

Geopolitical Constitutions in New Confucianism: The Case of Qian Mu

Abstract

This thesis explores the geopolitical component of Contemporary New Confucianism and uses Qian Mu's discussion as the main context for New Confucian scholars. The study found that Qian Mu's views were affected by the geopolitical environment. Before 1949, when Qian Mu was in mainland China, his political views were more concrete and he would use Western terms to interpret Chinese history. However, after the mainland was ruled by the Chinese Communist Party in 1949 and Qian Mu moved to Hong Kong and then to Taiwan, he emphasized the differences between Chinese and Western cultures and reduced his discussion of actual policies. Qian Mu regards the Chinese Communist Party and the Taiwanese independence movement as derivatives of Western culture and attributes all problems to the cultural level. Therefore, he advocated reviving traditional Chinese culture to confront Western culture to solve these problems. This thesis also quotes the concept of "post-Chineseness" proposed by Professor Chih-yu Shih, highlighting the impact of Qian Mu's identity strategy on geopolitics and Contemporary New Confucianism.

Keywords: Qian Mu, New Confucianism, geopolitics, critical geopolitics, post-Chineseness