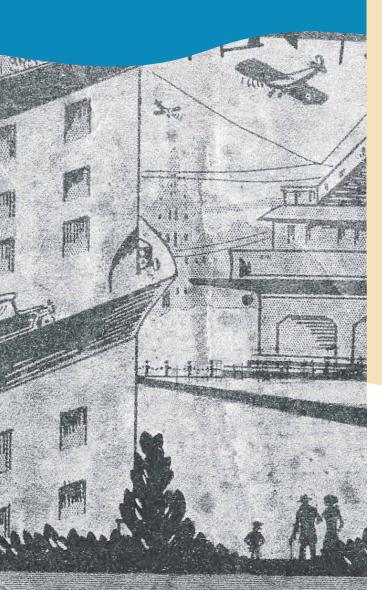
### **Conference Venue:** E-Werk Kulturzentrum Fuchsenwiese 1, 91054 Erlangen



The aim of this conference is to examine expressions of optimism and scepticism regarding civilizational progress as they appeared within the circles of the Chinese intellectual and political elite.

Following crisis response strategies from the end of the 19th century, conceptions of civilizational progress, in the broad sense, social evolution and modernization quickly gained a great degree of influence in political and intellectual circles in China. Even though 'Western' ideas played a central role to varying degrees in the development of such conceptions, the evaluations, assessments and prognoses of 'progress' were by no means concurrent in China and Western societies. While optimistic views on civilizational progress tended to lose importance in Europe and North America from the late 19th century and sceptical findings were increasingly emphasized, optimism regarding progress continued to predominate in China in various forms. Fundamentally optimistic positions, in China, referred to the temporal aspects of civilizational advance: it was thus thought to be possible that progress/modernization could occur in an accelerated mode in China. This attitude reflects notions of a present and future China in which a catching up with, overtaking and surpassing of supposedly more advanced Western societies might take place. Moreover, a multifaceted and frequently ethically based diagnosis of China's current situation appeared which recognized a lack of simultaneity from an explicitly universal historical perspective and was associated with predictive statements. Here, China appeared as a historical entity that was stuck in a historically 'backwards' era in comparison to Western societies and therefore, facing considerable time pressure, needed to undertake targeted steps toward an accelerated process of development. Such optimistic assumptions can be found in a broad intellectual and political spectrum that is not adequately understood in terms of the usual classifications like 'progressive/conservative'.

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# International Consortium for Research in the Humanities

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## INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM for Research in the Humanities

Fate, Freedom and Prognostication. Strategies for Coping with the Future in East Asia and Europe

October 29 - 31, 2013

Convenor: Prof. Dr. Thomas Fröhlich

Optimism and Scepticism

regarding Progress in Late 19<sup>th</sup>-Century and Republican China





#### Tuesday, October 29, 2013

9:15 a.m. Welcome addresses

9:45 a.m. The Chinese Concept of "Progress"

11:00 a.m. Despair and Utopianism in Modern China: **Abolishing Boundaries** 

1:30 p.m. The Idea of Progress in Modern China.

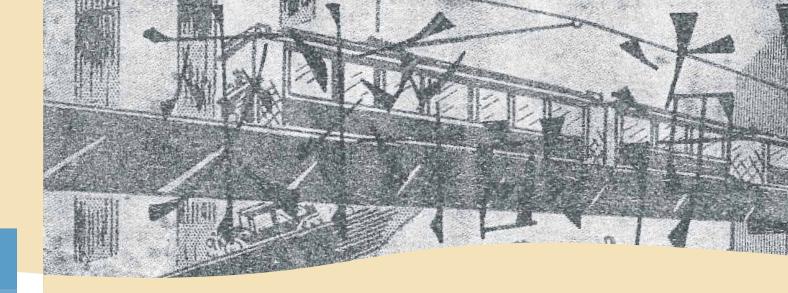
The Case of Yan Fu

2:45 p.m. Against the Specter of (Modern) Time: Critique

of Progressivism in Modern Chinese History

4:00 p.m. Fantasizing Science:

Kexue xiaoshuo 科學小說 in Early Twentieth-Century China (1902-1920)



#### Wednesday, October 30, 2013

9:15 a.m. Prospect Optimism and the Temptations of Expertocracy in Republican China

10:30 a.m. The Contingency of Culture: Westernization and Cultural Construction in the 1930s

11:45 a.m. Science and Religion between Optimism and Skepticism: Minakata Kumagusu in Japan and Hu Shi in China

2:15 p.m. When Revolutionary Optimism Encountered Local Particularity: The 1947-49 Literary and Cultural Debate in Post-Colonial Taiwan

3:30 p.m. 近代思想中對「未來」的想像 The Imagination of "Future" in Modern Chinese Thought

#### Thursday, October 31, 2013

9:15 a.m. Talking about Science and Technology in Late Imperial and Early Republican China