At the start of the twenty-first century, China is poised to become a major global power. Understanding its culture is more important than ever before for Western audiences, but for many, China remains a mysterious and exotic country. This Companion explains key aspects of modern Chinese culture without assuming prior knowledge of China or the Chinese language. The volume acknowledges the interconnected nature of the different cultural forms, from ‘high culture’ such as literature, religion and philosophy to more popular issues such as sport, cinema, performance and the Internet. Each chapter is written by a world expert in the field. Invaluable for students of Chinese studies, this book includes a list of key terms, a chronology and a guide to further reading. For the interested reader or traveller, it reveals a dynamic, diverse and fascinating culture, many aspects of which are now elucidated in English for the first time.

Kam Louie is Dean of the Arts Faculty at the University of Hong Kong. He has taught at universities including Auckland, Nanjing, Queensland and Australian National University. He has published more than ten books on modern Chinese culture.
Cambridge Companions to Culture

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KAM LOUIE
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xii  List of contributors


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**Chronology**

1895 | China defeated in the Sino-Japanese War. Taiwan ceded to Japan, Japanese presence grows in Korea and Manchuria. Calls for more thorough reforms among Chinese elites.

1898 | '100 days reform' led by Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao failed. Yan Fu's translation of T. H. Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics* published. He follows this with translations of J. S. Mill, Herbert Spencer, Adam Smith, and other Western writers.

1899 | Liang Qichao advocates 'revolution in literature'.

1900 | Anti-foreign Boxer Uprising swiftly put down. Beijing plundered by Allied troops.

1901 | Boxer Protocol signed, imposing harsh conditions.

1902 | Liang Qichao starts journal *New Fiction*, and advocates link between literature and politics.

1905 | Traditional civil service examinations abolished. *Dingjun Mountain*, the first film to be produced in China, completed.

1907 | Sun Yat-sen leads unsuccessful uprisings to overthrow Qing government in south China.

1908 | Guangxu Emperor and Empress Dowager die. Pu Yi, still a child, becomes the 'last emperor of China'.

1910 | Jiang Kanghu establishes the Chinese Socialist Party.

1911 | October 10 uprising in Wuchang leads to general revolution in central and southern China, and to the end of Manchu rule.
### Chronology of major events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Republic of China (ROC) proclaimed; the Qing throne abdicates on February 12; Sun Yat-sen becomes provisional president in Nanjing, but relinquishes presidency to Yuan Shikai in Beijing. The Guomindang (GMD, Chinese Nationalist Party) is established by Song Jiaoren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Song Jiaoren is assassinated by Yuan's lackeys and the GMD banned; Sun Yat-sen returns to exile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>‘New Culture’ movement begins. Chen Duxiu establishes the journal <em>New Youth</em> and promotes Western values in the names of ‘Mr Democracy’ and ‘Mr Science’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Opposition forces Yuan Shikai to abandon plans for monarchy; Yuan dies and is succeeded as president by Li Yuanhong, while central rule weakens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Sun Yat-sen establishes a military government in Guangzhou. Chen Duxiu and Hu Shi proclaim a ‘literary revolution’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Ibsen’s <em>A Doll’s House</em> performed in Beijing. Lu Xun’s ‘Diary of a Madman’ appears in <em>New Youth</em>. First scheme of phonetic writing announced by Ministry of Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Student protests against decisions of the Versailles Peace Conference that handed German concessions in Shandong over to Japan. This turns into the May Fourth Movement, which supported New Culture’s attacks on Confucianism and other traditional ‘evils’, as well as attacking imperialism and warlordism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Socialist and anarchist groups formed in several major cities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>First Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Liang Shuming’s <em>Eastern and Western Philosophies and Their Cultures</em> published. Debates about merits of Chinese culture compared to other cultures continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>The first national congress of the GMD pledges to cooperate with the CCP and seek aid and advice from the Soviet Union on the reunification of China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Sun Yat-sen dies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1926 Chiang Kai-shek takes over the GMD and launches the Northern Expedition against various warlords in order to unify China.

1927 The revolutionary camp splits: Chiang Kai-shek crushes the CCP in Shanghai and other areas under his control. The Communists are driven into the countryside.

1928 Completion of the Northern Expedition and founding of the Nationalist government in Nanjing.

1929 National Art Exhibition held in Shanghai.

1930 Communist forces seize but then lose Changsha, capital of Hunan; Nationalist armies begin 'Extermination Campaigns' against the Communists. League of Leftwing Writers formed in Shanghai.

1931 Mao Zedong establishes the Jiangxi Soviet in the remote hill country of central China. Japan seizes Manchuria following the ‘Mukden (Shenyang) Incident’.

1932 Japan creates Manchukuo with Pu Yi as head of the puppet state. China sends its first team to the Los Angeles Olympics.

1933 Communist Party’s Central Committee moves from Shanghai to Ruijin, Jiangxi.

1934 The GMD’s Fifth Extermination Campaign against the Jiangxi Soviet forces the Communists on the retreat that is later called the Long March; Chiang Kai-shek launches 'New Life Movement'.

1935 Mao Zedong gains control of the CCP at the Zunyi Conference in Guizhou; Communist forces arrive in Yan’an to end the Long March. Students in Beijing and elsewhere protest against government inaction in the face of Japanese aggression.

1936 Chiang Kai-shek is kidnapped in the Xi’an Incident, which ends government military campaigns against Communists and leads to a United Front between the GMD and the CCP against Japan.

1937 Sino-Japanese War begins; government loses control of Yangtze Delta; Rape of Nanjing; Communist forces reorganized under government control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Ding Ling publishes ‘Thoughts on March 8’ criticizing CCP’s failure to liberate women. Mao Zedong’s ‘Talks in Yan’an’. These ‘Talks’ become CCP policy on cultural matters for the next few decades. ‘Rectification campaign’ against some intellectuals launched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>American mediation attempts fail to prevent full-scale civil war between CCP and GMD forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Early Nationalist victories in the civil war melt away as Communists go on the offensive; soaring inflation and GMD corruption feed urban protest; government suspends constitutional freedoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Communist military victories in northeast, north and central China pave the way for Nationalist collapse. First colour film, the opera <em>Remorse at Death</em>, starring Mei Lanfang, produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China (PRC) founded in Beijing. Nationalist government flees to Taiwan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Korean War; United States Seventh Fleet in Taiwan Straits; China enters war. China signs Treaty of Friendship with Soviet Union. Marriage and agrarian laws passed. The Three Selfs Movement requires Chinese Christians to cut ties with foreigners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Campaign against ‘Counter-revolutionaries’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>‘Three Antis Movement’ (against corruption, waste and bureaucracy) ends; ‘Five Antis Movement’ (against bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, shoddy work and theft of economic information) begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Korean War ends. First Five-Year Plan begins.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Agricultural cooperatives set up. Campaign to criticize Hu Feng, writer who questioned CCP control over culture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1956 | Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom Movement encourages intellectuals to speak their minds. The Chinese National
Symphony Orchestra formed in Beijing. First scheme of simplified Chinese characters promulgated.


1959 Peng Dehuai attacked for his outspoken criticism of Great Leap Forward policies and dismissed; rise of Lin Biao. Soviet experts begin to withdraw.

1960 Famine and millions of deaths caused by Great Leap Forward. Sino-Soviet split becomes public.

1961 Sino-Soviet polemics intensify. Wu Han’s play *Hai Rui Dismissed from Office*, which indirectly criticizes Mao’s handling of Peng Dehuai, staged.

1962 Border war with India. Mainland refugees pour into Hong Kong; ethnic minorities flee northwestern areas for the Soviet Union. Socialist Education Movement launched to emphasize class struggle in cultural matters.


1964 PRC explodes atomic device. *The East is Red*, an extravagant operatic celebration of CCP history and Mao’s role in it, is staged. Two more revolutionary operas *Shajiabang* and *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* performed.

1965 Battle lines drawn in struggle between ‘revisionist’ and ‘proletarian’ culture. Mao goes to Shanghai and encourages Yao Wenyuan to attack Wu Han’s play as ‘anti-Party poisonous weed’.

1966 Lin Biao enlists Jiang Qing to develop cultural policies for the military. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution officially begins; Red Guard rallies; Liu
Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and many cultural leaders purged; riot in Macau. Universities and schools close.

1967
Revolutionary 'seizures of power'; armed clashes in many parts of the country; Shanghai's People's Commune established; burning of Britain's mission in Beijing; riots in Hong Kong.

1968
Armed clashes between factions continue. Urban 'educated youth' sent to countryside to learn from the peasants.

1969
Mao calls an end to the Cultural Revolution (though he later speaks of it as continuing). Some universities reopen.

1971

1972
President Nixon of the United States visits Beijing; Japan recognizes PRC, severs ties with Taiwan.

1973
Deng Xiaoping reappears in public. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and the Philadelphia Orchestra visit China.

1974
Attempts to attack Deng in the thinly veiled 'Criticize Lin Biao and Confucius' campaign.

1975
Chiang Kai-shek dies; his son Chiang Ching-kuo succeeds him as chairman of the GMD and ruler of Taiwan.

1976
Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De die; Hua Guofeng succeeds Mao. Deng Xiaoping purged again. Arrest of 'Gang of Four', one of whom was Jiang Qing, who played key role in cultural matters in the Cultural Revolution.

1977
Denunciation of the 'Gang of Four'; Deng Xiaoping returns to power.

1978
Deng Xiaoping launches economic reforms and open door policy. 'Democracy Wall' activities begin. CCP issues 'Document 19', stating policy of protecting and respecting religious freedom, and also guaranteeing freedom not to believe.
1979  The US gives PRC diplomatic recognition; US Congress passes the Taiwan Relations Act governing unofficial ties with Taipei. Students and scholars begin to travel abroad. Communes disbanded.

1980  Hu Yaobang appointed general secretary of the CCP; Zhao Ziyang appointed premier. Trial of ‘Gang of Four’. Special Economic Zones launched.

1981  CCP formally denounces Cultural Revolution and reappraises Mao Zedong.

1982  UK and China agree to open talks on future of Hong Kong.

1983  Antispiritual pollution campaign to resist the effects of Western influence. Sino-British talks begin on the future of Hong Kong. China launches its first telecommunications satellite.

1984  Arthur Miller’s *Death of a Salesman*, directed by the playwright, opens in Beijing. Margaret Thatcher and Zhao Ziyang sign Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong.

1985  The Bolshoi Ballet performs in Beijing. CCP orders modernization in education. *Yellow Earth* screened in Hong Kong International Film Festival.

1986  Students protest against corruption and for democracy. Shanghai Stock Market reopens after nearly forty years.

1987  Martial law lifted in Taiwan; Taiwanese allowed to visit relatives on Mainland. Communist party says China in ‘initial stage’ of socialism and calls for faster reforms.

1988  Hainan Island designated a province and Special Economic Zone. Chiang Ching-kuo dies; Lee Teng-hui, a native of Taiwan, succeeds him as president and chairman of the GMD.

1989  Exhibition of avant-garde work at the China Art Gallery in Beijing. Tiananmen Democracy movement; Gorbachev visits China; Zhao Ziyang replaced as leader of the CCP by Jiang Zemin. Tiananmen Incident when military evicts demonstrators, killing many. Mass protests in Hong Kong and Taiwan against military suppression in Beijing.

1990  Basic law, Hong Kong’s post-1997 Constitution, promulgated.
1991 Collapse of Soviet Union alarms China’s Communist leaders. First McDonald’s Restaurant opens in Beijing.

1992 Deng Xiaoping calls for faster economic growth; CCP champions the ‘socialist market economy’. Major Yangtze River and border cities open to foreign investment.

1994 Direct elections in Taiwan for the mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung.


1996 Lee Teng-hui wins Taiwan’s first presidential election. Tung Chee-hwa selected first chief executive of Hong Kong.

1997 Deng Xiaoping dies. Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control, becomes a Special Administrative Region.


1999 China recovers sovereignty over Macau. Falungong, a religious sect, outlawed.

2000 Chen Shui-bian, leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, elected president of Taiwan.

2001 China admitted to the World Trade Organization.

2002 Hu Jintao replaces Jiang Zemin as head of CCP and president.

2003 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) outbreak. Half a million demonstrators march in Hong Kong against the anti-subversion Article 23.

2005 Chartered aircraft makes first direct flight between China and Taiwan since 1949. Tung Chee-hwa resigns, succeeded by Donald Tsang.

2006 African heads of state gather for China–African summit in Beijing, promising closer ties between the two regions.

2007 US worry over balance of trade deficits with China intensifies. Head of food and drug agency executed after scandals about safety of Chinese exports.

2008 Beijing Olympics.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BBS</td>
<td>Luntan, bulletin board service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFA</td>
<td>Beijing Film Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOCOG</td>
<td>Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANet</td>
<td>China Academic Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCP</td>
<td>Chinese Communist Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCTV</td>
<td>China Central Television</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPA</td>
<td>Catholic Patriotic Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Cultural Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTV</td>
<td>digital television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GANEFO</td>
<td>Games of the New Emerging Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLF</td>
<td>Great Leap Forward</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMD</td>
<td>Guomindang, the Chinese Nationalist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHEP</td>
<td>Institute of High Energy Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAR</td>
<td>Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOC</td>
<td>International Olympic Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPTV</td>
<td>Internet television</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITTF</td>
<td>International Table Tennis Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRFT</td>
<td>Ministry of Radio, Film and Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLA</td>
<td>People’s Liberation Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROC</td>
<td>Republic of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARFT</td>
<td>State Administration of Radio, Film and Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARS</td>
<td>Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMG</td>
<td>Shanghai Media Group, Shanghai Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAR</td>
<td>Tibetan Autonomous Region</td>
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</tbody>
</table>