

## Top Ten Developments in the Studies of Chinese Humanities in 2014

Traditional Chinese culture is enjoying a resurgence in popularity. Xi Jinping's speech at the Forum on Literature and Art made waves not only in literary circles but across all walks of life. The compilation of the Longquan Archives, as well as the discovery of other new source materials, has contributed substantially to the study of the humanities in mainland China. In the past year the humanities have seen numerous new developments, including the emergence of new concepts, new areas of inquiry, and new trends, reflecting the dynamic growth of the various disciplines. On this occasion, it is fitting to reflect on the progress of the past year. Therefore, the *Journal of Literature, History and Philosophy* (*Wen Shi Zhe*), together with *China Reading Weekly* (*Zhonghua Du Shu Bao*), have compiled the first-ever "Top Ten Developments in the Study of Chinese Humanities in 2014". The final list is as follows:

1. Debate over the Yenching School and the New Qing History questioned whether Western academic discourse is capable of accurately representing China.
2. The Chinese edition of Thomas Piketty's *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* inspired a generation of scholars to revisit Karl Marx's *Capital*.
3. The theory of historical nihilism received widespread attention.
4. Scholars recovered and investigated Sino-Japanese War era poetry and Ming-Qing era texts from the Diaoyu (Senkaku) Islands.
5. Controversy over critical evaluations of Republican-era scholarship sparked a heated debate.
6. Research into bamboo slips, silk manuscripts and other newly-compiled source materials deepened.
7. The debate between political Confucianism and Neo-Confucianism intensified.
8. The relationship between Marxism and Confucianism received an unprecedented degree of attention.
9. Xi Jinping's address at the Forum on Literature and Art called for a radical change in the studies and future development of Chinese literature and art.
10. The passing of Tang Yijie, Pang Pu, Tian Yuqing and other prominent scholars raised concern over the continuing legacy of the Chinese classics.