



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

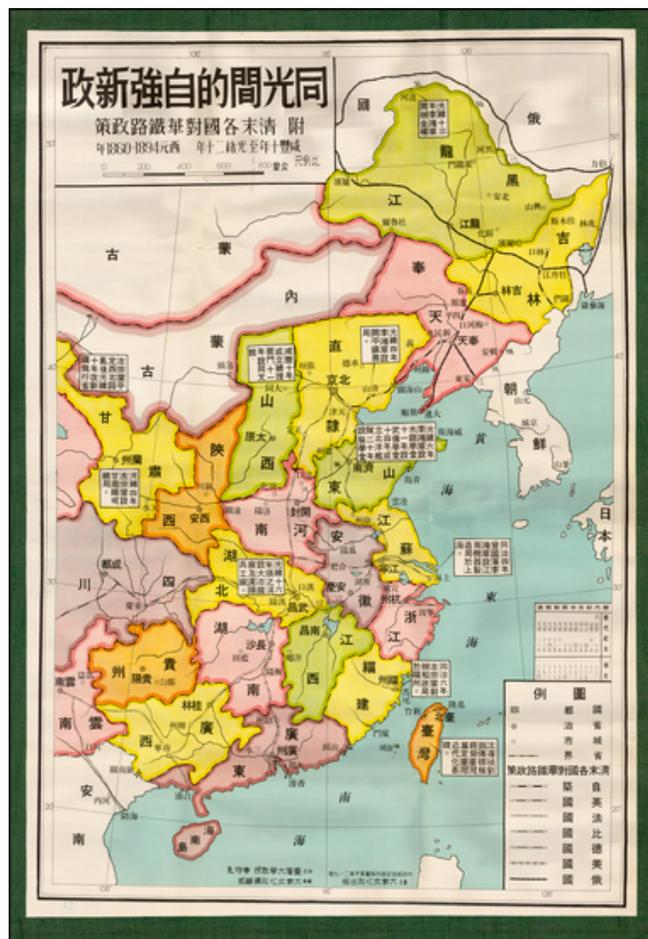
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政新強自的間光同 [Self-Strengthening Reforms during the Reigns of the Tongzhi and Guangxu Emperors]

Stock#: 36701
Map Maker: Mass Culture Society Publisher
Date: 1960 circa
Place: Taipei, Taiwan
Color: Color
Condition: VG
Size: 30.5 x 45 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Remarkable Series of Taiwanese Classroom Hanging Maps Covering the Modern History of China

Striking series of maps, The Modern History of China Hanging Map Series [政新強自的間光同], published in the 1960s in Taipei. The colorful and graphically-compelling maps tell the story of China's modern history from a Republican perspective from the early Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) to the Second World War.

The map series was published by the Mass Culture Society Publisher [政新強自的間光同], a short-lived publisher that specialized in educational materials, under the direction of Taiwan National University Professor Lin



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Shoukong [□□□].

Used as teaching aids in Taiwanese schools and universities, the series constructs a narrative of Chinese history that supported the political project of the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek in the 1960s. Overall, the series includes small scale maps, depicting macro-level developments affecting the Middle Kingdom, while two large-scale maps and numerous insets provide local-level details.

This Map: Self-Strengthening Reforms during the Reigns of the Tongzhi and Guangxu Emperors (1860-1894)

This map shows the series of moderate reforms and economic development efforts undertaken by the Qing during the reigns of the Tongzhi (r. 1861-1875) and Guangxu (r. 1875-1908) Emperors. Though most historians consider these reforms to have been “too little, too late” to revive the ailing Qing Dynasty, they nevertheless represent the first concerted effort to modernize and open up China.

The most significant features of this map are the railways, a technology introduced by Westerners into the country in the 1860s. The various kinds of lines refer to the country that undertook the railway construction: “self built,” England, France, “other nation,” Germany, the United States, and Russia. White boxes contain brief descriptions of other reform efforts, such as the modern ironworks built in Shanghai in 1865.

For the Nationalists in Taiwan, this map represents a significant moment in the history of China. They embraced Western technologies and ideas as the best way to revitalize China, and though the Self-Strengthening Movement may not have succeeded, it marked the beginning of a process that was still underway in the 1960s, when the map was published.

Publishing context of the series

The 1960s were a fascinating decade in the history of the Republic of China. Taiwan was on the front line of the global Cold War, and cross-strait relations were tense. The Chinese Nationalist Party, led by an aging Chiang Kai-shek, maintained martial law on the island, and the Modern History of China Hanging Map Series reflects the political climate in Taiwan at the time. The series had to be approved by the Ministry of the Interior, indicated by the registration number given in fine print at the bottom of each map.

Born in Henan on the mainland, Professor Lin Shoukong, the historical advisor to the publisher, fled with the Nationalists to Taiwan in 1949, becoming one of the Republic’s most important intellectuals. He published several textbooks that were standard in Taiwanese schools, and it is likely that teachers used



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these maps in conjunction with one of these textbooks.

The keystone to the Nationalists' political project during this period was their assertion that they were the legitimate rulers of all China, and by extension of Taiwan's education system, and these maps in particular served to inculcate this notion in the minds of students.

Viewed in sequence, the series begin at the ethnically Han Chinese Ming Dynasty's high point, with an inset depicting Zheng He's Voyages throughout the South China Sea and Indian Ocean. The fall of the Ming and the rise of the Qing make up the second sub-section of maps. A majority of the maps depict developments during China's "Century of Humiliation" (1839-1945), when weak, ethnically Manchu rulers allowed foreign powers to chip away at Chinese sovereignty leading to fragmentation and immiseration of the once-mighty Chinese empire. The final maps in the series depict the rebirth of China under Sun Yat Sen and the heroic defense of the nation against Japan by the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek, omitting the victory of the Communists in the Chinese Civil War.

The sequence implies a teleology in which the Han people, brought low for centuries by foreign oppression, would regain control of the Middle Kingdom. The maps thus reinforced the founding myth of the Chinese Nationalist Party in the minds of students facing the political uncertainties of 1960s Taiwan.

These maps are remarkable artifacts from a short-lived publishing house. They reflect an important period in Chinese and Taiwanese history.

Rarity

As these maps were ephemeral and used in a classroom setting, their survival is uncommon. We have located only three complete sets, two in Taiwan schools and one in the National Library of Australia.

Detailed Condition: