

PENG MINGHUI

Directions in Taiwan's Historical Study

An Analysis of History Journal Articles,
1945–2000

Abstract: Since 1945, history studies in Taiwan have been primarily influenced by three factors: (1) the Japanese colonial legacy; (2) the continuance of modern Chinese historiography from the mainland; and (3) the importation of Western historiography. As a result of interactions of various historiographies, diversification characterizes Taiwan's historical study. A number of research articles have discussed this characteristic, yet there has not been a comprehensive study. One of the ways to explore the development of history studies in Taiwan after 1945 is to study its historians, academic institutions and publications, master's and doctoral theses, and academic journals.

The major function of historical journals is to disseminate new knowledge and to exchange academic ideas. All together eight history journals in Taiwan are studied

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Peng Minghui is a professor at National Cheng-chi University in Taiwan. This article is based on a chapter from the report “Taiwan diqu lishixue yanjiu de dongxiang: yi xueshu qikan wei fenxi duixiang (1945–2000)” (Historiographical Trends in Taiwan: An Analysis of History Journals) (NSC 89–2411–h–004–033), part of a special program sponsored by the National Science Council in Taiwan.

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in this article: Continent Magazine (*Dalu zazhi*), Youth Quarterly (*Youshi xuezhì*), Thought and Words (*Si yu yan*), Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly (*Zhonghua wenhua fuxing yuekan*), Shih-huo Monthly (*Shi huo*), Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China (*Zhongguo lishi xuehui shixue jikan*), Chinese Historical Review (*Shixue pinglun*), and New History (*Xin shixue*). Using quantitative analysis, this article is an attempt to study their content and interests, summarize the historical theories and methodologies introduced in them, and discuss the direction of historiographical trends in Taiwan from 1945 to 2000.

The question of the major contents and concerns of history studies in Taiwan between 1945 and 2000 has always been an interesting topic for scholars overseas. However, until 2000, we did not produce any relatively more comprehensive survey or explanation, save for a few works on the historiographies of different historical periods.¹ Works on the orientation of history studies in Taiwan might be divided into two types: one is mainly concerned with history theory and methodology, for instance, the work of Huang Junjie, Li Donghua, and Lin Zhengzhen;² the other emphasizes more overall discussion about Taiwan's historiography, as shown in the works of Du Zhengsheng, Song Xi, and Wang Qingjia.³

In his article "The Development of History Studies in the Republic of China after 1949," Li Donghua points out that Taiwan's historiography originated from two major sources: history studies in Taiwan during the Japanese occupation and the historiographical development in mainland China after the founding of the Republic of China in 1911.⁴ Li's analysis outlines the two important approaches for history studies in Taiwan—Chinese historiographical development and the study of Taiwan's history during the Japanese occupation—which is profound and insightful. He goes on to state that historiography in Taiwan after 1949 might be divided into two periods: the period before 1960 which saw the continuation of the School of Historical Sources (*Shiliao xuepai*)* from mainland China, and the period after 1960 which saw the weakening of the school's dominance and the interest in historical interpretation.⁵

In his article "On the Study and Trend of Methodology in History over the Past Decade," Huang Junjie does a quantitative analysis of *Shih-huo Monthly* and *Thought and Words*, two periodicals that published extensively on methodology in history.⁶ Huang Junjie believes that methodology in history received great attention in Taiwan during the 1970s and 1980s, and in particular, quantitative analysis, psychohistory, and social science methods exerted much influence upon history

*The School of Historical Sources referred to a group of historians in Republican China who advocated the importance of collecting and analyzing historical sources. One spokesperson was Fu Sinian (1896–1950), well known for his slogan "No historical sources, no history." Fu moved to Taiwan after 1949 and exerted great influence in shaping the study of history in Taiwan, especially in the 1950s and 1960s.—Eds.

studies.⁷ In another article of his, “On the Study of Methodology in History in Taiwan in the Post-Civil War Era, 1950–1980,” Huang divides research by Taiwan historians on methodology in history into two periods: 1950–1970 and 1970–1980. He maintains that the first period remained under the grip of the influence of the School of Historical Sources from mainland China, whereas in the second period, historiography in Taiwan began to be influenced by the social sciences, especially by the behavioral science of Euro-America grounded in positivism.⁸ Huang also mentions that in that period, some scholars (Qian Mu, Du Weiyun, Yu Yingshi, Wang Rongzhu, and Wang Ermin, for example) emphasized the idea of “historical perspectives” (*shishi*) in traditional historiographical thinking. They explained that historians could not avoid the search for “meaning” in history, which often preconditioned the work of the historian.⁹

In her article “The Development of Historical Theory in Taiwan over the Past Fifty Years,” Lin Zhengzhen offers a comprehensive review of the introduction of historical theories into Taiwan and criticizes a mounting tendency in Taiwan to modernize and scientize the study of history. She argues that because of this trend, a gap has occurred between literary or artistic imagination and historiography.¹⁰

In his article “The Future of the Study of Chinese History in Taiwan,” Du Zhengsheng divides Taiwan’s historians into four generations: (1) The first generation included historians who came to Taiwan after 1945, and their main research style followed that of the School of Historical Sources. (2) The second generation included historians who returned to Taiwan between 1960 and 1970 from the West, and whose main contribution was to have brought in new ideas and social science methods into the field of history. (3) The third generation was between 1970 and 1980; they were interested in foreign theories but refused to accept them in blind faith. This suggests that Taiwan’s history circle began to reflect critically on the fervor for historical methodology of the previous period. (4) The fourth generation was from the 1990s when a major change occurred in history studies in Taiwan, marked by the popularity of Taiwanese history. As Taiwanese consciousness was gaining ground, attempts were made to redraw the line between Taiwanese history and Chinese history.¹¹

In her article “History and Society in Today’s Taiwan,” Lin Manhong points out some phenomena in Taiwan’s historical field today: (1) historical thinking remains centered on China and lacks any breakthroughs; (2) ancient history has received the most attention and in studying modern history, no effort is made to advance theoretical explanation; (3) little attention is being paid to the methodological issue that emphasizes history as a dialogue between past and present, requiring comprehensive understanding; (4) the study of history is out of touch with society.¹² Lin goes on to make four suggestions: (1) urge the Legislative Yuan to pass the Archival Act as quickly as possible; (2) digitize public announcements and newspapers into databases and encourage the general public to write history; (3) improve the ways of rewarding competition, evaluation, promotion, and employment in the field of history; (4) encourage internships in the study of the contemporary history of

Taiwan.¹³ Lin's article describes the general situation of historical study in Taiwan. She touches upon a key issue when she states that China remains at the center of historical consciousness in Taiwan. As for promoting internships in studying contemporary Taiwanese history, some progress has been made since 1990. Her other points also show the common concerns and drawbacks in Taiwan's history studies today.

In his analysis of the development of modern Chinese historiography, Song Xi does not distinguish Taiwanese historiography from modern Chinese historiography. His study is more like an annotated bibliography, focusing on the discovery of new historical sources and describing the historiography of each historical subject.¹⁴

In his article "On Change and Continuity in Taiwan's Historiography, 1949–1999," Wang Qingjia divides the change and development in Taiwan's historiography into three periods: the period of formation (1949–1960); the period of development (1960–1980); and the period after the lifting of martial law (1990–1999). In addition to continuing to stress the link between Taiwan's historiography and modern Chinese historiography (the School of Historical Sources), Wang also points out that because of the cold war, Taiwan came closer to the Chinese cultural tradition. In *Thought and Words*, a journal founded in the 1960s, there appeared criticism of the School of Historical Sources, which led to a new direction in historical methodology. *Shih-huo Monthly*, a journal that resumed publication in the 1970s, made further use of social science methods. What characterized the period after 1990 was the rise of Taiwanese history.¹⁵

Remarkable progress has been made in Taiwan's history studies from 1945 to 2000. The beginning of the twenty-first century seems to be an opportune time to review the academic achievements of the last century and look at the direction of future development. For this purpose, in the past few years the author has been conducting a preliminary analysis of history studies in Taiwan, using the quantitative method.

The author has carried out a quantitative analysis of master theses and doctoral dissertations completed in Taiwan's history research institutes during 1945 and 2000.¹⁶ This article selects eight historical journals: *Continent Magazine*, *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly*, *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China*, *Chinese Historical Review*, *Thought and Words*, *Youth Quarterly*, *Shih-huo Monthly*, and *New History*.¹⁷ It analyzes their content and foci, using the quantitative method, in the hope of exploring the future development of history studies in Taiwan from the quantitative viewpoint.

Continent Magazine (1950–) is the earliest journal among the eight accessed for this article. It has been in print for more than fifty years, the longest period for all journals published in Taiwan as of 2000. *Continent Magazine* documents a comprehensive record of the developmental process of Taiwan's historiography over those fifty years.

Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly (March 1968–April 1991) was a journal run by the Chinese Cultural Renaissance Movement Promotion Committee. The

committee was established in 1967 to promote Chinese culture. It was part of the Chinese cultural renaissance campaign launched by President Chiang Kai-shek in response to the Cultural Revolution in mainland China. The journal not only covered reports about the campaign, but also studied Chinese culture from the historical perspective.

The Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China is a journal published by the Historical Association of the Republic of China since March 1969, and it was still in print in 2000. The data used here were for the journal between 1969 and 2000.

The Chinese Historical Review was in existence for only seven years (July 1979–July 1986). It was founded by some then middle-aged historians in Taiwan. It was inclined to study issues concerning cultural ideas and historiography. This inclination was shown in the foreword by Yu Yingshi, which expressed the hope that historians could transcend the difference between the School of Historical Sources and the School of Historical Interpretations (Shiguan xuepai)* and pay due attention to theories of history and social science.¹⁸ Hence, this journal was not known for publishing ordinary history essays. Instead, it promoted interest in the theory and methodology of history.

Thought and Words (February 1963–) labels itself as an interdisciplinary journal on the humanities and social sciences. As Li Donghua points out, with regard to the theory and methodology of history, *Thought and Words*, founded on February 15, 1963, was the first journal to criticize the School of Historical Sources and introduce theories from the social sciences into the field. Thanks to its efforts, the study of history in Taiwan bade farewell to the School of Historical Sources and showed more interest in historical interpretation.¹⁹ *Thought and Words* often publishes special issues on various history topics, exerting a profound influence on the development of history study in Taiwan.

Youth Quarterly (January 1962–October 1989), a journal about literature, history, and philosophy, published research articles on ethnography, history, language, literature, ideology, religion, art, ritual, and custom. Though it is not a professional history journal, it published a number of articles on historical subjects. The journal is included in the discussion because of this, although our analysis only considers its history essays.

Shih-huo Monthly (March 1968–August 1988) focused on studying Chinese history from social and economic perspectives, using theories from social science.²⁰ It so happens that during the twenty years when it was in print, Taiwan's history studies formed an important alliance with the social sciences. Three years after

*In contrast to the School of Historical Sources, the School of Historical Interpretations emphasized the importance of offering theoretical frameworks for studying and interpreting history. It included the Marxist school but also those interested in social and economic history.—Eds.

Shih-huo Monthly ceased publication, *New History* (March 1990–) came into being. Those familiar with Taiwan's history field should know that *New History* has carried on in the same spirit as *Shih-huo Monthly*. It maintains that all methods should be applied to explore the meaning of history and encourages the development of new research areas.²¹

Basic Data for General Analysis

The eight historical journals under discussion have had different levels of influence upon Taiwan's history studies. Their dates of publication varied, but overlapped mostly between 1971 and 1990.²²

Table 1 shows the eight historical journals under discussion that were in print from 1971 to 1990; their contents provide the basic data for our analysis.

Figure 1 shows that the largest number of articles was published between 1971 and 1990, which is the key period that determines all the statistics in this article. Articles published between 1971 and 1990 (the third and the fourth periods in the figure) accounted for 67.1 percent of the total number, which, consequently, exerted a great influence on the overall proportion, but it does not necessarily mean that history studies in Taiwan were most fruitful in that period. It only means that these eight journals published the most history articles in the period. Explaining the division of time periods and the method of collecting statistics might help to better understand the results of the quantitative analysis and their limitations. The results are useful in analyzing the percentage of articles published in each period, but they cannot tell exactly what the percentage means.

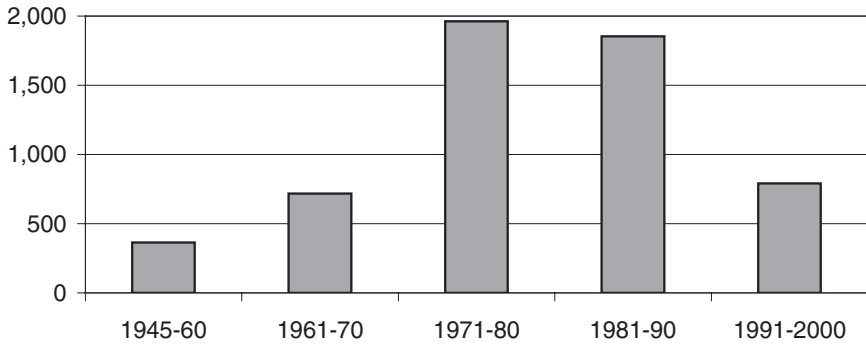
A total of 5,685 articles were published in the eight historical journals during 1945 and 2000, with an error rate of ± 0.04 . This article divides the publication of these articles into five periods. The first period is from 1945 to 1960. The reason for making the period fifteen years is that while *Continent Magazine* was founded in 1950, there is no need to mark this year as a different period. The second period is from 1961 to 1970; the third is from 1971 to 1980; the fourth is from 1981 to 1990; and the fifth, from 1991 to 2000. The second, third, fourth, and fifth periods each consist of ten years, showing the proportional change in the study of regional history, dynastic history, and topical history of each period to facilitate our analysis and discussion. After the middle of the fourth period, the lifting of martial law in Taiwan not only had a strong and lasting political influence, but also brought about considerable changes in history studies. In particular, it affected the proportion of articles on Taiwanese history and Chinese history. We divide each period into ten years also because five years is too short a time to have any statistical meaning, whereas twenty years is too long to see the change in each period.

The length of a journal's life does not affect the degree of influence its articles have on the statistics because the latter are also influenced by the journals' publication cycles (monthly vs. quarterly, for example), the length of each issue, and the number of articles published in each issue.²³

Table 1

Dates of Publication of the History Journals

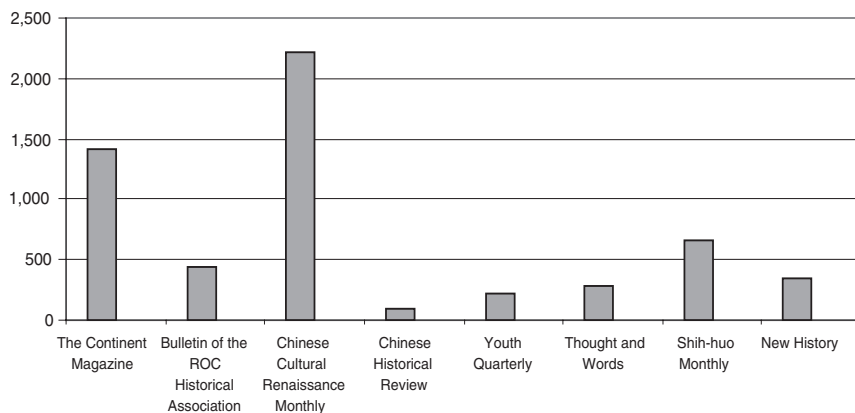
Year	1950–1960	1961–1970	1971–1980	1981–1990	1991–2000
Journal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Continent Magazine</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Continent Magazine</i> 2. <i>Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly</i> 3. <i>Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China</i> 4. <i>Thought and Words Youth Quarterly</i> 6. <i>Shih-huo Monthly</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Continent Magazine</i> 2. <i>Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly</i> 3. <i>Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China</i> 4. <i>Chinese Historical Review</i> 5. <i>Thought and Words Youth Quarterly</i> 7. <i>Shih-huo Monthly</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Continent Magazine</i> 2. <i>Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly</i> 3. <i>Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China</i> 4. <i>Chinese Historical Review</i> 5. <i>Thought and Words Youth Quarterly</i> 7. <i>Shih-huo Monthly</i> 8. <i>New History</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Continent Magazine</i> 2. <i>Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly</i> 3. <i>Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China</i> 4. <i>Thought and Words Youth Quarterly</i> 6. <i>New History</i>

Figure 1. Number of Articles Published by Time Period

As shown in Figure 2 with regard to the number of articles published in the eight historical journals, *Continent Magazine*, *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly*, and *Shih-huo Monthly* together published 4,290 articles, or 75.5 percent of the total number. Therefore, the articles published in these three journals in regional, dynastic, and topical history had an overwhelming influence on the analysis of the contents of all eight journals. As Li Donghua points out in his article “The Development of History Studies in the Republic of China After 1949,” so far as the theory and methodology of history are concerned, *Thought and Words* was the first journal to criticize the School of Historical Sources and introduce social science theories into history, ushering in a new era of Taiwan’s historiography.²⁴ In his two articles “On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends” and “On Taiwan’s Research of Historical Methodology in the Post-Civil War Era,” Huang Junjie notes the contribution of *Shih-huo Monthly* in its promotion of social and economic history and introduction of social science theories to the study of Chinese history. Huang also credits *Continent Magazine* for its discussions of new methods and methodology in general.²⁵ But our quantitative analysis also reveals the importance of *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly* in reorienting history study in Taiwan, a fact that had been overlooked by previous studies. I admit that quantitative analysis may not be the best way to analyze historical change, but at least it may provide us with a different angle for observation and consideration.

Comprehensive Analysis of the Journals’ Contents

Articles published in history journals may present a sample of the status of the study of history in Taiwan,²⁶ but this is not meant to be a comprehensive view of historiographical development in Taiwan from 1945 to 2000.²⁷ It is worth the attempt, however, because by glancing the contents of these history journal articles, one can get a bird’s-eye view of the general trends in the study of history in Taiwan.

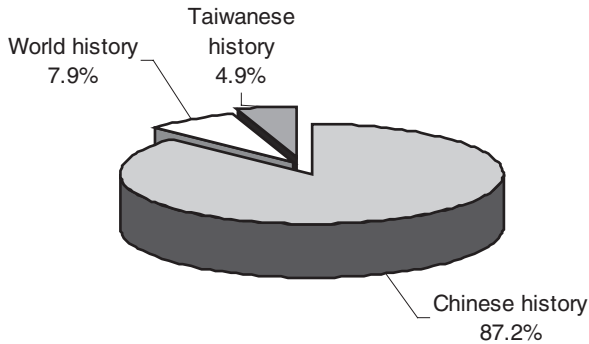
Figure 2. Number of Articles Published by Journal

The Shift of Percentage in Region and Research Interest

In the eight historical journals under discussion, a total of 5,684 articles were published, with an error rate of about ± 0.04 .²⁸ Figure 3 shows that 87.2 percent of the articles are on Chinese history, 4.9 percent are on Taiwanese history, and 7.9 percent are on world history. This proportion shows the general research interest of Taiwan's history journals. The high percentage of articles on Chinese history is attributed to *Continent Magazine*, *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly*, and *Shih-huo Monthly*; all together, these three journals published 4,290 articles, that is, 75.5 percent of the total, which means that their articles have the greatest influence upon the overall statistics. And in these three journals, articles on Chinese history account for at least 80 percent of all the articles (95.5 percent in *Continent Magazine*, 88.0 percent in *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly*, and 82.5 percent in *Shih-huo Monthly*). If we also included the *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China*, there would be all together 4,737 articles published by these four journals, amounting to 83.4 percent of the total. And 92.2 percent of the articles published in the *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China* are on Chinese history. As a result, it is not surprising that articles on Chinese history account for such a high percentage of the total.

Despite the high percentage of articles on Chinese history, this percentage fluctuated from time to time. Figure 4 shows that studies of Chinese history have been gradually decreasing over the five periods, although the range of the decline between the periods was not very conspicuous. There was a slight increase between the third period (1971–1980) and the fourth (1981–1990s), yet the increase was as little as 1.1 percent (from 86.1 percent to 87.2 percent). The decrease in the percentage of Chinese history from the first period (94.8 percent) to the fifth period (81.8 percent) was approximately 13.0 percent, which shows that the interest in Chinese history

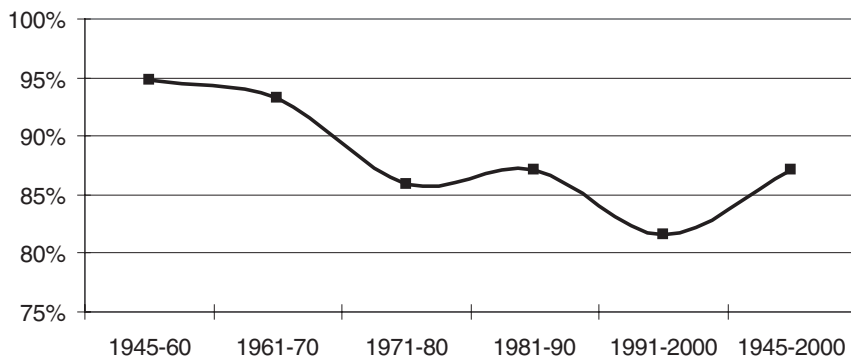
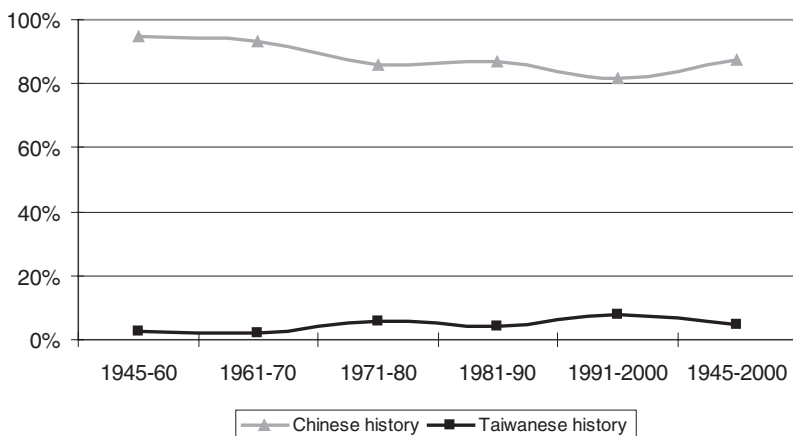
Figure 3. Number of Articles Published by Region



has decreased. From the fourth period to the fifth period, the percentage dropped further, from 87.2 percent to 81.8 percent. Hence, barring special circumstances, it seems that the study of Chinese history will continue to decline in the future.

It should be noted that Taiwanese history has been a “new hot subject” (*xinxi-anxue*) only since 1987, whereas our discussion focuses mainly on the eight journals published between 1971 and 1990, and thus will not reflect the popularity of Taiwanese history. Yet we can still track the growth of Taiwanese history in quantity and percentage. The rise and decline of Taiwanese history vs. Chinese history in these five periods is shown in Figure 5, which indicates that Chinese history has been in decline, while Taiwanese history has been on the rise. As Figure 3 shows, on average the percentage of Chinese history was 87.2 percent vs. 4.9 percent for Taiwanese history; the gap between them appears quite large. However, if we look at the trend of their development, Taiwanese history has primarily been on the rise, whereas Chinese history has been in decline. This was particularly apparent from the fourth period to the fifth (about 5.4 percent). Figure 6 shows that Taiwanese history has undergone an up-and-down development, with an overall rising trend. In the fifth period it reached 8.0 percent from 4.3 percent in the fourth period, with an increase of about 100 percent, which might reflect the boom in Taiwanese history after the lifting of martial law in 1987. In the first period, Taiwanese history accounted for a mere 2.8 percent of overall historical research, while in the fifth period, it rose to 8.0 percent, an increase of 289 percent. In the period between 1945 and 2000, however, Chinese history has remained the main focus of research articles in Taiwan’s history journals, whereas articles on Taiwanese history constitute only a small proportion.

Figure 7 shows that research on world history saw a steady development in Taiwan, reaching 10.3 percent of the total publications in the fifth period. Even though historians have repeatedly expressed concern over the lack of attention to the study of world history in Taiwan and have discussed various challenges the field

Figure 4. Percentage of Articles Published About Chinese History by Period (1945–2000)**Figure 5.** Chinese History vs. Taiwanese History: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)

has faced,²⁹ judging by the number of the articles published, world history actually received more attention than did Taiwanese history.³⁰ Among the eight journals, *Chinese Historical Review*, *Thought and Words*, *Shih-huo Monthly*, and *New History* published more on world history, more than 15 percent of the total number of the articles published in them (31.5 percent in *Chinese Historical Review*, 17.7 percent in *Thought and Words*, 15.6 percent in *Shih-huo Monthly*, and 18.9 percent in *New History*). But three of these four journals published only a small number of articles (*Chinese Historical Review* 89, *Thought and Words* 283, and *New History* 350), the only exception being *Shih-huo Monthly*, which published 667 articles. All together 1,389 articles were published by these four journals, 24.4 percent of

Figure 6. Percentage of Articles Published About Taiwanese History by Period (1945–2000)

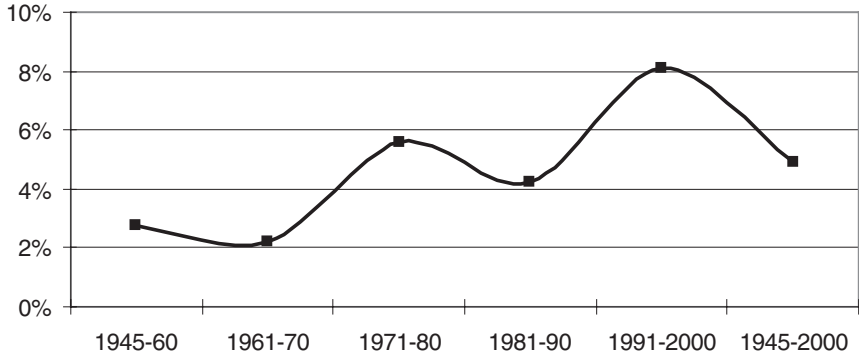
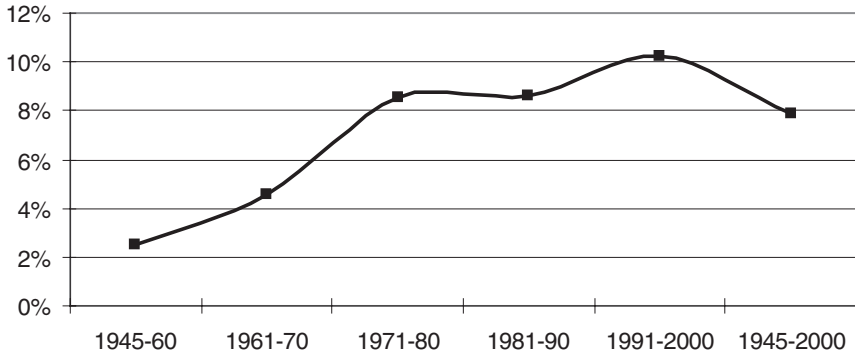


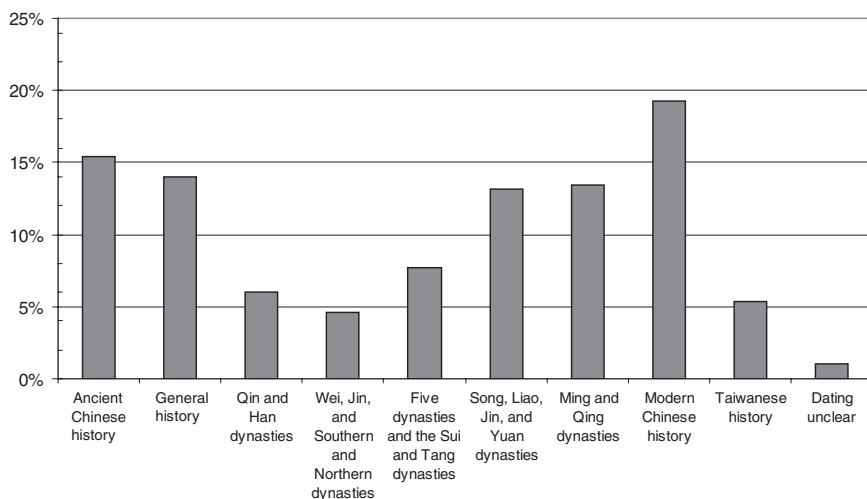
Figure 7. Percentage of Articles Published About World History by Period (1945–2000)



the overall number, so articles on world history account for only 7.8 percent of all the articles. However, comparatively speaking, articles on world history constitute a higher percentage than those on Taiwanese history.

The V-shaped Development of Research on Periods of History

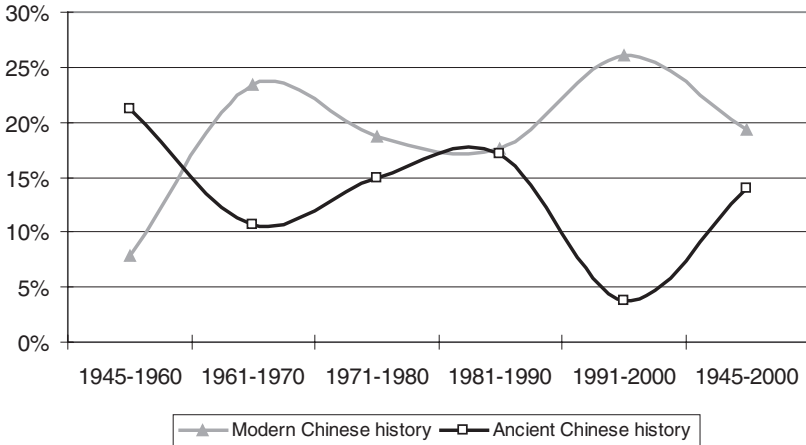
Chinese history was the center of attention among publications in Taiwan's history journals between 1945 and 2000; 87.3 percent of the articles were about Chinese history. Even though Taiwanese history began to flourish in the fifth period (1990–2000), Chinese history has maintained its dominant position. Since both Taiwanese history and Chinese history are regarded as national history in the field of history in Taiwan, our quantitative analysis includes both in the statistics.³¹

Figure 8. Number of Journal Articles Published by Historical Period

Chinese national history covers a long period of time, characterized by the rise and fall of many dynasties and a rich and complex course of development. As shown in Figure 8, the publication of articles in Taiwan's history journals has shown a V-shaped tendency; modern Chinese history received most attention, followed by ancient Chinese history. The period of middle imperial China received the least attention, and the period of division (that of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties) between the third and sixth centuries fared the worst. Only 4.5 percent of the articles were on that period. This low percentage might have extended the tradition of modern Chinese historiography.³²

Figure 9 shows that, starting from the second period, modern Chinese history obtained the leading position among all historical periods and maintained it through the fifth period. There are several reasons for its dominance: availability of historical sources, easy understanding of the language of the sources, and a closer relation between the subject matter and the historian.³³ Moreover, it seems to be a tradition for the historian to pay more attention to the near than to the remote, true in both China and the West, especially in the latter's study of Euro-American history and world history. In addition to these reasons, on both sides of the Taiwan strait, modern Chinese history has its own research institute, independent from the study of other periods of history, which explains the higher percentage of articles on modern Chinese history. Thus it is understandable that our finding is consistent with the general development of history studies in Taiwan, for it is a reflection of the status quo of the field. Interestingly, articles on ancient Chinese history also constituted a high percentage, which appears to contradict the tendency of studying the near rather than the remote among historians. As shown in Figure 9, ancient Chinese history accounts for 21.2 percent of the total number, the highest

Figure 9. Modern Chinese History vs. Ancient Chinese History: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



percentage of all the periods in the first period. Then in the second period, modern Chinese history jumps to 23.4 percent, or the highest percentage, while ancient Chinese history drops to 10.7 percent. If we look at the five periods as a whole, the percentage of ancient Chinese history fluctuated; it had the highest percentage of 21.2 percent in the first period and the lowest at 3.8 percent in the fifth period, that is, a decline of 17.4 percent. This decline might indicate a shortage of researchers in ancient Chinese history at present, although this remains an open question.³⁴ After its steep rise during the second period, the study of modern Chinese history more or less maintained a very high percentage. In the third and fourth periods, while the percentage declined a bit, it was still around 20 percent, and it climbed to 26.1 percent again in the fifth period. On average, modern Chinese history had a percentage of 19.3, the highest rate among all historical periods.

The study of the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties is another focal point of our observation of the fluctuation of interest in various historical periods. As shown in Figure 10, the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties accounts for a rather high percentage in the first period, and more or less maintains this through the entire time. So this high percentage has no significant statistical importance. That the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties ranks third highest among all historical periods is consistent with the norm that historians are more interested in the near than the far. In all five periods, the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties has percentages ranging from 11.4 percent to 14.0 percent, with a difference of merely 2.6 percent, which suggests its continued attraction. In contrast, the high interest in ancient Chinese history seems to be abnormal; it might have extended the special situation of modern Chinese historiography into Taiwan. However, as shown in Figure 10, the fluctuation in percentage of ancient Chinese history is more evident than that of the history of

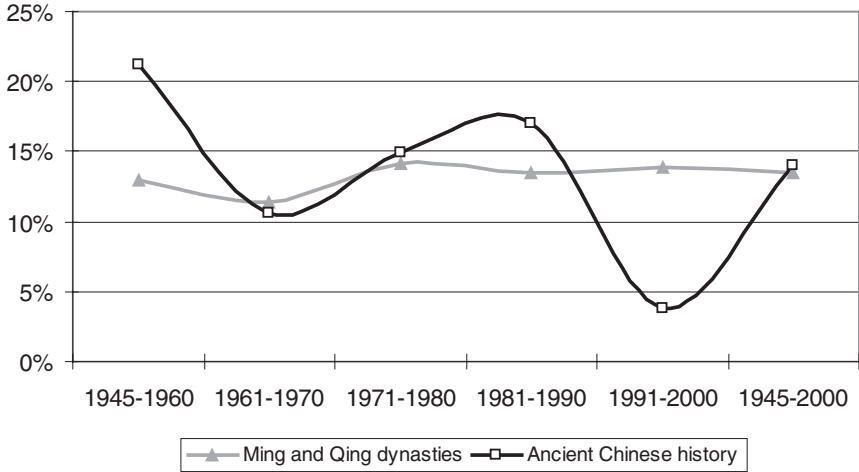
the Ming and Qing dynasties. With its drop to 3.8 percent in the fifth period, this might suggest that, after all, modern history is more attractive than ancient history.³⁵ In the same period, the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties maintained its high percentage, 13.7 percent, confirming the steady appeal of recent history. Yet with respect to percentage average, ancient Chinese history (13.9 percent) and the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties (13.2 percent) are quite close to each other. This is a noteworthy phenomenon shown in history journal articles. It reveals a V-shaped interest among Taiwan historians in studying various periods of history.

It is an interesting experiment to consider the study of Taiwanese history alongside other periods of national history.³⁶ As shown in Figure 11, in the first period both Taiwanese history and modern Chinese history had low percentages; in the second period, the percentage of modern Chinese history rose, whereas that of Taiwanese history went down a bit (though the range of decline is insignificant); from the third period on (1971–2000), however, there was still a large gap between the percentage of modern Chinese history and that of Taiwanese history. What is worth noting is that the curves were very similar. This might indicate that the amount of interest that the historians had in Taiwanese history and in modern Chinese history followed a similar pattern, rising and falling in sync. After the 1990s, research on Taiwanese history became more popular, with its percentage rising to 9.0 percent in the fifth period. This rise corresponded to the increase in attention given to Taiwanese history after the lifting of martial law.

The history of the Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties ranks fourth among all historical periods studied by the journal articles. As shown in Figure 12, the percentage of articles on the history of the Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties is quite close to those on the Ming and Qing dynasties and on ancient Chinese history. In the eight historical journals under discussion, there are a total number of 684 articles on the Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties, 13.1 percent of all the articles, while the percentage of articles on the Ming and Qing dynasties is 13.2 percent. There is not much change in the percentage of articles on the Ming and Qing dynasties from period to period. But for articles on the Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties, there are radical changes, with the highest percentage of 19.3 percent in the second period, and the lowest percentage of 10.6 percent in the fourth period. That is to say, the difference in the percentage is as high as 8.6 percent. However, we find it hard to offer a plausible explanation because all the pertinent factors remained the same. Perhaps this shows a blind spot in conducting a quantitative analysis of the trends in history studies.

The history of the Qin and Han dynasties and the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five Dynasties are not among the most favored periods in history journals. As shown in Figure 13, the percentage of articles on the Sui, Tang, and Five Dynasties fails to reach 10 percent in any of the five periods, and there is no major change, either, with the highest percentage of 9.9 percent in the first period and the lowest percentage of 6.4 percent in the third period, a difference of just 3.5 percent. So the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties maintains a very stable percentage

Figure 10. History of Ming and Qing Dynasties vs. Ancient Chinese History: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



of interest, despite circumstantial change. The percentage for the Qin and Han dynasties does not exceed 10 percent in any of the five periods, with no big change. During the first four periods, the history of the Qin and Han dynasties has a very similar curve to that of the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties. But there is some change in the fifth period, when the history of the Qin and Han dynasties has a higher percentage, whereas the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties has a lower one. So the percentage of the Qin and Han dynasties is higher than that of Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties. The highest rate for the Qin and Han dynasties is 9.0 percent in the first period, and its lowest rate is 4.1 percent in the third period, with a difference of 4.9 percent, bigger than that of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties (3.5 percent). As to the overall percentage in the five periods, that of the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties (7.7 percent) is a bit higher than that of the history of the Qin and Han dynasties (5.9 percent). There is only a minor difference of 1.8 percent between them. So in the scope of domestic dynastic history, the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties and that of the Qin and Han dynasties are quite to similar to each other in overall percentage and their curves of fluctuation in different periods.

The history of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties is one of the least popular topics among all periods in national history. As shown in Figure 14, the percentage of the history of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties never exceeds 6.0 percent in any of the five periods, and their average is 4.5 percent. There are some changes from period to period, but the difference is far from significant. The highest rate is 5.6 percent in the first period and the lowest is 3.5 percent in the

Figure 11. Modern Chinese History vs. Taiwanese History: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)

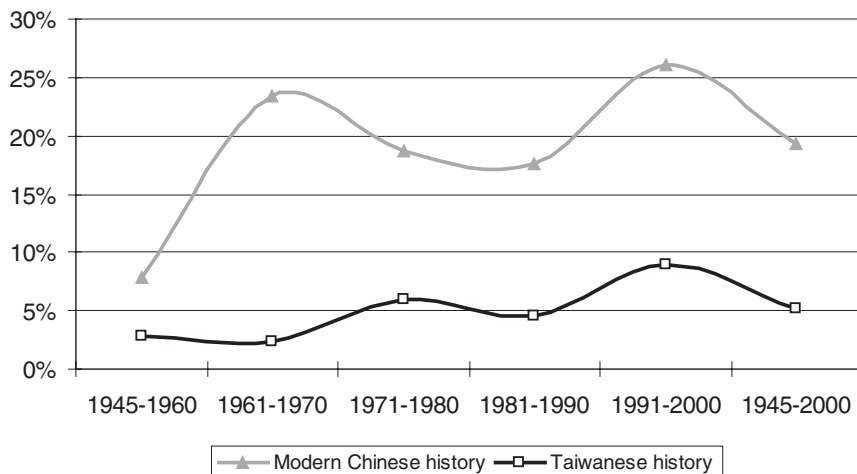
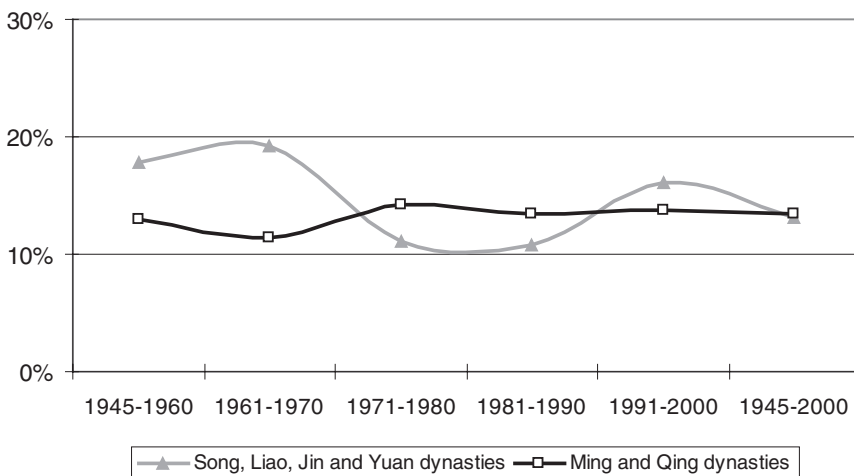


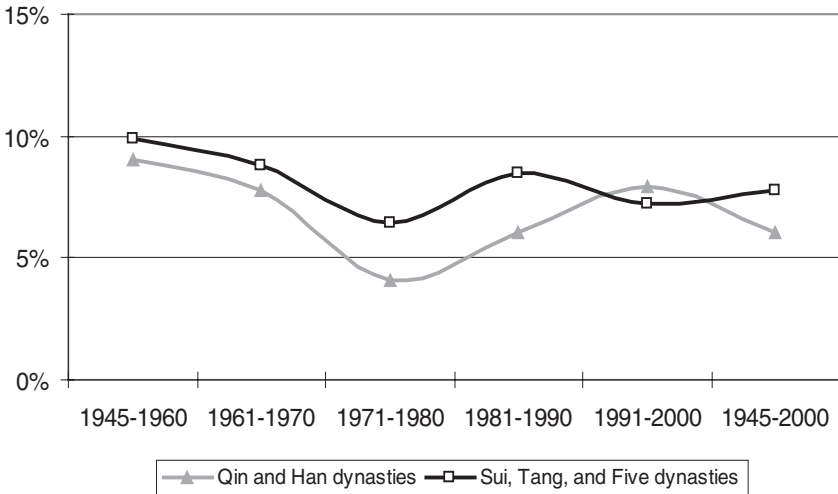
Figure 12. History of Song, Liao, Jin and Yuan Dynasties vs. History of Ming and Qing Dynasties: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



second period, with a difference of only 2.1 percent. Thus, the history of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties keeps a rather low percentage in all five periods, becoming the least popular period in the study of national history.

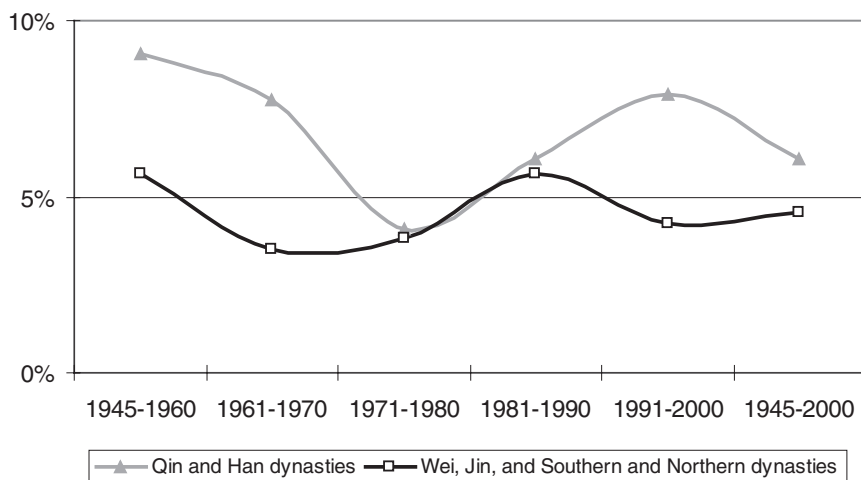
Generally speaking, the articles in history journals show more interest in both

Figure 13. History of Qin and Han Dynasties vs. History of Sui, Tang, and Five Dynasties: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



modern and ancient history than in the history of the middle imperial period. If we add in the study of Taiwanese history, we see that it falls far behind the interest in modern Chinese history. However, their curves have been quite similar. Since 1990, there has been a rise of interest in Taiwanese history—the percentage of articles on Taiwanese history reached 9.0 percent in the fifth period. However, despite the known increase of attention on Taiwanese history following the lifting of martial law in 1987, this increase has not been promptly and clearly reflected in journal articles. From the perspective of historiography, it is extraordinary to see that there has been a V-shaped development of interest in various historical periods among Taiwan's historians. Looking at the percentage in descending order, we see the following: modern Chinese history (19.3 percent), ancient history (13.9 percent), the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties (13.3 percent), the history of the Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties (13.1 percent), the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties (13.1 percent), the history of the Qing and Han dynasties (5.9 percent), Taiwanese history (5.3 percent), and the history of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties (4.5 percent). The average percentage of ancient history in all five periods amounts to 13.9 percent, whereas its percentage in the fifth period drops to only 3.8 percent, showing an obvious declining tendency. The average percentage of Taiwanese history is 5.3 percent, the second lowest among various historiographies of different periods, but in the fifth period it increases to 9.0 percent, showing a rising tendency. Taiwanese history becomes the favorite subject in Taiwan's history studies after 1990, but this is yet to be reflected in the percentage. Again, it is a unique phenomenon in Taiwanese historiography that research interest shown in the journal articles has not followed the norm of paying

Figure 14. History of Qin and Han Dynasties vs. History of Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern Dynasties: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



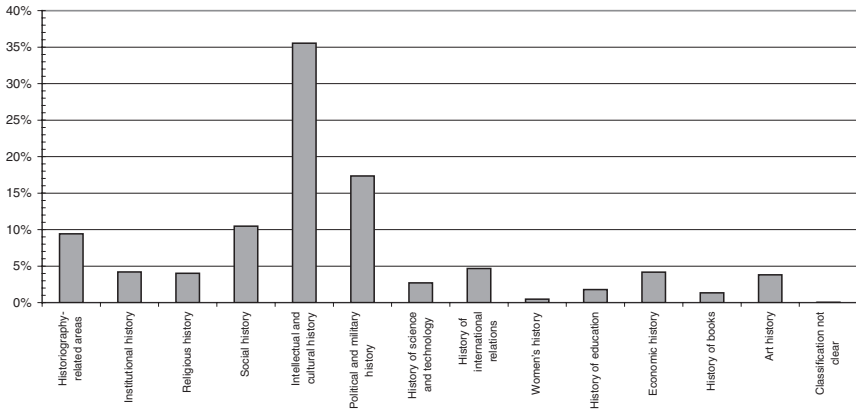
more attention to the modern than to the ancient in history studies. In addition to inheriting this V-shaped tradition of interest from modern Chinese historiography, we may have to explore whether there have been other reasons.

Various Characteristics of Topical Histories

With respect to the contents of Taiwan's history journals, besides the variation of interest in different historical periods and regions, topical history is also worth analyzing. The discussion here about topical history will focus on Chinese history and Taiwanese history, and exclude world history.³⁷

As shown in Figure 15, among the total number of 5,236 articles published in the eight historical journals, the degree of popularity among topical histories is as follows: intellectual and cultural history (35.6 percent), political and military history (17.4 percent), social history (10.5 percent), historiography-related areas (9.5 percent), history of international relations (4.7 percent), economic history (4.2 percent), and institutional history (4.2 percent). The other topical histories are less than 4 percent each and those with the lowest percentages are art history (3.7 percent), history of science and technology (2.7 percent), history of education (1.8 percent), history of books (1.3 percent), and women's history (0.5 percent).

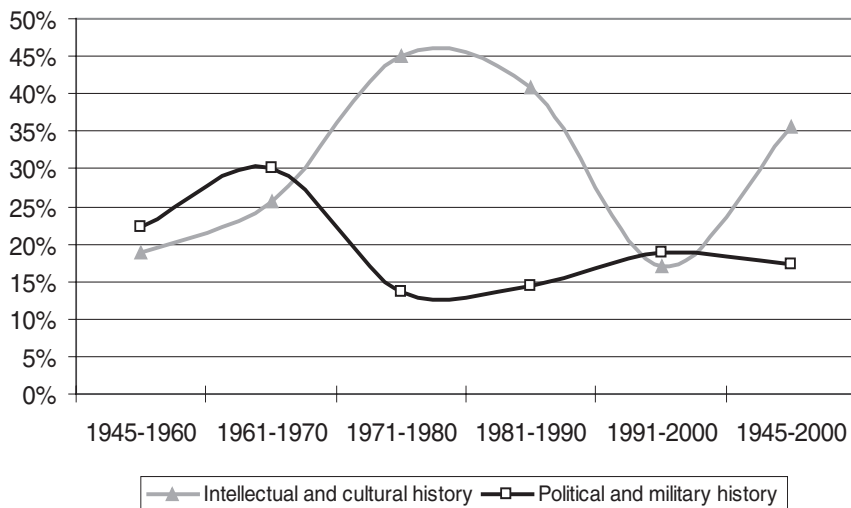
It is rather unexpected that intellectual and cultural history should be the most popular topical histories the journal articles published, since our general impression is that the mainstream of history studies consists of political and military history. Under the influence of the didactic tradition of historical writing in China,³⁸ historians usually focus their studies on political and military history. In fact, it is quite

Figure 15. Journal Articles Published by Historical Topic

common for historians to consider political and military history the mainstream of historiography, both at home and abroad.³⁹ I myself find it hard to believe that intellectual and cultural history turn out to have the highest percentage in Taiwan's history journals.

As political and military history is where historians usually focus their attention, it is only natural that this should have the second highest percentage (17.4 percent) of articles in the history journals. As shown in Figure 16, in the first and second periods (1945–1970), political and military history are still the mainstream in the journals, while in the third and fourth periods (1971–1990), intellectual and cultural history hold the dominant position. From 1970 to 1990 is exactly the period when Taiwan's history community showed more interest in methodology, especially in the alliance between the social sciences and history.⁴⁰ However, this interest was the occasion for the boom in intellectual and cultural history, instead of social history or economic history, even though the latter are more closely related to the social sciences. Furthermore, it is very interesting to see that while intellectual and cultural history are widely believed to receive little attention, they turn out to be the dark horses that take the prize. It is worth exploring the reasons behind the contradictory result from the impression-based discussion vs. quantitative analysis. In Figure 16, we should also notice the change of percentages in different periods. In the fifth period (1991–2000), as the percentage of intellectual and cultural history drops to 16.9 percent from 40.9 percent, the percentage of political and military history increases to 18.9 percent from 14.5 percent, maintaining the second-highest rate in topical history (the highest is 20.5 percent for social history). This seems to be a return to earlier times, or the first period, when intellectual and cultural history have 18.9 percent and political and military history have 22.3 percent. While analyzing the data, I myself was also surprised from time to time by the percentages

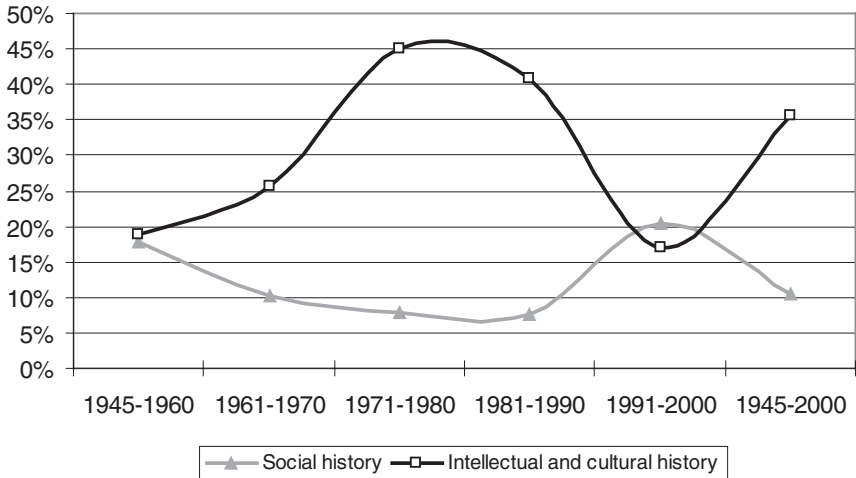
Figure 16. Intellectual and Cultural History vs. Political and Military History: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



for topical histories shown in these history journal articles and their fluctuations in different periods.

Social history is another very important topic. As shown in Figure 17, there is a big change in the percentage for social history during the five periods. In the first period, it is 17.8 percent, very close to 18.9 percent for intellectual and cultural history. But in the second period, when intellectual and cultural history rise to 25.7 percent, social history drops to 10.2 percent. With an increase of 6.8 percent for the former and a decrease of 7.6 percent for the latter, these two numbers are rather close. Still it might be rather questionable to jump to the conclusion that the rise and fall of social history and intellectual and cultural history are directly linked to each other. But then we note that in the same period, the percentage of political and military history rises to 30.2 percent from 22.3 percent, an increase of 7.9 percent. This increase is pretty close to the range of decline for social history—7.6 percent. Hence it is plausible to contribute the decline in social history's percentage to the rise of intellectual and cultural history as well as of political and military history during the period. From the second to the fourth periods (1961–1990), the percentage for social history decreases steadily, to the lowest rate of 7.5 percent in the fourth period, yet in the fifth period it shows a steep increase by 2.7 times to 20.5 percent, which might offer a glimpse of the exceptional popularity it has enjoyed in Taiwan's history journals since 1990. Overall, social history has the third-highest percentage among the various topical histories, next only to intellectual and cultural history and political and military history. In the fifth period, social history has a high percentage of 20.5 percent. In fact, it is the highest rate for all topical histories (16.9

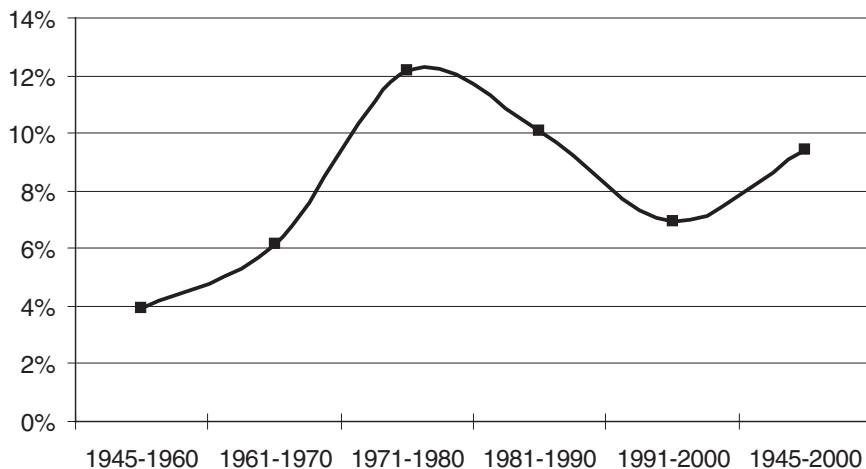
Figure 17. Social History vs. Intellectual and Cultural History: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



percent for intellectual and cultural history, 18.9 percent for political and military history) and there is a possibility for its further increase in the future.

Historiography-related areas mainly include the history of historiography, historical theory, method and methodology, and the like. Under the influence of modern Chinese historiography, method and methodology received primary attention in Taiwanese historiography from 1945, as revealed in these journal articles.⁴¹ Figure 18 shows that historiography-related areas account for 4.0 percent in the first period, and increase to 6.1 percent in the second period, 12.2 percent in the third period, 10.1 percent in the fourth period, and then drop to 6.9 percent in the fifth period. Their average percentage is 9.5 percent, the fourth-highest rate in journal articles among the various topical histories. During the second period, historians had an augmented interest in historiography-related areas. In his article “The Development of History Studies in the Republic of China After 1949,” Li Donghua points out that historiography in Taiwan after 1949 might be divided into two periods by the 1960s. The first period saw the continuation of the influence of the School of Historical Sources from mainland China; the second saw the decline of that influence, which ushered in the era of interpretative historiography.⁴² This change corresponded to the increase of interest in historiography-related areas among historians. In the third period (1971–1980), this interest reached its peak. The period also marked an important era when the effort was made by Taiwan historians to ally the social sciences with history studies.⁴³ In his article “On the Research of Historical Methodology in Taiwan in the Post-Civil War Era, 1950–1980,” Huang Junjie writes that in the period from 1970 to 1980, methodology drew much attention in Taiwan, which led to an attempt to introduce quantitative history, psychohistory,

Figure 18. Percentage of Articles Published About Historiography-Related Areas by Period (1945–2000)

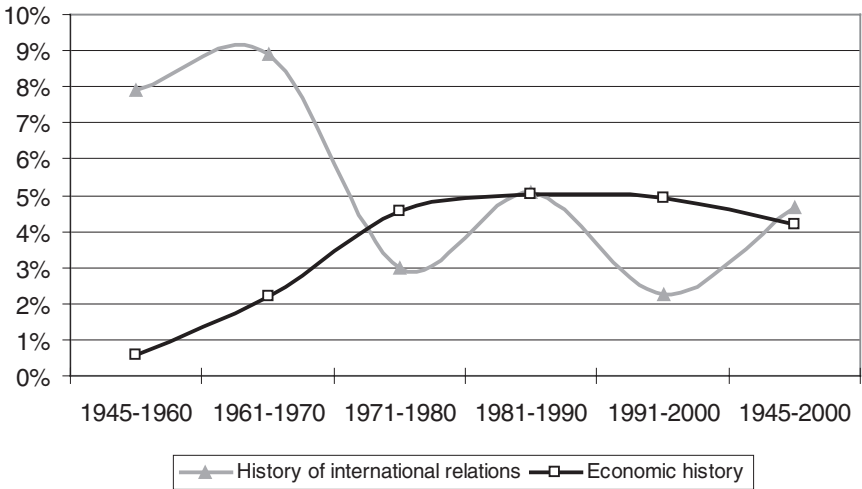


and social science methods into the field of history. In his article “Prospects for Chinese History Research on Taiwan,” Du Zhengsheng points out that from 1970 to 1980, thanks to Taiwan’s economic boost and the thawing of political taboos, third-generation historians were able to discuss a wider range of topics and offer multidimensional explanations. When they showed interest in foreign theories, they were not uncritical as before, which suggests that Taiwanese historians were reflecting on their worship of methodology in the 1960s and 1970s.⁴⁴ In any case, the interest in method and methodology continued well into the 1980s. In their works, these three professors give us incisive analyses into the great interest in historiography-related areas shown in the history journal articles. My quantitative analysis of the articles on historiography-related areas dovetails with the observations of Li, Huang, and Du. During the 1990s, interest in historiography-related areas decreased compared with that of the period between 1970 and 1990, yet it still accounted for 6.9 percent of all articles in the history journals. That is, historians remained interested in historiography-related areas.

The decline of publications on the history of international relations is a phenomenon worth observing. As shown in Figure 19, the history of international relations accounts for 7.9 percent in the first period, 8.9 percent in the second period with a minor rise, 3.0 percent in the third period with a decrease of 5.9 percent, 5.1 percent in the fourth period, and finally 2.3 percent in the fifth period with a decrease of 2.8 percent, suggesting that it might continue the declining trend in the years to come.

Research on economic history accounts for only 0.6 percent in the first pe-

Figure 19. History of International Relations vs. Economic History: Percentage of Articles Published by Period (1945–2000)



riod, later rising to 2.2 percent in the second period, and reaching 4.5 percent in the third period. It is not really so popular, yet it is fairly stable and its average percentage is 4.2 percent (5.0 percent in the fourth period, and 4.9 percent in the fifth period). Compared with the history of international relations, economic history has a lower average percentage, yet it is quite consistent in all the periods, whereas the percentage of the history of international relations has notable ups and downs, pointing to a declining tendency. It is worth pondering the decrease in popularity of the history of international relations and the increase in economic history. Does the decline of interest in the history of international relations reflect the setbacks in Taiwan's foreign relations? Is the rapid progress of research on economic history related to economic development in Taiwan? We should examine in more depth the relations between history studies and their social circumstances. Although research on economic history is not very popular, it has attracted a considerable level of attention. Its percentage is lower than those of intellectual and cultural history, political and military history, historiography-related areas, and the history of international relations, but it has the sixth-highest percentage (the same as institutional history) and is one of the topical histories that historians are always interested in.

Institutional history is one of the least popular fields in Taiwan's history journals. This is shown in Figure 20. Basically, research on institutional history has never attracted much attention. In the five periods it has a proportion between 5.0 percent and 6.0 percent. It accounts for 5.9 percent in the first period, and 5.8 percent in the second period. It has a percentage of less than 5.0 percent in both the third and

Figure 20. Percentage of Articles Published About Institutional History by Period (1945–2000)

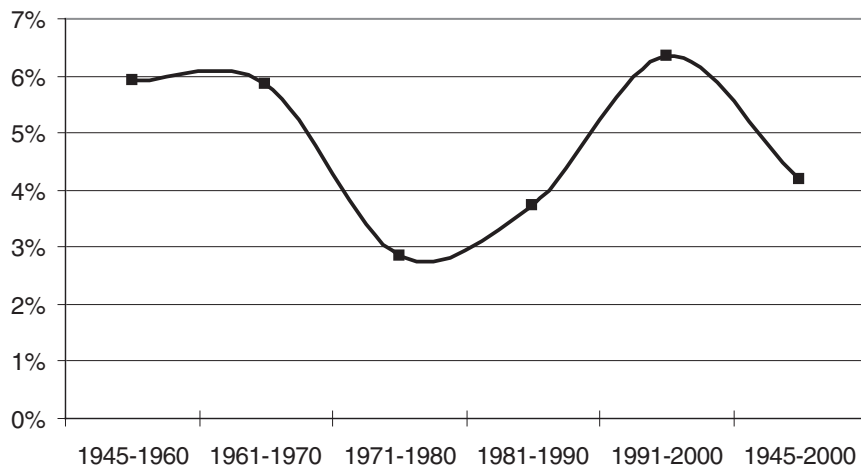
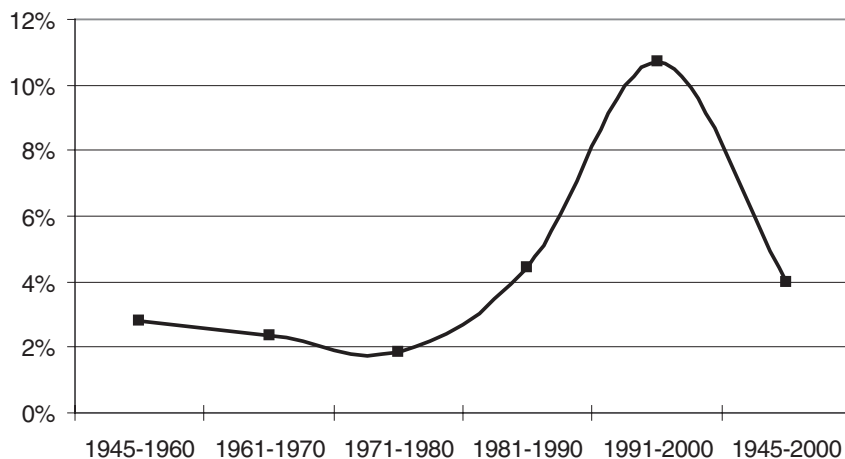


Figure 21. Percentage of Articles Published About Religious History by Period (1945–2000)



fourth periods. Its percentage of 6.3 percent in the fifth period marks the climax of all five periods. Over the years research on institutional history has had an undulating course of development. It is rather difficult to speculate on its future tendency given the results of our quantitative analysis.

For a very long time, religious history was rarely touched upon by historians.

In the 1980s a few scholars began to do research in this field and in the 1990s it suddenly became quite popular as more and more scholars turned to it. As shown in Figure 21, in the first three periods, the percentage of religious history is always below 3.0 percent; later it rises to 4.4 percent in the fourth period; and in the fifth period it jumps to 10.7 percent, opening a new era for research on religious history. Historians began to attach more importance to research on religious history in the 1990s. We have not yet confirmed whether this is due to a *fin-de-siècle* psyche toward the end of the twentieth century. Since 1990, Taiwan's religious groups have made great strides in promoting social services, and they have founded many schools as well. Religious services have also taken a more flexible approach. Whether the above-mentioned factors have any direct or indirect influence upon the study of religious history still needs further analysis.

Conclusion

This article is an attempt to observe the trends of history studies in Taiwan by conducting a quantitative analysis of eight major historical journals. It focuses on regional history, historiographies of different historical periods, and topical history in order to contour, not comprehensively, the status of history studies on the island of Taiwan. Articles published by these eight historical journals differ one from another, though as a whole, they delineate the direction of research interest.

By analyzing these articles in the categories of regional history, historiographies of different periods, and topical history, we can trace the development of history studies in Taiwan. It is a matter of personal interest when a historian chooses to study a particular regional history, a particular period, or a particular topical history; history studies thus show diversity. However, besides personal interest, there are also signs that reveal the general tendency of history studies. For example, in regional history, the focus is on Chinese history, and not much attention is paid to Taiwanese history and world history; in the historiographies of different periods of history, modern Chinese history, ancient history, and the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties are most popular; and in topical history, intellectual and cultural history, political history, and social history receive the most attention. In addition, historians are very interested in historiography-related areas, especially from the 1970s to the 1990s, when the alliance between the social sciences and history was forged, continuing the tradition of prioritizing the importance of method and methodology in modern Chinese historiography. All in all, these phenomena reveal aspects of history studies in Taiwan. Conducting this quantitative analysis of the articles in the history journals may offer a bird's eye view of Taiwanese historiography.

In regional history, Chinese history accounts for 87.3 percent, Taiwanese history accounts for 4.9 percent, and world history accounts for 7.9 percent, which may indicate the focus of research interest among the journal articles in Taiwan.⁴⁵

Chinese history was the research focus in the articles in Taiwan's history journals from 1945 to 2000. While the general practice of history studies focuses

more attention on the near past than to the distant past, the articles center more on modern and ancient Chinese history than on the history of the middle imperial period, hence the V-shaped curve. Modern Chinese history is the favorite (19.3 percent), followed by ancient Chinese history (13.9 percent), the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties (13.3 percent), and the history of the Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties (13.1 percent). The percentages of the middle imperial period are much lower (the history of the Qing and Han dynasties is 5.9 percent, the history of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties 4.5 percent, and the history of the Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties 7.7 percent). The history of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties has the lowest percentage among all historical periods, at 4.5 percent. It is possible that this neglect of interest extended the tradition of modern Chinese historiography.

In topical history, those with the highest percentages include: intellectual and cultural history (35.6 percent), political and military history (17.4 percent), and social history (10.5 percent). Historiography-related areas rank fourth with a percentage of 9.5 percent. The other topical histories all have a percentage of below 5 percent. They are the history of international relations (4.7 percent), economic history (4.2 percent), institutional history (4.2 percent), religious history (4.0 percent), art history (3.7 percent), history of science and technology (2.7 percent), history of education (1.8 percent), and women's history (0.5 percent).

Though the articles published in Taiwan's history journals are rather diversified, we notice in the analysis that some topics are still much more popular than others. Chinese history is the most popular among all regions, while modern Chinese history, ancient history, and the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties are the most popular periods. Intellectual and cultural history, political and military history, social history, and historiography-related areas are more popular than other topical histories. The future development of regional history, historiographies of different periods, and topical history is yet to be seen, for the only unchanging truth about historiography is "change" itself.

Notes

1. For instance, Cai Xuehai, "Report on Research on the History of the Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern Dynasties in the Past Five Years (1987–1991)," *Zhongguo lishi xuehui shixue jikan* (Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China) 25 (Taipei, September 1993): 205–30; Wang Jilin, "Research on the History of the Sui, Tang, and Five Dynasties in the Past Five Years," *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China* 25 (Taipei, September 1993): 231–34; Wang Deyi, "Research on the History of the Song Dynasty in the Past Five Years (from the Seventy-Sixth Year to the Eightieth Year of the Republic of China)," *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China* 25 (Taipei, September 1993): 235–41; Qin Zhaofen, "Catalogue of Research on Ancient Chinese History in the Past Five Years (from the Seventy-sixth Year to the Eightieth Year of the Republic of China)," *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China* 25 (Taipei, September 1993): 287–302; Wu Zhihe, "Introduction to Selected Research Works on the Ming Dynasty in the Past Five Years in Taiwan (Part I)," *Hanxue yanjiu tongbao*

(Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies) 10, no. 1 (37) (Taipei, March 1991): 5–12; Wu Zhihe, “Introduction to Selected Research Works on the Ming Dynasty in the Past Five Years in Taiwan (Part II),” *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 10, no. 2 (38) (Taipei, June 1991): 93–97; Wu Zhihe, “Introduction to Selected Research Works on the Ming Dynasty in the Past Five Years in Taiwan (Part III),” *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 10, no. 4 (40) (Taipei, December 1991): 289–96; Zhang Rongfang, “Introduction to Selected Research Works on Chinese History in the Middle Ages Published in Taiwan over the Past Five Years (Part I),” *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 9, no. 1 (33) (Taipei, March 1990): 1–4; Zhang Rongfang, “Introduction to Selected Research Works on Chinese History in the Middle Ages Published in Taiwan over the Past Five Years (Part II),” *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 9, no. 2 (34) (Taipei, June 1990): 69–75; Du Zhengsheng, “Brief Introduction to Research Works on Ancient Chinese History in Taiwan in the Past Five Years (from the Seventy-first to the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic of China),” *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 7, no. 1 (25) (Taipei, March 1988): 1–7; Shi Zhiwen, “Retrospection and Reflection of Research on Taiwanese history Based on Master Theses of History Institutes in the Past Decade (1983–1992),” *Lishi xuebao (shida)* (Historical Journal of Normal University) 22 (Taipei, June 1994): 413–46; Zhou Jian, “Summary of Research on Western History in the Past Decade in Taiwan,” *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China* 25 (Taipei, September 1993): 267–75; Wang Dequan and Gan Huanzhen, “Summary of Research on the Tang Dynasty in the Past Decade (1980–1989): Taiwan Region, Historiography Part,” *Zhongguo tangdai xuehui huikan* (Journal of the Chinese Association of Studies on Tang Dynasty) 1 (Taipei, November 1990): 25–40.

2. Relevant works include Huang Junjie, “On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends (from the Sixtieth Year to the Seventieth Year of the Republic of China),” *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 2, no. 2 (Taipei, April 1983): 69–76; *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 2, no. 3 (Taipei, July 1983): 135–45; Huang Junjie, “On the Research on Historical Methodology in Taiwan After the War (1950–1980),” in Huang Junjie, *Educational Thoughts in Taiwan After the War* (Taipei: Dongda tushu gongsi, 1983), 29–99; Li Donghua, “Development in Historiographical Research of the Republic of China After 1949,” *Zhongguo luntan* (China Forum) 21, no. 11 (Taipei, October 1984): 36–43; Lin Zhengzhen, “Development of Historical Theories in Taiwan in the Past Fifty Years,” *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 20, no. 4 (Taipei, November 2001): 6–17.

3. Relevant works include Du Zhengsheng, “Prospects for Chinese History Research on Taiwan,” *Lishi yuekan* (Historical Monthly) 92 (Taipei, September 1995): 79–85; Lin Manhong, “Historiography and Society in Today’s Taiwan,” *Jiaoxue yu yanjiu* (Education and Research) 18 (Taipei: College of Liberal Arts of Taiwan Normal University, June 5, 1996): 69–97; Song Xi, “Chinese Historiography Since the Founding of the Republic of China; Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Historical Association of the Republic of China on the Morning of September 15, the Eighty-fifth Year of the Republic of China,” *Guoshiguan guankan* (The Academia Historica Journal) 21 (Taipei, December 1996): 1–26; Wang Qingjia, “On Change and Continuity in Taiwan’s Historiography: 1949 to 1999,” *Taiwan daxue lishi xuebao* (Historical Journal of Taiwan University) 24 (Taipei, 1999): 329–74.

4. Li Donghua, “Development in Historiographical Research of the Republic of China After 1949,” *China Forum* 21, no. 11 (Taipei, October 1984): 37–38.

5. *Ibid.*, 36–42. Professor Li goes on to explain three reasons for taking 1960 as the dividing line. First, in the sense of historical theory and methodology, *Si yu yan* (Thought and Words), founded on February 15, 1963, was the first journal to criticize the school focusing on historical materials. Second, the 1960s mark the gradual retirement of older-generation professors from the mainland as well as the rapid rise of second-generation scholars. Third, in the 1960s the number of historical research and education institutions increased considerably (p. 40).

6. Huang Junjie, "On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends (from the Sixtieth Year to the Seventieth Year of the Republic of China), Part I"; Huang, "On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology, Part II," *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 2, no. 3 (Taipei, July 1983): 135–45.

7. Huang, "On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology, Part I," 70–73.

8. Huang, "On Taiwan's Research on Historical Methodology in the Post-Civil War Era (1950–1980)," in *Educational Thoughts in Taiwan After the War*, 72–99. We should notice that due to their respective focus of attention, there is a ten-year difference between Huang and Li in where they put the dividing line of Taiwan's historiographical development. Li chooses the time when *Thought and Words* began to criticize the school focusing on historical materials. Huang regards the introduction of contemporary Western historiography into Taiwan as the dividing line, especially the combination of quantitative analysis, psychohistory, and the social sciences with historiography.

9. Huang, "On Taiwan's Research on Historical Methodology in the Post-Civil War Era (1950–1980)," 81–97.

10. Lin Zhengzhen, "Development of Historical Theories in Taiwan in the Past Fifty Years," *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 20, no. 4: 15–16.

11. Du Zhengsheng, "Prospects for Chinese History Research on Taiwan," *Historical Monthly* 92 (Taipei, September 1995): 80. In his article, "The Development of History Studies in the Republic of China after 1949," Li Donghua points out that "the research on Taiwanese history has been developing quite well all along." Li's viewpoint is somewhat different from that of Du Zhengsheng. See Li, "Development in Historiographical Research of the Republic of China After 1949," 40.

12. Lin Manhong, "Historiography and Society in Today's Taiwan," 74–79.

13. *Ibid.*, 85–89.

14. Song Xi, "Chinese Historiography Since the Founding of the Republic of China."

15. Wang Qingjia's viewpoints are mainly based on the ideas of Li Donghua, Huang Junjie, and Du Zhengsheng. Wang's method of period division consists of one more period than that of Li Donghua. Wang also discusses the historiography of the 1990s, a period not discussed by Huang. Du divides the time from 1960 to 1980 into two periods, so as to discuss the key periods of Li and Huang separately. Wang's analysis is basically similar to mainstream views on Taiwan's historiographical development. See Wang Qingjia, "On Change and Continuity in Taiwan's Historiography: 1949 to 1999," *Historical Journal of Taiwan University* 24 (Taipei, 1999): 329–74.

16. See Peng Minghui, "Orientation of Master Theses and Doctoral Dissertations of Historical Institutes in Taiwan: A Quantitative Analysis (1945–2000)," in Peng Minghui, *Taiwan shixue de Zhongguo chanjie* (Chinese Influence on Taiwan's Historiography) (Taipei: Maitian chubanshe, 2002), 151–206.

17. I will continue to conduct analyses on such official historical journals as *Gugong wenwu* (National Palace Museum Monthly of Chinese Art), *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan lishi yuyan yanjiusuo jikan* (Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology Academia Sinica), *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan jindaishi yanjiusuo jikan* (Bulletin of the Institute of Modern History Academia Sinica), *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan taiwanshi yanjiusuo jikan* (Bulletin of the Institute of Taiwan History Academia Sinica), and *Guoshiguan guankan (fukan)* (Academia Historica Journal [new publication]), as well as historical journals published by universities. The task will take much time to complete.

18. Yu Yingshi, "Current State of Chinese Historiography: Retrospection and Prospect: In Lieu of a Foreword," *Shixue pinglun* (Chinese Historical Review) 1 (Taipei, July 1979): 2–9.

19. Li Donghua, "Development in Historiographical Research of the Republic of China After 1949," 40.

20. Huang Junjie, "On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends, Part I," 69–76.

21. Du Zhengsheng, "Foreword," *Xin shixue* (New History) 1, no. 1 (Taipei, March 1990): 1–3.

22. Of the historical journals discussed in this article only four were still in publication in 2000: *Dalu zazhi* (Continent Magazine), *Shixue jikan* (Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China), *Thought and Words*, and *New History*. *Thought and Words* is not exactly a history journal, but an interdisciplinary journal about the humanities and social sciences. To give the readers more information about these journals, here are the periods of publication for each journal: *Continent Magazine* (1950–); *Zhonghua wenhua fuxing yuekan* (Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly) (March 1968–April 1991); *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China* (March 1969–); *Chinese Historical Review* (July 1979–July 1986); *Thought and Words* (February 1963–); *Youshi xuezhì* (Youth Quarterly) (January 1962–October 1989); *Shihuo yuekan* (Shih-huo Monthly) (March 1968–August 1988); and *New History* (March 1990–).

23. Annual: *Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China*; biquarterly: *Youth Quarterly*; quarterly: *Chinese Historical Review*, *New History*; bimonthly: *Thought and Words*; monthly: *Continent Magazine*, *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly*, *Shih-huo Monthly*.

24. Li Donghua, "Development in Historiographical Research of the Republic of China After 1949," 40.

25. Huang Junjie, "On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends, Part I," 69–76; Huang, "On the Research on Historical Methodology in Taiwan After the War (1950–1980)," 29–99.

26. For the analyses of specific journals, see Peng Minghui, "A Quantitative Analysis of Taiwan's Historiographical Research Based on Five Academic Journals (1945–2000)," *Newsletter for Research on Chinese Studies* 20, no. 4 (80): 18–27.

27. In the history field in Taiwan, history journals are not the only way to publish research results and many historians also publicize their research in monographs. Therefore it is very important to analyze the influence of monographs upon the trends of Taiwan's history studies. However, that task is beyond the capability of this author at this moment.

28. Statistics used in this article are mainly from the following sources: Journal and Document Center of National Central Library, *Zhonghua minguo qikan lunwen suoyin xitong WWW ban* (Index to Chinese Periodical Literature WWW Edition), January 1970–June 2001, http://140.119.115.32/ncl-cgi/m_nc13.exe. The database contains more than 2,800 Chinese and English periodicals published in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and provides their catalogues after 1970. The data before 1970 have been collected directly from relevant historical journals.

29. Wang Zhizhi, "On the Teaching of Periods of Western History," in *Lishi xuexi kecheng jiaoxue yantaohui lunwenji* (Proceedings of the Seminar on Course Teaching of the History Department, Part I), ed. Zhang Zhelang (Taipei: National Chengchi University, 1993), 172–77.

30. It should be made clear that this inference is only based on the eight journals under discussion and the quantitative analysis of the number of articles has some limitations. The articles consist of different numbers of pages and words, and some articles are more complicated than others. In addition to the research articles in the journals, many monographs are published as well. These factors should all be taken into consideration in analyzing the development of relevant research fields. The conclusion reached here on the basis of the quantitative analysis of eight journals might not be an accurate description of research on world history in Taiwan.

31. This does not necessarily mean the author agrees with it. The mainstream method

is adopted here in order to facilitate description and comparison. Some scholars have proposed separating Taiwanese history from Chinese history since the 1990s, and the author holds the same view, so in the discussion of regional history, Chinese history and Taiwanese history are counted separately, whereas in the discussion of historiographies of different periods, Taiwan is included. Therefore either method is adopted bearing in mind the need for statistics and comparison.

32. Modern Chinese historiography usually pays more attention to ancient and modern periods than to the period in between. The debate over classical Chinese and modern Chinese toward the end of the Qing dynasty finally led to the re-popularization movement of ancient Chinese history after the founding of the Republic of China in 1911. Meanwhile many new archaeological achievements occurred. As a result, ancient Chinese history became the emphasis of historical study at that time. Because of internal disturbances and instances of foreign aggression in modern China, modern Chinese history has become another focus in history studies.

33. In addition, modern Chinese history was a compulsory course in colleges between 1970 and 1990. Due to all those objective and subjective factors, research on modern Chinese history became very popular. The situation did not change until the Education Ministry decided to give the universities more freedom in deciding their own curricula after 1990. Now modern Chinese history is no longer a compulsory course in colleges, while Taiwanese history has become a compulsory course in the history department of Taiwan's universities.

34. The plummet in percentage of studies of ancient Chinese history might be due to the cessation of publication of *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Quarterly* (March 1968–April 1991), *Youth Monthly* (January 1962–October 1989), and *Shih-huo Monthly* (March 1968–August 1988), as research on ancient Chinese history used to be a very important field in these three journals (22.6 percent in *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Quarterly*, 14.7 percent in *Youth Monthly*, and 7.1 percent in *Shih-huo Monthly*). The lack of researchers of ancient Chinese history is reflected in the fact that since the mid-1990s it has become quite difficult for the history departments of universities to find enough teachers specializing in ancient Chinese history. The author has also noticed while conducting an analysis of master theses and doctoral dissertations of history institutes that only a few of them are on ancient Chinese history. See Peng Minghui, *Chinese Influence on Taiwan's Historiography*, 156–60.

35. History studies are incapable of prediction. In fact, it is taboo in history studies to turn a presumption into a possibility. The author is therefore not going to assume that research on ancient history will never be popular again, as the orientation of history studies is determined by a variety of factors. Any explanation derived from a single factor or theory might contain excessive predictions.

36. Since the mid-1990s, research on Taiwanese history has become the favorite subject for master theses and doctoral dissertations in history institutes. In 1997 it even surpassed modern Chinese history for the first time, and got the highest proportion in domestic dynastic history. See Peng, *Chinese Influence on Taiwan's Historiography*, 160.

37. World history is not included here—not because it is unimportant, but because it is rather complicated to divide world history into periods. There is also a lot of data work to be done in the field of topical history. That topic will be discussed in detail in a future article.

38. The didactic tradition of Chinese historiography originated from *Chun qiu* (Spring and Autumn) by Confucius. For relevant discussions, see Du Weiyun, *Zhongguo shixue shi* (History of Chinese Historiography), vol. 1 (Taipei: Sanmin shuju, 1993), 84–95; and Bai Shouyi, *History of Chinese Historiography*, vol. 1 (Shanghai: Shanghai renmin chubanshe, 1986), 213–16. The tradition was further developed by Sima Guang in his masterpiece *Zizhi tongjian* (The Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government). See Chen Mingqiu, “Historiography of ‘The Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government,’” *Shih-huo Monthly* 12, nos. 4–6 (Taipei, August and September 1982): 164–78; Wang Deyi, “Sima Guang and

“The Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government,” in *Selected Articles on the History of Chinese Historiography*, vol. 1, ed. Du Weiyun and Huang Jinxing, (Taipei: Huashi chubanshe, 1976), 515–36. In addition, under the influence of didactic historiography, political and military history have become the core of history textbooks, which in turn has influenced the direction of history research. See Peng, *Chinese Influence on Taiwan's Historiography*, 207–60.

39. The majority of doctoral dissertations in the United States are on political and military history as well, and it is not until 1978 that the percentage for social history surpassed that for political history. Fifteen to twenty years later, the same thing happened in Taiwan. See Robert Darnton, “Intellectual and Cultural History,” in *The Past Before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1980), 334.

40. Huang Junjie, “On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends, Part I,” 69–76; Huang, “On the Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends, Part II,” 135–45; Li Donghua, “Development in Historiographical Research of the Republic of China After 1949,” 36–43; Du Zhengsheng, “Prospects for Chinese History Research on Taiwan,” *Historical Monthly* 92 (Taipei, September 1995): 79–85; Chen Ruoshui, “Traditional Research on Chinese History and the Future of Taiwanese History,” *Dangdai* (Contemporary Journal) 111: 104–13.

41. Huang Jinxing has made a penetrating analysis of this subject. See Huang Jinxing, “On ‘Method’ and ‘Methodology’: Historical Consciousness in Modern China,” in *Lishixue yu shehui kexue* (History and Social Sciences), ed. Kang Le and Huang Jinxing (Taipei: Huashi chubanshe, 1981), 21–42.

42. Li Donghua, “Development in Historiographical Research of the Republic of China After 1949,” 36–43. Li gives three reasons for using 1960 as the dividing line. First, in the sense of historical theory and methodology, *Thought and Words*, which was founded on February 15, 1963, was the first journal to criticize the school focusing on historical materials. Second, the 1960s marked the gradual retirement of the older generation of professors from mainland China as well as the rapid rise of the second-generation scholars. Third, in the 1960s the number of historical study and education institutions increased considerably (p. 40).

43. Huang Junjie, “On Taiwan’s Research on Historical Methodology in the Post-Civil War Era (1950–1980),” 29–99.

44. Du Zhengsheng, “Prospects for Chinese History Research on Taiwan,” *Historical Monthly* 92 (Taipei, September 1995): 80. Huang Junjie also praises highly the interactions between the social sciences and historiography in the 1970s. Huang Junjie, “On Research on Domestic Historical Methodology in the Past Decade and Its New Trends,” 70–73.

45. The statistics might be hard to believe for some historians, as the percentage of research on Taiwanese history seems to be a bit too low, even lower than that for world history. The result might be caused by *Continent Magazine*, *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly*, and *Shih-huo Monthly*. Of the three journals, *Continent Magazine* is the only one still being published since the 1990s. *Shih-huo Monthly* ceased publication in August 1988 and *Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly* ceased publication in April 1991. At that time, research on Taiwanese history was not yet so popular. All together 4,290 articles were published by these three journals, accounting for 75.5 percent of the total number, so articles of these three journals in regional history, the historiography of different periods, and topical history all have a decisive influence upon the author’s analysis of the orientation of the eight history journals.

Appendix: Statistical Tables

Table 2

Number and Percentage of Articles by Period

Region	1945– 1960	1961– 1970	1971– 1980	1981– 1990	1991– 2000	1945– 2000
Chinese history	344	670	1,687	1,615	646	4,962
World history	9	33	164	159	81	446
Taiwanese history	10	15	109	79	63	276
Number of articles	363	718	1,960	1,853	790	5,684
Percentage	6.4	12.6	34.5	32.6	13.9	100.0

Table 3

Number and Percentage of Articles Published in Each Journal

Journal	No. of articles	%
<i>Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China</i>	448	7.9
<i>Chinese Historical Review</i>	89	1.5
<i>Youth Quarterly</i>	224	3.9
<i>Shih-huo Monthly</i>	667	11.7
<i>New History</i>	350	6.2
<i>Continent Magazine</i>	1,415	24.9
<i>Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly</i>	2,208	38.9
<i>Thought and Words</i>	283	5.0
Total	5,684	100.0

Table 4

Comparison of Journal Articles Published About Different Regions

Journal	Chinese history		Taiwanese history		World history		Unidentified		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Bulletin of the Historical Association of the Republic of China</i>	412	92.2	13	2.9	22	4.9	0	0.0	448	7.9
<i>Chinese Historical Review</i>	51	57.3	10	11.2	28	31.5	0	0.0	89	1.6
<i>Youth Quarterly</i>	209	93.3	8	3.6	7	3.1	0	0.0	224	3.9
<i>Shih-huo Monthly</i>	551	82.5	12	1.8	104	15.6	1	0.1	668	11.8
<i>New History</i>	265	75.7	19	5.4	66	18.9	0	0.0	350	6.2
<i>Continent Magazine</i>	1,351	93.5	26	1.8	38	2.7	0	0.0	1,415	24.9
<i>Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly</i>	1,943	88.0	133	6.0	132	6.0	1	0.1	2,209	38.9
<i>Thought and Words</i>	178	62.9	55	19.4	50	17.7	0	0.0	283	5.0
Total	4,960	87.2	276	4.9	447	7.9	2	0.0	5,684	100.0

Table 5

General History and the Histories of Different Periods

Period	No.	Continent Magazine	Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly	Bulletin of Historical Assn. of China	Chinese Historical Review	Thought and Words	Youth Quarterly	Shih-huo Monthly	New History	Total
General history	%	131	321	11	8	24	15	102	51	663
		9.5	15.5	2.6	12.3	10.3	6.9	18.1	18.0	12.7
Ancient history	No.	147	469	21.5	2	4	32	40	13	728.5
	%	10.7	22.6	5.1	3.1	1.7	14.7	7.1	4.6	13.9
Qin and Han dynasties	No.	126	72	29.5	2	7	13	39	22	310.5
	%	9.2	3.5	6.9	3.1	3.0	6.0	6.9	7.7	5.9
Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties	No.	67	99	9	1	5	10	32	13	236
	%	4.9	4.8	2.1	1.5	2.1	4.6	5.7	4.6	4.5

Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties	No.	127	157	32	3	6	18	39	20	402
	%	9.2	7.6	7.5	4.5	2.6	8.3	6.9	7.0	7.7
Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties	No.	264	184	67	8	14	22	84	41	684
	%	19.2	8.9	15.8	12.3	6.0	10.1	14.9	14.4	13.1
Ming and Qing dynasties	No.	199	229	59	12	23	36	87	49	594
	%	14.5	11.0	13.9	18.5	9.9	16.6	15.5	17.3	13.2
Modern history	No.	280	264	158	14	95	41	110	47	1,009
	%	20.9	12.7	37.2	21.5	40.8	18.9	19.6	16.5	19.3
Taiwanese history	No.	29	133	13	10	55	8	12	19	279
	%	2.1	6.4	3.1	15.4	23.6	3.7	2.1	6.7	5.3
Unidentified	No.	7	148	25	1	0	22	17	9	229
	%	0.5	7.1	5.9	1.5	0.0	10.1	3.0	3.2	4.4
Total		1,377	2,076	425	65	233	217	562	284	5,238

Table 6

Number and Percentage of Articles Published by Topic

Category	Bulletin of Historical Assn. of China	Chinese Historical Review	Youth Quarterly	Shih-huo Monthly	New History	Continent Magazine	Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly	Thought and Words	Total
Historiography	No.	47	33	81	26	76	205	13	495
	%	11.1	15.2	14.4	9.2	5.5	9.9	5.5	9.5
Institutional history	No.	42	10	28	10	86	34	8	220
	%	9.9	4.6	5.0	3.5	5.2	1.6	3.4	4.2
Religious history	No.	10	7	16	30	73	43	31	210
	%	2.4	3.2	2.8	10.6	5.3	2.1	13.3	4.0
Social history	No.	43	15	89	54	222	70	51	548
	%	10.1	6.9	15.8	19.0	16.1	3.4	21.9	10.5
Intellectual and cultural history	No.	52	83	94	45	234	1,309	34	1,865
	%	12.2	38.2	16.7	15.8	17.0	63.1	14.5	35.6
Political and military history	No.	108	35	102	38	392	168	64	909
	%	25.4	16.1	18.1	13.4	28.5	8.1	27.5	17.4
Science and technology	No.	4	3	13	31	50	31	9	141
	%	0.9	1.4	2.3	10.9	3.6	1.5	3.9	2.7

History of international relations	No.	47	0	6	36	4	109	32	11	245
	%	11.1	0.0	2.8	6.4	1.4	7.9	1.5	4.7	4.7
Women's history	No.	2	0	0	4	13	0	6	0	25
	%	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
History of education	No.	16	14	6	6	2	18	28	3	93
	%	3.8	23.0	2.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8
Economic history	No.	35	9	8	77	18	35	28	8	218
	%	8.2	14.8	3.7	13.7	6.3	2.5	1.3	3.4	4.2
History of books	No.	17	1	8	14	9	4	16	0	69
	%	4.0	1.6	3.7	2.8	3.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.3
Art history	No.	1	1	3	2	4	78	106	1	196
	%	0.2	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.4	5.7	5.1	0.4	3.7
Unidentified	No.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
	%	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		425	61	217	563	284	1,377	2,076	233	5,238

Table 7

Number and Percentage of Articles Published About Different Regions by Period

Region		1945– 1960	1961– 1970	1971– 1980	1981– 1990	1991– 2000	1945– 2000
Chinese history	No.	344	670	1,688	1,615	646	4,962
	%	94.8	93.3	86.1	87.2	81.8	87.3
World history	No.	9	33	164	159	81	446
	%	2.5	4.6	8.4	8.6	10.3	7.8
Taiwanese history	No.	10	15	109	79	63	276
	%	2.8	2.1	5.6	4.3	8.0	4.9
No. of articles		363	718	1,961	1,853	790	5,684

Table 8

Total Number and Percentage of Articles Published by Period

Period	1950– 1960	1961– 1970	1971– 1980	1981– 1990	1991– 2000	1945– 2000
No. of articles	363	718	1,961	1,853	790	5,684
%	6.4	12.6	34.5	32.6	13.9	100.0

Table 9

Number and Percentage of Articles Published by Journal

Journal	No. of articles	%
<i>Bulletin of the Historical Assn. of the Republic of China</i>	446	7.9
<i>Chinese Historical Review</i>	89	1.6
<i>Youth Quarterly</i>	224	3.9
<i>Shih-huo Monthly</i>	668	11.7
<i>New History</i>	350	6.2
<i>Continent Magazine</i>	1,415	24.9
<i>Chinese Cultural Renaissance Monthly</i>	2,209	38.9
<i>Thought and Words</i>	283	5.0
Total	5,684	100.0

Table 10

Number and Percentage of Histories by Period

Period	1945–1960	1961–1970	1971–1980	1981–1990	1991–2000	1945–2000
General history	No.	75	286	178	79	663
	%	12.7	15.9	10.5	11.1	12.7
Ancient history	No.	75	266	289	27	728.5
	%	21.2	14.8	17.1	3.8	13.9
Qin and Han dynasties	No.	32	73	102	52	310.5
	%	9.0	4.1	6.0	7.1	5.9
Wei, Jin, and Southern and Northern dynasties	No.	20	69	94	29	236
	%	5.6	3.8	5.5	4.1	4.5
Sui, Tang, and Five dynasties	No.	35	115	143	49	402
	%	9.9	6.4	8.4	6.9	7.7
Song, Liao, Jin, and Yuan dynasties	No.	63	132	195	180	684
	%	17.8	19.3	10.9	10.6	13.1
Ming and Qing dynasties	No.	46	78	252	221	694
	%	13.0	11.4	14.0	13.0	13.2
Modern history	No.	28	158	339	299	1,009
	%	7.9	23.1	18.9	17.7	19.3
Taiwanese history	No.	10	16	109	79	279
	%	2.8	0	0	0	0
Unidentified	No.	0	15	92	109	229
	%	0.0	2.2	5.1	6.4	4.4
Total	354	683	1,796	1,694	709	5,238

Table 11

Number and Percentage of Articles Published by Topic

Category	1945-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	1945-2000	
Historiography	No.	14	42	219	171	49	495
	%	4.0	6.1	12.2	10.1	6.9	9.5
Institutional history	No.	21	40	51	63	45	220
	%	5.9	5.8	2.8	3.7	6.3	4.2
Religious history	No.	10	16	33	75	76	210
	%	2.8	2.3	1.8	4.4	10.7	4.0
Social history	No.	63	70	143	127	145	548
	%	17.8	10.2	8.0	7.5	20.5	10.5
Intellectual and cultural history	No.	67	176	809	693	120	1,865
	%	18.9	25.7	45.1	40.9	16.9	35.6
Political and military history	No.	79	207	244	245	134	909
	%	22.3	30.2	13.6	14.5	18.9	17.4

Science and technology	No.	23	7	34	31	46	141
	%	6.5	1.0	1.9	1.8	6.5	2.7
History of international relations	No.	28	61	54	86	16	243
	%	7.9	8.9	3.0	5.1	2.3	4.7
Women's history	No.	0	0	9	3	13	25
	%	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.5
History of education	No.	6	15	22	42	8	93
	%	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.8
Economic history	No.	2	15	81	85	35	218
	%	0.6	2.2	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.2
History of books	No.	0	3	28	22	16	69
	%	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.3
Art history	No.	41	33	66	50	6	196
	%	11.6	4.8	3.7	3.0	0.8	3.7
Unidentified	No.	0	0	1	1	0	4
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total		354	685	1,795	1,695	709	5,238

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