



AMES 234K

Shanghai:

From Treaty Port to Global Metropolis

Spring 2018

Dates / contact hours: 300 minutes per week for 7 weeks plus field trips (2X150 minutes/wk)

Academic Credit: 1 course

Areas of Knowledge: SS

Modes of Inquiry: CCI

Course format: lectures, discussions, and field trips

Instructor's Information

Professor Andrew Field, Associate Dean of DKU Undergraduate Programs
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Prerequisite(s), if applicable

No prerequisites, though some background knowledge of modern Chinese history is helpful.

Course Description

Since the late 19th century, Shanghai has emerged as the leading metropolis in China in many respects. It has served as the breeding grounds and model for the social, political, economic and cultural modernization and urbanization of China over the century that followed. Through a combination of lectures, readings, film screenings, field trips, and research projects, this course explores the history of Shanghai and connects the colorful legacy of the treaty port era (1842-1943) with the re-emergence of Shanghai as a global metropolis since the 1990s. While focusing mainly on those two eras, which have been the subjects of the bulk of scholarship in the emerging field of "Shanghai Studies", we also examine the relatively neglected history of Shanghai prior to the 1840s, as well as the Mao Years of 1949-1976 when Shanghai became a bastion for the violent politics of the Cultural Revolution.

The Treaty Port Era (1842-1943)

After the British defeated China in the First Opium War in 1842, Shanghai became the flagship treaty port, opened to trade and residence for British, American, French and other nationals, who lived in foreign settlements. These coalesced into the International Settlement and French Concession, both run by independent governing bodies, and featuring nearly all the amenities of modern cities in the

Western world. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Shanghai became the major center for the creation, production and dissemination of modern cultures and industries in China, including banking, manufacturing, print, film, and entertainment cultures. It was also a cauldron of revolutionary politics and arguably the crucible for the rise of modern Chinese nationalism, as well as the birth of the Communist Party in China. Many of China's national leaders, writers, artists, and revolutionaries in the past century have spent a significant part of their careers in Shanghai. Because of its international culture and its high concentration of capital and labor, Shanghai was a breeding ground for the violent political cultures that flourished in the Republican Era (1912-1949) and the Mao Era (1949-1976).

The Reform Era and Beyond

Since the reform era began in 1978, Shanghai has once again emerged as a vibrant commercial capital in China and has developed into a glittering global metropolis with a sizeable international population, drawn to the city by its cultural legacy. Since then, many scholars and writers have attempted to connect the present era with the treaty port era, while on the other hand the Mao Years have remained largely a mystery in the field of Shanghai Studies—and yet, some scholars are now venturing into that “forbidden” territory as well.

This course explores these phases and facets of Shanghai's development from late imperial times through the tumultuous 20th century. Throughout the course we examine the physical and cultural legacy of the city and its impact on China and East Asia. Field trips to Shanghai, screenings of Shanghai films, and other special events will enhance the learning experience.

Themes, People, Issues, and Events:

- British, French, and American settler societies in treaty port Shanghai.
- The development and expansion of the city's two foreign settlements, the International Settlement and French Concession.
- Governance, defense, policing, and crime in the city.
- Economic and cultural modernization of the city under the conditions of “semicolonialism.”
- The rise of modern cultures and industries such as newspapers, department stores, movies, and dance halls.
- Nationalist Chinese political movements and the early phases of the Chinese Communist movement.
- Japanese military adventures and occupation of Shanghai.
- The lives of the underclasses such as laborers, rickshaw pullers, and beggars.
- The political violence of the wartime era of the 1930s-40s and the fates of wartime refugees including Chinese, Russians, and Jews.
- Political culture, revolutionary violence, and daily life in the Mao Era (1949-1976).
- The re-emergence of the city's identity as a global metropolis in the 1990s and beyond, and the city's rapid development since the 1990s.
- The role of nostalgia and the city's physical and cultural legacy on the image and identity of Shanghai today.

Course Goals / Objectives

Students will come out of this course learning the following:

- Major themes in the history of Shanghai that scholars writing in English language have explored.
- Methods, approaches, and methodologies by which scholars of Chinese urban history, culture, and society study and write about Shanghai.
- Sources and resources that are available for studying history, culture, and society in Shanghai, including libraries and archives.
- Firsthand knowledge of the city and exposure to the historical and contemporary neighborhoods and residents of Shanghai today.
- How to research and write a paper on history and society.

Assessment Information / Grading Procedures

- 1) **Course Journal:** Write down your own notes, thoughts and reflections based on the suggested readings, class activities, and field trips in a notebook, which will be handed in to the instructor to be reviewed and then returned to you at the end of the course (20%)
- 2) **Oral Interview:** In a team of three or four people, conduct an oral interview of at least 60 minutes in length with a person who has lived in Shanghai for all or most of his/her life and is over 60 years old, asking questions about family, housing, education, life, and work. Record the interview, then transcribe the interview in Chinese and summarize it briefly in English and turn it into the instructor by the end of Week 6 of the course (20%)
- 3) **In-Class Presentation Session:** Choose one class topic at the beginning of the course. With other team members, on the assigned date, give a 20-minute AV presentation and hold a 20-minute interactive session with other students in the class. Each team member is responsible for reading at least one of the books/articles listed as suggested reading for the topic, and will produce a brief (500 word) written summary of that book or article which will be handed to the instructor. These summaries along with the presentations and interactive sessions will be graded by the instructor (20% team grade--10% for presentation, 10% for interactive session-- and 10% individual grade for written summary)
- 4) **Individual Paper:** Write and turn in one individual paper by Wednesday of the final exam week of the session, investigating some aspect of history, society, and/or culture Shanghai over the past century or more, which incorporates relevant suggested secondary sources and at least one set of primary sources (e.g. newspaper articles, magazine articles, novels, films, etc). The paper should be at least 1500 words in length (approx. 6 pages). For this project, students should turn in a proposed topic and list of sources (both primary and secondary) to the professor by the end of week 6 of the course (15%)

- 5) **Public Presentation:** Each team will take the materials from their in-class presentation and present them to the DKU community in a poster, to be displayed during the final exam week of the session (15%)

Each assignment above will take into account the following:

- 1) thoroughness of assignment
- 2) organization and neatness of assignment (including spelling and grammar)
- 3) integration of assignment with main themes and approaches of course
- 4) coordination and planning of assignment

Please note that while some notes may be in Chinese, the main language for each assignment when handed in or inspected by the instructor should be English.

Diversity and Intercultural Learning (see Principles of DKU Liberal Arts Education)

This course fosters intercultural learning through discussions and activities, including field trips, that will bring students from different cultures, regions, and countries together to study, explore, research and write about a global world city, Shanghai, and its people.

Course Policies and Guidelines

Academic integrity

Attendance

Attention to assignment deadlines

Make-up work

Appropriate or inappropriate use of cell phone, laptop, or other technology during class

Classroom Learning Activities

During each class session, the class will be divided into various activities, including lectures, class discussions, small group discussions and other learning activities. Students will be encouraged to learn actively rather than passively absorbing the knowledge of the professor, and will be continually tested on their working knowledge of the subject matter.

Course Outline and Schedule (* indicates readings that are available on the course Sakai website)

1.1 Intro to Course

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Jeffrey Wasserstrom, "Is Shanghai "Good to Think?" Thoughts on Comparative History and Post-Socialist Cities" in *Journal of World History*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (2007) 199-234.
- 2) *Joshua Fogel, "The Recent Boom in Shanghai Studies" in *Journal of the History of Ideas* Vol. 71, No. 2 (April 2010), pp. 313-333
- 3) Marie-Claire Bergere, *Shanghai: China's Gateway to Modernity* (Stanford University Press, 2009)
- 4) Stella Dong, *Shanghai: The Rise and Fall of a Decadent City* (HarperCollins, 2001)
- 5) Harriet Sergeant, *Shanghai: Collision Point of Cultures, 1918-1939* (Crown, 1991)
- 6) Frederic Wakeman, Jr. and Wen-hsin Yeh, Editors, *Shanghai Sojourners* (RoutledgeCurzon, 1995)
- 7) Jeffrey Wasserstrom, *Global Shanghai: 1850-2010* (Routledge, 2009)

1.2 Shanghai in Ming and Qing Eras: Walls, Guilds, Temples, and Gardens

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Linda Cooke Johnson, "Shanghai: An Emerging Jiangnan Port, 1683-1840" in *Cities of Jiangnan in Late Imperial China*, pp. 151-181.
- 2) Linda Cooke Johnson, *Shanghai: From Market Town to Treaty Port, 1074-1858* (Stanford University Press, 1995)
- 3) Shelly Bryant, *The Classical Gardens of Shanghai* (Hong Kong University Press, 2016)

2.1 Treaty Port Shanghai: The British, Origins and Growth of Foreign Settlements, and the Real Estate Market

Suggested Reading:

- 1) Niv Horesh, "Location is not Everything: Reassessing Shanghai's Rise, 1840s-1860s, in *Provincial China* V 1 no. 2, pp. 61-75.
- 2) *Robert Bickers, 'Shanghailanders: The Formation and Identity of the British Settler Community in Shanghai, 1843-1937', *Past and Present*, No.159 (May 1998), 161-211.
- 3) *Hanchao Lu, "'The Seventy-two tenants": Residence and Commerce in Shanghai's Shikumen Houses, 1872-1951" in Sherman Cochran, ed., *Inventing Nanjing Road: Commercial Culture in Shanghai, 1900-1945* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1999) 133-184.
- 4) Nicholas Clifford, *Spoilt Children of Empire: Westerners in Shanghai and the Chinese Revolution of the 1920s* (Middlebury University Press, 1992)
- 5) Hanchao Lu, *Beyond the Neon Lights: Everyday Shanghai in the Early Twentieth Century* (University of California Press, 2004)

2.2 Literati Culture: Newspapers, Publishing Houses, Serial Novels, Storytelling Halls, Restaurants, and Courtesan Houses

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Leo Ou-fan Lee, "The Cultural Construction of Modernity in Urban Shanghai: Some Preliminary Explorations," in Wen-Hsin Yeh, ed., *Becoming Chinese: Passages to Modernity and Beyond* (University of California Press, 2000), 31-61.
- 2) *Rudolf G. Wagner, "The Role of the Foreign Community in the Chinese Public Sphere," in *The China Quarterly*, No. 142 (Jun 1995), 423-443.
- 3) *Catherine Yeh, "The Life-style of Four Wenren in Late Qing Shanghai." *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 57.2 (1997): 419-70.
- 4) *Christian Henriot, "Chinese Courtesans in Late Qing and Early Republican Shanghai," in *East Asian History* 8 (1994): 33-52.
- 5) Christian Henriot, Translated by Noel Castelino, *Prostitution and Sexuality in Shanghai: A Social History, 1849-1949* (Cambridge University Press, 2001)
- 6) Gail Hershatter. *Dangerous Pleasures: Prostitution and Modernity in Twentieth-century Shanghai* (University of California Press, 1999)
- 7) Samuel Y. Liang, *Mapping Modernity in Shanghai: Space, Gender, and Visual Culture in the Sojourners' City, 1853-98* (Routledge, 2012)
- 8) Mark Swislocki, *Culinary Nostalgia: Regional Food Culture and the Urban Experience in Shanghai* (Stanford University Press, 2013)
- 9) Roberta Wue, *Art Worlds: Artists, Images, and Audiences in Late Nineteenth-Century Shanghai* (University of Hawaii Press, 2014)
- 10) Xiaoqing Ye, *The Dianshizhai Pictorial: Shanghai Urban Life, 1884-1898* (University of Michigan Press, 2003)
- 11) Catherine Yeh, *Shanghai Love: Courtesans, Intellectuals, and Entertainment Culture, 1850-1910* (University of Washington Press, 2006)
- 12) Meng Yue, *Shanghai and the Edges of Empires* (University of Minnesota Press, 2006)

3.1 The Bund and Nanking Road: Commerce, Trade, Banking, and Industry

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Wen-hsin Yeh, "Shanghai Modernity: Commerce and Culture in a Republican City," in *The China Quarterly*, no. 150 (Jun. 1997) 375-394.
- 2) *Wellington K. K. Chan, "Selling Goods and Promoting a New Commercial Culture: the Four Department Stores on Nanjing Road, 1917-1937" in Sherman Cochran, ed., *Inventing Nanjing Road: Commercial Culture in Shanghai, 1900-1945* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1999) 19-36.
- 3) Marie-Claire Bergere, *The Golden Age of the Chinese Bourgeoisie, 1911-1937* (Cambridge University Press, 1990)
- 4) Sherman Cochran and Andrew Hsieh, *The Lius of Shanghai* (Harvard University Press, 2013)
- 5) Zhaojin Ji, *A History of Modern Shanghai Banking: The Rise and Decline of China's Finance Capitalism* (M. E. Sharpe, 2003)
- 6) Wen-hsin Yeh, *Shanghai Splendour: Economic Sentiments and the Making of Modern China, 1843-1949* (University of California Press, 2007)

3.2 Shanghai as Revolutionary Cauldron: Labor, Movements, and the Rise of Nationalism and Communism

in-class film: *Sin Cities: Shanghai*

Suggested Reading:

- Joseph T. Chen, *The May Fourth Movement in Shanghai: The Making of a Social Movement in Modern China*. (E. J. Brill, 1971)
- Bryna Goodman, *Native Place, City, and Nation: Regional Networks and Identities in Shanghai, 1853-1937* (University of California Press, 1995)
- Christian Henriot, *Shanghai 1927-1937: Municipal Power, Locality, and Modernization* (University of California Press, 1993)
- Emily Honig, *Sisters and Strangers: Women in the Shanghai Cotton Mills, 1919-1949* (Stanford University Press, 1992)
- Emily Honig, *Creating Chinese Ethnicity: Subei People in Shanghai, 1850-1980* (Yale University Press, 1992)
- Elizabeth Perry, *Shanghai on Strike: The Politics of Chinese Labor* (Stanford University Press, 1995)
- S. A. Smith, *A Road is Made: Communism in Shanghai, 1920-1927* (University of Hawaii Press, 2000)
- S. A. Smith, *Like Cattle and Horses: Nationalism and Labor in Shanghai, 1895-1927* (Duke University Press, 2002)
- Kristin Mulready-Stone, *Mobilizing Shanghai Youth: CCP Internationalism, GMD Nationalism and Japanese Collaboration* (Routledge, 2014)
- Patricia Stranahan, *Underground: The Shanghai Communist Party and the Politics of Survival, 1927-1937* (Rowman & Littlefield, 1998)
- Jeffrey Wasserstrom, *Student Protests in Twentieth Century China: The View from Shanghai* (Stanford University Press, 1997)
- Wen-hsin Yeh, *The Alienated Academy: Culture and Politics in Republican China, 1919-1937* (Harvard University Press, 2000)

4.1 Police and Crime in Shanghai: The SMP and the Green Gang

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Frederic Wakeman, Jr. "Policing Modern Shanghai," in *The China Quarterly*, no. 115 (Sept. 1988) 408-440.
- 2) *Brian G. Martin, "The Green Gang and the Guomindang State: Du Yuesheng and the Politics of Shanghai, 1927-1937" in *The Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 54, No. 1 (Feb. 1995) 64-92.
- 3) Robert Bickers, *Empire Made Me: An Englishman Adrift in Shanghai* (Columbia University Press, 2004)
- 4) Brian G. Martin, *The Shanghai Green Gang: Politics and Organized Crime, 1919-1937* (University of California Press, 1996)
- 5) Frederic Wakeman, Jr., *Policing Shanghai, 1927-1937* (University of California Press, 1996)
- 6) Lynn Pan, *Old Shanghai: Gangsters in Paradise* (Marshall Cavendish, 2011)

4.2 Shanghai's Entertainment World: Popular Music, Dance, Literature and Film

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Hon-lun Yang, "The Shanghai Conservatory, Chinese Musical Life, and the Russian Diaspora, 1927-1949" in *Twentieth-Century China*, 37.1 (Jan 2012) 73-95.
- 2) *Andrew David Field, "Dancing in the Maelstrom of Chinese Modernity: Jazz-Age Cabarets as Sexual Contact Zones in Fact and Fiction" in *Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific*, Issue 31 (December 2012) (<http://intersections.anu.edu.au/issue31/field.htm>)
- 3) Andrew David Field, *Shanghai's Dancing World: Cabaret Culture and Urban Politics, 1919-1954* (Chinese University Press, 2010)
- 4) Andrew David Field, *Mu Shiyong: China's Lost Modernist* (Hong Kong University Press, 2014)
- 5) Andrew Jones, *Yellow Music: Media Culture and Colonial Modernity in the Chinese Jazz Age* (Duke University Press, 2001)
- 6) Leo Ou-fan Lee, *Shanghai Modern: The Flowering of a New Urban Culture in China, 1930-1945* (Harvard University Press, 1999)
- 7) Jean Ma, *Sounding the Modern Woman: The Songstress in Chinese Cinema* (Duke University Press, 2015)
- 8) Lynn Pan, *Shanghai Style: Art and Design Between the Wars* (Long River Press, 2008)
- 9) Paul G. Pickowicz, Kuiyi Shen, and Yingjin Zhang (editors), *Liangyou: Kaleidoscopic Modernity and the Shanghai Global Metropolis, 1926-1945* (Brill Academic Publishers, 2013)
- 10) Shu-mei Shi, *The Lure of the Modern: Writing Modernism in Semicolonial China, 1917-1937* (Stanford University Press, 2002)
- 11) Zhen Zhang, *An Amorous History of the Silver Screen: Shanghai Cinema, 1896-1937* (University of Chicago Press, 2005)
- 12) Yingjin Zhang, editor, *Cinema and Urban Culture in Shanghai, 1922-1943* (Stanford University Press, 1999)

5.1 Wartime Shanghai 1: The Sino-Japanese Wars of 1932 and 1937 and the "Lone Island" Era, 1937-1941

in-class film: *World War at My Doorstep* (ICS, 2015)

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Christian Henriot, "Shanghai and the Experience of War: The Fate of Refugees," in *European Journal of East Asian Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue 2 (2006) 215-245
- 2) Bei Gao, *Shanghai Sanctuary: Chinese and Japanese Policy Toward European Jewish Refugees during World War II* (Oxford University Press, 2013)
- 3) Donald Allan Jordan, *China's Trial by Fire: The Shanghai War of 1932* (University of Michigan Press, 2001)
- 4) Jianhui Liu, *Demon Capital Shanghai: The "Modern" Experience of Japanese Intellectuals* (MerwinAsia, 2012)
- 5) Marcia Ristaino, *Port of Last Resort: The Diaspora Communities of Shanghai* (Stanford University Press, 2003)
- 6) Marcia Ristaino, *The Jacquinet Safety Zone: Wartime Refugees in Shanghai* (Stanford University Press, 2008)
- 7) Frederic Wakeman, Jr. *The Shanghai Badlands: Wartime Terrorism and Urban Crime, 1937-1941* (Cambridge University Press, 2002)
- 8) Bernard Wasserstein, *Secret War in Shanghai: An Untold Story of Espionage, Intrigue, and*

- Treason in World War II* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 1999)
9) Wen-hsin Yeh, ed., *Wartime Shanghai* (Routledge, 2014)

5.2 Wartime Shanghai 2: Japanese Occupation and Nationalist Recovery, 1942-1949

Suggested Reading:

- 1) Christian Henriot; Wen-Hsin Yeh (editors), *In the Shadow of the Rising Sun: Shanghai Under Japanese Occupation* (Cambridge University Press, 2004)
- 2) Nicole Huang, *Women, War, Domesticity: Shanghai Literature And Popular Culture Of The 1940s* (E. J. Brill, 2005)

6.1 Shanghai Liberated, 1949-1965

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Yomi Braester, "A Big Dyeing Vat" The Vilifying of Shanghai during the Good Eighth Company Campaign" in *Modern China*, Vol. 31 No. 4 (Oct 2005) 411-447.
- 2) *Elizabeth J. Perry, "Shanghai's Strike Wave of 1957" in *The China Quarterly* No. 137 (Mar., 1994), 1-27.
- 3) Jie Li, *Shanghai Homes: Palimpsests of Private Life* (Columbia University Press, 2014)

6.2 Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976

Suggested Reading:

- Elizabeth Perry, *Proletarian Power: Shanghai in the Cultural Revolution* (Westview Press, 1997)
- Nien Cheng, *Life and Death in Shanghai* (Grove Press, 2010)
- Hong Yung Lee, *The Politics of the Chinese Cultural Revolution: A Case Study* (1980)

7.1 Shanghai in the Age of Reforms, 1980s-1990s

Suggested Reading:

- James Farrer, *Opening Up: Youth Sex Culture and Market Reform in Shanghai* (University of Chicago Press, 2002)
- any article by James Farrer on Shanghai since the 1980s
- James Farrer and Andrew David Field, *Shanghai Nightscapes: A Nocturnal Biography of a Global City* (University of Chicago Press, 2015)
- Pamela Yatsko, *New Shanghai: The Rocky Rebirth of China's Legendary City* (Wiley, 2004)

7.2 Shanghai as Global Metropolis, 2000-today

Suggested Reading:

- 1) *Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom, "The Second Coming of Global Shanghai," in *World Policy Journal*

Vol. 20, No. 2 (Summer, 2003) 51-60.

- 2) *Qin Shao, "Citizens versus Experts: Historic Preservation in Globalizing Shanghai," in *Future Anterior: Journal of Historic Preservation, History, Theory, and Criticism*, vol. 9, No. 1 (Summer 2012), 17-31.
- 3) Hanchao Lu, "Nostalgia for the Future: The Resurgence of an Alienated Culture in China" in *Pacific Affairs*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Summer, 2002), 169-186.
- 4) *James Farrer and Andrew David Field, "From Interzone to Transzone: Race and Sex in the Contact Zones of Shanghai's Global Nightlife" in *Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific*, Issue 31 (December 2012) (<http://intersections.anu.edu.au/issue31/farrer-field.htm>)
- 5) Anna Greenspan, *Shanghai Future: Modernity Remade* (Oxford University Press, 2014)
- 6) Qin Shao, *Shanghai Gone: Domicide and Defiance in a Chinese Megacity* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2013)