

The background of the slide is a soft, teal-colored landscape. It features a calm body of water in the foreground, which reflects the surrounding environment. In the middle ground, there are dark, silhouetted mountains and a dense line of trees. The background is filled with more distant, hazy mountains, creating a sense of depth and atmosphere. The overall color palette is monochromatic, consisting of various shades of light blue, teal, and green.

# Chinese Diaspora in Modern World History

- 1 Asia's Great Migrations, 1850–1930
- 2 War, Revolution, and Refugees, 1930–1950
- 3 Migration, Development, and the Asian City, 1950–1970
- 4 Asian Migrants in the Age of Globalization, 1970–now

I just need  
the main ideas



# Chronology

- **? 210 BCE:** Qin Shi Huang ( Chinese: 秦始皇) dispatched Xu Fu ( Chinese: 徐福) to sail overseas in search of elixirs of immortality, accompanied by 3,000 virgin boys and girls. Records suggest Xu Fu's expedition settled in Honshu, Japan.
- From the **Han Dynasty onwards**, Chinese military and agricultural colonies ( Chinese: 屯田) were established at various times in the Western Regions, which in the early periods were lands largely occupied by an Indo-European people called the Tocharians.
- **661 CE:** under the Tang dynasty, Zheng Guo Xi of Nan An, Fujian was buried at a Philippine island.
- **7–8th century:** the Arabs recorded large numbers of Tang traders residing at the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and they had families there.
- **10th century:** Arab trader Masuoti recorded in his Golden Ley, in the year 943 CE, he sailed past Srivijaya and saw many Chinese people farming there, especially at Palembang. These people migrated to Nanyang (南洋) to evade chaos caused by war during the Tang dynasty of China.

# Chronology :10–15th century

Chinese merchants chose to settle down in the Southeast Asian ports



Kingdom of Champa

Campa  
192–1832

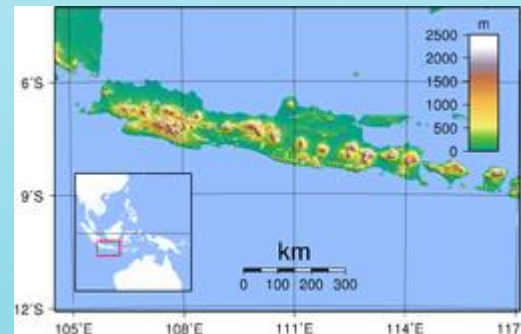


Yuan dynasty

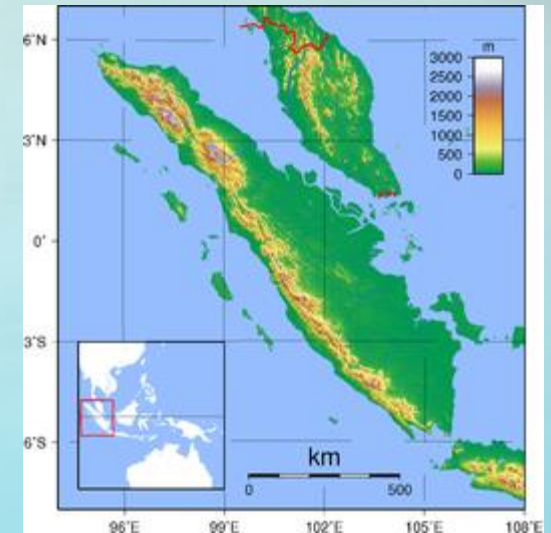
Cambodia



Malacca Empire



, Java



Sumatra

Who's this guy??



鄭和  
郑和

- Zheng He was the first to record visiting Penang around 1403.
- The oldest written description of durian comes from his journeys through Malaysia.



" Chinese treasure ships" (宝船; Bǎo Chuán),





郑和下西洋

Zheng He's Voyages

# 15th–19th century

- Ming dynasty in China fell----Chinese refugees fled south and extensively settled in the Cham lands and Cambodia. [17th and 18th centuries.
- The Qing conquest of the Ming caused the Fujian refugees of Zhangzhou to resettle on the northern part of the Malay peninsula, while those of Amoy and Quanzhou resettled on the southern part of the peninsula.
- This group forms the majority of the **Straits Chinese** who were English-educated. Many others moved to Taiwan at this time.



Why  
Cantonese?!!



Guangdong had historically supplied the largest number of emigrants, estimated at 8.2 million in 1957; about 68% of the total overseas emigration.

# 19th–early 20th century

- Fujian and Guangdong provinces, ----tin mines, rubber plantations --19th century until the 1930s in British Malaya
- 1927–1949, Chinese Civil War ,Second Sino-Japanese War.
- avoid persecution or execution by the Communist party of China.
- Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan in 1949 saw an emigration of approximately 2 million mainland Chinese to Taiwan.
- Singapore became the capital of the British Straits Settlements in 1832, free trade policy
- end of the 19th century, the Chinese government ===overseas Chinese could be an asset, a source of foreign investment===bridge to overseas knowledge; thus, it encouraged the use of the term "Overseas Chinese" (華僑; Huáqiáo; 'Overseas Chinese').

# Chinese Exclusion Act

United States as part of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

Canada in 1885, imposing a a head tax instead of prohibiting immigration to Canada entirely

1923 law in Canada prohibited Chinese immigration completely

Chinese Exclusion Act ==US in 1965

Australia

New Concept:

Familiar Concept:

Applicability to my research

What I want to find out

Others