

The background of the slide is a soft, teal-colored landscape. It features misty mountains in the distance and a calm body of water in the foreground that reflects the surrounding scenery. The overall atmosphere is serene and ethereal.

# Chinese Diaspora in Modern World History

## 2. Early Colonial Empires and Chinese Migrant Communities

# Overseas ecologies

Name :

two general types

ecology

ecology

- Within and across these ecologies, the organization of emigrant communities changed over time, in interaction with the developing global economy, European and Japanese colonialism, Chinese population growth, and the domestic political economy.
- Colonial governments, Chinese sojourner elites and laborers, indigenous elites and commoners, and the Chinese state all are agents in this process. Their narratives intersect with the histories of global capitalism, nationalism, and revolution.

# “Colonial” and “settler” ecology

- Kuhn classifies the overseas ecologies into two general types. Particularly in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, and Peru, where Chinese merchant elites established themselves as middlemen and labor recruiters for colonial governments that had weak roots in the locality, emigrant societies adjusted to a "colonial" ecology.
- Alternatively, in North America and Australasia, there prevailed a "settler" ecology, in which Chinese immigrants competed to fill economic niches in immigrant societies that were predominantly European, and where they lacked European patrons.
- Within and across these ecologies, the organization of emigrant communities changed over time, in interaction with the developing global economy, European and Japanese colonialism, Chinese population growth, and the domestic political economy.
- Colonial governments, Chinese sojourner elites and laborers, indigenous elites and commoners, and the Chinese state all are agents in this process. Their narratives intersect with the histories of global capitalism, nationalism, and revolution.

# Overseas ecologies

two general types

## “Colonial” ecology

Particularly in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, and Peru, where Chinese merchant elites established themselves as middlemen and labor recruiters for colonial governments that had weak roots in the locality, emigrant societies adjusted to a "colonial" ecology.

- Within and across these ecologies, the organization of emigrant communities changed over time, in interaction with the developing global economy, European and Japanese colonialism, Chinese population growth, and the domestic political economy.
- Colonial governments, Chinese sojourner elites and laborers, indigenous elites and commoners, and the Chinese state all are agents in this process. Their narratives intersect with the histories of global capitalism, nationalism, and revolution.

## “settler” ecology

Alternatively, in North America and Australasia, there prevailed a "settler" ecology, in which Chinese immigrants competed to fill economic niches in immigrant societies that were predominantly European, and where they lacked European patrons.

# Summary

- investigates the varied contexts of Southeast Asia, which has been the largest destination of overseas Chinese emigration, and the different kinds of Chinese communities established therein.
- In places colonized by Europeans, Chinese merchants stood between the colonialists and the indigenous peoples.
- The Europeans needed the Chinese but also used various measures, including massacres, to control and contain them.
- Various creole communities emerged among the Chinese, who were called “Peranakan” (meaning “local born” in Malay) in Java, “Baba” in Singapore, and Mestizo in the Philippines.
- In independent kingdoms such as Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Burma, Chinese also became important players in the local economies. Besides, the Chinese created their own independent regimes, known as “republics,” in places like Borneo.

# SOUTHEAST ASIA MAP



## Colonial Rule in Southeast Asia



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01Ze0Dshtlo>



(Mind Map)

## Opium Wars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f32MPPBJOjU>

# Video clips

- The British Foundations of Singapore

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HxSiSmQCGNc>

Why did Britain Handover Hong Kong to China? (Short Animated Documentary)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l7UxedFC9zs>