

Li Hung Chang And The Huai Army A Study In Nineteenth Century Chinese Regionalism

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Li Hongzhang, Marquess Suyi (also romanised as Li Hung-chang; 15 February 1823 - 7 November 1901) was a Chinese politician, general and diplomat of the late Qing dynasty. He quelled several major rebellions and served in important positions in the Qing imperial court, including the Viceroy of Zhili, Huguang and Liangguang .

[Li Hongzhang - Wikipedia](#)

Li Hung-chang (1823-1901), Chinese soldier, statesman, diplomat, and industrialist, was one of the most powerful and influential officials in China and a leader of the Self-strengthening movement. During the latter half of the 19th century China had to contend with internal rebellions and everincreasing foreign encroachments.

[Li Hung-chang | Encyclopedia.com](#)

Li Hongzhang, Wade-Giles romanization Li Hung-chang, (born Feb. 15, 1823, Hefei, Anhui province, China-died Nov. 7, 1901, Beijing), leading Chinese statesman of the 19th century, who made strenuous efforts to modernize his country. In 1870 he began a 25-year term as governor-general of the capital province, Zhili (Chihli; now Hebei), during which time he initiated projects in commerce and industry and, for long periods, conducted China's relations with the Western powers.

[Li Hongzhang | Chinese statesman | Britannica](#)

Li Hung-chang (1823-1901), Chinese soldier, statesman, diplomat, and industrialist, was one of the most powerful and influential officials in China and a leader of the Self-strengthening movement. During the latter half of the 19th century China had to contend with internal rebellions and everincreasing foreign encroachments.

[Li Hung-Chang - YourDictionary.com](#)

Stanley Spector: Li Hung-chang and the Huai army: a study in nineteenth century Chinese regionalism. (University of Washington Publications on Asia.) xliii, 359 pp. Seattle: University of Washington Press, [1964]. \$9.50 - Volume 28 Issue 2 - Jerome Ch'en

[Stanley Spector: Li Hung-chang and the Huai army: a study ...](#)

Born Feb. 15, 1823, in the district of Hefei, in the province of Anhwei; died Nov. 7, 1901, in Peking. Chinese statesman and diplomat. Li Hung-chang played a large role in crushing the Taiping Rebellion of 1850-64 and the Nien Rebellion of 1853-68. Vicegerent of the capital province of Chihli, he supported and was instrumental in carrying out the policies of the "self-strengthening movement" (borrowing foreign expertise in modernizing the armed forces and creating China's own ...

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Li Hung-Chang | Trusted by the Imperial Court and beloved by Western governments.

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Li Hongzhang (formerly rendered in English as Li Hung Chang), GCVO, (February 15, 1823 - November 7, 1901) was a politician, general, and diplomat of the late Qing Empire. He quelled several major rebellions and served in important positions of the Imperial Court, including the premier viceroyalty of Zhili.

[Li Hongzhang | Military Wiki | Fandom](#)

Li-Yamen conducted business with the Legations. The inefficiency of this bureau was notorious and one Minister after another used to weary of futile discussions at Peking and come to Tientsin to settle matters with Li Hung Chang. So

[Li Hung Chang - Dartmouth College](#)

Li Hung-chang was a native of Ho Fei Hsien in Anhui Province.

[Reminiscences of Li Hung-Chang](#)

The Grand Old Man of the Orient, Li Hung Chang, at the Palace of Roses, his summer home, in Peking. He is interviewed by a war correspondent, on the occasion of the presentation of a Parlor Mutoscope, containing a moving picture of Li Hung Chang taken at Grant's Tomb, New York City. Written by AMB Picture Catalogue (1902)

[Li Hung Chang \(1901\) - IMDb](#)

Li Hung-chang (l? ho?ong-jäng), 1823-1901, Chinese statesman and general. His first success was as a commander of forces fighting the Taiping Rebellion. As viceroy of the capital province of Zhili (1870-95), he controlled Chinese foreign affairs for the Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi.

[Li Hongzhang | Article about Li Hongzhang by The Free ...](#)

Li Hongzhang (Li Hung Chang) by James Russell & Sons, published by Ogden's cigarette card, 1896, published circa 1896-1907 NPG x136568. Find out more > Use this image; Li Hongzhang (Li Hung Chang) by London Stereoscopic & Photographic Company albumen carte-de-visite NPG Ax38467.

[Li Hongzhang \(Li Hung Chang\) - Person - National Portrait ...](#)

Role Title Holding Repository; referencedIn: General Records of the Department of State. 1763 - 2002. Notes from Foreign Missions. 1789 - 1906. Notes from Foreign Missions, China. 1/25/1892 - 12/22/1897.

[Li, Hongzhang, 1823-1901 - Social Networks and Archival ...](#)

Li Hung Chang, 5th Avenue & 55th Street, N.Y. (1896)

[Li Hung Chang, 5th Avenue & 55th Street, N.Y. \(1896\) - IMDb](#)

LI HUNG-CHANG [464] Li Hung-chang ??? (T. ??, ?? H. ??, ??), Feb. 15, 1823-1901, Nov. 7, statesman and diplomat, was a native of Ho-fei (Lu-chou), Anhwei. An ancestor eight generations before him was born into a family named Hsü ? but changed his surname when he was adopted into the Li family. His father, Li Wên-an ??? (T. ?? H. ? [?] ?, original ming ...

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Li Hongzhang (Li Hung-chang), Chinese politician, general, and diplomat of the late Qing dynasty. He represented the Chinese in peace negotiations at Shimonoseki after China's defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War 1894-95. Photo by Liang Shitai, c. 1870-90 (BSLOC_2017_18_87) ID: KWDK6T (RM)

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Li Hongzhang (Li Hung-chang), Chinese politician, general, and diplomat of the late Qing dynasty. He represented the Chinese in peace negotiations at Shimonoseki after China's defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War 1894-95. Photo by Liang Shitai, c. 1870-90 (BSLOC_2017_18_87) ID: KWDK6T (RM)

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Li Hung-chang and China's Early Modernization. Edited by Samuel C. Chu and Kwang-ching Liu. Armonk, New York and London, England: M. E. Sharpe, 1994. xi, 308 pp. \$49.50 (hardcover); \$22.50 (paperback). Mary Backus Rankin (a1)

Alicia Little (1845-1926) was a prolific writer who moved to China after her marriage to missionary Archibald Little (1838-1907) in 1866. She published many accounts of Chinese culture and society before founding the successful campaign against foot-binding in 1895. This volume, first published in 1903, contains her biography of the eminent Chinese statesman Li Hung-Chang (1823-1901). Li was a towering figure in late nineteenth century Chinese political life, exerting a profound influence over Chinese foreign policy and relations and overseeing China's development of western style industrialism until his dramatic fall from power following China's defeat in the 1894 Sino-Japanese War. Using contemporary newspaper accounts, eyewitness descriptions, and interviews with his contemporaries, Little describes Li's life chronologically, describing his rise to prominence following the Taiping Rebellion in 1851. This volume was the first extensive account of Li's life to be published in English.

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This is a study of Li Hung-chang which represents a collaboration of Li experts among Chinese and Western scholars. The biography examines the beginnings of China's modernisation; the Confucian as a patriot and pragmatist; his formative years, 1823-1866; and other aspects of his life.

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