

## Traders Raiders Chinas Northern Frontier Jenny

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Market Insights China: The present state of the Chinese book publishing industry ~~Two Marine Dads # 6 - SpaceX and the future of humanity~~ Traders Raiders Chinas Northern Frontier The pastoral tribes on China's northern borders played a major role in the cultural development of China during antiquity. By the first millennium B.C., the region's inhabitants were trading in horses, wool, carpets, & fur -- articles in constant demand by their settled, urban Chinese neighbors.

Traders & Raiders on China's Northern Frontier: Jenny F ...

Traders and Raiders on China's Northern Frontier by Emma C. Bunker and Jenny F. So (1995, Trade Paperback) for sale online | eBay.

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Seventy-five men to one light chariot, twenty-five to one baggage wagon, so that taking the two together one hundred men compose a company. (See Jenny So and Emma C. Bunker, Traders and Raiders on China's Northern Frontier, Seattle and Washington, 1995, p. 26.)

A RARE AND MAGNIFICENT PAIR OF GOLD AND SILVER-INLAID ...

J. F. So and E. C. Bunker, Traders and Raiders on China's Northern Frontier, Washington D.C., Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, 1995, p. 116, no. 31 and p. 44, col. pl. 7. J. F. So, 'Bronze Weapons, Harness and Personal Ornaments: Signs of Qin's Contacts with the Northwest', Orientations, November 1995, p. 39, fig.7. (left), where the author identifies the yoke ornament and another as of leopard shape.

A TINNED BRONZE LEOPARD-FORM YOKE ORNAMENT

Cast Bronze Feline-Form Belt Plaque North or Northwest China 5th century BC length: 6.7cm, height: 4.2cm This cast bronze belt plaque in the form of a crouching feline is almost identical to one in the Therese and Erwin Harris Collection (and formerly in the CT Loo and Franco Vannotti Collections, illustrated in So & Bunker) Read more

The pastoral tribes on China's northern borders played a major role in the cultural development of China during antiquity. By the first millennium B.C., the region's inhabitants were trading in horses, wool, carpets and fur--items in demand by their urban Chinese neighbors. The artistic creations of the two groups reflect centuries of their complex interrelationships. The pastoral tribes favored belt buckles, chariot and harness fittings, weapons and tools in cast gold, silver and embellished bronze. The urban dwellers preferred wine and food vessels and bronze bells to use in rituals. This book emphasizes the character of consumerism in these ancient neighboring societies and the effects of commerce and migration on the appearance and production of everyday and luxury goods.--Dust jacket.

The pastoral tribes on China's northern borders played a major role in the cultural development of China during antiquity. By the first millennium B.C., the region's inhabitants were trading in horses, wool, carpets, and fur -- articles in constant demand by their settled, urban Chinese neighbors. The artistic creations of the two groups reflect centuries of flourishing contact and complex interrelationships. Recently excavated finds are enabling scholars to describe a plausible picture of contact, trade, and intercultural influence. In this book, Chinese and pastoral artifacts are studied and illustrated side by side in light of the most recent archaeological discoveries. Illus.

This monograph uses the latest archaeological results from Mongolia and the surrounding areas of Inner Asia to propose a novel understanding of nomadic statehood, political economy, and the nature of interaction with ancient China. In contrast to the common view of the

Eurasian steppe as a dependent periphery of Old World centers, this work views Inner Asia as a locus of enormous influence on neighboring civilizations, primarily through the development and transmission of diverse organizational models, technologies, and socio-political traditions. This work explores the spatial management of political relationships within the pastoral nomadic setting during the first millennium BCE and argues that a culture of mobility, horse-based transport, and long-distance networking promoted a unique variant of statehood. Although states of the eastern steppe were geographically large and hierarchical, these polities also relied on techniques of distributed authority, multiple centers, flexible structures, and ceremonialism to accommodate a largely mobile and dispersed populace. This expertise in spatial politics set the stage early on for the expansionistic success of later Asian empires under the Mongols and Manchus. *Inner Asia and the Spatial Politics of Empire* brings a distinctly anthropological treatment to the prehistory of Mongolia and is the first major work to explore key issues in the archaeology of eastern Eurasia using a comparative framework. The monograph adds significantly to anthropological theory on interaction between states and outlying regions, the emergence of secondary complexity, and the growth of imperial traditions. Based on this approach, the window of Inner Asian prehistory offers a novel opportunity to investigate the varied ways that complex societies grow and the processes articulating adjacent societies in networks of mutual transformation.

Boundaries - demanding physical space, enclosing political entities, and distinguishing social or ethnic groups - constitute an essential aspect of historical investigation. It is especially with regard to disciplinary pluralism and historical breadth that this book most clearly departs and distinguishes itself from other works on Chinese boundaries and ethnicity. In addition to history, the disciplines represented in this book include anthropology (particularly ethnography), religion, art history, and literary studies. Each of the authors focuses on a distinct period, beginning with the Zhou dynasty (c. 1100 BCE) and ending with the early centuries after the Manchu conquest (c. CE 1800) - resulting in a chronological sweep of nearly three millennia.

Relations between Inner Asian nomads and Chinese are a continuous theme throughout Chinese history. By investigating the formation of nomadic cultures, by analyzing the evolution of patterns of interaction along China's northern frontiers, and by exploring how this interaction was recorded in early Chinese historiography, this book explores the origins of the cultural and political tensions between these two civilizations through the first millennium BC. The main purpose of the book is to analyze ethnic, cultural, and political frontiers between nomads and Chinese in the historical contexts that led to their formation, and to look at cultural perceptions of 'others' as a function of the same historical process. Based on both archaeological and textual sources, this book also introduces a new methodological approach to Chinese frontier history, which combines extensive factual data with a careful scrutiny of the motives, methods, and general conception of history that informed the Chinese historian Ssu-ma Ch'ien.

The rise and decline of great powers remains a fascinating topic of vigorous debate. This book brings together leading scholars to explore the historical evolution of world systems through examining the ebb and flow of great powers over time, with particular emphasis on early time periods. The book advances understanding of the regularities in the dynamics of empire and the expansion of political, social and economic interaction networks, from the Bronze Age forward. The authors analyze the expansion and contraction of cross-cultural trade networks and systems of competing and allying political groupings. In premodern times, these ranged from small local trading networks (even the very small ones of hunting-gathering peoples) to the vast Mongol world-system. Within such systems, there is usually one, or a very few,

hegemonic powers. How they achieve dominance and how transitions lead to systems change are important topics, particularly at a time when the United States' position is in flux. The chapters in this book review several recent approaches and present a wealth of new findings.

Japan and China did not begin to emerge as unified political entities until the nineteenth century. Yet scholars and politicians persistently refer to "Japan" and "China" in discussions of earlier periods, as if the modern nation-state had long been established in these regions. Joshua Fogel here brings together essays by eight renowned East Asian scholars to demonstrate why this oversight distorts our historical analysis and understanding of both countries. The nation-states of Japan and China developed much later and, indeed, far less uniformly than usually conveyed in popular myth and political culture. Moreover, the false depiction of an earlier national identity not only alters the factual record; it serves the contemporary engines of nationalist mythology and propaganda. This interdisciplinary volume asks deceptively simple questions: When did "Japan" and "China" become Japan and China? When and why do inhabitants begin to define their identity and interests nationally rather than locally? Identifying the role of mitigating factors from disease and travel abroad to the subtleties of political language and aesthetic sensibility, the answers provided in these diverse and insightful essays are appropriately complex. By setting aside Western notions of the nation-state, the contributors approach each region on its own terms, while the thematic organization of the book provides a unique lens through which to view the challenges common to understanding both Japan and China. This highly readable collection will be important to scholars both inside and beyond the field of East Asian studies.

This volume looks at the effects of interaction and the nature of identity construction in a frontier or contact zone through the analysis of material culture, especially in mortuary settings.

The Cambridge History of Ancient China provides a survey of the institutional and cultural history of pre-imperial China.

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