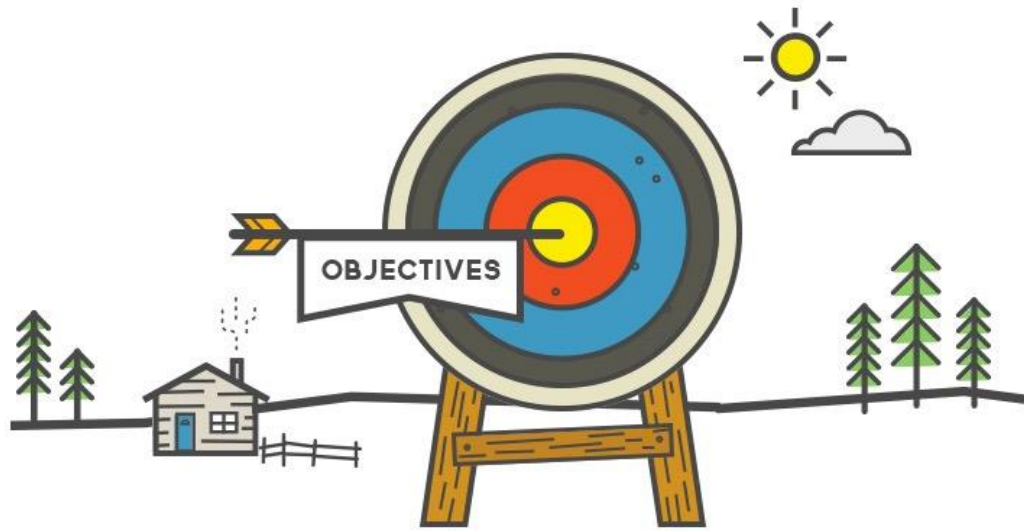




We Like to Move It Move It!!

Chinese Diaspora in Modern World History



1. What is migration?

2. diaspora

3. Why did People Migrate out of China?

4. How Does This Impact the world?

New Concept:

Familiar Concept:

Applicability to my research

What I want to find out

Others



What is migration?



Migration = movement of people from one place to another

***migration includes 2 things: immigration & emigration*

- **Immigration** = **coming to** live permanently in a foreign country

"I immigrated to Canada"

- **Emigration** = **leaving** one's home country permanently

"I emigrated from Sri Lanka."

Push & pull factors = factors/issues that cause people to migrate

Migration Theory



- Lee's laws
- two different reason for people to move from one country to another. These are known as push and pull factors.
- Eg. push factors : Not enough jobs, Discrimination, Few opportunities, Natural disasters, Poor housing, Disease, Famine, and many more.
- push factors pushing someone from one region to another
- pull factors pulling someone from a region.
- Eg. Education, Industry, Attractive climates, Enjoyment, Better living conditions, and more (Lee, 1966).



Push factors are factors that force a person to move or
leave (to emigrate)

Pull factors = factors that encourage a person to come to a
new place (to immigrate)



PUSH



PULL



PUSH

- political instability
- Lack of education
- Fear of persecution/poor treatment (eg. Hate of tribes)
- Lack of safety (eg. Kidnapping, war, explosions)
- Lack of freedom(eg. LGBT equality)
- Racism, discrimination
- Lack of gender equality
- Natural disasters
- Poor economy

PULL

- Freedom
- Multicultural
- Marriage(family is in another country)
- Good quality education, opportunities for studies
- Lots of job opportunities
- Environment (clean, hospitable)
- High-tech (access to technology, electricity...etc)
- Strong economy

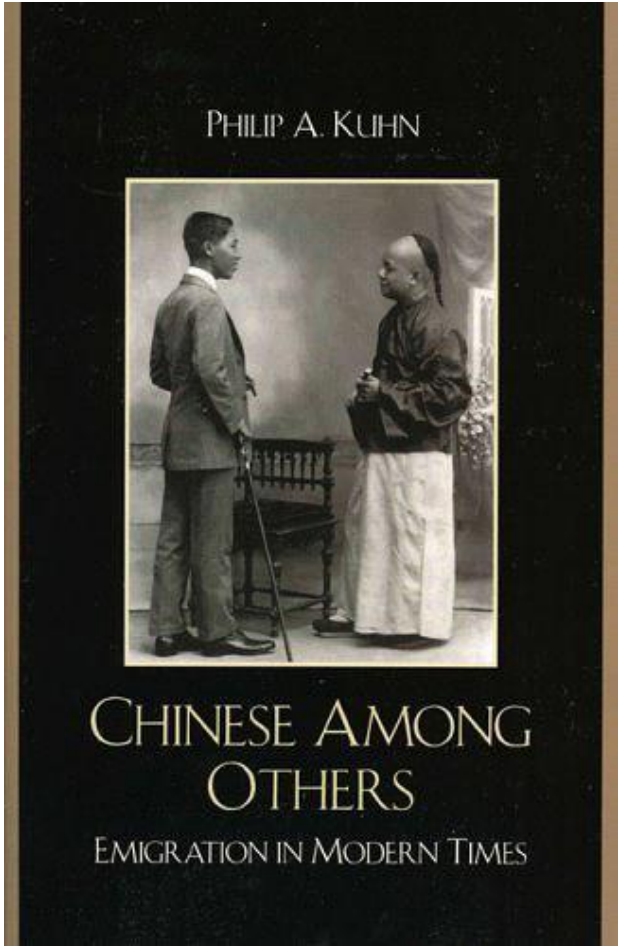


-
- According to them most cited the main reason for their departure was to benefit their children's education, followed by air quality, financial security, etc... (Page, 2012, China Invests Overseas, 2012).
 - All of those factors can be listed as push and pull factors,

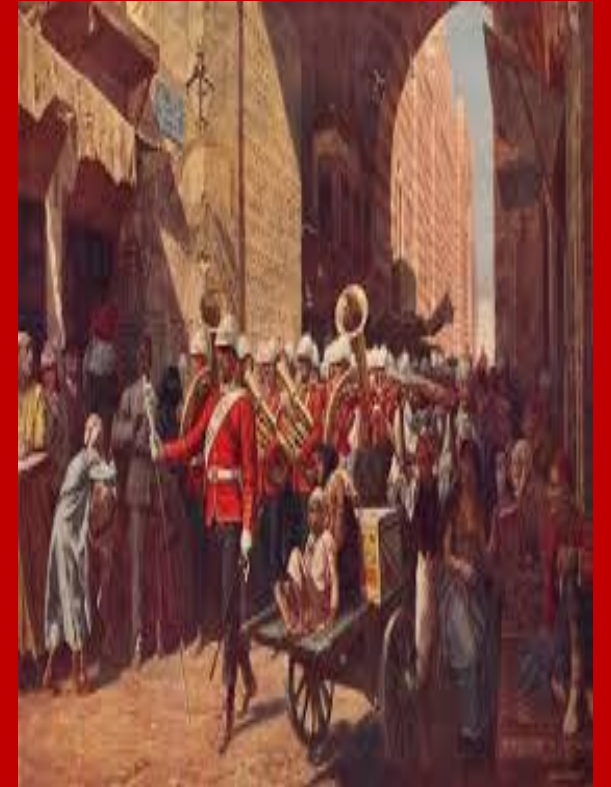
OVERVIEW



Have
you
read?



1. Maritime Expansion and Chinese Migration
2. Early Colonial Empires and Chinese Migrant Communities



CHINA AND THE CHINESE:

THEIR
RELIGION, CHARACTER, CUSTOMS,
AND
MANUFACTURES:

THE EVILS ARISING FROM THE
O P I U M T R A D E:

WITH A GLANCE AT OUR
RELIGIOUS, MORAL, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL
INTERCOURSE WITH THE COUNTRY.

BY
HENRY CHARLES SIRR, M.A.,
OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

VOL. II. 1849

LONDON:
WM. S. ORR & CO., AMEN CORNER, AND 147, STRAND.
MDCCCXLIX.

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3. Imperialism and Mass Emigration

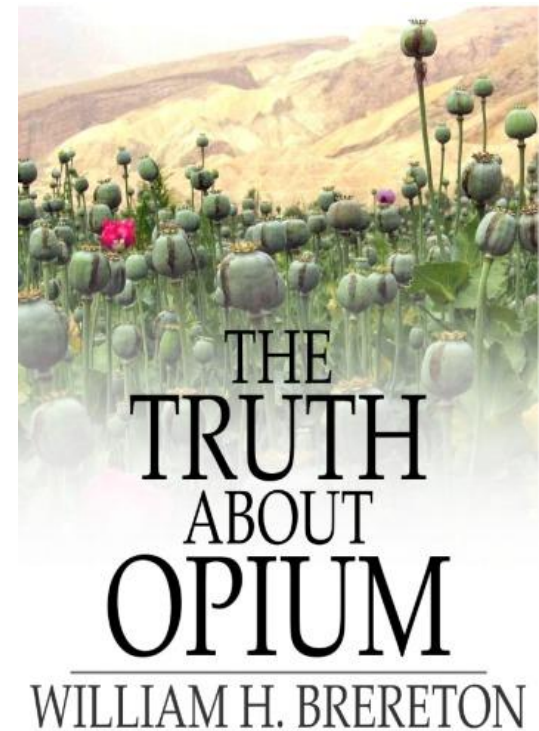
Opium, Empire and the Global Political Economy



A Study of the Asian Opium Trade

edited by
Carl A Trocki

R



5:Overseas Chinese
Communities in the Age of
Mass Migration:

(1) Southeast Asia

(2) Exclusion from, and in,
the Settler Societies:

North America and
Australasia

6: Revolution and "National Salvation"

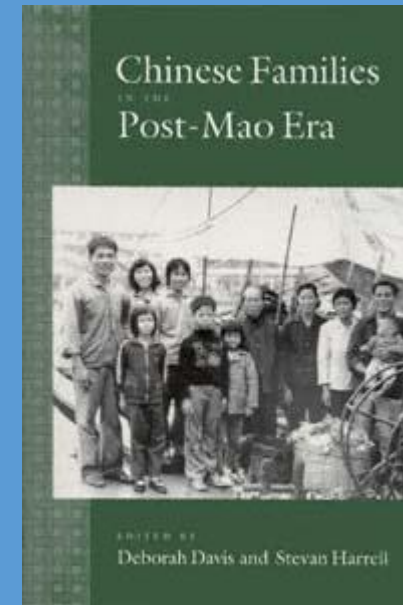
- the early 20th :
new nationalism

- 1) overseas Chinese
identity and
nationality,

- 2) 2) Chinese ethnicity
and state outreach in
the context of state-
building, national
salvation, and
revolution

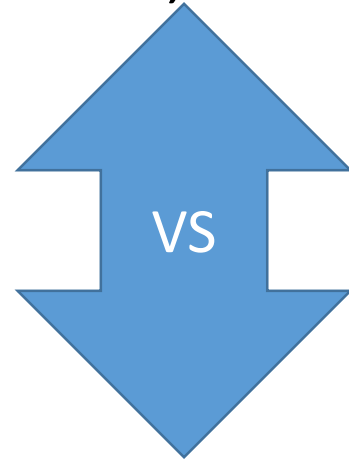
7. Chinese Communities in
Postcolonial Southeast Asia

8. The New Migration



Chinese diaspora

- focus on individual, national or regional settings



- global perspectives and comparative insight.



Why study?

Importance?

Chinese Diaspora ??

Why is it important? To learn about...

- Chinese diaspora since the nineteenth century from global perspective.
- major Chinese communities spread across each continent.
- the influence, the challenges and the most important contributions of Chinese culture on the global community.
- the main trends and prospects of Chinese diaspora to develop a better understanding of current migration flows as well as their future implications from global perspective.

Historical Evolution of Chinese Diaspora in the World

- Between 1850 and the 1950s, a growing number of Chinese workers, mostly male peasants from coastal provinces, started leaving their homeland to seek employment opportunities in Southeast Asia.
- Between the 1950s and the 1980s widespread violence and instability in the region shifted the destination of Chinese migrants to more industrialised areas including North America, Europe, Japan and Australia.

==Most migrants in this era were unskilled workers, driven by the growing demand for cheap manual labour elsewhere. This process is still evolving today and since the 1980s, Chinese migrants have developed an increasingly “multi-class and multi-skilled” profile, in line with the requirements of a globalised and technologically advanced economy (Ding, 2010).

Historical Evolution of Chinese Diaspora in the World

- Economic and religious concerns have historically been the major factors driving Chinese people abroad.

Eg. forced migration -- migration of Buddhist pilgrims to Central, Southern and Eastern Asia.

- In China's case, sustained growth has been the result of economic reforms and, in particular, of the "opening up" policy that started during the 1970's.
- It led to major changes in all areas of society; labour flexibility and privatization left large numbers of workers unemployed, unable to be reabsorbed by the internal-market.
- Rural-urban mobility, the polarization of the distribution of wealth and the consequent widening of the gap between rich and poor are all relevant factors for this migration.

- Thus, we can conclude that people tend to migrate in order to gain a better quality of life (such as social services and infrastructure), but always to be integrated in the places of destination (Gómez Díaz, 2012).
- According to the IMO, there are currently about 200 million migrants in the world. Chinese migrants amount to 39.5 million and are scattered across 130 countries.
- Asian migration, both domestic and international, is the largest globally.
- China and India account for 35% of migrants in the world: more than 70 million people.
- Therefore, the amount of international migration is heavily dependent on these two countries (Gómez Díaz, 2012).

- the age of mass Chinese emigration was significantly related to mega global developments such as Western colonialism and imperialism.
- The formation and transformation of diasporic Chinese communities also constituted a central element in the nation building process in many venue nations, such as the United States, Australia, Thailand, and the Philippines.
- forceful reminder : in order fully to understand the Chinese community in one region, we must place it in a larger context and see its broader connections.
- revealing the extraordinary importance of modern Chinese history in the development of the diaspora.
- overseas emigration has had important connections to internal migration. Kuhn connects overseas emigration to the flows of the domestic population within late imperial China, "subset of a vaster scene of human movement of which the major part was internal migration" (p. 4).
- These links are crucial and transgress the imagined territorial boundaries that still separate China studies and the study of overseas Chinese, and divide area studies and ethnic studies.