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| Asian Cultural Documentation Center  (Researchers) | | | |
|  | | **Photo** |  |
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| Name | **Li Zhiming** | |
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| Education |  | | |
| Publications | Book：  The Four Mufu in late Qing Dynasty, Shanghai People’s Publishing House，2002.  Abstract Late Qing Mufu appeared when Qing Dynasty was declining. From the period of Emperor Jiaqing and Daoguang to the end of the dynasty, it not only produced a great impact to the changing of modern Chinese society, but also was an important turning point in the development of Mufu System of China. Although it was so important, it wasn’t studied hardly for a long term. This book adopts the means of microcosmic and macroscopic with the clue of the developing and changing of Late Qing Mufu. The book tries to make an analyses to the individual case of Late Qing Mufu in difference times, such as Taoshu’s Mufu, Zeng Guofan’s Mufu, Li Hongzhang’s Mufu, Yuan Shikai’s Mufu, then induces the evolution of Late Qing Mufu and shows its influence to the contemporary political situation and Chinese early modernization in late Qing Dynasty. The book includes introduction, four chapters and conclusion. | | |
| Experience | Academic Papers：  1、 “On the Evolution of System of Official Salary in Qing Dynasty”, Historical Review, 1998, 1.  2、 “The thought of Jingshi during the Reign of Emperor Jiaqing and Daoguang in Qing Dynasty”, Journal of Central China Normal University, 1998, 2.  3、 “Wang Tao in the Period when Taking Refuge in Hong Kong”, Guizhou Historical Studies,1999, 6.  4、 “On the Reform of Administrative Institutions during the Westernization Movement Period in late Qing Dynasty”, Social Science, 2000, 8.  5、 “Guo Songtao’s Diplomatic Principles and Practice”, Historical Review, 2000, 3.  6、 “A Comment of ‘Craze of Studying the Occident’ around the Opium Wars”, Fujian Tribune, 2000, 5.  7、 “The Abolishment of the Imperial Examination System and Its Results”, Journal of East China Normal University, 2002, 4.  8、 “Scale, Capacity and Impact——Comparison between Mufu of Li Hongzhang and Zeng Guofan”, Social Science, 2002, 11.  9、 “Tang Sitong ‘s Preface of Genealogy and Its Value”, Problems in the Teaching of History,2003, 3.  10、 “On Characteristics of Li Hongzhang’s Mufu”, Fujian Tribune, 2004, 2.  11、 “Yong Ying System: the Intermediate State of Military System in Qing Dynasty”, Historical Review, 2006, 4.  12、 “On the Evolution of Late Qing Mufu and the Changes of Modern China Society”, Journal of Xiamen University, 2007, 5.  Books：  1、 The Four Mufu in late Qing Dynasty, Shanghai People’s Publishing House，2002  2、 Xiang Army: the Militias who accomplished the Scholars’ Achievement, Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House, 2007.        主要科研成果简介  . Academic Papers：  “The Abolishment of the Imperial Examination System and Its Results”, Journal of East China Normal University, 2002, 4.  Abstract The imperial examination system had been attacked from Ming and Qing Dynasty because of its becoming rigid, and it was abolished in late Qing Dynasty. But its abolishing worsened the rule of Qing Dynasty; many people including Liang Qichao who had ever stood for abolishing the imperial examination system suggested that it should be resumed. Why did this situation emerge? This paper indicates that the imperical examination system was not only an examination system, but also a ruling social regime that was very important to ancient China’s communication, It had a certain degree of rationality, so abolishing it suddenly might lead to serious consequence. The imperial examination system is abolished now, but examination system is still used by every country in the world.   “On Characteristics of Li Hongzhang’s Mufu”, Fujian Tribune, 2004, 2.  Abstract Li Hongzhang mufu was a famous mufu in late Qing China, from it had been built in 1862, to it was dissolved when Li Hong-zhang died, it last 40 years. In this 40 years, Li Hongzhang’s mufu participated in all of Li Hongzhang’s political activities, and helped him to deal with both Yang wu and foreign affairs. Compared it with other mufu at the same time, it had its own characteristics: the first, it had change consciousness; the second, it had reform spirit; the third, its achievement was outstanding, but it had defects as well as merits.   “Yong Ying System: the Intermediate State of Military System in Qing Dynasty”, Historical Review, 2006, 4.  Abstract Many scholars thought Yong Ying emerged in the period of Taiping Rebellion. In fact it already existed in the reign of Emperor Yongzheng and Qianlong. It didn’t rise as a new force until Zeng Guofan established Xiang Army and made the Yong Ying System. It took the place of Ba Qi and Lv Ying System and served as the main force of national defense. This paper begins with the origin of Yong Ying and regards Yong Ying System as the intermediate state between Ba Qi, Lv Ying System and new military system. Yong Ying System exerted significant influence upon the military transformation or even the political situation in Late Qing Dynasty.   “On the Evolution of Late Qing Mufu and the Changes of Modern China Society”, Journal of Xiamen University, 2007, 5  .Abstract As a form of Mufu, Late Qing Mufu appeared when modern China had been faced with a changing world. During its developing, on the one hand, it gradually improved its system, on the other hand, it deeply influenced the political scene of Late Qing and the changes of modern China Society. Although Late Qing Mufu which trained talents, vitalized education, developed the start of modernization of China, and made the extinction of Qing Dynasty, effected the movement of modern China society very well, it also harmful influenced modern China society. | | |
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