qian (c. 145-c. 86 BCE). It is rather the joint effort of about a dozen established scholars of the field to approach this early masterpiece of both historiography and literature with some refreshingly new questions and working hypotheses. The authors of this volume originally gathered at a conference entitled "Shiji and Beyond," organized by the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation International Sinological Center in Prague in December 2011. This was the third conference on the Shiji in a series started by Professor Lee Chi-hsiang at Fo Guang University in Taiwan in 2008. Its organizers have tried to bring together scholars who have been actively promoting Shiji studies in Taiwan, the US, Canada, and several European countries. The majority of the papers presented at the Prague workshop are collected here. They are now divided into two sections entitled "Views from Within" and "Views from Beyond." Such an arrangement seems plausible to the editors, because almost all of the papers either have their main focus on a reading of the text itself or look at its later reception.

The Open Empire presents a fresh approach to Chinese history in the premodern period, drawing on stunning evidence from recent archaeological finds and exciting currents in scholarship.

From the author of *A Midwife's Tale*, winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the Bancroft Prize for History, and *The Age of Homespun*--a revelatory, nuanced, and deeply intimate look at the world of early Mormon women whose seemingly ordinary lives belied an astonishingly revolutionary spirit, drive, and determination. A stunning and sure-to-be

controversial book that pieces together, through more than two dozen nineteenth-century diaries, letters, albums, minute-books, and quilts left by first-generation Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, the never-before-told story of the earliest days of the women of Mormon "plural marriage," whose right to vote in the state of Utah was given to them by a Mormon-dominated legislature as an outgrowth of polygamy in 1870, fifty years ahead of the vote nationally ratified by Congress, and who became political actors in spite of, or because of, their marital arrangements. Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, writing of this small group of Mormon women who've previously been seen as mere names and dates, has brilliantly reconstructed these textured, complex lives to give us a fulsome portrait of who these women were and of their "sex radicalism"--the idea that a woman should choose when and with whom to bear children.

The Book of Lord Shang

Records of the Grand Historian of China

A Classic of the Chinese School of Law

The Letter to Ren An and Sima Qian's Legacy

A Portrait of a Civilisation and Its People

Selections from Records of the Historian

An authoritative and refreshingly original consideration of the government and culture of ancient Sparta and her place in Greek history For centuries, ancient Sparta has been glorified in song, fiction, and popular art. Yet the true nature of a civilization described as a combination of democracy and oligarchy by Aristotle, considered an ideal of liberty in the ages of Machiavelli and Rousseau, and viewed as a forerunner of the modern totalitarian state by many twentieth-century scholars has long remained a mystery. In a bold new approach to historical study, noted historian Paul Rahe attempts to unravel the Spartan riddle by deploying the regime-oriented political science of the ancient Greeks, pioneered by Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, and Polybius, in order to provide a more coherent picture of government, art, culture, and daily life in Lacedaemon than has previously appeared in print, and to explore the grand strategy the Spartans devised before the arrival of the Persians in the Aegean.

The Twenty-Four Histories (Chinese: 二十四史) are the Chinese official historical books covering a period from 3000 BC to the Ming dynasty in the 17th century. The Han dynasty official Sima Qian established many of the conventions of the genre. Starting with the Tang dynasty, each dynasty established an official office to write the history of its predecessor using official court records. As fixed and edited in the Qing dynasty, the whole set contains 3213 volumes and about 40 million words. It is considered one of the most important sources on Chinese history and culture. The title "Twenty-Four Histories" dates from 1775 which was the 40th year in the

reign of the Qianlong Emperor. This was when the last volume, the History of Min gwas reworked and a complete set of the histories produced. The Twenty Four Histories include:

- *Early Four Historiographies (四史)*
- *Records of the Grand Historian (史記, Shǐ Jì), compiled by Sima Qian 司馬遷 in 91 BC*
- *Book of Han (漢書, Hànn Shū), compiled by Ban Gu 班固 in 82*
- *Records of the Three Kingdoms (三國志, Sānguó Zhì), compiled by Chen Shou 陳壽 in 289*
- *Book of Later Han (後漢書, Hòuhàn Shū), compiled by Fan Ye 范曄 in 445[2]*
- *Book of Song (simplified Chinese: 宋史; traditional Chinese: 宋史; pinyin: Sòng Shū)—Southern Dynasties, compiled by Shen Yue 沈約 in 488*
- *Book of Qi (simplified Chinese: 齊書; traditional Chinese: 齊書; pinyin: Qí Shū)—Southern Dynasties, compiled by Xiao Zixian 蕭子顯 in 537*
- *Book of Wei (simplified Chinese: 魏書; traditional Chinese: 魏書; pinyin: Wèi Shū)—Northern Dynasties, compiled by Wei Shou 魏收 in 554*
- *Eight Historiographies compiled in Tang Dynasty (八史)*
- *Book of Liang (梁書, Liáng Shū)—Southern Dynasties, compiled by Yao Silian 姚思廉 in 636*
- *Book of Chen (陳書, Chén Shū)—Southern Dynasties, compiled by Yao Silian in 636*
- *Book of Northern Qi (北齊書, Běi Qí Shū)—Northern Dynasties, compiled by Li Baiyao 李百藥 in 636*
- *Book of Zhou (周書, Zhōu Shū)—Northern Dynasties, compiled under Linghu Defen 凌胡德芬 in 636*
- *Book of Sui (隋書, Suí Shū), compiled under Wei Zheng 魏徵 in 636*
- *Book of Jin (晉書, Jìn Shū), compiled under Fang Xuanling 房玄齡 in 648*
- *History of the Southern Dynasties (南史, Nán Shǐ), compiled by Li Yanshou 李延壽 in 659*
- *History of the Northern Dynasties (北史, Běi Shǐ), compiled by Li Yanshou in 659*
- *Old Book of Tang (舊唐書, Táng Shū), compiled under Liu Xu 劉煦 in 945*
- *Old History of the Five Dynasties (五代史, Wǔdài Shǐ), compiled under Xue Juzheng 薛居正 in 974*
- *New History of the Five Dynasties (新五代史, Xīn Wǔdài Shǐ), compiled under Ouyang Xiu 歐陽修 in 1053*
- *New Book of Tang (新唐書, Xīn Táng Shū), compiled under Ouyang Xiu in 1060*
- *Three Historiographies compiled in Yuan Dynasty (三史)*
- *History of Liao (遼史, Liáo Shǐ), compiled under Toqto'a 托克托 in 1343[3]*
- *History of Jin (金史, Jīn Shǐ), compiled under Toqto'a in 1345*
- *History of Song (宋史, Sòng Shǐ), compiled under Toqto'a in 1345*
- *History of Yuan (元史, Yuán Shǐ), compiled under Song Lian 宋廉 in 1370*
- *History of Ming (明史, Míng Shǐ), compiled under Zhang Tingyu 張廷玉 in 1739*

Ryokan (1758-1831), a Buddhist monk in the Zen sect, was a major figure in Tokugawa poetry. Though a Zen master, he never headed a temple but chose to live alone in simple huts and to support himself by begging. His poems are mainly a record of his daily activities--of chores, lonely snowbound winters, begging expeditions to town, meetings with friends, romps with the village children. At the same time they show us how rich a spiritual and intellectual life a man could enjoy in the midst of poverty. Ryokan's unusual personality and outlook are evident in this volume. His Japanese poems (waka) were influenced by the poets of the eighth-century Man'yōshū anthology. Eighty-three representative works are presented here. He also wrote Chinese poems (Kanshi), some doctrinal in nature and many inspired by Han-shan, a Buddhist recluse and Master of Cold Mountain. Forty-three of these are included in the collection. To enrich the text, the original Japanese poems are provided in romanized

The Grand Scribe's Records: The basic annals of Han China

Early years of the Han dynasty, 209 to 141 B.C.

Views from Within, Views from Beyond

The Nihon ryoiki

Through a series of lively and absorbing portraits of iconic modern Chinese leaders and thinkers, two of today's foremost specialists on China offer a panoramic narrative of this country's rise to preeminence that is at once analytical and personal. How did a nation, after a long and painful dynastic decline, intellectual upheaval, foreign occupation, civil war, and revolution, manage to burst forth onto the world stage with such a rapid run of hyperdevelopment and wealth creation—culminating in the extraordinary dynamism of China today? *Wealth and Power* answers this question by examining the lives of eleven influential officials, writers, activists, and leaders whose contributions helped create modern China. This fascinating story begins in the lead-up to the first Opium War with Wei Yuan, the nineteenth-century scholar and reformer who was one of the first to introduce ideas from the West. It concludes in our time with human-rights advocate and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Liu Xiaobo, an outspoken opponent of one-party rule. Along the way, we meet such titans of Chinese history as the Empress Dowager Cixi, public intellectuals Feng Guifen, Liang Qichao, and Duxiu, Nationalist stalwarts Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek, and Communist Party leaders Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Zhu Rongji. The common goal that unites all of these disparate figures is their determined pursuit of fuqiang, "wealth and power." This abiding quest for a restoration of greatness in the face of a "century of humiliation" at the hands of the Great Powers came to define the modern Chinese character. It's this quest that led Mao and Deng to embark on root-and-branch transformations of Chinese society, first by means of Marxism-Leninism, then by authoritarianism. And this determined quest remains the key to understanding many of China's actions today. By unwrapping the intellectual antecedents of the resurgent China, Orville Schell and John Delury supply much-needed insight into the country's tortured progression from nineteenth-century decline to twenty-first-century boom. By looking backward into the past to understand forces at work for hundreds of years, they help us understand the future that this singular country is helping shape for all of us. NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH "Superb . . . beautifully written and neatly structured."—Financial Times "[An] engaging narrative of the intellectual and cultural origins of the modern rise."—The New York Times Book Review "Informative and insightful . . . a must-read for anyone with an interest in the world's new superpower."—Slate "It does a better job than most other books of answering a basic question the rest of the world naturally asks about China's rise: What does China want?"—The Atlantic "The portraits are beautifully written and bring to life not only their subjects but also the major debates of the times in which they lived."—Foreign Affairs "Excellent and erudite . . . [The authors] combine scholarly learning with a real appreciation of colorful, revealing details."—The National Interest

'A learned, wise, wonderfully written single volume history of a civilisation that I knew I should know more about' Tom Holland 'Masterful and engrossing...well-paced, eminently readable and well-timed. A must-read for those who want - and need - to know about the China of yesterday and tomorrow' Peter Frankopan China's story is extraordinarily rich and dramatic. Now Michael Wood, one of the UK's pre-eminent historians, joins together in a major new one-volume history of China that is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand its burgeoning role in the world. China is the oldest living civilisation on earth, but its history is still surprisingly little known in the wider world. Michael Wood's sparkling narrative mingles the grand sweep with local and personal stories, woven together with the author's own travel journals, is an enthralling account of a 4000-year-old tradition, taking in life stationed on the Great Wall or inside the Forbidden City. The story is enriched with the latest archaeological

documentary discoveries; correspondence and court cases going back to the Qin and Han dynasties; family letters from soldiers in the Army; stories from Silk Road merchants and Buddhist travellers, along with memoirs and diaries of emperors, poets and peasants. In the book is full of new insights, with the electrifying manifestos of the feminist revolutionaries Qiu Jin and He Zhen, extraordinary eye-witness accounts of the Japanese invasion, the Great Famine and the Cultural Revolution under Chairman Mao, and fascinating newly published sources for the key points in China's modern history, including the Tiananmen Square crisis of 1989, and the new order of President Xi Jinping. A compelling story of a single civilisation over an immense period of time, the book is full of intimate detail and colourful voices, taking us from the desolate Manchuria to the ultra-modern world of Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong. It also asks what were the forces that have kept China together for so long, and what has overtaken by the west after the 18th century? What lies behind China's extraordinary rise today? The Story of China tells a thrilling story of fabulous creativity and deep humanity; a portrait of a country that will be of the greatest importance to the world in the twenty-first century. A church's liturgy is its ritualized system of worship, the services and patterns in which believers regularly participate. While the term of a specific formal ritual like the Roman Catholic Mass, events surrounding major life events - birth, coming of age, marriage, death - are often carried out through church liturgies. By documenting and analyzing Mormon liturgical history, Jonathan Stapley is able to explore the nuances of Mormon practice. More important, he can demonstrate that the Mormon ordering of heaven and earth is not a mere philosophical or theological exercise. It informs and reinforces believers' behavior, he shows, and we find a complete religious world, incorporating women, men and children, all in the construction of the Mormon universe. This volume casts analytically difficult and historically incongruous concepts such as priesthood and gender in new and coherent ways. Stapley uses previously untapped documentary and archival sources to elucidate new narratives in Mormon history from the beginning of the Latter-day Saint movement to the present. The Power of Godliness is the first work to establish historical liturgies and to provide interpretive frameworks for them.

From the Yangtze to the Yellow River, China is traversed by great waterways, which have defined its politics and ways of life for centuries. So integral to China's culture, economy, and growth and development that it provides a window on the whole sweep of Chinese history. In The Water Kingdom, renowned writer Philip Ball opens that window to offer an epic and powerful new way of thinking about Chinese civilization. Water is a key that unlocks much of Chinese culture. In The Water Kingdom, he takes us on a grand journey through China's past and present. The complexity and energy of the country and its history repeatedly come back to the challenges, opportunities, and inspiration provided by water. Drawing on stories from travelers and explorers, poets and painters, bureaucrats and activists, all of whom have been influenced by an environment shaped and permeated by water, Ball explores how the ubiquitous relationship of the Chinese people to water has made it an enduring philosophical thought and artistic expression. From the Han emperors to Mao, the ability to manage the waters - to provide irrigation and control floods - was a barometer of political legitimacy, often resulting in engineering works on a gigantic scale. It is a struggle that continues today. The loss of economic growth on water resources may be the greatest threat to China's future. The Water Kingdom offers an unusual and fascinating way of uncovering just how much of China's art, politics, and outlook have been defined by the links between humanity and nature.

China's Long March to the Twenty-first Century

Poems of a Mountain Home

A Brief History with Documents

The Power of Godliness

The Basic Annals of Pre-Han China

Zen Monk-Poet of Japan

A classic essay on the distortions of history that occur when historians impose a rigid point of view on the study of the past.

Spring and Autumn Annals of Wu and Yue is the first complete English translation of Wu Yue Chunqiu, a chronicle of two neighboring states during China's Spring and Autumn period. This collection of political history, philosophy, and fictional accounts depicts the rise and fall of Wu and Yue and the rivalry between them, the inspiration for centuries of poetry, vernacular fiction, and drama. Wu Yue Chunqiu makes use of rich sources from the past, carefully adapting and developing them into complex stories. Historical figures are transformed into distinctive characters; simple records of events are fleshed out and made tangible. The result is a nuanced record that is both a compelling narrative and a valuable historical text. As one of the earliest examples of a regional history, Wu Yue Chunqiu is also an important source for the history of what is now Zhejiang and Jiangsu. In Spring and Autumn Annals of Wu and Yue, Jianjun He's engaging translation and extensive annotations make this significant historical and literary work accessible to an English-speaking audience for the first time.

In this accessible volume, Thomas R. Martin compares the writings of Herodotus in ancient Greece with those of Sima Qian in ancient China to demonstrate the hallmarks of early history writing. While these authors lived in different centuries and were not aware of each other's works, Martin shows the similar struggles that each grappled with in preparing their historical accounts and how their efforts helped invent modern notions of history writing and the job of the historian. The introduction's cross-cultural analysis includes a biography of each author, illustrating the setting and times in which he worked, as well as a discussion of how each man introduced interpretation and moral judgment into his writing. The accompanying documents include excerpts from Herodotus' The Histories and Sima Qian's Shiji, which illustrate their approach to history writing and their understanding of their own cultures. Also featured are maps and illustrations, a chronology, questions to consider, and a selected bibliography.

When should a woman disobey her father, contradict her husband, or shape the policy of a ruler? According to the Lien ü zhuan, or Categorized Biographies of Women, it is not only appropriate but necessary for women to offer counsel when fathers, husbands, sons, and rulers stray from virtue. The earliest Chinese text devoted to the moral education of women, the Lien ü zhuan was compiled by Liu Xiang (79-8 B.C.E.) at the end of the Han dynasty (202 B.C.E.-9 C.E.) and recounts the deeds of both virtuous and wicked women. Informed by early legends, fictionalized historical accounts, and formal speeches on statecraft, the text taught generations of Chinese women to cultivate filial piety and maternal kindness and undertake such practices as suicide and self-mutilation to preserve chastity and reform wayward men. The Lien ü zhuan's stories inspired artists for a millennium and found their way into local and dynastic histories. An innovative work for its time, the text remains a critical tool for mapping women's social, political, and domestic roles at a formative time in China's development.

Plural Marriage and Women's Rights in Early Mormonism, 1835-1870

The First Emperor of China

The Spartan Regime

The Whig Interpretation of History

二十四史 旧唐书 新唐书

The Open Empire

Winner of the Samuel Johnson Prize An unprecedented, groundbreaking history of China's Great Famine that recasts the era of

Mao Zedong and the history of the People's Republic of China. "Between 1958 and 1962, China descended into hell. Mao Zedong threw his country into a frenzy with the Great Leap Forward, an attempt to catch up to and overtake Britain in less than 15 years. The experiment ended in the greatest catastrophe the country had ever known, destroying tens of millions of lives." So opens Frank Dikötter's riveting, magnificently detailed chronicle of an era in Chinese history much speculated about but never before fully documented because access to Communist Party archives has long been restricted to all but the most trusted historians. A new archive law has opened up thousands of central and provincial documents that "fundamentally change the way one can study the Maoist era." Dikötter makes clear, as nobody has before, that far from being the program that would lift the country among the world's superpowers and prove the power of Communism, as Mao imagined, the Great Leap Forward transformed the country in the other direction. It became the site not only of "one of the most deadly mass killings of human history,"--at least 45 million people were worked, starved, or beaten to death--but also of "the greatest demolition of real estate in human history," as up to one-third of all housing was turned into rubble). The experiment was a catastrophe for the natural world as well, as the land was savaged in the maniacal pursuit of steel and other industrial accomplishments. In a powerful mesghing of exhaustive research in Chinese archives and narrative drive, Dikötter for the first time links up what happened in the corridors of power--the vicious backstabbing and bullying tactics that took place among party leaders--with the everyday experiences of ordinary people, giving voice to the dead and disenfranchised. His magisterial account recasts the history of the People's Republic of China. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

An good book to learn Chinese history.

This title was first published in 1975.

The Lien zhuan of Liu Xiang

Selections from the Historical Records

Book of (Old and New) Tang Dynasty

The Classic of History

Ryokan

A House Full of Females

Originally called Shu (Book), The Classic of History got the name in the Han Dynasty, meaning a book of previous generations. It is China's

earliest compilation of documentary records related to events in ancient history of China. Since the Han Dynasty, The Classic of History has been regarded as a classic on feudal Chinese politics and philosophy. It served as both a textbook for the emperors and an authoritative and classic code that children from noble families and scholar-bureaucrats must follow. The Classic of History had a great impact in Chinese history. Confucius (551–479 BC) was a Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and philosopher of the Spring and Autumn period of Chinese history.

First published in 1939. This book consists chiefly of extracts from Chuang Tzu, Mencius and Han Fei Tzu. Chuang Tzu's appeal is to the imagination; the appeal of Mencius is to the moral feelings; realism, as expounded by Han Fei Tzu, finds a close parallel in modern Totalitarianism and as a result these extracts from a book of the third century B.C. nonetheless have a very contemporary connection. The saga of the Three Kingdoms—which recounts the dramatic story of the civil wars (ca. 180–220 CE) that divided the old Han Empire into the Shu, Wei, and Wu states—remains as popular as ever in China, having served as the basis of not only traditional operas and ballads, but also, in more recent years, of movies, television dramas, and video games. Translated into English for the first time here, the Sanguozhi pinghua (thirteenth century CE) provides a complete and fast-paced narrative account of the events of the period, from the beginning of the civil wars to the demise of the Three Kingdoms and the short-lived reunification of the realm by the Jin dynasty. Shorter, clearer, and more accessible to Western audiences than Luo Guanzhong 's later, greatly expanded Romance (Sanguo yanyi)—and beautifully rendered in this edition by two modern-day masters of the art of Chinese literary translation—the Records of the Three Kingdoms in Plain Language provides an ideal introduction to one of the foundational Chinese epic traditions. Tables of major Chinese dynasties and reigns, a guide to understanding formal Chinese naming conventions, a glossary of Chinese names and terms, and reproductions of some woodcuts from the original edition of the text are included.

Classic setsuwa tales describing Buddhism's emergence in eighth-century Japan.

史记选

史记故事 (Records of the Grand Historian)

Mao's Great Famine

Wealth and Power

The Vimalakirti Sutra

The Water Kingdom

One of the most popular Asian classics for roughly two thousand years, the Vimalakirti Sutra stands out among the sacred texts of Mahayana Buddhism for its conciseness, its vivid and humorous episodes, its dramatic narratives, and its eloquent exposition of the key doctrine of emptiness or nondualism. Unlike most sutras, its central figure is not a Buddha but a wealthy townsman, who, in his mastery of doctrine and religious practice, epitomizes the ideal lay believer. For this reason, the sutra has held particular significance for men and women of the laity in Buddhist countries of Asia, assuring them that they can reach levels of spiritual

attainment fully comparable to those accessible to monks and nuns of the monastic order. Esteemed translator Burton Watson has rendered a beautiful English translation from the popular Chinese version produced in 406 C.E. by the Central Asian scholar-monk Kumarajiva, which is widely acknowledged to be the most felicitous of the various Chinese translations of the sutra (the Sanskrit original of which was lost long ago) and is the form in which it has had the greatest influence in China, Japan, and other countries of East Asia. Watson's illuminating introduction discusses the background of the sutra, its place in the development of Buddhist thought, and the profundities of its principal doctrine: emptiness.

Sima Qian (first century BCE), the author of Record of the Historian (Shiji), is China's earliest and best-known historian, and his "Letter to Ren An" is the most famous letter in Chinese history. In the letter, Sima Qian explains his decision to finish his life's work, the first comprehensive history of China, instead of honorably committing suicide following his castration for "deceiving the emperor." In the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, some scholars have queried the authenticity of the letter. Is it a genuine piece of writing by Sima Qian or an early work of literary impersonation? The Letter to Ren An and Sima Qian's Legacy provides a full translation of the letter and uses different methods to explore issues in textual history. It also shows how ideas about friendship, loyalty, factionalism, and authorship encoded in the letter have far-reaching implications for the study of China.

Vittorio Cotesta's The Heavens and the Earth deals with the images of the world peculiar to the Graeco-Roman, Ancient Chinese and Medieval Islamic civilisations, each with its own way of conceiving the universe, life, death, society, power, humanity and its destiny, while aspired by a shared universal form of life.

The Great Wall of China is the world's largest military defense structure. It towers and meanders along mountain ranges, constructed more than 2,000 years ago. It was made more brilliant by the numerous wars, power struggles, successive dynasties, political and economic historical events influencing imperial China for over 2,000 years. The everlasting value of the Great Wall comes from the architecture, with its components of the wall, gates, towns, garrisons, and signal towers, along with their artistic elements. It also derives fame from the countless classical works of poetry, folk literature, theater and storytelling written about it by

rulers, soldiers, literati and famous poets. This book is among the most systematic and comprehensive works on the Great Wall. It conveys to the reader content in language that is clear and straightforward. It traces the history of the Great Wall's origin, including the initial Period of construction for multiple defensive walls, the era of overall transformation, the Period of the partial expansion and the Period of overall maintenance. The readers will obtain a clear and comprehensive view of the overall picture of the Great Wall and its history from this book. Published by SCPG Publishing Corporation and distributed by World Scientific for all markets except China

A Secret History of China

The First Emperor

The Heavens and the Earth: Graeco-Roman, Ancient Chinese, and Mediaeval Islamic Images of the World

In Two Volumes. Early years of the Han dynasty : 209 to 141 B.C.

The History of the Former Han Dynasty

An Annotated Translation of Wu Yue Chunqiu