

<<我们的根>>

图书基本信息

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前言

I assigned one chapter to geography, another to archaeology, and seven more to the ups and downs of politics, the cycles of unions and divisions of China's realms, the prosperity and decline of the central region as well as the upsurging and decadence of certain particular spots. I discussed the golden ages of China's philosophy, first during the Confucian times along with Lao Tze, Chuang Tze, Moh Tze, etc., and then during the times of Sung when Confucianism, after losing its ground to the Buddhists during the South and North Dynasties and the Tang, won it back during the Sung. And the same may be said about the flourishing of the historiography of the Sung. The hardest thing was to bring together the data of the technology and science with those of politics. It seems technology and science had a life of their own. So had arts and literature. I tried to describe these and used three chapters.

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内容概要

I assigned one chapter to geography , another to archaeology , and seven more to the ups and downs of politics , the cycles of unions and divisions of China's realms , the prosperity and decline of the central region as well as the upsurging and decadence of certain particular

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作者简介

Orient Lee(1907——1998), a well-known historian for his very popular series of particular introduction to Chinese history. He graduated from History Department of Tsinghua University. He ever became professor of many universities, such as Peking university, Tsinghua University, Zhongshan University. He was called "Chinese Toynbee".

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章节摘录

插图：O-mei Shan (the Eyebrow Mountain), in Sze-chuen Province, has a Gold Roof Temple on its top, which is more than 3,000 meters above sealevel. Wu-tai Shan (the Five Layers Mountain), in Shan-si Province, was where two very famous bodhisattvas, Wen-chu and P'u-hsian, had held a discussion session. Huang Shan (the Yellow Mountain), in An-hwei Province, has a pretty Sea of Clouds around its waist. Among China's fifteen hundred rivers, the longest is the Long River. This Long River is known to the West as "Yang-tze River". Yang-tze is, in fact, the name of a small island inside this river between Shanghai and Nanking. The Long River is about 6,300 kilometers long. It originates in Ch'ing-hai and runs through six other provinces before it empties itself in the sea near Shanghai. Next in length to the Long River is the Yellow River which, like the Long River, also originates in Chinghai province. This Yellow River makes a loop in Suiyuan, absorbs the Fen in Shan-si and the Wei in Shensi, turns eastward to flow in northern Ho-nan, and loses its momentum on the flat land there, leaving behind a great deal of sands and silt. The sands and silt piled up and kept on raising the Yellow River's bed. People built dikes on both of its banks to protect their fields and houses, but the water often went over those dikes and flooded the fields and the houses. The Yellow River earned by doing such things a very bad nick-name: "China's Sorrow". It has been, on the other hand, also China's blessing. The challenge it offered had trained the Chinese into a hard working and thrifty people. The sands and silt it deposited have made the alluvial Flood Plain very fertile.

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编辑推荐

《我们的根:简说五千年中国文明史(英文版)》：As the title suggests, the book describes how China and the Chinese people came to be what they are today through a chronological retelling of China's development from prehistoric to contemporary times. It presents a broad framework of the nation's transition through various periods of history. Above this frame, the author selectively adds more detailed descriptions of the most notable events, persons, and cultural aspects, offering insight into things that have come to define China and the Chinese people. There are twelve chapters, including about 50 thousand words and 100 pictures in the book.

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