

The Tso Chuan Selections From China S Oldest Narra

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MELENDEZ CHARLES

The Indiana Companion to Traditional Chinese Literature

Columbia University Press

Nonfiction. In THE RAINBOW WORLD, Burton Watson, internationally respected translator and writer, charms us with his experiences as a student of East Asian culture and longtime resident of Japan. These essays, written over many years, reflect the changes that have taken place in postwar Japan and suggest both the pleasures and trials experienced by foreigners living there. Taken as a whole, this collection is a candid and warm picture of the Japanese people, presented with humor and lightness of touch.

The Old Man who Does as He Pleases Columbia University Press
Sima Qian (145?-90? BCE) was the first major Chinese historian. His Shiji, or Records of the Grand Historian, documents the history of China and its neighboring countries from the ancient past to his own time. These three volumes cover the Qin and Han dynasties.

Zhuangzi Columbia University Press

A vivid chronicle of events in the feudal states of China between 722 and 468 B.C., the Tso Chuan has long been considered both a major historical document and an influential literary model.

Covering over 250 years, these historical narratives focus not only on the political, diplomatic, and military affairs of ancient China, but also on its economic and cultural developments during the turbulent era when warring feudal states were gradually working towards unification. Ending shortly after Confucius' death in 479 B.C., the Tso Chuan provides a background to the life and thought of Confucius and his followers that is available in no other work.

Aotou pingzhu Chunqiu Zuoshizhuan jiaoben Indiana University Press

Only by understanding Dao (the Way of Nature) and dwelling in its unity can humankind achieve true happiness and freedom, in both life and death. This is the central tenet of the philosophy espoused by Zhuangzi (369?-286? B.C.) in the book that bears his name. A leading philosopher of the Daoist strain, Zhuangzi used parable and anecdote, allegory and paradox, to set forth the early ideas of what was to become the Daoist school. Witty and imaginative, enriched by brilliant imagery, and making sportive use of both mythological and historical personages (including even Confucius), this is a timeless classic.

Tso-chuan chih-kuan. 1 chuan Columbia University Press

"A vertitable feast of concise, useful, reliable, and up-to-date information (all prepared by top scholars in the field), Nienhauser's now two-volume title stands alone as THE standard reference work for the study of traditional Chinese literature. Nothing like it has ever been published." --Choice
The second volume to The Indiana Companion to Traditional Chinese Literature is both a supplement and an update to the original

volume. Volumell includes over 60 new entries on famous writers, works, and genres of traditional Chinese literature, followed by an extensive bibliographic update (1985-1997) of editions, translations, and studies (primarily in English, Chinese, Japanese, French, and German) for the 500+ entries of Volume I.

The Tso Chuan Columbia University Press

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On bringing the wonders of the Tso-chuan to the English reader Columbia University Press

Presents the Tso-chuan, a text running to thirty densely written chapters as China's oldest work of narrative history. Its entries provide a year by year account of happenings in the feudal state that made up China from 722 to 468 BC.

Glosses on the Tso Chuan II Columbia University Press

Mozi (fifth century B.C.) was an important political and social thinker and formidable rival of the Confucianists. He advocated universal love -- his most important doctrine according to which all humankind should be loved and treated as one's kinfolk -- honoring and making use of worthy men in government, and identifying with one's superior as a means of establishing uniform moral standards. He also believed in the will of Heaven and in ghosts. He firmly opposed offensive warfare, extravagance -- including indulgence in music and allied pleasures -- elaborate funerals and mourning, fatalistic beliefs, and Confucianism.

The Tso Chuan Andesite Press

Originally written in the mid-thirteenth century, The Tales of the Heike chronicles the epic Genpei war, a civil conflict that marked the end of the power of the Heike clan and changed the course of Japanese history. Featuring a vivid cast of characters, the book depicts the emerging world of the medieval samurai and recounts in absorbing detail the chaos of the battlefield, the intrigue of the imperial court, and the gradual loss of courtly tradition. This new, abridged translation presents the work's most gripping episodes and includes woodblock illustrations, a glossary of characters, and

an extended bibliography.

Records of the Grand Historian Columbia University Press

"To 18 chapters and a brief excerpt dealing with the Han dynasty and published earlier in Records of the Grand Historian of China (2 vols., 1961) are here added five chapters pertaining to the preceding Chou and Ch'in dynasties. The purpose of the selection is to suggest to the reader something of the form and content of the first great Chinese historical work, to indicate the type of material Ssu-ma Ch'ien presents and his methods of presentation, and to allow the reader to enjoy some of the more famous and highly praised passages in a book dear to many generations of Chinese readers." --Publisher's description.

Ssu Ma Chien Grand Historian of China

Trenchant, sophisticated, and cynical, Han Feizi has been read in every age and is still of interest today when people are more than ever concerned with the nature and use of power. Han Feizi (280?-233 B.C.), a prince of Han, was a representative of the Fa-chia, or Legalist, school of philosophy and produced the final and most readable exposition of its theories. His handbook for the ruler deals with the problems of strengthening and preserving the state, the way of the ruler, the use of power, and punishment and favor. Ironically, the ruler most influenced by Han Feizi, the king of Qin, eventually sent Han Feizi to prison, where he later committed suicide.

Saden kô

Xunzi asserted that the original nature of man is evil, differing on this point from Mencius, his famous predecessor in the Confucian school. In the most complete, well-ordered philosophical system of his day, Xunzi advocated the counteraction of man's evil through self-improvement, the pursuit of learning, the avoidance of obsession, and observance of ritual in life. Readers familiar with Xunzi's work will find that Burton Watson's lucid translation breathes new life into this classic. Those new to Xunzi will find his ideas on government, language, and order and safety in society surprisingly close to concerns of our own age.

Tso chuan i wen

Sima Qian (145?-90? BCE) was the first major Chinese historian. His Shiji, or Records of the Grand Historian, documents the history of China and its neighboring countries from the ancient past to his own time. These three volumes cover the Qin and Han dynasties.

Records of the Historian: Chapters from the Shih Chi

Watson's account of Chinese writing from the time of the Chou dynasty (1100--249 B.C.) to the Latter Han (25-220) is accompanied by a chronology, biographical information, and a selected list of translations.

Tso-chuan shih wei. 4 chuan

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Mozi

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