

Index

- Appleby, Joyce, 6, 97, 112
- Bacon, Francis, 96–97
- Bao Shichen (1775–1855), 160
 Adam Smith’s optimism compared with, 124–125, 132, 151
 and modern population studies in China, 119
 and other “accommodationists” in the Daoguang administration, 137
 revitalized local community envisioned by, 123–125, 128–130, 161
- baojia* (social units of mutual responsibility generally formed of five families), and the Qing system of power brokerage, 126–129, 161, 200
- Barlow, Tani, 179
- Brook, Timothy, 57–58
- Cai Yuanpei (Zimin), 159, 166, 179, 182–183
- capitalism. *See* Western capitalism system
- Chen Chi (1855–1900), luxury consumption criticized by, 142–143
- Chen Hongmou
 background of, 102
 views on capital investment in agriculture compared the basic tenets of the *physiocrats*, 104–105
 views on trade and consumption, 103–104, 113, 149
- Chen Lifu, and the New Life Movement, 183, 185–186
- Chiang Kai-shek
 on the model of frugal nation building, 186–187
- New Life Movement launched by, 15, 162, 183
 Sun Yat-sen’s trope of the four material needs of the people reinterpreted by, 185–186
See also New Life Movement (*xinshenghuo yundong*)
- Chin, Tamara T., 3, 28, 49
- Clunas, Craig, 52, 81
- Confucianism
 correctness (*zheng*) as a pillar of, 75
 and debates between “modernists” and “reformers” in the *Debate on Salt and Iron*, 29
 filial piety (*xiao*) as a pillar of, 17
 and frugality, 42
 Legalist thinkers’ rejection of, 20
 and not being too thrifty, 44
 and the philosophical framework of the mandate of *minsheng*, 94, 167, 197–198
 and the power of benevolence and good government, 50
 and pro-luxury arguments, 53
 virtues of *li*, *yi*, *lian*, and *chi* (rites/manners, righteousness, honesty, and sense of shame) evoked by the New Life Movement, 186
See also Mencius; Xunzi
- consumption. *See* luxury consumption
- corruption
 and despotism associated with consumption by Tang Zhen, 86, 88, 90
 frugality used by the Qing to counter it, 198
 private market forces used by the Qing to counter it, 198

- Dai Yingcong, 65–66
- Daoguang Emperor (r. 1820–50)
and administrative tensions
between “accommodationists”
and “interventionists,”
137
- Grain Tribute Administration’s
reform of 1826, 137
- market forces used to achieve
targeted goals, 156
- privatization of imperial functions,
110, 136, 200
- Self-Strengthening reforms compared
with administrative reforms of,
154
- and Xianfeng’s view of the success of
his policies, 118
- De Vries, Jan, 9–10, 12, 70–71, 76,
91
- Debate on Salt and Iron* (*Yan tie lun*,
81 BCE)
on the balance between thriftiness
and waste, 43–44
and Emperor Wu’s economic
reforms, 24–25, 27–29
- Legalist theories presented in, 64–5–
10, 31, 49
- outcome of, 28–29
- and state intervention in the
economy, 25–27, 200
- Western Han context of its
compilation, 24–25
- developmental determinism
and CCP and GMD economic
strategies, 191–192
- China’s circumstances unfairly
measured by, 3, 159
- defined, 1
- ideological nature of, 1
and Rostow’s *The Stages of
Economic Growth*, 201
- Dong Wei (?–1217), 38–40, 198
- Duara, Prasenjit, 128, 136, 200
- Dunstan, Helen, 68–69
- Economic Cooperative Movement
(*jingji hezuo yundong*),
174
- economic modernization
and Eurocentrism, 5, 96–97
and the language, elements, and
categories of modern Western
economics, 7–8
and “scientific” understanding of the
Chinese economy, 173
- Elman, Benjamin, 59
- Emperor Wu (r. 156–87 BCE),
economic reforms of
and Confucian debates between
“modernists” and “reformers,”
25–26, 29
and the *Debate on Salt and Iron*,
24–25, 27–28
dismantling of, 29
military efforts to fight the Xiongnu,
27, 50
Sima Guang’s criticism of, 33–34
See also Sang Hongyang
- Eurocentrism
and mercantilist theories, 111–112,
157
and the modernization paradigm, 5,
96–97
and the problem of “the great
divergence,” 5, 94, 113
and recent work comparing
European and Chinese industrious
economies, 70–71
See also developmental determinism;
Western capitalism system
- Fan Zimei (1866–1939), 169
- Fang Bao, and the Yan–Li school,
99–100
- Fang Xianting (1903–85), 172
- Fénelon, François, 93
- Feng Guifen (1809–74), 139–140
- free-market views
and China’s difficult relations in light
of the economic vulnerability of
countries facing Western
imperialism, 3–15
and the Chinese critique of
consumerism, 194–196
and developmental determinism, 1
and the development of economic
thought in China, 93–97
and Dong Wei’s views of the nature
and scope of Chinese markets,
38–40, 198

- free-market views (cont.)
 and the economic vulnerability of countries facing Western imperialism, 157, 201–202
 and European advocates of ending state intervention, 93
 Jiaqing's and Daoguang's reforms contrasted with, 156
 and the *physiocrats*, 104
 and Tang Zhen's "natural" market system, 86–87, 93
See also Western capitalism system
- frugality
 and the balance between thriftiness and waste in the *Debate on Salt and Iron*, 43–44
 as a CCP nation-building strategy, 193
 and Chen Hongmou's views on trade and consumption, 103–104, 110
 and Confucian rites, 42, 186
 and Confucius on not being too thrifty, 44
 and countering corruption in the Qing period, 198
 as a critique of capitalist consumerism, 179
 encouraged by Lu Ji along with his pro-luxury views, 76–78
 and the *Guanzi*, "Ban fa," 43
 Japanese discourse on, 188–189
 Jiaqing's restoration of notions of, 90, 106, 109–110
 and liberal notions of market and consumption during and after the Opium War (*Yapian zhang*, 1839–1842), 13, 110–111
 Mao Zedong on, 192–193
 and mass consumption as the future of capitalism, 149
 and nation building in Republican China, 179–183
 Qianlong Emperor on, 116–117
 and reducing government administration during the Self-Strengthening Movement, 150–151
 as a response to Western domination in international trade, 142
 and self-strengthening, 139–141
 as a tool for mass mobilization of resources during New Life Movement, 184–185, 187–188, 194
 and Veblen's critique of "conspicuous consumption," 171, 181–182
 and Xunzi's views, 43
 and Yan Fu's interpretation of Adam Smith's views, 147, 149
See also sumptuary laws
- Gerschenkron, Alexander, 201–202
 Gide, Charles, 174, 195
 granary systems
 charity (*yicang*), 36–37, 67–68
 community (*shechang*), 36–37, 67–68
 ever-normal (*changpingcang*), 36–37, 67–68
 Grain Tribute Administration's reform of 1826, 137
 Gu Gongxie (1759–1844), 88, 93
 Gu Yanwu (1613–82), 59–60, 140
 Guangxu Emperor, Hundred Days Reforms launched by, 145
Guanzi
 Chapter 5, "On Military Taxes" (*Sheng ma*), 43
 Chapter 7, "Ban fa," 43
 Chapter 35, "On Extravagance in Spending" (*Chi mi*), 44–45
 and debates regarding early liberal consumerist "modernity," 45–46
 and Guan Zhong (720–645 BCE), 43
 Legalism's rejection of Confucian morality exemplified by, 20
 Guomindang (or GMD).
See Nationalist Party
- Han Dynasty (206 BCE–220 CE)
 Confucian–Legalist tradition consolidated during, 21–22, 50
 and the ever-normal granary system, 36
 Western Han Dynasty (206 BCE–9 CE). *See* *Debate on Salt and Iron*;
 Emperor Wu; Sang Hongyang
 Hayami, Akira, 70

- He Changling (1785–1848), 143–144
 He Lian (or Franklin Ho, 1895–1975), 172
 hinterland–coastal gap
 and China's modern economy, 203
 See also Jiangnan
 Hong Liangji
 biographical details, 119–120
 modern population studies in China
 founded by, 119–120
 Hongwu Emperor (r. 1368–98)
 anti-market policies of, 55–56
 preparedness granaries (*yubeicang*)
 ordered by, 67
 Huang Zhen (1213–80), 38
 Huang Zongxi (1610–95), 59–62, 83–84
 Hundred Days Reforms (*wuxu bianfa*), 145, 154
- Japan
 discourse on frugality in, 188
 First Sino-Japanese War (1894–5), 139
 postwar development of, 202
 Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–45), 191
 and Wei Yuan's writing on statecraft, 144
- Jiangnan
 demographic boom in, 114
 highly commercialized economy of, 198–199
 pro-luxury views of intellectuals
 and officials linked to, 52–53, 80–81
 and the Yan–Li school, 100
 See also Songjiang; Yun Jing
- Jiaqing Emperor (r. 1796–1820)
 and the contribution of entertainers, 122
 frugality viewed by, 90, 106, 109–110
 and Hong Liangji, 120
 market forces used to achieve
 targeted goals, 156
 population growth as an issue for, 117
 privatization of state functions, 110, 136, 200
- Self-Strengthening reforms compared
 with administrative reforms of,
 154–155
 sumptuary laws implemented by,
 118, 125, 200
 Xianyu Reforms of, 90, 109–110
- Jin Dynasty (265–429 CE), granary
 system of, 36
jinshi degree, 38
 Johnson, Wallace S., 42
- Kang Youwei
 and the Hundred Days reforms, 145
 Reformist Faction (*Weixinpai*) of,
 142
 on state planning to balance
 production and consumption,
 154
- Kangxi Emperor (r. 1662–1722)
 consumption economy and pro-
 luxury arguments during his reign.
 See Tang Zhen
 depression of the early-Qing market
 during the early reign of, 63–64
 edict of 1709 addressing population
 growth, 115
 and the mandate of *minsheng*, 22
 sixteen maxims of his sacred edict
 (*sheng yu yi shi liu tiao*), 127
 surplus in state finances during the
 reign of, 133
 Zunghar campaign, 66
kaozheng (Evidential Study)
 and Ming loyalists, 59–60, 63
 and Songjiang scholars, 75
 See also Gu Yanwu; Huang Zongxi;
 Wang Fuzhi
- Keay, John, 31
 Kishimoto-Nakayama, Mio, 63–64
- Lears, T. J. Jackson, 11–12
 Legalism (*fajia*)
 and Confucian ideas about the power
 of benevolence and good
 government, 50
 Confucian views of morality, 20
 See also Guanzi
- Leonard, Jane Kate, 23, 67–68
 Li, Lillian, 7

- Li Gong (1659–1733), 98–101
 Li Hongzhang (1823–1901), 139–140, 169
 Li Jianhua (1900–?), 167, 180–181
 Liang Qichao (1873–1929)
 and Adam Smith’s anti-despotism arguments, 153–154
 luxury consumption criticized by, 141–142, 144
 Study for National Rejuvenation (*qiangxuehui*) of, 145
 the Western model of economic modernization questioned by, 165
 Lin Liyue, 74, 79
 Lin Man-Houng, 137–138
 Lin Zexu (1785–1850), 137
 Liu, William Guanglin, 55–56
 Liu Zongzhou (1578–1645), 101
 Loewe, Michael, 49
 on debates between “modernists” and “reformers,” 29
longue durée (1500s–1930s) approach, 197, 203
 Lu Ji (1515–52)
 consumption policies advocated for varying economic circumstances by, 199
 “Jinshebian” essay, 75–80, 92, 144
 luxury consumption linked to scarcity by, 47
 Songjiang family roots of, 74, 77–78, 98
 and statecraft (*jingshi sixiang*) developments in the late Ming period, 74
 and Wei Yuan’s pro-luxury arguments, 144
 luxury consumption
 associated with despotism, 92–94
 Confucian legitimacy bestowed on, 53
 and economic circumstances, 9–11
 economic scarcity and famine associated with, 46–47
 European and Chinese economic thought compared, 7–8, 12, 91–97
 and “fables of abundance,” 10–12
 Jiangnan intellectuals and officials linked to, 52–53, 80–81
 and Practical Learning (*Shixue*), 87
 pro-luxury views of Lu Ji, 75–78, 92
 and the pro-spending theory of *Guanzi*, 44–45
 and treaty port culture, 15, 168, 170–171, 199
 and Veblen’s critique of “conspicuous consumption,” 171, 181
 See also sumptuary laws
 Ma Yinchu (1882–1982), 192
 Machiavelli, Niccolò, 92–93
 McMahan, Daniel, 109
 mandate of *minsheng*, 16–50
 passim Confucian philosophical framework of, 94, 96, 197–198
 and *guoji minsheng* (state finances and the people’s livelihood), 22–23, 67, 197
 and the idea of the free market, 94
 and modernity and nation building, 158–160
 and the political objectives of Qing China, 22–23, 197
 population growth and scarcity as a challenge to, 116
 and scarcity in the early nineteenth century, 109, 133
 and Sun Yat-sen’s trope of the four material needs of the people, 184–185
 Mandeville, Bernard, 93, 105
The Fable of the Bees, 91–92
 Mann, Susan, 127–128, 200
 Mao Zedong, on frugality, 192–193
 Marxism
 Lenin’s *The State and Revolution*, 191
 and notions of evolutionary development, 191–192
 Mencius
 dialogue with King Hui of Liang, 17
 Legalist thinkers’ rejection of his views of morality, 20
 pro-luxury arguments legitimized by reference to his ideas, 53
 Meskill, John Thomas, 75
 Ming Dynasty
 anti-market policies of the early-Ming state, 55–56
 emperors. *See* Hongwu; Yongzheng

- industrious economy of the late period of, 198
kaozheng preferred among Songjiang scholars, 75
 late-Ming pro-luxury arguments of Lu Ji. *See* Lu Ji
 preparedness granaries (*yubeicang*) model of, 67
 statecraft (*jingshi sixiang*) development in the late Ming period, 74–75, 97
See also Qiu Jun
- Ming loyalists
 anti-Manchu sentiments of, 60–61
 and market policies adopted by the Qing, 65
 and the meaning of material profits (*li*), 62–63
 and “natural economy,” 61–62
 and the revival of good governance, 60
See also Gu Yanwu; Liu Zongzhou; Wang Fuzhi; Zhang Lüxiang; Zhang Ying
- minsheng*. *See* mandate of *minsheng*
- Mokyr, Joel, and the “great divergence” debate, 94–95
- Nankai Institute of Economics (*Nankai daxue jingji yanjiusuo*), 172–173
- Nationalist Party (Guomindang or GMD)
 consumption as a central tenant of, 166–167, 180
 Economic Cooperative Movement (*jinji hezuo yundong*), 161, 174
See also Sun Yat-sen
- Neo-Confucianism
 influence on Chen Hongmou, 103
 late-Ming and early-Qing challenges to, 96, 99
- New Culture Movement, 170
- New Life Movement (*Xinshenghuo yundong*), 164
 Confucian notions of virtue and personal morality appropriated by, 183
 four Confucian virtues deployed by, 186
- and frugality as a tool for mass mobilization of resources, 184–185, 187–188, 194
 launching of, 15, 162, 183, 190
 and Madam Jiang (Song Meiling), 183
 Sun Yat-sen’s trope of the four material needs of the people reinterpreted by, 185–186
- Northern Song period (960–1127)
 Emperor Shenzong (r. 1067–85), 31–32
 military challenges to its borders, 32, 50
 reformulation of the role of private interests (*li*), 197–198
 and the relationship between the state and societal economy, 31
See also Wang Anshi
- Opium War (*Yapian zhang*, 1839–42)
 and the importation of Western ideas and technologies in the wake of, 132–133
 liberal notions of market and consumption in the wake of, 13
 and the Nanjing Treaty (1842), 111
 and notions of frugality and state intervention in the wake of, 110–111, 134, 139
- physiocrates*
 Chen Hongmou’s views on capital investment in agriculture compared with, 104–105
 the economies of Qing China and Europe compared by, 3, 104
 and the idea of “self-interest” as a tool for organizing the economy, 105
See also Quesnay, François
- Pomeranz, Kenneth, 113
 on economic development in early twentieth-century Shandong., 112
 English developmental experience identified as an exception by, 6
 European and Chinese industrious economies compared by, 71
 “the great divergence” defined by, 5, 94–95, 113

- population growth
 and China's modern economy, 203
 the economic decline of nineteenth-century China, 114–115
 and the economies of Qing China and Europe compared by the *physiocrats*, 3
 and the Jiaqing administration, 117
 and modern population studies in China, 119
 and scarcity during the Yongzheng reign, 116, 125–126
 Sun Yat-sen on the productive capacity of the vast Chinese masses, 158
 Practical Learning (*Shixue*), 87, 103
- Qianlong Emperor (r. 1736–96)
 and the contribution of entertainers, 122
 financial impact of military campaigns in the Northwest, 134
 frugality addressed in edict of November 1735, 116–117
 frugality as an official policy of, 88–90, 106, 199
 industrious economy during his reign, 72–73
 and the mandate of *minsheng*, 22
 population growth and scarcity a concern of, 116
 state intervention in the grain storage, 68–69
 support for luxury consumption expressed in letter to You Bashi, 116
Yingyung Shengxi terminated by, 66–67
- Qin Dynasty (*Qin chao*, 221–206 BCE), establishment of, 50
- Qing periods (1500s–1911)
 depression during the early Kangxi period, 63–64
 emperors. *See* Daoguang; Guangxu; Jiaqing; Kangxi; Qianlong; Yongzheng
 financial crisis at the beginning of the nineteenth century, 109, 133–135
 industrious economy of the early period of, 198
 population growth and scarcity as a threat to its legitimacy, 116
 prominent Qing officials. *See* Chen Hongmou
 reliance on the market by, 198
 and scholarly interest in the role of liberal economic elements on Chinese economic modernity, 203
 uneven economic circumstance of the empire, 198–199
See also Hundred Days Reforms
 Qing periods (1500s–1911) to End of the Prosperous Age (1800–50s)
 cataclysmic natural events during, 115
 and the “great divergence” between Western European countries and China, 113
- Qiu Jun (1420–95), 57–58, 93
- Quesnay, François
 the circulation of economic resources through different groups in French society mapped by, 122–123
 and Qing Confucian agrarian policies, 3, 104
- Ren Qiyun
 background of, 125–126
 revitalized local community envisioned by, 126–128, 151, 161
- Republican China (1912–30), 158–196
passim and the development of the social sciences in China, 163–164
 and nationalist movements supporting frugal habits, 179–183
 scholarly research on the interventionist developmental state, 203
 Sun Yat-sen's principle of “people's livelihood” (*minsheng*), 184–185
 and the urban consumerist economy, 162–163
See also Western capitalism system, Republican-period China
- Ricardo, David, 124–125
- Rowe, William T., 102–103, 156
- Saint-Lambert, Jean François de, 93
- Sang Hongyang (152–80 BCE)
aggrandizers (rapacious landowners and merchant cartels) targeted by, 29, 32–33

- Confucian ideology in opposition to, 29
 and the *Debate on Salt and Iron*, 25–26, 28–29, 43–44
 Emperor Wu’s military enterprises supported by, 27, 50
 Self-Strengthening
 and frugality, 139–141
 the *guo* as the objective of, 111, 141, 155
 and mercantilism as a response to Western imperialism, 111–112, 157
 Self-Strengthening Movement (1861–95), 111
 frugality deployed to reduced government administration, 150–151
 and the importation of Western ideas and technologies in the post-Opium War period, 132–133
See also Tan Sitong; Wei Yuan; Zheng Guanying
 silver-based trade during the Qing
 anti-silverist position of Gu, Huang, and Wang, 64
 anti-silverist position of Tang Zhen, 82–83
 Smail, Daniel Lord and Andrew Shryock, 203
 Smith, Adam
 Bao Shichen’s optimist views compared with, 124–125, 132
 and Chinese notions of the role of the state in the economy contrasted with his ideas, 151
 on the “great divergence” between Western Europe and China, 3
 and Liang Qichao’s economic views, 149, 153–154
 optimism about growth and productive forces in society, 123
 Wang Yanan and Guo Dali’s translation of *The Wealth of Nations*, 189
 Tang Zhen’s “natural” market system compared with, 87
 and Yan Fu’s translation of *The Wealth of Nations*, 13, 133, 149, 153
 Smith, Paul J., 34–35
 Song Dynasty (960–1279)
 and the development of long-distance trade, 30–31
See also Northern Song period (960–1127)
 Song Dynasty (960–1279) granary policies
 and Dong Wei’s views of the nature and scope of Chinese markets, 38–40, 198
 and famine relief, 38–39
 and the growth of commercialization, 36–38
 Songjiang
 as a coastal shipping hub., 78
kaozheng preferred among scholars in, 75
 scholars of. *See* Lu Ji
 state intervention
 and China’s modern economy, 4, 203
 and Chinese pro-market theories, 57–58, 93
 and the *Debate on Salt and Iron*, 25–27, 200
 and the granaries system during the Qing, 68–69
laissez faire policies of Classical liberalism of Smith contrasted with, 151, 153–154
 and the revitalized local community envisioned by Ren Qiyun, 126–128, 151
 and Taylorism, 160–161
 and Yun Jing’s view of the economy, 130–132, 151
See also *Debate on Salt and Iron*
 Sui Dynasty (581–618 CE), granary system of, 36
 sumptuary laws
 and Confucian rites, 42
 and the formula of “honoring frugality and eliminating extravagance,” 47
 Xianfeng Emperor’s imposing of, 118–119
 Sun Yat-sen
 China described as a semi-/hyper-colony, 157
 and consumption as a central tenet of the GMD, 166–167

- Sun Yat-sen (cont.)
 four basic needs of “food, clothes, shelter, and means of transportation” (*shi yi zhu xing*), 167, 184–185
 principle of “people’s livelihood” (*minsheng*), 184–185
 on the productive capacity of the Chinese masses, 158
- Taiping Rebellion (1850–64), 111, 114, 134
- Tan Sitong (1865–98), 143, 145, 150
- Tang Dynasty (618–907 CE)
 granary system of, 36
 sumptuary laws during, 42
- Tang Shouqian (1856–1917), 140–142
- Tang Zhen (1630–1704)
 background of, 82
 consumption associated with corruption and despotism by, 86, 88, 90
 on the economic situation of the Kangxi era, 82–83
 “natural” market system of, 87, 93
 pro-luxury views of, 83–85, 96
 Yun Jing’s view of the economy compared with, 130
- tariffs
lijin tariff on domestic trade, 134
 and the Self-Strengthening Movement, 143
 and the Treaty of Nanjing, 138–139
- Tawney, Richard Henry, 175, 195
- Taylor, Frederick Winslow, 160–161
- unregulated market. *See* free-market views
- Veblen, Thorstein, critique of conspicuous consumption, 171, 181–182
- Von Glahn, Richard, 29, 33, 47, 55, 57, 114–115, 134
 the “Great Leap Forward in economic productivity” identified by, 30–31
 modernization paradigm questioned by, 7
- Wang Anshi (1021–86), *New Policies* (*xinfa*)
 controversy over, 31–34, 58
 Sima Guang’s opposition to, 33–35, 33n48
 and state intervention in the societal economy during the Northern Song, 31–33
 state intervention in other periods compared with, 200
- Wang Fuzhi (1619–92), 53, 60, 65, 93
- Wang Shiying (1902–49), 174–176
- Wang Wensheng, 136–137
- Wang Yanan, 189–190, 194
- Wang Yuan (1648–1710)
 economic views of, 101
 frugality advocated by, 53
 and the Yan–Li group, 98, 100–101
- Wei Jirui (1620–77), 63–64, 87
- Wei Yuan (1794–1857)
 background of, 143–144
 market-based luxury consumption encouraged by, 144
 and other “accommodationists” in the Daoguang administration, 137
- Western capitalism system
 frugality as a critique of capitalist consumerism, 179
 and late-Qing anti-consumerism intellectuals, 179–181
 and mass consumption, 149
 and mercantilist theories, 111–112
 and the negative impact of the Great Depression, 161
 and notions of frugality and state intervention in the wake of the First Opium War, 13, 110–111
 the *physiocrates*’ ideas contrasted with, 105
 Qing use of market forces used to achieve targeted goals contrasted with, 156
See also free-market views
- Western capitalism system, Republican-period China
 and humanist evolutionary understandings of consumption, 165–169
 and nation-building priorities, 194–195

- and social Darwinism, 166, 194
 and Xie Peiqiong's critique, 164–165, 178
- Western Han Dynasty (206 BCE–9 CE) emperors. *See* Emperor Wu
See also Debate on Salt and Iron;
 Sang Hongyang
- Wong, Roy Bin
 on the decline of the Qing granary system, 68
 economic circumstances in China compared with those of Europe on the eve of the Industrial Revolution, 6
- Xianfeng Emperor (r. 1851–61),
 sumptuary laws decreed by, 118–119
- Xianyu Reforms (*Xianyu weixin* 1799–1805), 90, 109–110
- Xie Peiqiong, 164–165, 178
- Xunzi (c. 310–c. 235 BCE)
 frugality supported by, 42
 Mencius' views compared with, 19–20
- Yan Fu (1854–1921)
 on frugality, 141–142
 and the Self-Strengthening Movement, 132
 translation of *The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith, 13, 133, 141, 149, 153
 the Western model of economic modernization questioned by, 165
- Yan Hesheng (1663–1741), 100
- Yan–Li group
 Practical Learning (*Shixue*)
 championed by, 103
See also Li Gong; Wang Yuan; Yan Hesheng; Yan Yuan
- Yan Yuan (1635–1704), 98–101
- Yang Lie-sheng, 43, 45–46
- Ye Shichang, 144
- Yellow River
 flooding resulting from changing its course, 115
 and water transportation networks centered at Kaifeng, 30
- Yingyung Shengxi*
 Qianlong Emperor's termination of, 66–67
 Yongzheng Emperor's establishment of, 66
- Yongzheng Emperor (r. 1723–35)
 population growth and scarcity a concern of, 116, 125–126
 private merchants entrusted with investing military funds by, 69
 surplus in state finances during the reign of, 133–134
yingyung shengxi established by, 66
- Yu Ziyi, 181
- Yun Jing (1757–1817)
 and modern population studies in China, 119–121
 ratio between producers and consumers as a focus of, 121–122, 152
 and state intervention, 130–132, 151
- Zhang Lüxiang (1611–80), 101–102
- Zhang Ying (1637–1708), 101–102
- Zheng Guanying (1842–1922)
 and Chen Chi, 142
 frugality promoted by, 143, 151
 on state and private cooperation in fighting the commercial war with imperialists, 154–155
- Zheng He (1371–1433 or 1435), 56
- Zhu Shikang (1901–82), 168–169, 171–174, 177, 180