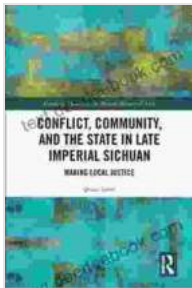


Conflict, Community, and the State in Late Imperial Sichuan

Conflict was an endemic feature of Sichuan society in late imperial China. The province was home to a diverse population of ethnic groups, each with its own unique customs and traditions. These groups often competed for resources, such as land and water, and their conflicts could escalate into violence. In addition, Sichuan was a strategically important region, and it was often the target of invasion by outside forces. These invasions also led to conflict and bloodshed.



Conflict, Community, and the State in Late Imperial Sichuan: Making Local Justice (Routledge Studies in the Modern History of Asia Book 140) by Carissa Andrews

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1754 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 166 pages



The state played a complex role in managing conflict in Sichuan. On the one hand, the state attempted to suppress conflict and maintain order. On the other hand, the state also used conflict to its own advantage. For example, the state often used divide-and-rule tactics to pit different groups against each other and weaken their ability to resist state authority.

Communities also played a role in managing conflict. Communities often developed their own mechanisms for resolving disputes and mediating between different groups. These mechanisms helped to prevent conflict from escalating into violence and maintain social order.

The relationship between conflict, community, and the state in late imperial Sichuan was complex and dynamic. Conflict was a constant feature of Sichuan society, but it was also a force that could be used by both communities and the state to achieve their own goals.

Conflict and Community

Conflict was a major factor in shaping the social and political landscape of late imperial Sichuan. The province was home to a diverse population of ethnic groups, each with its own unique customs and traditions. These groups often competed for resources, such as land and water, and their conflicts could escalate into violence.

In addition to ethnic conflict, Sichuan was also plagued by social and economic conflict. The province was home to a large population of poor peasants, who often clashed with wealthy landowners over land rights and other issues. These conflicts could also lead to violence.

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Conflict and the State

The state played a complex role in managing conflict in late imperial Sichuan. On the one hand, the state attempted to suppress conflict and maintain order. On the other hand, the state also used conflict to its own advantage.

The state's primary goal was to maintain order and stability. To this end, the state used a variety of methods to suppress conflict, including the use of force, the co-option of local elites, and the promotion of Confucian values.

However, the state also recognized that conflict could be a useful tool. For example, the state often used divide-and-rule tactics to pit different groups against each other and weaken their ability to resist state authority. The state also used conflict to justify its own actions, such as the use of force to suppress rebellions.

The state's relationship with conflict was therefore complex and contradictory. On the one hand, the state attempted to suppress conflict and maintain order. On the other hand, the state also used conflict to its own advantage.

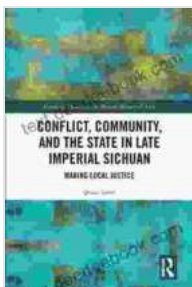
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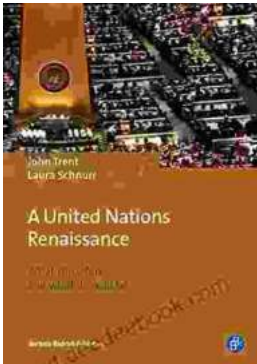
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