

## Faculti Summary

<https://staging.faculti.net/the-reception-of-the-new-qing-history-in-china/>

This video discusses the emergence and development of a new school of thought in American sinology, commonly referred to as "New Qing History." This video approach began to take shape around the 1980s and gained global prominence in the early 2000s. It marks a significant departure from the long-dominant "third banking model" of historical interpretation in American sinology. Influenced by cultural and regional studies, this new perspective emphasizes a more nuanced and multifaceted understanding of the Qing Dynasty, which ruled China from 1644 to 1911.

New Qing History incorporates comparative viewpoints, addresses the complexities of Manchu identity, and challenges the traditional narrative that portrays Chinese history as a linear assimilation to a singular cultural norm. Central to the debate are questions about the nature of historical synthesis, the role of Manchu identity in governance, and the implications of these interpretations for understanding Qing history in a broader global context.

Key controversies within the New Qing History discourse stem from differing methodologies and interpretations among scholars. Prominent debates have included discussions on whether the Qing should be seen primarily as a Manchu Empire or a Chinese Empire and the historiographical implications of this classification. Significant contributions are often attributed to works by scholars such as Evelyn Rawski, Pamela Crossley, and others, whose analyses help frame the debates about Manchu ethnic identity and its political ramifications.

This video also outlines the reaction from Chinese scholars, who express a wide spectrum of responses, ranging from open-minded acceptance to stark rejection of New Qing History. This video discourse raises essential questions about academic integrity, cultural identity, and the politics of historical writing in contemporary China.

Overall, New Qing History represents not only a transformative moment within the field of sinology but also initiates a critical global dialogue about the history of China, its political ideologies, and the challenges faced in integrating varied historical perspectives into a cohesive understanding of its past.