Inequality Across Brothers Class And Kinship In South China


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In Chinese Capitalisms, experts examine the rise of capitalism on China and Taiwan, analyzing impacts exerted by global capitalism, Chinese civilization, and remnants of socialist practice. In focusing on these, they also address longstanding issues such as Weber's China Thesis, state-business relationships, and China's civil society, among others.

Using historical documents and evidence gathered in the field, Rubie Watson provides a social history of the 600-year-old Chinese lineage village of Ha Tsuen in the New Territories of Hong Kong, and demonstrates the crucial role that the lineage played in the evolution of the community from a few scattered households in the fourteenth century into a regional power from the 1700s onwards. Despite a patrilineal ideology that extols the virtue of male prominence and equality, the lineage shows that the lineage had in fact played a central role in the formation, development, and maintenance of an elite class of landlords and merchants, who, even though their economic importance has now declined, continue to exert political control. Dr Watson examines the dynamics of interclass relations within a single lineage and shows how these relations have been transformed as a consequence of the growth of wage labour.

This book investigates the origins and mechanisms of recent Chinese migration, focusing on the work and life of Fujianese migrants in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and, Italy, and exploring the many transnational spaces that connect Fujianese across Europe, the United States, and China.

This bibliography centers on research on human behavior based on biological models, methodologies, or findings. Over 6,700 entries from journals, monographs, and books have been selected for inclusion in this book. With worldwide networks of learned societies and scholars, the entries are organized alphabetically by author under twenty broad subject groupings. The bibliography is a comprehensive guide to human behavior research writing; as such it will be of great interest to sociobiologists, anthropologists, psychologists, and organizational behavior theorists.

This publication contains essays on recent national and international developments.

This reader introduces students to the most significant topics in the field of the anthropology of gender, drawing not only from classic sources but also from the most recent, diverse literature on gender roles and ideology around the world. It takes a clear, accessible approach to subject matter, making coverage appropriate for students from a variety of levels.

New edition - now published by SAGE's Pine Forge Press New Table of Contents with new page numbers is available by clicking 'Sample Materials and Chapters' at left to help with syllabus updates. The Seventh Edition of The American Class Structure in an Age of Growing Inequality is a current, concise treatment of America's ever-changing class structure. Author Dennis Gilbert asks a deceptively simple question: Why is social inequality in America increasing? This question is answered through discussion of nine key variables and the best historical and contemporary empirical studies of class inequality in American society, providing students with a broad overview of this social issue. With fresh data on income, wealth, sex, race, residential segregation, and other topics, The American Class Structure describes a consistent pattern of growing inequality in the United States since the early 1970s. Focusing on the socioeconomic core of the American class system, Gilbert addresses why class and inequality disparities are ever increasing in American society, family life, and politics in search of an answer-with a praised writing style that readily draws students into the debate. New to This Edition! Boasts updated data on income, wealth, earnings, occupation, poverty, class segregation in residential patterns, and politics to provide the most current material on social mobility Features a new section on Bourdieu and the Bourdieusian new research on child rearing Provides updates in nearly every chapter, including current research on marriage patterns and a 10-year assessment of the 1996 welfare reform and its effects Presents an analysis of data on intergenerational occupational mobility from the 1970s to 2004 that shows the increase in downward mobility and a corresponding decrease in upward mobility Includes first-person accounts from the PBS documentary People Like Us in the chapter about position and prestige to illustrate vividly the human emotion wrapped up in class issues Incorporates a revised glossy instructor's Resource CD on CD-ROM available to qualified instructors (Customer Care at 1-800-818-7241 or Info@sagepub.com) Intended Audience This unique text is ideal for Social Stratification, Social Class, or Social Inequality courses in departments of sociology.

Annotation. Historians and anthropologists have long been interested in South China where powerful lineages and gendered hierarchies are juxtaposed with unorthodox trading cultures, multi-ethnic colonial encounters, and market-driven consumption. The divergent paths taken by women in Hong Kong and Guangdong during thirty years of Maoist closure, and the post-reform cross-border fluidities have also gained analytical attention.

Until now our understanding of marriage in China has been based primarily on observations made during the twentieth century. The research of ten eminent scholars presented here provides a new vision of marriage in Chinese history, exploring the complex interplay between marriage and the social, political, economic, and gender inequalities that have so characterized Chinese society.

Throughout China the formation of guanxi, or social connections, involves friends, families, colleagues, and acquaintances in complex networks of social support and sentimental attachment. Focusing on this process in one rural north China village, Fengjia, Andrew Kipnis shows what guanxi production reveals about the evolution of village political economy, kinship and gender, and local patterns of subjectivity in Dengist China. His work offers a detailed description of the communicative actions—such as gift giving, being a host or guest, participating in weddings or funerals—that produce, manage, and deny guanxi in a specific time and place. Kipnis also offers a rare comparative analysis of how these practices relate to other behavioral logics while generating new ones. By exploring the role of sentiment in the creation of self, Kipnis critiques recent theories of subjectivity for their narrow focus on language and discourse, and contributes to the anthropological discussion of comparative selfhood. Navigating a path between mainstream social science and abstract social theory, Kipnis presents a more nuanced examination of guanxi than has previously been available and contributes generally to our understanding of relationships and human action.

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Sibao today is a cluster of impoverished villages in western Fujian. But from the late 17th-early 20th centuries, it was home to a flourishing publishing industry supplying south China through itinerant booksellers. Brokaw describes this rural, low-level operation, tracing how Sibao's socio-geographical character shaped its progress.

Founded in the 1820s, the Xuehaitang (Sea of Learning Hall) was a premier academy of its time. Miles examines the discourse that portrayed it as having radically altered Guangzhou literati culture. He argues that the academy's location embedded it in social settings that determined who used its resources and who celebrated its successes and values.

Contemporary Cultural Anthropology, 5/e examines the changes in anthropology and the world at large, providing discussions of new theories and advances in communication and technology. Because the text examines cultures from an ecological perspective, ethnographic examples illustrate how humans try to overcome the problems they face in adapting to their ever-changing surroundings.

This entirely new edition of a keystone reference is the place to start researching any topic in any field of history. Hundreds of historians from around the world have selected and provided commentary on the best and most useful works in their fields—almost 27,000 annotated citations—to provide unprecedented bibliographic guidance of extraordinary breadth, from prehistory to the twentieth century. Presented in an accessible format, this completely new work has been ten years in planning and execution. It is divided into sections arranged by chronology and national and regional history, with each section introduced by a brief historiographical essay. And it also contains expanded coverage of Africa, Asia, and North and South America. Each bibliographic citation is identified by a unique reference number and includes all essential data, along with a brief critical annotation written by a specialist in the field. Also included are guides to the contributors of annotations and complete author and subject indexes. An indispensable work for scholars, students, librarians, and general readers, the AHA Guide to Historical Literature is essential for anyone who is serious about history.

Exploring the myriad ways that status and stratification manifest in different cultural contexts, this collection presents in-depth studies of a variety of cultural forms in Asia. The first of the book's three parts focuses upon status concepts among the Japanese, providing case studies that examine the special professional status of doctors in feudal Japan, the offspring of fugitive warrior clans in agrarian communities today (ten centuries later), and the personal accounts of celebrity sports figures reflecting upon how they are regarded by their fans. The second part of the book shifts the focus to East Asia ¿? presenting cases of late imperial China, contemporary Taiwan, and Korea ¿? to investigate how different kinship groups define status and stratification. The third section then turns to Southeast Asia ¿? including Jakarta, Bali, and Hanoi ¿? examining the cultural forms of status in local health care services, public security activities, and the interactions between laborers and their employers. All of these studies are based upon culturally sensitive qualitative fieldwork and thus offer a much deeper understanding of these phenomena than conventional quantitative stratification studies.

Until now the role of numbers in cultures has never been examined in detail from an anthropological perspective. This book is the first attempt to find out how people in a wide range of diverse cultures, as well as historical contexts, use and understand them.