

## <<上海历史上的今天>>

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## 前言

Shanghai, though a city relatively young, is a place of vast splendor and vigor. In the 29th year of the Yuan Dynasty (year 1292 by the Western calendar), Shanghai, then an obscure village, was officially announced to be the site of the newly established Shanghai County. This marked the beginning of Shanghai's journey towards its legendary success. On November 17, 1843, Shanghai became the trading port for foreign business. Thereafter, Shanghai, because of its special geographic location and the other advantages it enjoyed, was soon able to carry itself to the spotlight on the world stage. By the time when the Republic of China was founded, Shanghai already grew to be the economic, cultural and industrial center in China. In terms of population alone, Shanghai in 1930 ranked the first in China, the second in the Far East region, and it was next only to London, New York, Paris and Tokyo. Besides, owing to its unique political makeup (Shanghai at the time was under the jurisdiction of four different parties from three countries), Shanghai, like a melting pot, started to embrace conflicting thoughts and currents, projecting itself as the cradle for China's contemporary revolution and the capital for China's second ideological and cultural renaissance ever since the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Period. In the meantime, "Shanghai", the name of the city, quite legendized, acquired rich but paradoxical meanings for itself. Some termed it as the "Paris in the East" or "New York No. 11", while others ridiculed it as "the paradise for the rich and the hell for the poor". Some hailed it as "the model for human civilization", while others criticized it as "the hotbed for all evils". Some called it "the cradle of the Chinese revolution", while others condemned it to be "the birthplace for all social diseases". Some liked it for being "the supreme headquarters in the proletarian fight", while others hated it for being "the bridgehead for imperialist exploitation". In brief, it is not too much to say that Shanghai seems to deserve any of the above-mentioned titles. Then came the founding of the Peoples Republic of China in 1949 and the hand-over of the city of Shanghai from the hold of KMT to the Shanghai People. This meant that the city came to the period of rebirth and renewal. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Shanghai, in the following years, was able to complete smoothly the socialist transformation of the agriculture.

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### 内容概要

Shanghai, being what it was and still is, has had so many happenings in its history that were important both nationally and internationally. Therefore, the job to sift and sort out the "more important and more meaningful" became almost like a Herculean task. We dare not say that this book represents the best and the most unforgettable about the city of Shanghai. We only hope, with the publication of this humble book, to lead you back to the very beginning of the legend of Shanghai through time and space.

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书籍目录

JanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayJuneJulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovemberDecember

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