

Abortive Revolution -Project topics

Here are some possible topics. If you don't like any of these let me know and I can make more. Note that these readings can be quite different. Some are book chapters, and you may need to look at the rest of the book, or ask me about it. Some of these are basically the same article, but looking at different times or regions, some are very different approaches to the topic. You need to at least glance over these before your group picks a topic.

Each group needs to pick a topic by Week 7. Topics are first come first served, so if someone else takes your topic you will need to pick something else.

Love Love not only makes the world go round, it was closely connected with all the cultural reforms the May Fourth Movement wanted.

*-"The Age of Romance" from Lee, Haiyan. *Revolution of the Heart: A Genealogy of Love in China, 1900-1950*. Stanford University Press, 2010.

-"Female Same-Sex Love in May Fourth Fiction" from Sang, Tze-Lan D. *The Emerging Lesbian: Female Same-Sex Desire in Modern China*. 1 edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003.

*-Merkel-Hess, Kate. "A New Woman and Her Warlord: Li Dequan, Feng Yuxiang, and the Politics of Intimacy in Twentieth-Century China." *Frontiers of History in China* 11, no. 3 (July 2016): 431-57.

Peng Pai Peng was one of the most important and interesting early Communist leaders, and a lot has been written about him.

*-"The Cult of Peng Pai: Social Class and Political Power" from Marks, Robert B. *Rural Revolution in South China: Peasants and the Making of History in Haifeng County, 1570-1930*. Madison: Univ of Wisconsin Press, 1984.

*"New Roles for the Rural Tradition" from Galbiati, Fernando. *P'eng P'ai and the Hai-Lu-Feng Soviet*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1985.

*Yong-Pil Pang, "Peng Pai from Landlord to Revolutionary," *Modern China* 1, no. 3 (1975): 297-322.

Diplomacy Relations with the foreign powers were always important and often difficult.

*-Vul, Nikita. "He, Who Has Sown the Wind: Karakhan, the Sino-Soviet Conflict over the Chinese Eastern Railway, 1925-26, and the Failure of Soviet Policy in Northeast China." *Modern Asian Studies* 48, no. 6 (2014): 1670-94.

*-Luo, Zhitian. "National Humiliation and National Assertion: The Chinese Response to the Twenty-One Demands." *Modern Asian Studies* 27, no. 2 (1993): 297-319.

*-Luo, Zhitian. "The Chinese Rediscovery of the Special Relationship: The Jinan Incident as a Turning Point in Sino-American Relations." *The Journal of American-East Asian Relations* 3, no. 4 (1994): 345-72.

New Life Movement Chiang's big attempt at reforming the Chinese people

*-Ferlanti, Federica. "The New Life Movement in Jiangxi Province, 1934-1938." *Modern Asian Studies* 44, no. 5 (2010): 961-1000.

*-Benson, Carleton "Consumers Are Also Soldiers: Subversive Songs from Nanjing Road during the New Life Movement" in Cochran, Sherman, ed. *Inventing Nanjing*

Road: Commercial Culture in Shanghai, 1900–1945. Ithaca, NY: Cornell East Asia Series, 2010.

*-Averill, Stephen C. “The New Life in Action: The Nationalist Government in South Jiangxi, 1934-37.” *The China Quarterly*, no. 88 (1981): 594–628.

Communist base areas 1 -For those of you who really like guerrilla warfare.

*-“Ganyue: Heroes in Defeat” from Benton, Gregor. *Mountain Fires: The Red Army’s Three-Year War in South China, 1934–1938*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1992.

*-Chan, Gordon Y.M. “The Communists in Rural Guangdong, 1928-1936.” *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 13, no. 1 (April 2003): 77–97.

*-Esherick, Joseph W. “Deconstructing the Construction of the Party-State: Gulin County in the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region.” *The China Quarterly*, no. 140 (1994): 1052–79.

Communists-Mobilizing the people How to get the masses to support the party?

*-Keating, Pauline. “The Yan’an Way of Co-Operativization.” *The China Quarterly*, no. 140 (1994): 1025–51.

*-Goodman, David S. G. “Revolutionary Women and Women in the Revolution: The Chinese Communist Party and Women in the War of Resistance to Japan, 1937-1945.” *The China Quarterly*, no. 164 (2000): 915–42.

*-“Small Unities” From Benton, Gregor *New Fourth Army: Communist Resistance Along the Yangtze and the Huai, 1938-1941*. University of California Press, 1999.

Jiangxi Soviet The first major Communist experiment in China, and a model everyone looked back to.

*-Averill, S. C. “Party, Society and Local Elite in the Jiangxi Communist Movement.” *Journal of Asian Studies* 46, no. 2 (1987): 279–303.

*-Luo, Di. “Villagers into Comrades: Literacy Education in the Jiangxi Soviet.” *Twentieth-Century China* 41, no. 1 (2016): 81–101.

*-Marc Opper, “Revolution Defeated: The Collapse of the Chinese Soviet Republic,” *Twentieth-Century China* 43, no. 1 (2018): 45–66

Northern Expedition The great campaign to unify China, and also a bloody split in ideas about revolution.

*-Murdock, Michael G. “Exploiting Anti-Imperialism: Popular Forces and Nation-State-Building during China’s Northern Expedition, 1926-1927.” *Modern China* 35, no. 1 (2009): 65–95.

*”Military Dimensions of the ‘Northern Expedition’”- From Kwong Chi Man *War and Geopolitics in Interwar Manchuria: Zhang Zuolin and the Fengtian Clique during the Northern Expedition*. Leiden: Brill, 2017.

*-“Cultures of violence during the Northern Expedition (1926-8)” from Van de Ven, Hans, *War and Nationalism in China, 1925–1945*. London: RoutledgeCurzon, 2003.

Warlordism I -The idea of warlordism. There are four readings here, pick any 3

*Edward A. McCord, "Warlords against Warlordism: The Politics of Anti-Militarism in Early Twentieth-Century China," *Modern Asian Studies* 30, no. 4 (1996): 795–827.

*-Chen, Zhongping "The May Fourth Movement and Provincial Warlords: A Reexamination," *Modern China* 37, no. 2 (2011): 135–69.

*-Arthur Waldron, "The Warlord: Twentieth-Century Chinese Understandings of Violence, Militarism, and Imperialism," *The American Historical Review* 96, no. 4 (1991): 1073–1100,

*-Guo, Vivienne Xiangwei. "Not Just a Man of Guns: Chen Jiongming, Warlord, and the May Fourth Intellectual (1919–1922)." *Journal of Chinese History* 4, no. 1 (2020): 161–85.

Warlordism II -local conflicts.

*Peter Worthing, "Toward the Minjiu Incident: Militarist Conflict in Guizhou, 1911-1921," *Modern China* 33, no. 2 (2007): 258–83.

*-Lin, Alfred H. Y. "Building and Funding a Warlord Regime: The Experience of Chen Jitang in Guangdong, 1929-1936." *Modern China* 28, no. 2 (2002): 177–212.

*-Fitzgerald, John. "Increased Disunity: The Politics and Finance of Guangdong Separatism, 1926-1936." *Modern Asian Studies* 24, no. 4 (1990): 745–75.

The modern woman The largest category of people who needed to be re-made were women, who made up about half the population.

*- Edwards, Louise "The Shanghai Modern Woman's American Dreams: Imagining America's Depravity to Produce China's 'Moderate Modernity,'" *Pacific Historical Review* 81, no. 4 (2012): 567–601

*-Judge, Joan. "Talent, Virtue, and the Nation: Chinese Nationalisms and Female Subjectivities in the Early Twentieth Century." *The American Historical Review* 106, no. 3 (2001): 765–803.

*-Goodman, Bryna "The Vocational Woman and the Elusiveness of "Personhood" in Early Republican China" in Goodman, Bryna, and Wendy Larson. *Gender in Motion: Divisions of Labor and Cultural Change in Late Imperial and Modern China*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2005.

Regulating the Modern Woman

*-Antonia Finnane, "What Should Chinese Women Wear?: A National Problem," *Modern China* 22, no. 2 (1996): 99–131.

*-"Republican Ladies"-from Judge, Joan. *Republican Lens: Gender, Visuality, and Experience in the Early Chinese Periodical Press*. Univ of California Press, 2015.

*-Edwards, Louise. "Policing the Modern Woman in Republican China." *Modern China* 26, no. 2 (2000): 115–47.

Taiwan China may have been "semi-colonial", but Taiwan was an actual colony.

*-Chatani, Sayaka. "Between 'Rural Youth' and Empire: Social and Emotional Dynamics of Youth Mobilization in the Countryside of Colonial Taiwan under Japan's Total War." *The American Historical Review* 122, no. 2 (2017): 371–98.

*-Lo, Ming-cheng Miriam. *Doctors Within Borders Profession, Ethnicity, and Modernity in Colonial Taiwan*. Colonialisms Doctors within Borders. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002.

*-“Making Racial Harmony in Taiwan Baseball” Morris, Andrew D. *Colonial Project, National Game: A History of Baseball in Taiwan*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2010.

Tibet The most distinctive of the border regions the Republic tried to control.

*-“The Unquiet Southern Borderlands”-from Lin, Hsiao-ting. *Tibet and Nationalist China’s Frontier: Intrigues and Ethnopolitics, 1928-49*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2006.

*-Frank, Mark E. “Wheat Dreams: Scientific Interventions at Chinese Model Farms in Kham, 1937-1949.” in *Frontier Tibet*, edited by Stéphane Gros, *Patterns of Change in the Sino-Tibetan Borderlands*. Amsterdam University Press, 2019.

*-Tsomu, Yudru. “Taming the Khampas: The Republican Construction of Eastern Tibet.” *Modern China* 39, no. 3 (2013): 319–44.

Cartoons (i.e. Manhua) Tired of real history? Why not look at comics instead?

*-“Mountains and marketplace” from Barme, Geremie Randall. *An Artistic Exile: A Life of Feng Zikai*. University of California Press, 2002.

*-“Manhua artists in Shanghai” from Paul Bevan *A Modern Miscellany: Shanghai Cartoon Artists, Shao Xunmei’s Circle and the Travels of Jack Chen, 1926-1938*. (Leiden: Brill, 2016)

*“Shanghai Sketch and the Illustrated City” from John A Crespi *Manhua Modernity: Chinese Culture and the Pictorial Turn*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2020)

Water Control Dealing with “natural” disasters was a key duty of both traditional and modern Chinese governments. (Note that this one has four readings. You can pick any three, or do all four)

*-Tim Wright, “Legitimacy and Disaster: Responses to the 1932 Floods in North Manchuria,” *Modern China* 43, no. 2 (2017): 186–216

*-“Transforming the Land of Famine” from David A Pietz, *The Yellow River: The Problem of Water in Modern China* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2015).

*-Kathryn Edgerton-Tarpley, “A River Runs through It: The Yellow River and The Chinese Civil War, 1946–1947,” *Social Science History* 41, no. 2 (2017): 141–73.

*-Ye, Shirley. “The Grand Canal in Republican China.” *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 62, 2019, no. 4 (2019): 731–72.

The Guomindang as a party China was a party-state after 1927, and organizing the party was one of the keys to carrying out the revolution

-Ke-wen, Wang. “Counter-Revolution From Above: The Party Consolidation Campaign of the Guomindang, 1928–1929.” *Republican China* 15, no. 1 (January 1990): 39–55.

-Wang Chen-Cheng. “Intellectuals and the One-Party State in Nationalist China: The Case of the Central Politics School (1927–1947).” *Modern Asian Studies* 48, no. 6 (2014): 1769–1807.

-Bian, Morris L. “Building State Structure: Guomindang Institutional Rationalization during the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945.” *Modern China* 31, no. 1 (2005): 35–71.

Transportation Railways and steamships were the most visible and important examples of modern economic change.

*-“Shipping Nationalism” from Reinhardt, Anne. *Navigating Semi-Colonialism: Shipping, Sovereignty, and Nation-Building in China, 1860–1937*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Asia Center, 2018.

*- Y. Tak Matsusaka “Japan’s South Manchuria Railway Company in Northeast China, 1906-34” from Elleman, Bruce A., and Stephen Kotkin. *Manchurian Railways and the Opening of China: An International History*. London ; New York: Routledge, 2015.

*-“Moving People, Transmitting Ideas” from Köll, Elisabeth. *Railroads and the Transformation of China*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2019.

Mass mobilization Getting “the masses” involved was a key goal of all parties.

*”Cultural Revolution from the Right” from Clinton, Maggie. *Revolutionary Nativism: Fascism and Culture in China, 1925-1937* Durham: Duke University Press, 2017.

*”The Masses: A Youth Movement” from Tsui, Brian. *China’s Conservative Revolution: The Quest for a New Order, 1927-1949*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018.

*”From Societies to Party” from Rahav, Shakhar. *The Rise of Political Intellectuals in Modern China: May Fourth Societies and the Roots of Mass-Party Politics*. Cary: Oxford University Press, 2015.

Economic development The nation needs to be rich before it can be powerful.

*-“Nationalist Reconstruction” from Seow, Victor. *Carbon Technocracy: Energy Regimes in Modern East Asia*. University of Chicago Press, 2022.

-“The Cotton Control Commission and the Corporatist Organization of the Nation” from Zanasi, Margherita. *Saving the Nation: Economic Modernity in Republican China*. University Of Chicago Press, 2006.

-“The Technocrat” from Giersch, C. Patterson. *Corporate Conquests: Business, the State, and the Origins of Ethnic Inequality in Southwest China*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2020.

Japan Japan was not the only imperialist power China had to deal with, but increasingly it was the most threatening.

*-“We must drive out these warlords: Japan and the North China autonomy movement” from Dryburgh, Marjorie. *North China and Japanese Expansion 1933-1937: Regional Power and the National Interest*. Richmond: Routledge, 2000.

*-“The popular tide for resistance” from Coble, Parks M. *Facing Japan: Chinese Politics and Japanese Imperialism, 1931–1937* Cambridge: Harvard University, 1991.

*-“Shadowed by the Sun: The Mukden Incident and the Shanghai Incident” from Wei, Shuge. *News under Fire: China’s Propaganda against Japan in the English-Language Press, 1928–1941*. Hong Kong University Press, 2017.

Childhood Important both symbolically and as part of social reform.

-“The Child as History in Republican China: A Discourse on Development” from Jones, Andrew F. *Developmental Fairy Tales Evolutionary Thinking and Modern Chinese Culture*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2011.

*-“Cherishing Children: The National Child Welfare Association in the Nanjing Decade, 1928-1937” from Tillman, Margaret Mih. *Raising China’s Revolutionaries*:

Modernizing Childhood for Cosmopolitan Nationalists and Liberated Comrades, 1920s-1950s. New York: Columbia University Press, 2018.

*-Aaron William Moore, "Growing Up in Nationalist China: Self-Representation in the Personal Documents of Children and Youth, 1927–1949," *Modern China* 42, no. 1 (2016): 73–110.

Religion Was religion the opium of the people?

*-Xi, Lian. "The Search for Chinese Christianity in the Republican Period (1912-1949)." *Modern Asian Studies* 38, no. 4 (2004): 851–98.

*-Gildow, Douglas M. "Cai Yuanpei (1868-1940), Religion, and His Plan to Save China through Buddhism." *Asia Major* 31, no. 2 (2018): 107–48.

*-Valussi, Elena. "War, Nationalism, and Xiao Tianshi's Transmission of Daoist Scriptures from China to Taiwan." *Asia Major* 30, no. 1 (2017): 143–89.

Opium Or was opium the opium of the people

Paulès, Xavier. "Unacceptable but Indispensable: Opium Law and Regulations in Guangdong, 1912–1936." *Cross-Currents: East Asian History and Culture Review* 2, no. 2 (2013): 366–92.

*-"Huang Lian's Revolt and the Politics of Prohibition" from Madancy, Joyce A. *The Troublesome Legacy of Commissioner Lin: The Opium Trade and Opium Suppression in Fujian Province, 1820s to 1920s.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2003.

*-Harrison, Henrietta. "Narcotics, Nationalism and Class in China: The Transition from Opium to Morphine and Heroin in Early 20th Century Shanxi." *East Asian History* 32, no. 33 (2006): 151–76.

May 4th -Politics The May Fourth Movement was many things, but it was definitely a political movement

*Yeh, Wen-hsin. "Middle County Radicalism: The May Fourth Movement in Hangzhou." *The China Quarterly*, no. 140 (1994): 903–25.

*Gu, Edward X. "Who Was Mr Democracy? The May Fourth Discourse of Populist Democracy and the Radicalization of Chinese Intellectuals (1915-1922)." *Modern Asian Studies* 35, no. 3 (2001): 589–621.

*-"Learning Politics" from Lanza, Fabio. *Behind the Gate: Inventing Students in Beijing.* Columbia University Press, 2010.

Language How can you have a nation without a national language?

*-Simmons, Richard Vanness. "Whence Came Mandarin? Qīng Guānhuà, the Běijīng Dialect, and the National Language Standard in Early Republican China." *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 137, no. 1 (2017): 63–88.

*-"The Use of the Mandarin Bible and the Promotion of Mandarin as Guoyu" from Mak, George Kam Wah. *Protestant Bible Translation and Mandarin As the National Language of China.* Leiden, Brill, 2017.

*-Tam, Gina Anne. "'Orbiting the Core': Politics and the Meaning of Dialect in Chinese Linguistics, 1927-1957." *Twentieth-Century China* 41, no. 3 (2016): 280–303.

Music I Two sections on music, which is both a popular topic of late and something that people at the time took very seriously.

*-“The Politics of Music: Ideological Debates and Popularization” from Howard, Joshua H, *Composing for the Revolution: Nie Er and China’s Sonic Nationalism*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2020.

*-“The Yellow Music of Li Jinhui” from Jones, Andrew F. *Yellow Music: Media Culture and Colonial Modernity in the Chinese Jazz Age*. Durham: Duke University Press Books, 2001.

*-“The Ambiguous Legacy of Composer Xian Xinghui” from Kraus, Richard Curt, *Pianos and Politics in China: Middle-Class Ambitions and the Struggle over Western Music*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989.

Music II - Singing Two sections on music, which is both a popular topic of late and something that people at the time took very seriously.

*-Tang, Xiaobing. “Radio, Sound Cinema, and Community Singing: The Making of a New Sonic Culture in Modern China.” *Twentieth-Century China* 45, no. 1 (2020): 3–24.

*-Judd, Ellen R. “Revolutionary Drama and Song in the Jiangxi Soviet.” *Modern China* 9, no. 1 (1983): 127–60.

*-Shao, Flora. ““Seeing Her Through a Bamboo Curtain’: Envisaging a National Literature through Chinese Folk Songs.” *Twentieth-Century China* 41, no. 3 (2016): 258–79.

The poor Modern governments always want to define, reform or eliminate those seen as unproductive.

-Henriot, Christian. “Slums, Squats, or Hutments? Constructing and Deconstructing an In-Between Space in Modern Shanghai (1926–65).” *Frontiers of History in China* 7, no. 4 (2012): 499–528.

-“Parasites upon Society” from Janet Y Chen author. *Guilty of Indigence: The Urban Poor in China, 1900-1953*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2012.

*-“Rickshaw-Pulling: An ‘unscientific’ Profession” from Lipkin, Zwia. *Useless to the State: “Social Problems” and Social Engineering in Nationalist Nanjing, 1927-1937*. Harvard University Asia Center, 2006.

Labor By the 1930s China had a proletariat.

*-“Contract Labor” from Honig, Emily. *Sisters and Strangers: Women in the Shanghai Cotton Mills, 1919-1949*. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1992.

*-“Tobacco” from Perry, Elizabeth J. *Shanghai on Strike: The Politics of Chinese Labor*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1993.

*-“Drumsongs and the Devil’s Market” from Hershatter, Gail. *The Workers of Tianjin, 1900-1949*. Stanford, Cal: Stanford University Press, 1993.

Student Life As in America today, college students a highly respected group who were the future of the nation.

*-“Laoda Students, Organizations, Campus Life, and Politics” from Chan, Ming K., and Arif Dirlik. *Schools into Fields and Factories: Anarchists, the Guomindang, and the National Labor University in Shanghai, 1927–1932*. Durham N.C.: Duke University Press Books, 1991.

*-“College Life and the Costs of Style” from Yeh Wen-Hsin. *The Alienated Academy: Culture and Politics in Republican China, 1919-1937*. Harvard University Asia Center, 2000.

*-“The Language of Student Protest” from Wasserstrom, Jeffrey. *Student Protests in Twentieth-Century China: The View from Shanghai*. Stanford University Press, 1997.

Bandits Were the great symbol of disorder in the Warlord period for both Chinese and foreigners.

*-Youwei, Xu, and Philip Billingsley. “Heroes, Martyrs, and Villains in 1930s Shaanbei: Liu Zhidan and His ‘Bandit Policy.’” *Modern China* 44, no. 3 (2018): 243–84.

*Billingsley, Phil. “Bandits, Bosses, and Bare Sticks: Beneath the Surface of Local Control in Early Republican China.” *Modern China* 7, no. 3 (1981): 235–88.

*-Tiedemann, R. G. “The Persistence of Banditry: Incidents in Border Districts of the North China Plain.” *Modern China* 8, no. 4 (1982): 395–433.

Law Making China a nation ruled by laws was part of getting rid of extraterritoriality.

*“Justice Under the Party-State: The Nanjing Decade” Xu, Xiaoqun. *Trial of Modernity: Judicial Reform in Early Twentieth-Century China, 1901-1937*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2008.

*-Zhang, Jing. “Creating Entertaining Lawsuits: Defamation and Tabloid Publicity in 1920s Shanghai.” *Twentieth-Century China* 46, no. 1 (2021): 41–61.

*-Tran, Lisa. “Sex and Equality in Republican China: The Debate over the Adultery Law.” *Modern China* 35, no. 2 (2009): 191–223.

Shanghai The ultimate modern China

*-Lu Hanchao “The Seventy two Tenants: Residence and Commerce in Shanghai’s *Shikumen* Houses, 1872-1951” from Cochran, Sherman, ed. *Inventing Nanjing Road: Commercial Culture in Shanghai, 1900–1945*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell East Asia Series, 2010.

*-“Enlightened Paternalism” from Yeh, Wen-hsin. *Shanghai Splendor: Economic Sentiments and the Making of Modern China, 1843–1949*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2007.

*-“Municipal Power and Local Elites” from Henriot, Christian. *Shanghai, 1927-1937: Municipal Power, Locality, and Modernization*. Translated by Noël Castellino. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993.

Other cities You might not think so, but there were other cities in Republican China

*-Sun Jinghao. “Building Modern Urban Identity in Hinterland China: Jining’s transition during the early Republic (1912-1937).” *Journal of Asian History* 44, no. 1 (2010): 1–37.

*-“After the Revolution: Soldiers, Sages and Gowned Brothers” from Stapleton, Kristin E. *Civilizing Chengdu: Chinese Urban Reform, 1895–1937*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center, 2000.

*-“Privileging Labor” from Tsin, Michael, *Nation, Governance, and Modernity in China*. Stanford University Press, 2003.

Reform and reformers Change did not always have to come from the center

*-“Local State Building in Hebei Province, 1927-1937” from Remick, Elizabeth J. *Building Local States: China during the Republican and Post-Mao Eras*. Illustrated edition. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Asia Center, 2004.

*-“Social Reform and the Campaign to Christianize the Economy” from Reilly, Thomas H. *Saving the Nation: Chinese Protestant Elites and the Quest to Build a New China, 1922-1952*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020.

Fitzgerald, John. “Warlords, Bullies, and State Building in Nationalist China: The Guangdong Cooperative Movement, 1932-1936.” *Modern China* 23, no. 4 (1997): 420–58.

Prostitution Speaking of the need for reform.

*“Reformers” from Gail Hershatter, *Dangerous Pleasures: Prostitution and Modernity in Twentieth-Century Shanghai*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997).

*-Grove, Linda. “Prostitution in a Small North China Town in the 1930s.” *NAN NU -- Men, Women & Gender in Early & Imperial China* 20, no. 2 (July 2018): 285–305.

*-Remick, Elizabeth J. “Police-Run Brothels in Republican Kunming.” *Modern China* 33, no. 4 (2007): 423–61.

Tourism Want to see China? So did Chinese people

Pedith Chan, “In Search of the Southeast: Tourism, Nationalism, and Scenic Landscape in Republican China,” *Twentieth-Century China* 43, no. 3 (2018): 207–31,

*-“Head to the Northwest: Modern China’s Westward Movement”-Mo, Yajun, *Touring China: A History of Travel Culture, 1912–1949*. Cornell University Press, 2021.

*-Barrento, António “Going Modern: The Tourist Experience at the Seaside and Hill Resorts in Late Qing and Republican China.” *Modern Asian Studies* 52, no. 4 (2018): 1089–1133.

Sun Yat-sen The Father of Modern China was in some ways more interesting after he was dead.

*-Xavier Paules “The Afterlife of Sun Yat-sen during the Republic (1925-1949)” from Baumler, Alan, ed. *Routledge Handbook of Revolutionary China*. London: Routledge, 2019.

*-“Sun Yat-sen’s Last Words” from Strand, David. *An Unfinished Republic: Leading by Word and Deed in Modern China*. First edition. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2011.

*-“Sun Yat-sen’s Burial and the Limits of Citizenship” from Harrison, Henrietta. *The Making of the Republican Citizen: Political Ceremonies and Symbols in China 1911-1929*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Home and family Important for both Confucians and reformers.

*-“Family and Ideology in Practice” from Elizabeth LaCouture, *Dwelling in the World: Family, House, and Home in Tianjin, China, 1860–1960* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2021).

*-“Experimenting with the Family: Family Education Experimental Zones in the 1940s” from Schneider, Helen M. *Keeping the Nation’s House: Domestic Management and the Making of Modern China*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2012.

*-“Saving Self and Nation: The New Culture Movement’s Family-Reform Discourse” from Glosser, Susan L., *Chinese Visions of Family and State, 1915-1953*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003.

Lu Xun China's most famous writer, although he did not really fit with any of the groups who tried to claim him.

*-Chou, Eva Shan. "Learning to Read Lu Xun, 1918-1923: The Emergence of a Readership." *The China Quarterly*, no. 172 (2002): 1042–64.

*-Lee, Leo Ou-Fan. "Literature on the Eve of Revolution: Reflections on Lu Xun's Leftist Years, 1927-1936." *Modern China* 2, no. 3 (1976): 277–326.

*-Cheng, Eileen J. "Gendered Spectacles: Lu Xun on Gazing at Women and Other Pleasures." *Modern Chinese Literature and Culture* 16, no. 1 (2004): 1–36.

The Village This was where most Chinese lived, and despite what city folk thought, it was changing as fast as anywhere else.

*-"Village Reorganization" from Li, Huaiyin. *Village Governance in North China: 1875-1936*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2005.

*-"Alliance and Antagonism: Family Association in an Era of Insecurity" from Ruf, Gregory A. *Cadres and Kin: Making a Socialist Village in West China, 1921-1991*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1998.

*-"Networks, Patrons and Leaders in Village Government" from Duara, Prasenjit. *Culture, Power, and the State: Rural North China, 1900–1942*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1988.

Ecology mattered a lot for both peasants and the government.

*-"Fisheries and the Peasant Economy" from Zhang, Jiayan. *Coping with Calamity: Environmental Change and Peasant Response in Central China, 1736-1949*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2014.

*-"Ecological Crisis" from Pomeranz, Kenneth. *The Making of a Hinterland: State, Society, and Economy in Inland North China, 1853-1937*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993.

Muscolino, Micah S. "Woodlands, Warlords, and Wasteful Nations: Transnational Networks and Conservation Science in 1920s China." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 61, no. 3 (2019): 712–38.

Nutrition How can the nation be healthy if the people are not?

*-Lee, Seung-Joon "The Patriot's Scientific Diet: Nutrition Science and Dietary Reform Campaigns in China, 1910s–1950s." *Modern Asian Studies* 49, no. 6 (2015): 1808–39.

*-"The Light of Modern Knowledge" from Fu, Jia-Chen. *The Other Milk: Reinventing Soy in Republican China*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2018.

*-Susan Glosser "Milk for Health, Milk for Profit: Shanghai's Chinese Dairy Industry under Japanese Occupation" in Cochran, Sherman, ed. *Inventing Nanjing Road: Commercial Culture in Shanghai, 1900–1945*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell East Asia Series, 2010.