

MODERN ASIA

ASN 4936 Modern Asia (Undergraduate Syllabus)

Spring 2009, Dr. Steven Heine, heines@fiu.edu, ext 7-1788

AIMS

- This course is designed to serve as the “capstone” for undergraduate Asian Studies majors.
- Its emphasis is on the breadth of Asian society in the modern period, as studied from the standpoint of learning various research methods as well as pedagogical techniques and resources.
- Utilize critical analysis skills to gain better understanding of modern Asia; including social and political aspects.
- Successful completion of a comprehensive research project showing the students knowledge of course material.

SCHEDULE

- 1/6 Introduction
- 1/13 Urbanization: City Planning and Natural Spaces - *Daily Life in China*: Intro-Ch III (13-143)
- 1/20 Urbanization - *Daily Life in China*: Ch IV-Ch. VII (144-249)
- 1/27 Urbanization - *Tokyo* (Entire book)
- 2/03 Political Economy: Capitalism and Communism - *The Four Little Dragons*: Ch 1-3 (1-65)
- 2/10 Political Economy - *The Four Little Dragons*: Ch 4-5 (66-112)
- FIRST MIDTERM plus RESEARCH TOPICS DUE**
- 2/17 Continued
- 2/24 Political Economy - *HO*: (Entire book)
- 3/03 Social Change: Individualism and Caste - *Kokoro*: Part I and II (1-124)
- 3/10 Social Change - *Kokoro*: Part III (125-248)
- 3/17 **NO CLASS Spring Break**
- 3/24 Social Change - *Samskara*: (Entire book)
- SECOND MIDTERM**
- 3/31 Final Presentations of Research Projects
- 4/07 Continued
- 4/14 Continued
- 4/21 Continued

READINGS

- 1) DAILY LIFE IN CHINA: ON THE EVE OF THE MONGOL INVASION, Jacques Gernet
- 2) TOKYO: EXPLORING THE CITY OF THE SHOGUN, Sumiko Enbutsu
- 3) THE FOUR LITTLE DRAGONS: THE SPREAD OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EAST ASIA, Ezra F. Vogel
- 4) HO, David Halberstam
- 5) KOKORO, Natsume Soseki
- 6) SAMSKARA, U.R. Anantha Murthy

ATTENDANCE/PARTICIPATION POLICY STRICTLY ENFORCED

A constructive classroom atmosphere where there is a genuine give-and-take between a teacher and students is one of the most valued aspects of the educational process. This takes place 95% of the time, but to ensure that it takes place 100% of the time, the following policies are in effect:

- 1) In a class that meets once a week, **all students are expected to attend every class for the full class period.**
- 2) Coming more than a few minutes late or leaving early will be counted as an absence.
- 3) Any absence that is not a documented medical or legal item is “unexcused.”
- 4) More than one unexcused absence will **directly affect** the final course grade. **No exceptions!**
- 5) **Leaving class early without a proper excuse will automatically be counted as a double absence (this includes leaving at break).**
- 6) Any behavior that is distracting, disruptive, or disrespectful will also have a double deduction.
- 7) **Assignments not completed on time will be accepted only by permission of the instructor.**
- 8) **No laptop or cell phone usage** without explicit permission of the instructor.

REQUIREMENTS

1. **Textbook** must be in hand during class – this will be checked each week.
2. There will be a **weekly one-page assignment** based on readings (10 percent).
 - a. This assignment will be graded check plus, check, check minus, or zero.
 - b. More than one zero or two check minuses will affect final course grade.
3. **ORAL PARTICIPATION IS AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT** (15 percent).
4. **2 in-class exams** one hour each (25 percent each).
5. **Final research paper** (Undergraduate: 7-8 pages) including **Power Point presentation** of the project (25 percent).

Grade Scale

92-100 A, 90-91 A-

88-89 B+, 82-87 B, 80-81 B-

78-79 C+, 72-77 C, 70-71 C-

60-69 D

GUIDELINES FOR ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 1) **BE SURE TO** Use a “critical” methodology—
 - a) Do **NOT** merely summarize!
 - b) Highlight main issues only in critical, constructive fashion.
 - c) **Must consult outside source(s) that are SUBSTANTIAL** (not just internet).
 - d) Pose questions for discussion (though do not necessarily try to lead this).
 - e) **TIME LIMITS WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED** –
 - f) Do **NOT** read from power point! – use it as a tool not a crutch.

TOPICS

Modernization Theory East and West

Asia – Continent, Culture, or State of Mind?

Regions and Sub-regions

East Asia

South Asia

Southeast Asia

Central Asia

West/Southwest Asia

Exceptional Cases: Vietnam, Burma, Afghanistan

Sub-sub-regions and other divisions

Pacific Islands

Northeast Asia

Indochina

Himalayan

Hindu Kush

Inner Asia

Aryan world and Pre-Aryan

Alexandrian conquest

Indian Ocean region

Middle East/Mideast/Near East

Great Rift Valley

Islamic World

Confucian World

Buddhist Cultures

Greco-Buddhist

Nation-states

Linguistic-cultural territories

Empire building

Other forms of expansion & contraction

Silk Road North

Silk Road by Sea

Ports and Urban Areas

Mongol Horde

Missionaries and Adventurers

Colonialism

Rice and Tea

Modernization – Westernization and Industrialization

Turn of Century

Japanese colonization

20th Century Wars and Peace

Isolationism

Communism

Third World

Postmodernism vis-à-vis Tradition and Modernity

Orientalism, Reverse Orientalism, De-Orientalism, Post-Orientalism

Globalization
New Regionalism and Regional Integration
Consumerism and Manufacturing
Transnationalism and Transregionalism
Trans-Pacific relations
Migration and Diaspora
Remittances and Returns
Popular Cultural Influences

APPROACHES TO ASIAN SUB-REGIONS

Ethnicity – Chinese
Values – Confucian
Religion – Hindu, Islamic World
Diaspora – Japanese
Linguistic – Tibetan, Cantonese
Colonialism – Afghanistan
Missionaries – Korean
Empire – “Turkestan”
Geography – Hindu Kush, Indian Ocean, East Russia (Siberia), Australia, Persian Gulf
Old History/New Issues – Silk Road (Land and Sea), Greco-Buddhist, Aryans, Manchus
Ming-Qing Tributary System
Industry – Rice, Opium
Products – Indonesia
Trade Routes – Philippines
Contested Areas –, Manchuria, Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa)
Mongol Legacy – Moghuls, Golden Horde
“Dead” Areas – Uighurstan, Kurdistan, Khmer

THEMES

Post-Colonialism – India, Indochina
Post-Japanese Colonialism – Thailand
Communism – Vietnam
Third World – Cambodia
Orientalism – Iran
Post-Modernism -- Japan
Globalization – China
Free Trade – South Korea
Security Zones – Kashmir
Cityscapes – Shanghai, Hong Kong
Human Rights, Feminism – Minorities, Madam Butterfly Syndrome
Two-Tiered Culture – Elite/Literati/Samurai vs. Popular/Local/Peasant
Ethno-Music/Theater/Dance – Instruments, Puppets, Dance, Acting Singing styles

Overview of Modern Asia

South Asia: Caste System, Sannyasin (Holy Man), Women in the Modern World
Southeast Asia: Colonialism and Communism versus Tradition
East Asia: Modernization and Economic Success

Central Asia: Soviet, Post-Soviet, and Islamic Regions

Chinese Dynasties and their Time Period

Ancient Times

Xia Dynasty (夏朝) – [2100 BC – 1600 BC]

Shang Dynasty (商朝) – [1600 BC – 1066 BC]

Zhou Dynasty (周朝)

|-->Western Zhou (西周)–[1066 BC – 771 BC]

|-->Eastern Zhou (东周) – [770 BC – 256 BC]

1.Period of Spring and Autumn (春秋时代)– [722 BC – 481 BC]

2.Warring States Period (战国时代) * – [403 BC – 221 BC]

Imperial Period

Qin Dynasty (秦朝) – [221 BC – 206 BC]

Han Dynasty (汉朝)

|-->Western Han (西汉) ** - [206 BC – 23 AD]

|-->Eastern Han (东汉) – [25 AD – 220 AD]

3 kingdoms Period (三国时代)

|-->Wei (魏) - [220 AD – 265 AD]

|--> Shu (蜀) – [221 AD – 263 AD]

|--> Wu (吴) – [222 AD – 280 AD]

Western Jin Dynasty (西晋) - [265 AD – 316 AD]

Eastern Jin Dynasty and 16 Kingdoms (东晋十六国)

|-->Eastern Jin (东晋)– [317 AD – 420 AD]

|-->16 Kingdoms (十六国) *** – [304 AD – 439 AD]

Northern and Southern Dynasties (南北朝)

|-->*Southern Dynasty (南朝)*

1. Song (宋) – [420 AD – 479 AD]

2. Qi (齐) – [479 AD – 502 AD]

3. Liang (梁)– [502 AD – 557 AD]

4. Chen (陈)– [557 AD – 589 AD]

|->*Northern Dynasty (北朝)*

1.Northern Wei (北魏)– [386 AD – 534 AD]

2a. Eastern Wei (东魏) – [534 AD – 550 AD]

2b. Northern Qi (北齐) – [550 AD – 577 AD]

3a. Western Wei (西魏) – [535 AD – 557 AD]

3b. Northern Zhou (北周) – [557 AD – 581 AD]

Sui Dynasty (隋朝) – [581 AD -618 AD]

Tang Dynasty (唐朝) – [618 AD – 907 AD]

5 Dynasties and 10 Kingdoms (五代十国)

|-->Late Liang (后梁) – [907 AD – 923 AD]

|-->Late Tang (后唐) – [923 AD – 936 AD]

|-->Late Jin (后晋) – [936 AD – 946 AD]

|-->Late Han (后汉) – [947 AD – 950 AD]

|-->Late Zhou (后周) – [951 AD – 960 AD]

|-->10 Kingdoms (十国) ****– [902 AD – 979 AD]

Song Dynasty (宋朝)

|-->Northern Song (北宋) – [960 AD – 1127 AD]

|-->Southern Song (南宋) – [1127 AD – 1279 AD]

Yuan Dynasty (元朝) – [1279 AD – 1368 AD]

Ming Dynasty (明朝) – [1368 AD – 1644 AD]

Qing Dynasty (清朝) – [1644 AD – 1911 AD]

Modern Age

Republic of China (中华民国) *** - [1912 AD – 1949 AD]**

People's Republic of China (中华人民共和国)– [1949 AD – today]

Forbidden City, dominating the heart of the city, is a range of well-preserved palace architecture of China's Ming and Qing dynasties. It boasts to be the largest of its kind in the country. The original palaces were constructed during the Ming (1368 - 1644) period over 560 years ago and the present remained complex was the result of several extensions in the Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911). The rectangular "city" is 960 meters (3,149 feet) long from north to south and 750 meters (2,460 feet) wide from east to west with four gates on each cardinal point, among which the southern gate, Wumen (Meridian Gate) is the main entrance for most visitors to the Forbidden City.

The whole complex was built in an axial symmetry layout with the main palaces arranged on the middle axes from south to north, flanked with affiliated structures on each side. The complex is divided into two parts by the Gate of Celestial Purity (Qian Qing Men) in the middle. The first part (south part) is called "Outer Court" including Hall of Supreme Harmony (Tai He Dian), Hall of Central Harmony (Zhong He Dian) and Hall of Preserved Harmony (Bao He Dian). It is the place where the emperors exerted their supreme power over people and the imperial ceremonial events were held. For example, it was on the three-tier marble terrace of the Hall of Supreme Harmony (Tai He Dian) that an emperor ascended the throne.

The latter part further northward from the Gate of Celestial Purity is considered as "Inner Court" including Palace of Celestial Purity (Qian Qing Gong) and Hall of Celestial and Terrestrial Union (Jiao Tai Dian) and Palace of Terrestrial Tranquility (Kun Ning Gong). These halls were the residential area of the emperors and their concubines.



EARTHQUAKE OCTOBER 8, 2005

