

**VORLESUNGSVERZEICHNIS**  
**WINTERSEMESTER 2024/25**  
**Fakultät für Geschichte, Kunst- und Regionalwissenschaften**  
**Ostasiatisches Institut**  
**SINOLOGIE**

(Stand: 12. September 2024, Änderungen vorbehalten)

Die Einführungsveranstaltung findet am Donnerstag, 10. Oktober 2024, 10-11 Uhr für die BA-Studierenden, 11-12 Uhr für die MA-Studierenden im Raum S 302 in der Schillerstraße statt.

**BA-Studiengang**

**1. Semester**

**03-SIN-0102 Sprachkurs Modernes Chinesisch I**

Gruppe A:

Mo	09:15-10:45	Schiller S 302	You, Wenhao
Di	09:15-10:45	Schiller S 302	
Mi	09:15-10:45	Schiller S 302	
Do	11:15-12:45	Schiller S 302	

Gruppe B:

Mo	11:15-12:45	Schiller S 302
Di	11:15-12:45	Schiller S 302
Mi	11:15-12:45	Schiller S 302
Do	13:15-14:45	Schiller S 302

**Modernes Chinesisch Sprachpraxis I**

Wei, Hsiao-Chien

Gruppe A:

Di	11:15-12:45	Schiller M 204
Mi	11:15-12:45	NSG S 425
Fr	09:15-10:45	Schiller S 302

Gruppe B:

Di	09:15-10:45	Schiller M 204
Mi	09:15-10:45	NSG S 425
Fr	11:15-12:45	Schiller S 302

**03-SIN-1004 Einführung in die Sinologie**

Krawczyk, Adrian

**Seminar**

Mi	13:15-14:45	Schiller S 302
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**Übung**

Do	09:15-10:45	Schiller M 104
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Das Modul vermittelt Basiswissen zu den Gegenständen, methodischen Fähigkeiten und theoretischen Perspektiven der Regionalwissenschaften. Prüfungsleistung: Klausur. Prüfungsvorleistung: Kurzhausarbeit; erfolgt in der Übung und muss vor Klausurbeginn

bestanden worden sein.

### 3. Semester

#### **03-SIN-0204 Sprachkurs Modernes Chinesisch III**

Liu, Zhimin

Gruppe A+B

Mo 11:15-12:45 NSG S 205  
Di 11:15-12:45 Schiller M 104

Gruppe A

Mo 15:15-16:45 Schiller S 302  
Di 15:15-16:45 Schiller M 104  
Mi 09:15-10:45 NSG S 121

Gruppe B

Mo 13:15-14:45 Schiller S 302  
Di 17:15-18:45 Schiller S 302  
Mi 11:15-12:45 Schiller M 104

#### **Modernes Chinesisch Sprachpraxis III**

Wei, Hsiao-Chien

Mi 13:15-14:45 Schiller M 103  
Do 11:15-12:45 Schiller M 102  
Do 13:15-14:45 NSG S 229

#### **03-SIN-0206 Basismodul Sinologie III: Geschichte Chinas II Seminar**

Kaske, Elisabeth

Mi 15:15-16:45 Schiller S 202

Das Seminar „Geschichte Chinas II“ knüpft an die im Sommersemester angebotene Veranstaltung „Geschichte Chinas I“ an und bietet einen Überblick der chinesischen Geschichte von der Yuan-Zeit (13. Jh.) bis 1949. Lernziele sind: Der Erwerb von Grundwissen über die Entwicklungsetappen und Strukturen der neueren chinesischen Geschichte, die Formen von Staat und Gesellschaft des neueren Chinas, das historische Werden des modernen China, sowie über die Rolle Chinas in Ostasien und in der Weltgeschichte. In diesem Seminar werden schwerpunktmäßig die in den früheren Semestern gewonnenen wissenschaftlichen Fähigkeiten hinsichtlich der Formulierung von Fragestellungen, der Literaturrecherche und dem wissenschaftlichen Schreiben vertieft. Der Nachweis der Erlernung der wissenschaftlichen Methodik wird durch eine Hausarbeit von mindestens 15 Seiten erbracht, die während des Semesters durch Exposé und Referat vorbereitet wird. Abgabe- und Referatstermine werden zu Beginn des Semesters bekanntgegeben.

#### **03-SIN-2003 Klassische Chinesische Schriftsprache II**

Clart, Philip

Do 15:15-16:45 Schiller M 204

### ***Kursinhalte und -ziele***

Auf den im Modul „Klassische chinesische Schriftsprache I“ erworbenen Kompetenzen aufbauend, legt das Modul seinen Schwerpunkt auf die Lektüre und Übersetzung zunehmend schwierigerer Texte der klassischen Schriftsprache. Die Studierenden erweitern gezielt die im ersten Teil erlernten grammatischen Grundlagen durch Übungen zu komplexeren grammatischen Strukturen. Die bereits erarbeiteten Kompetenzen im Bereich philologischer Hilfsmittel werden durch Einführung in die Verwendung einsprachiger (chinesischer) Hilfsmittel ausgebaut.

Voraussetzung: Klassische chinesische Schriftsprache I (03-SIN-1006)

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## **MA Chinese Studies**

### **03-SIN-0402 The Religions of China**

Clart, Philip

#### **“Chinese Popular Religion, Past and Present”**

Wed, 15:15–16:45 (seminar 1)

Schiller S 302

Wed, 17:15–18:45 (seminar 2)

Schiller S 302

The module addresses Chinese popular religion from both historical and ethnographic angles.

Seminar 1 (“Aspects of China’s Religious History: Chinese Popular Religion from Antiquity to the Qing Period”) deals with the historical development of Chinese popular religion, especially from the Song period (10<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> c.) onwards. In addition to exploring specific cultural and socio-historical contexts and developments, we will also deal with questions of methodology in historical research of popular religiosity. For this purpose, we will include comparative perspectives from the study of popular religiosity in medieval and early modern Europe.

Seminar 2 (“Tradition and Change of Chinese Religions in the Modern Age: The Fate of Chinese Popular Religion in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries”) will focus on ethnographic research in “cultural China,” with special emphasis on Taiwan. The focus of methodological reflection is accordingly on ethnographic working methods and ethnological theory formation.

### **03-SIN-4002 Sozialgeschichte in China/Social History in China**

Kaske, Elisabeth

#### **“Élite Transformations in Modern China”**

**Seminar:** Thu, 15:15-16:45 Schiller S 302

**Reading section:** Thu, 17:15-18:45 Schiller S 302

In the seminar, we will explore the history of China in the Twentieth Century from the perspective of its élites. Different from the ruling classes, élites are not primarily defined by their production relationship, even less inheritance, but by organizational structures, mutual self-recognition, and habitus that supports their status in society. Who were the men (and women) who shaped modern China? How did China’s modernization transform the constituency, definition, and self-perception of élite groups? This course provides an introduction to China’s modern history from a particular angle. It posits that the political turning points in Chinese history also went along with major reshuffling of China’s élite

formations. Late Qing reforms contributed to the demise of the “scholar-official” and the “gentry” as major élite groupings. The Revolution of 1911, that toppled the Qing dynasty, though generally considered of limited importance with meagre political results, still precipitated an unprecedented rise of new professional, military and commercial élites. The Communist takeover in 1949 raised the “workers and peasants” into the status of ruling classes, at least nominally, but also created the “cadre” and the “intellectual” as new élite categories, while the 1990s saw the rise of a “middle class.” The seminar will approach these categories and groups by combining readings from the sociological research literature with individual life stories. The seminar is open to students across campus. Prior knowledge of the Chinese language is not required.

Students in the MA Sinology program (and others who wish to take the module for ten credits and are able to read Chinese) will also take part in the reading class. The class takes socio-critical novels as an example to study the transformation of the bureaucratic élite at the end of the Qing period. Their authors (Wu Woyao, Li Boyuan, Liu E and others) themselves were part of the enormous social changes that China underwent during this period. As an emerging professional class of journalist-writers, they helped establish a new book and newspaper market and enriched Chinese literature with numerous innovations even before the Western-influenced New Culture Movement of the 1920s. The exercise will feature work packages (may be group work, depending on class size) to explore specific themes across different novels.

**03-SIN-4003 Cultures of Knowledge in China**  
**(Wissenskulturen Chinas)**

Jörg Henning Hüsemann

**“The Chinese Farm – Knowledge and Practice in Early Modern Agriculture”**

<b>Seminar:</b>	Tue, 11:15-12:45	NSG S 215
<b>Reading section:</b>	Tue, 15:15-16:45	Schiller S 302

Agriculture was commonly regarded as the foundation (*ben* 本) of a prosperous, peaceful, and strong state, and at the center of agricultural production was the farm. Through the lens of the farm, we will explore a variety of historical, social, and cultural issues related to agriculture in early modern China. Where was the farm located, how was it built, who lived on it, which plants were cultivated, what technical means did the inhabitants use, how did they acquire their knowledge and practical skills? Throughout the semester, we will examine the cultural and socio-historical contexts of agricultural knowledge and practice and discuss the role of agriculture in Chinese history.

The seminar will be accompanied by readings of historical agricultural writings (*nongshu* 農書) and other primary sources. A good command of written Chinese is therefore required. At the end of the course, participants will understand the historical development and plurality of agricultural practice and knowledge in early modern China and will be able to conduct their own case studies in this field of research.

### **03-SIN-4012 Modern Chinese Advanced**

#### **Language course**

Thu, 09:15-10:45

Schiller S 302

You, Wenhao

Wed, 13:15-14:45

Schiller M 103

Liu, Zhimin

This course is designed for upper-level students with the level of (at least) HSK5 and sharpens the Chinese language abilities by using advanced materials to reinforce language skills. This course provides learners with a deeper fluency in high-level Chinese vocabulary and grammar through the study of Chinese literary works and academic essays, and includes also newspaper articles.

This advanced modern Chinese language course will be taught mainly in Chinese. Students will be required to give oral presentations in Chinese, engage in debates and present arguments fluently and clearly, write essays in Chinese and compose academic texts like abstracts etc. on the complex subjects.

### **03-SIN-5011 Applied Research Methodology I (Kolloquium)**

Kaske, Elisabeth

Mon, 09:15-12:45

NSG S 429

The colloquium serves to present and discuss ongoing research in Leipzig's Sinology (MA, Magister, doctoral students, postdocs). At the same time, it offers a forum for the discussion of fundamental theoretical and methodological questions of historical and cultural studies research on China. These aims are pursued by means of presentations and co-presentations by the researchers, joint readings (of texts and films) and discussions with visiting scholars. The working languages of the colloquium are German, Chinese and English.