

Glossary Week 2

Concession (2.3)	A piece of land or territory, typically an enclave within a key trading city, that is ceded to and governed by a foreign power.
Confucius Classics (2.8)	It refers to the so-called Four Books and Five Classics (四书五经), which are authoritative books of Confucianism in China written before 300 BC. Confucianism is described as tradition, a philosophy, a religion, a humanistic or rationalistic religion, a way of governing, or simply a way of life. It is built on an ancient religious foundation to establish the social values, institutions, and transcendent ideals of traditional Chinese society.
Enlightenment (2.1)	The action of bringing someone to a state of greater knowledge, understanding, or insight. The Enlightenment (or the Age of Enlightenment) was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century.
Opium War (2.3)	The Opium Wars were two wars in the mid-19th century involving China and the British Empire over the British trade of opium and China's sovereignty. In our module the Opium War refers to the First Opium War (1839-1842).
Qing Empire (2.3)	Or the Qing dynasty was the last imperial dynasty of China. It ruled between 1644 and 1912. It preceded by the Ming dynasty and succeeded by the Republic of China.
Shanghai International Settlement (2.3)	The Shanghai International Settlement originated from the 1863 merger of the British and American enclaves in Shanghai, parts of the Qing Empire held extraterritorially under the terms of a series of Unequal Treaties.
Vernacular Chinese (2.8)	It refers to the forms of written Chinese based on Mandarin Chinese. In contrast to Classical Chinese, it is much closer to the spoken form people used in everyday life.