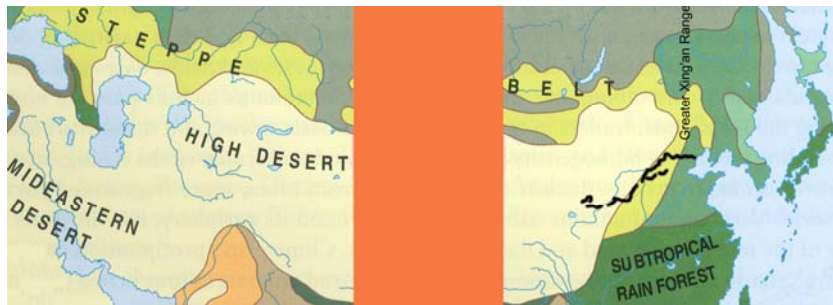
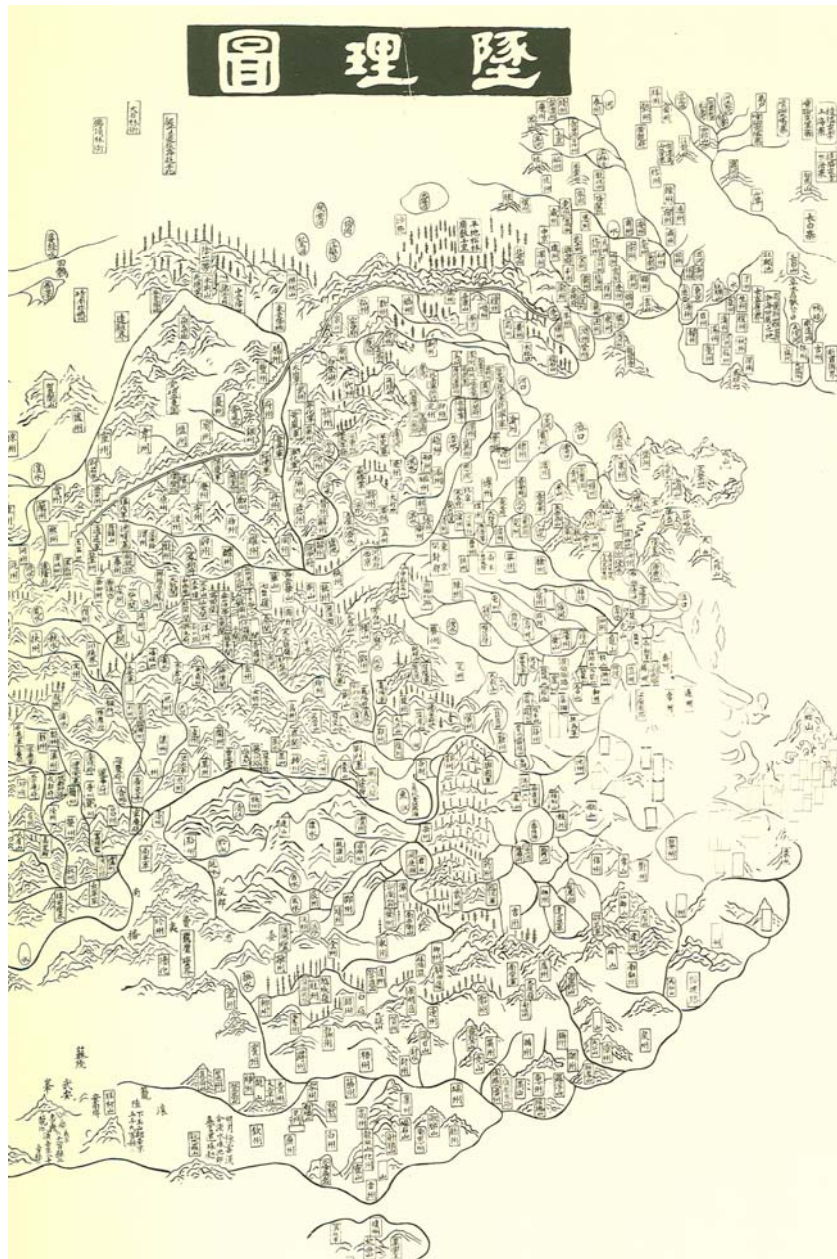


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East Asian History*



**A Tripolar Approach to East Asian History**

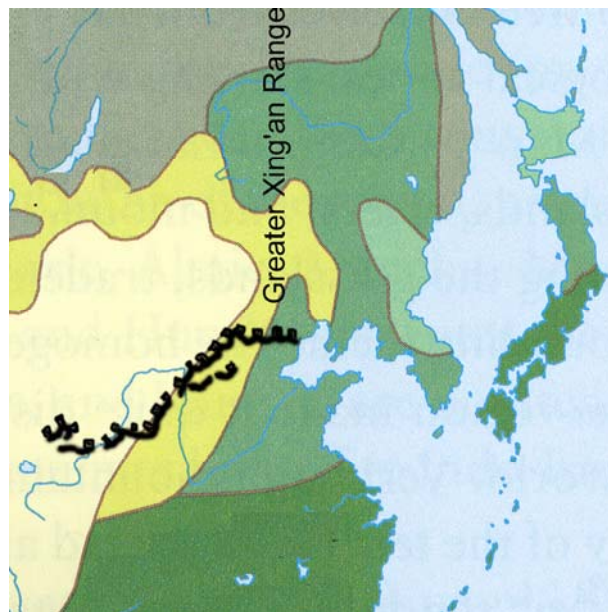
Wontack Hong



*An Atlas of Ancient Maps in China: From the Warring States Period to the Yuan Dynasty*, edited by Cao Wanru, et al. (1990: 27). The author of *Di Li Tu* is Huang Shang of the Southern Song (1127-1279). This is one of the eight maps Huang presented to Zhao Guo, who was then the king of Jia State and later became the Southern Song Emperor, Ningzong (1194-1224). The map was obtained by a man called Wang Zhi-yuan in Si-chuan Province. In 1247, Wang had the map engraved on stone in Su-zhou. The tablet is now preserved in the Su-zhou Stone Tablet Museum. See *ibid.*, p. 23, by Qian and Yao.

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## DYNASTIC CHRONOLOGY

Han Chinese **ZHOU 1045-771-256** BCE **QIN** 247-221-210-207 BCE  
Spring and Autumn (722-481 BCE) Warring States (403-221 BCE)

**Xiong-nu Maodun** (r.209-174 BCE) **Xianbei Tan Shi-huai** (r.156-80 CE)

Han Chinese **HAN** 206 BCE-8-25-220 CE (220-265-316 CE)  
Three Kingdoms (220-265) Western Jin (265-316)  
Five Barbarians and Sixteen States (304-439) Xiong-nu ZHOU (304-329-319-352)

Murong-Xianbei **YAN** 285-**337**-352-**370**-384-398-410

Tuoba-Xianbei **WEI** 386-439-534 (534-550-577, 535-557-581)  
Eastern Wei (534-50) Northern Qi (550-77)  
Western Wei (535-56) Northern Zhou (557-81)

Han Chinese **JIN-SONG-QI-LIANG-CHEN** (317-420-479-502-557-589)

### Macro-Tungusic States

**Koguryeo** 37 BCE -391 CE- 413-668 CE **Parhae** 689-926  
Paekche 18 BCE-660 CE; Silla 57 BCE-935 CE

“Han Chinese” **SUI-TANG** 589-618-660-705-755-763-907  
Empress Wu rules through Gao-zong 660-83; his successors 683-90; herself 690-705  
Five Dynasties 907-923-936-947-951-960 (Xi Xia 990-1227)

### Pan-Xianbei-Tungus Manchurian Dynasty

Qidan-Xianbei **LIAO** 907-916-926-936-946-1125  
(916) Emperor; (926) Conquer Parhae; (936) 16 Provinces of North China; (946) Liao

Mohe-Ruzhen **KIN** 1115-1126-1234

Han Chinese **SONG** 960-1127-1279

Mongol **YUAN** 1206-1271-1279-1368  
(1271) Capital at Beijing; (1279) Destroys Southern Song  
Koryeo 918-1392; Chosun 1392-1910

Han Chinese **MING** 1368-1644

Manchu **QING** 1616-1644-1911



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## About the Author

WONTACK HONG, Professor Emeritus, Seoul National University (SNU), was born in Seoul in 1940. He received his undergraduate education in economics at SNU. His graduate studies were conducted in the United States at Columbia University where he received his M.A. in 1964 and Ph.D in 1966.

He has previously held the positions of Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin (1966-71), Senior Fellow at the Korea Development Institute (1971-7), and Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, the University of Sussex, UK (1979). He began teaching at SNU in 1977 and served as Director of the Center for Area Studies (1990-1) and Director of the Institute for International and Area Studies (1997-8) there. He founded the *International Economic Journal* (Routledge, UK) in 1987 and served as its managing editor until 2005. He retired from SNU in 2005.

He is the author of *The Relationship between Korea and Japan in the Early Period: Paekche and Yamato Wa* (Ilsimsa, 1988), *Paekche of Korea and the Origin of Yamato Japan* (Kudara International, 1994), *Kudara Yamato: History of Ancient Korea-Japan Relationship*, in Korean (Iljisa, 2003), and "Yayoi Wave, Kofun Wave and Timing: the Formation of the Japanese People and Japanese Language," *Korean Studies*, U. of Hawaii, Volume 29, 2005, pp. 1-29.

He is also the author of "A Global Equilibrium Pattern of Specialization: A Model to Approximate Linder's World of Production and Trade," *The Swedish Journal of Economics*, December 1969, "The Heckscher-Ohlin Theory of Factor Price Equalization and the Indeterminacy in International Specialization," *International Economic Review*, June 1970, "Distortions and Static Negative Marginal Gains from Trade," *Journal of International Economics*, August 1976, "Institutionalized Monopsonistic Capital Market in Developing Economy," *Journal of Development Economics*, 21, 1986, "A Comparative Static Application of the Heckscher-Ohlin Model of Factor Proportions: Korean Experience," *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv*, Heft 2, 1987, "Time Preference in Dynamic Trade Model: An Empirical Critique," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, July 1988, *Trade and Growth: A Korean Perspective*, Seoul: Kudara International, 1994, "The Catching-up: Lessons of East Asian Development," in Justin Yifu Lin, editor, *Contemporary Economic Issues* 1, Macmillan/St.Martin's, 1998, pp. 3-17, *Catch-up and Crisis in Korea* (Edward Elgar, UK), 2002, and "Taking a Turnpike: A Korean Perspective," *Review of International Economics* (Blackwell, UK), February 2005.



A summary version of this book was presented at the Asia House (London, UK) on 3 May 2006 with the title of A TRIPOLAR APPROACH TO EAST ASIAN HISTORY.

“Dr. Wontack Hong will outline new developments in the observation of East Asian History by a new breed of Asian and Western historians and academics. As a key proponent himself, Dr. Hong has developed new approaches and perspectives to these studies.”

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*Journal of Japanese Studies*, Vol. 16:2, 1990.

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*Paekche of Korea and the Origin of Yamato Japan*  
that was reviewed as:

“Reading this book has me nearly convinced that Hong’s main thesis, namely, that the Paekche royal house ... conquered and unified Japan ... Even for those who would not for a minute believe the horserider hypothesis in any form, the book has gathered in one place a great many of the main arguments on either side ... Further, Hong can muster creditable, almost convincing arguments for his central hypothesis.”

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