

## <<中国简史（下）>>

### 图书基本信息

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前言

In recent years , Chinas reform and opening-up movement , as well as her rapid development , have drawn increasing attention from foreign coun- tries anxious for an insight into what has always been a mysterious land for them. At the same time , China needs to open up to the international commu- nity as much as possible , so as to integrate herself smoothly with the rest of the world. However , rarely do we see books on Chinas evolution by local authors becoming popular with foreign readers , and there are even fewer widely-read books that cover Chinese history , culture , current situation and challenges. This is why I readily agreed when Mrs Zhang Haiou , deputy chief editor of New World Press , asked me to compile a book about Chinese history. I knew I would meet many challenges , but it would be worthwhile. The idea for this book came from Mr Lin Liangqi , former deputy chief editor of China International Publishing Group. He has worked on media and cultural exchanges between China and the outside world , and is well experienced in this field.

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### 内容概要

What created China - the legend and the nation ?  
How has a dynamic China stood up in the world today? Who are the most eminent heroes and villains in Chinas long history?

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作者简介

Xie Chuntao was born in Linshu County , Shandong Province . in 1963 . In 1982 he obtained a bachelors degree in education from Shandong Normal University , and then a masters degree in law from Zhejiang University and doctorate in law from Beijings Renmin University of China in1988 . He has been teaching and doing research on the history of the Communist Party of China ( CPC ) at the Party School of the Central Committee ofthe CPC since l 988 , and IS now a professor and theDeputy Director of the Teaching and Research Department of CPC History . As an executive councilmember and the SecretaryGeneral of the History Societyofthe CPC , he also serves as aguest professor and part-timeresearcher at many institutions of higher learnin9 , includingTianjins Nankai University . His major works include Turmoil of the Great LeapForward and A Brief Historvof the 1959 Mount Lushan Meeting .

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### 书籍目录

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## 章节摘录

But Roosevelt was dissatisfied with Chiang, as the latter seemed to be half-hearted about the struggle against the Japanese invaders. "As a matter of fact," he said, "there's only one point to our work in China—we must make China continue fighting, to distract the Japanese army. And America is sure that to support China is to protect our own security and interests, and that's necessary to the Allies' cause." Roosevelt hoped this meeting would enhance China's standing as one of the four great powers (China, America, Russia and Britain), and provide symbolic support for Chiang. From November 21 to 22, 1943 representatives from China, America and Britain arrived in Cairo. Chiang held extensive talks with Roosevelt and Churchill from the 22nd to the 26th. Since Burma had fallen, China was facing extreme difficulties on the battlefield and so it was very important to reopen the China-Burma Road. Chiang Kai-shek suggested that the counter-attack in Burma required Britain to transfer its navy to Bengal, so that Burma could be taken back by both naval and land forces, and the China-Burma Road could be opened again to serve as China's supply line from the southwest. Churchill, however, was in favor of finishing the war in Europe first. The issue of a joint counter-attack against the Japanese in Burma was left in the air. On the evening of November 23, Chiang and Roosevelt held a long secret discussion about China's resistance to Japan and Sino-American relations. Regarding China's standing as a world power, Roosevelt thought that the country should be treated as one of the four powers with an equal voice to the other three in major world affairs. Chiang expressed his enthusiastic agreement. Roosevelt also suggested that the Republic of China take back Manchuria.

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### 编辑推荐

This book is in two volumes : Volume I focuses on Chinas past , from the beginning of Chinese civilization to the 1911 Revolution , mainly reflecting the changes in the country , its population and territory , national features , philosophies , religions and ways of life , as well as its contributions to politics , economy and culture. Volume II focuses on contemporary China , from 1921 to 2008 , mainly reflecting on Chinas independence , changing perspectives in foreign affairs , national unification especially the countrys reform and opening-up - and achievements related to its modernization. This book is for readers who wish to learn more about China , and introduces Chinese history by recounting distinctive stories of different ages. Heres a brief yet comprehensive look at the peaks and valleysof the countrys vibrant past , a concise update on the fastest-growing economy in the world , and a sneak peek into Chinasfuture prospects. Here is China as never revealed before

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