

spectacular addition to the corpus of texts from Anyang: hundreds of intact or largely intact turtle shells and bovine scapulae densely inscribed with records of the divinations in which they were used. They were produced on the behalf of a mature prince of the royal family whose parents, both alive and still very much active, almost certainly were the twenty-first Shang king Wu Ding (r. c. 1200 B.C.) and his consort Lady Hao (fu Hao). The Huayuanzhuang East corpus is an unusually homogeneous set of more than two thousand five hundred divination records, produced over a short period of time on behalf of a prince of the royal family. There are typically multiple records of divinations regarding the same or similar topics that can be synchronized together, which not only allows for remarkable access into the esoteric world of divination practice, but also produce micro-reconstructions of what is essentially East Asia's earliest and most complete "day and month planner." Because these texts are unusually linguistically transparent and well preserved, homogeneous in orthography and content, and published to an unprecedentedly high standard, they are also ideal material for learning to read and interpret early epigraphic texts. The Huayuanzhuang East oracle bone inscriptions are a tremendously important Shang archive of "material documents" that were produced by a previously unknown divination and scribal organization. They expose us to an entirely fresh set of perspectives and preoccupations centering on a member of the royal family at the commencement of China's historical period. The completely annotated English translation of the inscriptions is the first of its kind, and is a vibrant new source of Shang history that can be accessed to rewrite and supplement what we know about early Chinese civilization and life in the ancient world. Before the discerning reader are the motives, preoccupations, and experiences of a late Shang prince working simultaneously in service both for his Majesty, his parents, and his own family.

Oracle bone script was the earliest form of Chinese characters carved on turtle plastrons and animal bones using a sharp tool. Oracle bone script was used for divination through fire in the Shang dynasty (c.1600-1046 BCE). This research explores ways to promote and enhance audience interest in the script through storytelling strategies that use interactive technology in an exhibition context. Through the course of this study, I found that there is a lack of publicity and cultural engagement with oracle bone script and that this has contributed to the general public knowing little about its historical importance. Therefore, I have created a proposal for an exhibition that showcases, through various means, this significant Chinese historical legacy. researchers.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 30. Chapters: Shang Dynasty, Oracle bone, Oracle bone script, Yinxu, Sanxingdui, Chinese bronzes, Taotie, Tomb of Fu Hao, Battle of Muye, Xia Shang Zhou Chronology Project, Battle of Mingtiao, Erlitou culture, Longshan culture, Shang archaeology, Upper Xiajiadian culture, Kayue culture, Zhukaigou culture, Jinsha, Lower Xiajiadian culture, Erligang culture, Qijia culture, Siwa culture, Bo Yi Kao, Baijinhao culture, Panlongcheng, Wucheng culture, List of Bronze Age sites in China, Majiayao culture, Xingan, Tong Bei, Zhaoge. Excerpt: The Shang Dynasty (Chinese: 商) or Yin Dynasty (殷) was according to traditional sources the second Chinese dynasty, after the Xia Dynasty. They ruled in the northeastern regions of the area known as "China proper" in the Yellow River valley. According to the chronology based upon calculations by Liu Xin, the Shang ruled between 1766 BC and 1122 BC, but according to the chronology based upon the Bamboo Annals, they ruled between 1556 BC and 1046 BC. The results of the Xia Shang Zhou Chronology Project place them between 1600 BC and 1046 BC. According to historical tradition, the Shang Dynasty followed the (possibly mythical) Xia Dynasty and preceded the Zhou Dynasty. While some direct information about the Shang Dynasty comes from Shang-era inscriptions on bronze artifacts, most comes from oracle bones - turtle shells, cattle scapulae, or other bones, which bear glyphs that form the first significant corpus of recorded Chinese characters. Other sources on the Shang come from historical records of the later Zhou Dynasty and the Han Dynasty Shiji, or Records of the Grand Historian, by Sima Qian. The inscriptions on the oracle bones are divinations, and because they can be gleaned for information on many topics from the politics and economy to the art and medicine of the period, they provide...

The study of early China has been radically transformed over the past fifty years by archaeological discoveries, including both textual and non-textual artefacts. Excavations of settlements and tombs have demonstrated that most people did not lead their lives in accordance with ritual canons, while previously unknown documents have shown that most received histories were written retrospectively by victors and present a correspondingly anachronistic perspective. This handbook provides an authoritative survey of the major periods of Chinese history from the Neolithic era to the fall of the Latter Han Empire and the end of antiquity (AD 220). It is the first volume to include not only a comprehensive review of political history but also detailed treatments of topics that transcend particular historical periods, such as: Warfare and political thought Cities and agriculture Language and art Medicine and mathematics Providing a detailed analysis of the most up-to-date research by leading scholars in the field of early Chinese history, this book will be useful to students and scholars of Chinese history, Asian archaeology, and Chinese studies in general.

Now one of Kirkus Reviews' "Best Books of the Year" From Paul French, the New York Times bestselling author of *Midnight in Peking*—winner of both the Edgar Award for Best Fact Crime and the CWA Gold Dagger for Non-Fiction—comes *City of Devils*, a rags-to-riches tale of two self-made men set against a backdrop of crime and vice in the sprawling badlands of Shanghai. Shanghai, 1930s: It was a haven for outlaws from all over the world: a place where pasts could be forgotten, fascism and communism outrun, names invented, and fortunes made—and lost. “Lucky” Jack Riley was the most notorious of those outlaws. An ex-U.S. Navy boxing champion, he escaped from prison and rose to become the Slots King of Shanghai. “Dapper” Joe Farren—a Jewish boy who fled Vienna’s ghetto—ruled the nightclubs. His chorus lines rivaled Ziegfeld’s. In 1940, Lucky Jack and Dapper Joe bestrode the Shanghai Badlands like kings, while all around the Solitary Island was poverty, starvation, and war. They thought they ruled Shanghai, but the city had other ideas. This is the story of their rise to power, their downfall, and the trail of destruction left in their wake. Shanghai was their playground for a flickering few years, a city

where for a fleeting moment even the wildest dreams could come true.

"Past, present and future "The archaeological materials recovered from the Anyang excavations ... in the period between 1928 and 1937...have laid a new foundation for the study of ancient China (Li, C. 1977: ix)." When inscribed oracle bones and enormous material remains were found through scientific excavation in Anyang in 1928, the historicity of the Shang dynasty was confirmed beyond dispute for the first time (Li, C. 1977: ix-xi). This excavation thus marked the beginning of a modern Chinese archaeology endowed with great potential to reveal much of China's ancient history.. Half a century later, Chinese archaeology had made many unprecedented discoveries which surprised the world, leading Glyn Daniel to believe that "a new awareness of the importance of China will be a key development in archaeology in the decades ahead (Daniel 1981: 211). This enthusiasm was soon shared by the Chinese archaeologists when Su Bingqi announced that "the Golden Age of Chinese archaeology is arriving (Su, B. 1994: 139--140)". In recent decades, archaeology has continuously prospered, becoming one of the most rapidly developing fields in social science in China"--

In this brisk and accessible history, sinologist Thomas O. Höllmann explains the development of the Chinese writing system and its importance in literature, religion, art, and other aspects of culture. Spanning the earliest epigraphs and oracle bones to writing and texting on computers and mobile phones today, Chinese Script is a wide-ranging and versatile introduction to the complexity and beauty of written text and calligraphy in the Chinese world. Höllmann delves into the origins of Chinese script and its social and political meanings across millennia of history. He recounts the social history of the writing system; written and printed texts; and the use of writing materials such as paper, silk, ink, brush, and printing techniques. The book sheds light on the changing role of literacy and education; the politics of orthographic reform; and the relationship of Chinese writing to non-Han Chinese languages and cultures. Höllmann explains the inherent complexity of Chinese script, demonstrating why written Chinese expresses meaning differently than oral language and the subtleties of the relationship between spoken word and written text. He explores calligraphy as an art, the early letter press, and other ways of visually representing Chinese languages. Chinese Script also provides handy illustrations of the concepts discussed, showing how ideographs function and ways to decipher them visually.

The violence of war and sacrifice were not the antithesis of civilization at Shang Anyang, but rather its foundation.

A deep and rigorous, yet eminently accessible introduction to the political, social, and cultural development of imperial Chinese civilisation, this volume develops a number of important themes -- such as the ethnic diversity of the early empires -- that other editions omit entirely or discuss only minimally. Includes a general introduction, chronology, bibliography, illustrations, maps, and an index.

A critical examination of the rise of national history in early-twentieth-century China.

"Starting with the origins of writing five thousand years ago, with cuneiform and Egyptian hieroglyphs, Andrew Robinson explains how these early forms of writing developed into hundreds of scripts including the Roman alphabet and the Chinese characters. He reveals how the modern writing system we take for granted - including airport signage and electronic text messaging - resemble ancient scripts much more closely than we think." --Book Jacket.

The first complete guide to this ancient Greek form of divination • Explains how to cast and interpret this oracle using either coins or traditional animal bones • Reveals how the use of oracle bones predates the I Ching • Includes the complete matrix of oracle interpretations reconstructed by the author from stanzas in ancient Greek temples In ancient Greece methods of foretelling the future were widespread, whether they were official oracles of the gods or simple dice games to divine one's luck. One of the most popular and accessible ways of determining one's fate and fortune was through the ritual casting of animal bones, similar to the casting of coins or yarrow stalks with the Chinese I Ching. Kostas Dervenis explains how to interpret the casting of the oracle bones--either traditional sheep anklebones or coins--to answer your questions on love, health, wealth, and the future. Using the original stanzas discovered in ancient Greek temples in Greece and Turkey, the author reconstructs the complete matrix of interpretation for each possible casting of the bones. He explores how this practice traces back to the Golden Age of the Neolithic period in Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria--predating the I Ching--and how it is still practiced today as the popular folk game of "knucklebones." Providing the first complete guide to this ancient practice, Dervenis allows anyone to cast the bones for guidance, inspiration, and insight into their fate.

This publication is the product of several auspicious occasions. United College celebrated its sixtieth anniversary in 2016-2017, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong Library marked this occasion by carrying out preservation work and cataloguing the collection of fortyfour oracle bones, which comprised the majority of this study. The remaining twentyseven oracle bones belong to the Art Museum, which is pleased to publish them jointly to celebrate the golden anniversary of the Institute of Chinese Studies, of which the museum is an integral part. This year also marks the fortieth anniversary of the Chinese University Press. These milestones occasion the tripartite collaboration.

Sources of Shang HistoryThe Oracle-bone Inscriptions of Bronze Age ChinaUniv of California PressThe Oracle Bone Inscriptions from Huayuanzhuang EastTranslated with an Introduction and CommentaryWalter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

ICDAR is a very successful and flagship conference series, which is the biggest and premier international gathering for researchers, scientist and practitioners in the document analysis community

Many Chinese philosophic concepts derive from an ancient cosmology. This work is the first reconstructions of the mythic thought of the Shang Dynasty (ca. 1700- 1100 B.C.) which laid the foundation for later Chinese patterns of thought. Allan regards the myth, cosmology, divination, sacrificial ritual, and art of the Shang as different manifestations of a common religious system and each is examined in turn, building up a coherent and consistent picture. Although primarily concerned with the Shang, this work also describes the manner in which Shang thought was transformed in the later textual tradition.

Victoria, a Canadian teenager adopted from China as a baby, goes through incredible adventures in China and America to discover her mysterious background. Victorias odyssey is interwoven with the amazing story of the first warrior queen of China during the Shang dynasty, circa 1200 BCE. Victoria is also linked to a northeastern barbarian tribe at the beginning of the

Han dynasty, circa 200 BCE. These barbarians and their descendants would one day rule China and become a part of China. The famous Mulan was from that barbarian ruled era. Many of the mysteries are encoded in the ancient Chinese Oracle Bone writing. Victoria also learns the origins of the Chinese and other ancient civilizations. They are all related to a mythical paradise planet known as Shangala, which colonized the red giants Betelgeuse of Orion and Antares of Scorpio, the latter also known as the Heart of the Dragon.

This innovative new collection opens a door into the rich history of animals in China. This title is also available as Open Access.

The origins of Chinese ideographs were not known until 1899, when a scholar went to an apothecary for some medicine made of "dragon bone." To his surprise, the bone, which had not yet been ground into powder, contained a number of carved inscriptions. Thus began the exploration of the 3000-year-old sources of the written characters still used in China today. In this unparalleled and deeply researched book, Cecilia Lindqvist tells the story of these characters and shows how their shapes and concepts have permeated all of Chinese thought, architecture, art, and culture.

Ancient Central China provides an up-to-date synthesis of archaeological discoveries in the upper and middle Yangzi River region of China, including the Three Gorges Dam reservoir zone. It focuses on the Late Neolithic (late third millennium BC) through the end of the Bronze Age (late first millennium BC) and considers regional and interregional cultural relationships in light of anthropological models of landscape. Rowan K. Flad and Pochan Chen show that centers and peripheries of political, economic and ritual activities were not coincident, and that politically peripheral regions such as the Three Gorges were crucial hubs in interregional economic networks, particularly related to prehistoric salt production. The book provides detailed discussions of recent archaeological discoveries and data from the Chengdu Plain, Three Gorges and Hubei to illustrate how these various components of regional landscape were configured across Central China.

Featuring over 140 Chinese and non-Chinese contributors, this landmark volume, edited by David Der-wei Wang, explores unconventional forms as well as traditional genres, emphasizes Chinese authors' influence on foreign writers as well as China's receptivity to outside literary influences, and offers vibrant contrasting voices and points of view.

An ETHS graduate of 1949 brings ancient China to life with careful scholarship, producing a brilliant synthesis of Shang civilization.

Lexicographica. Series Maior features monographs and edited volumes on the topics of lexicography and meta-lexicography. Works from the broader domain of lexicology are also included, provided they strengthen the theoretical, methodological and empirical basis of lexicography and meta-lexicography. The almost 150 books published in the series since its founding in 1984 clearly reflect the main themes and developments of the field. The publications focus on aspects of lexicography such as micro- and macrostructure, typology, history of the discipline, and application-oriented lexicographical documentation.

This book is much more than a memoir of my Dad who was one of the first ordinary American citizens to enter Red China after Mao opened the bamboo curtain in 1972. More than one third of the book is devoted to all aspects of China from its early beginnings to the worldwide pandemic that started in China in 2019. Dad's grew up on a small truck farm in Indiana and was told that he would never amount to anything after his father died at the age of 15. He went from a one room schoolhouse in the early 1900s to graduating from Purdue University with a Bachelor's Degree in mechanical engineering just before the stock market crash of 1929. After his father died, he was totally responsible for bringing in the cash crop of onions until he got a job for year upon graduating from high school to pay for his first year of college. This early responsibility affected him for the rest of his life. After a great deal of struggle and hardship, he made it through college in six years. He joined the ROTC, the Army Reserves and served in the 95th Infantry Division throughout World War II, but did not see combat for the reasons set forth in this book. He was able to survive the depression by being very economically conservative. After graduation, Chicago's Commonwealth Edison was his only employer except for the United States Army. He started as a trainee going from job to job until he was assigned to an electrical generating power plant. During the depths of the depression, he was demoted to working as an operator in a power plant for three years. In the middle of this period, he got married to my mother and they had me as their first child in 1935. Dad did not feel secure in his job so he entered the University of Chicago and obtained a Master's Degree in education with the goal of becoming a teacher in case the engineering career did not last. When the economy began to improve, he got his old job back as a mechanical engineer. Parts of this book are based on his autobiography he wrote in 1970s, which were distributed to relatives. I edited his autobiography and had it self-published under two titles: Captain Richard Dannells 95th Infantry Division World War II and My Nostalgic Life. This memoir contains intimate details of his frustrating experiences during World War II based on the meticulous records he kept while in the Army. The book includes photos he took during the 1920s and 1930s of his ROTC and Army Reserves' encampments. He was a man who really loved his wife, two sons and a daughter. He also loved traveling and camping with his family throughout the United States in many of the national and state parks. The high point of his life was traveling to Red China in 1974 after Pres. Nixon established relations with China. He was an avid stamp collector. He spent most of his retirement in Tucson, Arizona, where he volunteered as an archaeological assistant on University of Tucson digs, the treasurer of the local Indian tribe, and took part in many other civic activities. This book spans a time when he first saw Haley's Comet in 1910 and then again in 1995. This book will be of interest to those who ever struggled to get a college education, served in the military, and are interested in early American history. It will also be of interest to anyone who would like to learn more about China.

In the Confucian tradition, human morality and the personal realization it inspires are grounded in the cultivation of family feeling. One may even go so far as to say that, for China, family reverence was a necessary condition for developing any of the other human qualities of excellence. On the basis of the present translation of the Xiaojing (Classic of Family Reverence) and supplemental passages found in other early philosophical writings, Professors Rosemont and Ames articulate a specifically Confucian conception of "role ethics" that, in its emphasis on a relational conception of the person, is markedly different from most early and contemporary dominant Western moral theories. This

Confucian role ethics takes as its inspiration the perceived necessity of family feeling as the entry point in the development of moral competence and as a guide to the religious life as well.

Travel back in time to understand the origin of some Chinese characters and how they evolve with this book. Chinese characters are the oldest continuously used writing system in the world. Over the time, the set of characters has evolved through various forms. Some representatives include: - oracle bone script (甲骨文), ancient Chinese characters used on animal bones or turtle shells from over 3000 years ago; - large seal script (大篆), a traditional reference to Chinese writing from before the Qin dynasty; - small seal script (小篆), the first set of characters that was standardized across China from over 2000 years ago. They finally become the regular script (楷书), the square-shaped Characters that are used nowadays. Some of the most common Chinese characters were created from simplified pictures of objects, called pictograms (象形). Most of the characters in this book are under this category, so it's easy to understand their meanings by just looking at the shapes. Three ancient scripts (oracle bone script, large seal script, small seal script) are included at the bottom left corner of each page to illustrate the evolutions. The regular script forms with their pinyin (Chinese pronunciation) are included at the bottom right corner as this is the form we are using everyday now. It is fascinating to see how these characters carry their core meaning while transformed into shapes that also align with the styles of different scripts. Sometimes, it needs a little bit of effort to recognize the connections between different scripts. Imagination is the key. I hope the book is fun for all readers, parents and children, teachers and students, Chinese speakers and non-Chinese speakers. Reading Chinese is easier and more interesting than you think.

Schefferus (1621-79) was one of the most important Swedish humanists of his time. He was also known as Angelus and is remembered for writing hymns. Born in Strasbourg, then part of the Holy Roman Empire, he came from a patrician family, studied at university there and briefly in Leiden, and was in 1648 made professor Skytteanus of eloquence and government at Uppsala University, a chair he held until his death. He also spent time on philological and archaeological studies. This work, a comprehensive history of Northern Scandinavia topology, environment and Sami living conditions, dwelling places, clothing, gender roles, hunting, child raising, shamanism and pagan religion, was first published as Lapponia in 1673, with this English translation appearing the following year.

A century ago, outsiders saw China as a place where nothing ever changes. Today the country has become one of the most dynamic regions on earth. In Oracle Bones, Peter Hessler explores the human side of China's transformation, viewing modern-day China and its growing links to the Western world through the lives of a handful of ordinary people. In a narrative that gracefully moves between the ancient and the present, the East and the West, Hessler captures the soul of a country that is undergoing a momentous change before our eyes.

[Copyright: 6e3fab1912ab66b8aca54027ab849836](#)