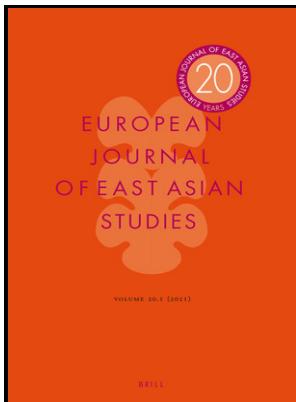


France en Chine, 1843-1943

Presses académiques de l'Ouest - Compte

Description: -



- Educational change -- Great Britain.
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- French -- China -- History -- 19th century. France en Chine, 1843-1943
- Enquêtes et documents (Université de Nantes. Centre de recherches sur l'histoire du monde atlantique) -- 24.
- Enquetes & documents / Centre de recherches sur l'histoire du monde atlantique -- 24 France en Chine, 1843-1943
- Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 257-259).
- This edition was published in 1997



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France en Chine La 1843

Il ne faudrait certes pas oublier le rôle moteur des intérêts économiques et commerciaux dans la politique française en Chine. Thus, what a distinction between the elegant and calm French concession in Shanghai, and the hectic Anglo-Saxon side! By taking the key areas of French influence, missionaries, schools, education, soldiers, and concessions as the point of departure, it is able to give a much more direct look into how French influence functioned, rather than relying upon abstractions or generalities. Year after year, civilians, diplomats, soldiers and missionaries lived to the rhythm of ups and downs of a great country shaken by uprisings and revolts of the fall of the empire and the instability that followed.

La France en Chine 1843

This would come to include in the early 1920s large numbers of Chinese ships that were officially under the French flag.

France en Chine La 1843

. Vaincue, la Chine se voit imposer des traités.

La France en Chine, 1843

En outre, le soutien aux missionnaires est finalement très fluctuant selon les événements et les opportunités politiques. Furthermore, in the 1920s, French schools in China began to be buffeted by Chinese nationalism and efforts of the Chinese governments to control them, and even more importantly by the relative decline of French influence in China which limited France's appeal. This was upset by the increasing efforts to eradicate the drug starting in 1906, but ultimately opium recovered during the Warlord period in China with opium providing a vital source of funding and commercial activity for Chinese warlords.

La France en Chine 1843

Even after many years from my first read through, remarks on French universities being critiqued for only churning out revolutionaries and agitators, unlike the doctors and lawyers of British schools or the engineers of German colleges, or the French belief in commerce following the language rather than language following trade, provide both levity and an intriguing look into the nature of French influence in China and French imperial

conceptions. For the final section, Shanghai and its French concession takes center-stage, the first chapter discussing the installation of the French concession, its organization and governance, the difficult relationship between the French municipal council without any Chinese representation and the Chinese, and other subjects during the first several decades of its existence, up until 1880. There is always more to add, and the book shrinks at times from a more intense and deep investigation of the Franco-Chinese relationship.

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