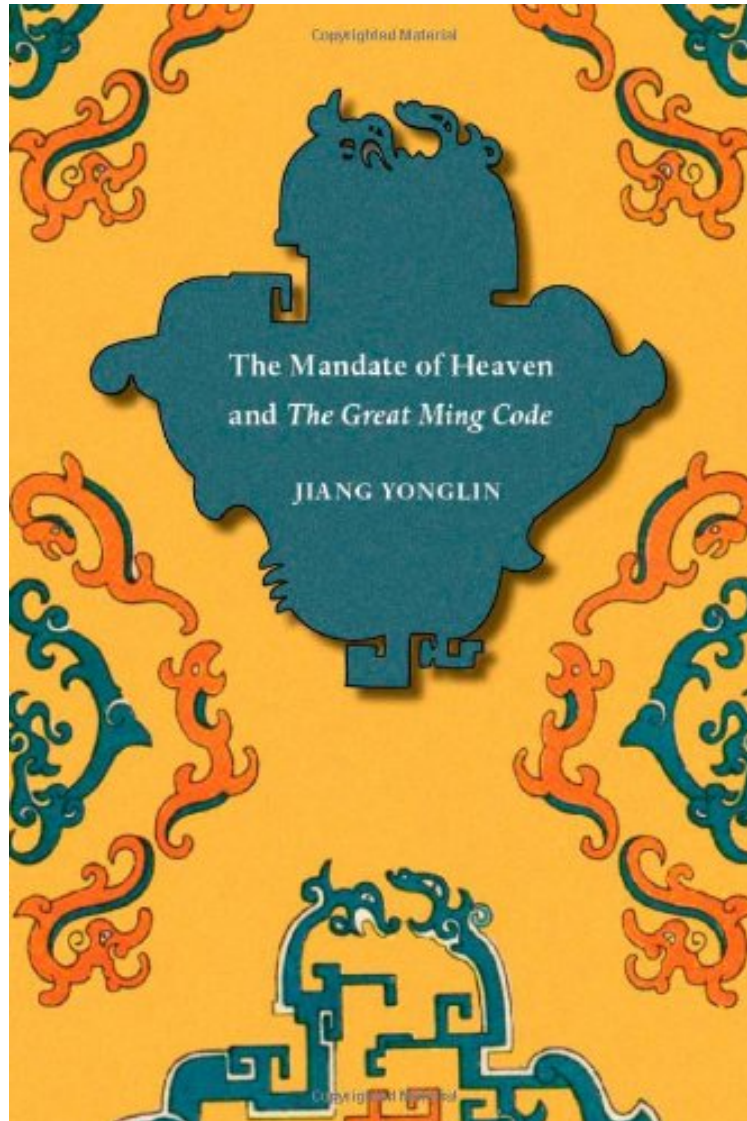


[FREE] Mandate of Heaven and the Great Ming Code (Asian Law)

Mandate of Heaven and the Great Ming Code (Asian Law)

Jiang Yonglin

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#5483744 in Books 2011-01-12 2011-01-12 Original language: English PDF # 1 1.00 x 6.30 x 9.00l, 1.10
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Jiang Yonglin : Mandate of Heaven and the Great Ming Code (Asian Law) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Mandate of Heaven and the Great Ming Code (Asian Law):

After overthrowing the Mongol Yuan dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, the founder of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), proclaimed that he had obtained the Mandate of Heaven (Tianming), enabling establishment of a spiritual orientation and social agenda for China. Zhu, emperor during the Ming's Hongwu reign period, launched a series of social

programs to rebuild the empire and define Chinese cultural identity. To promote its reform programs, the Ming imperial court issued a series of legal documents, culminating in *The Great Ming Code* (Da Ming I), which supported China's legal system until the Ming was overthrown and also served as the basis of the legal code of the following dynasty, the Qing (1644-1911). This companion volume to Jiang Yonglin's translation of *The Great Ming Code* (2005) analyzes the thought underlying the imperial legal code. Was the concept of the Mandate of Heaven merely a tool manipulated by the ruling elite to justify state power, or was it essential to their belief system and to the intellectual foundation of legal culture? What role did law play in the imperial effort to carry out the social reform programs? Jiang addresses these questions by examining the transformative role of the Code in educating the people about the Mandate of Heaven. The Code served as a cosmic instrument and moral textbook to ensure "all under Heaven" were aligned with the cosmic order. By promoting, regulating, and prohibiting categories of ritual behavior, the intent of the Code was to provide spiritual guidance to Chinese subjects, as well as to acquire political legitimacy. The Code also obligated officials to obey the supreme authority of the emperor, to observe filial behavior toward parents, to care for the welfare of the masses, and to maintain harmonious relationships with deities. This set of regulations made officials the representatives of the Son of Heaven in mediating between the spiritual and mundane worlds and in governing the human realm. This study challenges the conventional assumption that law in premodern China was used merely as an arm of the state to maintain social control and as a secular tool to exercise naked power. Based on a holistic approach, Jiang argues that the Ming ruling elite envisioned the cosmos as an integrated unit; they saw law, religion, and political power as intertwined, remarkably different from the "modern" compartmentalized worldview. In serving as a cosmic instrument to manifest the Mandate of Heaven, *The Great Ming Code* represented a powerful religious effort to educate the masses and transform society. Jiang Yonglin is visiting associate professor of East Asian studies at Bryn Mawr College. He is the translator of *The Great Ming Code* (Da Ming I). "As translator of *The Great Ming Code*, the author is uniquely qualified to undertake this reassessment of Chinese law. Using Western misconceptions of Chinese law as his springboard, Jiang offers a fresh look at the Ming code and Chinese legal philosophy that emphasizes cosmology. This book is one of the best contemporary works on Chinese legal history." -Thomas Buoye, University of Tulsa

"For students interested in these and other questions concerning Chinese law or religion in the late imperial period, Jiang's learned study should be an obvious starting point." -Leo K. Shin, *Journal of Chinese Religions* "As translator of *The Great Ming Code*, the author is uniquely qualified to undertake this reassessment of Chinese law. Using Western misconceptions of Chinese law as his springboard, Jiang offers a fresh look at the Ming code and Chinese legal philosophy that emphasizes cosmology. This book is one of the best contemporary works on Chinese legal history." Thomas Buoye, University of Tulsa

From the Inside Flap

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