

Chinese Literary Criticism and Literati Tradition

Global Program on Economics and Finance

Course Title	Chinese Literary Criticism and Literati Tradition		
Credit	3	Credit Hours	54 credit hours (one credit hour is 45 minutes)
Course Objectives	Touching the live Chinese literati tradition and scholar-official thinking directions in spiritual China; trying to understand some Chinese cultural heroes and the general ideas and famous statements in Chinese literary criticism.		
Course Description	It is an introduction on Chinese culture and tradition by means of close reading some works from Chinese writers and scholars. The course places the texts on the table of modern time and worldwide space, and every participator should know the independent thinking and cold balances between China and the other world are needed in the class.		
Course Requirements:			
Prerequisites:			
The students who take this course should be capable of understanding classical Chinese writings with the help of dictionary, reference books, and some websites, and warmth and respect on self-nation cultures and traditions are expected.			
Teaching Methods:			
Teacher's live lectures on Zoom and student's reading after the classes, some moderate discussions in Wechat group should happen at the same time of Zoom classes.			
Instructor's Academic Background:			
Xibo Wang is the associate professor of Chinese Language and Literature Department of Fudan University. His study field includes Chinese literature, Chinese literati, and Chinese culture and tradition. He received his L.D. from Fudan University (2002). -Secretary to the President of Fudan University (2004-2006) -Visiting scholar at University of Washington at Seattle (2009-2010) -Visiting professor at DePaul University (2014-2016) -Deputy secretary-general on the education division, to the Dehong prefecture government, Yunnan province (2019-2020).			
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Course Schedule			
Week 1: Chinese time before empires The literary criticism from Confucius, Mencius, Xunzi, and other scholars			
Week 2: Where was the Great Han between the texts in classics and scholars in Han times A, Shijing and the Grand Preface for it;			
Week 3: Where was the Great Han between the texts in classics and scholars in Han times B, The literary criticism at Western Han time;			
Week 4: Where was the Great Han between the texts in classics and scholars in Han times			

C, The literary criticism at Eastern Han time;

Week 5: The new heroes faced the collapse of Han empire and the glory of Chinese literature
A, Jian-an Era literary criticism; the stigmatized emperor and the persecuted brilliant talented prince

Week 6: The new heroes faced the collapse of Han empire and the glory of Chinese literature
B, Literature Master's literary criticism from Lu brothers;

Week 7: The new heroes faced the collapse of Han empire and the glory of Chinese literature
C, Literature legends and poetics were told by Rong Zhong;

Week 8: The new heroes faced the collapse of Han empire and the glory of Chinese literature
D, Literary criticism comes from Xie Liu, before he became a real monk;

Week 9: The new heroes faced the collapse of Han empire and the glory of Chinese literature
E, Freedom of literature came from Xiao princes, the emperor family;

Week 10: From Metropolitan empire to modern nation: the literary criticism at the second empire time

A, Literary criticism from historians

Week 11: From Metropolitan empire to modern nation: the literary criticism at the second empire time

B, Moral rules and politics in the literary criticism from official poets

Week 12: From Metropolitan empire to modern nation: the literary criticism at the second empire time

C, Literary criticism for Tang-time poems

Week 13: From Metropolitan empire to modern nation: the literary criticism at the second empire time

D, Literary criticism for Song-time poems

Week 14: From Metropolitan empire to modern nation: the literary criticism at the second empire time

E, Li, Qingzhao and the Literary criticism from Song-time Ci (lyrics)

Week 15: China belongs to the great continent and the great sea: Literati moved down and popular literature steps into center

A, Drama criticism and other thinks on literature in Yuan Dynasty

Week 16: China belongs to the great continent and the great sea: Literati moved down and popular literature steps into center

B, Novel criticism and other thinks on literature in Ming Dynasty

Week 17: China belongs to the great continent and the great sea: Literati moved down and popular literature steps into center

C, Novel criticism and other thinks on literature in Qing Dynasty

Week 18: Final discussions on Chinese thinking tradition and literati culture in the past:
Presentation on the basis of your paper.

The design of class discussion or exercise, practice, experience and so on:

One quiz of 10 minutes before the class in Wechat group from Week 2 to Week17; Q & A happened in every class on Zoom; Paper writing preparation from Week 10 with the help of the TA.

Grading & Evaluation:

Quizzes, 32%; Class participations, 18%; Final presentation, 30%; Final Paper, 20%.

Teaching Materials & References:

1. The general outlines of the history of Chinese literary criticism, collated and supplemented version: written by Zhu, Dongrun, collated by Chen, Shangjun, Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House, Shanghai, 2016 《中国文学批评史大纲》(校补本): 朱东润撰, 陈尚君整理, 上海古籍出版社, 上海, 2016
2. The anthology of Chinese literary criticism of the past dynasties, new edition: chief editor, Guo, Shaoyu; deputy chief editor, Wang, Wensheng, Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House, Shanghai, 2016 《中国历代文论选》(新一版): 郭绍虞主编, 王文生副主编, 上海古籍出版社, 上海, 2001
3. Readings in Chinese literary thought, by Stephen Owen, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, 1992
4. An anthology of Chinese literature: Beginnings to 1911, edited and translated by Stephen Owen, W. W. Norton & Company, London, New York, 1996
5. Chinese theories of literature, by James J. Y. Liu, the University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1975