

## HIS 387: History of the Chinese Frontier

1. **Course Time:** TR 12:30-1:45pm
2. **Course Location:** MHRA 2211
3. **Credits:** 3:3
4. **Prerequisites:** None
5. **For Whom Planned:** HIS 387 is an elective offering credited toward the major and minor in History. The course also counts as an elective toward the concentration in Asian Studies for students pursuing the major and minor in International and Global Studies. No prior study of Chinese history or culture is required for this course
6. **Instructor Information:**

Name:	James A. Anderson, Associate Professor of History
Office:	MHRA 2111
Office Hours:	TR 11:00-11:50am and by appointment
Phones:	(336) 334-5209
Email:	<a href="mailto:jamie_anderson@uncg.edu">jamie_anderson@uncg.edu</a> (This is the best way to contact me throughout the week.)
Course web site:	<a href="http://www.uncg.edu/his/docs/Anderson_index.html">http://www.uncg.edu/his/docs/Anderson_index.html</a>
7. **A. Catalog Description:** HIS 387 examines how the various peoples on the edges of the Chinese empire have existed throughout history, fighting during much of this time for political and cultural autonomy.

**B. Detailed Description:** While remaining focused on China, this course explores the ways in which the various peoples in the frontier region of the Chinese empire have existed throughout history, fighting during much of this time for political and cultural autonomy. Topics covered include the fluid, borderless nature of the northern and southern frontiers, Imperial China's "grand strategy" for the settlement of Inner Asia, court tribute relations with various northern and southern kingdoms, and modern China's border management as a challenge to shaping the new nation state. Upon completing the course, students will have a larger historical context in which to evaluate the events of the last 400 years. By comparing and analyzing various scholarly works, students will be in a position to write their own history of the Chinese frontier with a focus on explaining how the past informs our understanding of the present.

8. **Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):** On completion of this course, the student will be able to:
  - A. **Course-Specific Outcomes:**
    - i. Describe the Imperial court's historical interaction with the Mongol, Uyghur, indigenous Taiwanese, Yunnanese and Tibetan peoples on China's frontier from earliest times until the present day.
    - ii. Analyze the historical events examined in the course based on the interplay of person, place, and time, with a particular focus on the manner with which environment influences the historical development of human settlements in remote regions of modern-day China.
    - iii. Test the validity of published findings related to the historical events and personalities examined in the course by comparing and contrasting the findings of different historians.
    - iv. Evaluate the historical accuracy of topic-related films and literature in light of the historical data examined during the course.

- v. Utilize the latest methods of Web-based technology to synthesize a variety of course materials in the construction of a Wiki-based study of historical interactions between various ethnicity minority communities on China's frontier.

## 9. Teaching Methods & Assignments for Achieving Learning Outcomes

**A. Methods Overview:** Class sessions will be conducted primarily in Blackboard-supported lecture format, with opportunities for students to ask questions and engage in discussion with the professor. Students will also view and offer written reflection on course-related films and "Wikis," and they will engage in regular small group discussions focusing on lecture presentations and primary-source and critical readings.

**B. Web-site:** This class is served by a companion Blackboard site through which you may access all the on-line e-reserves. Here students can access course information, such as scheduled events (i.e. the syllabus you now hold in your hand), as well as terms mentioned in lecture. The professor will also list links to web sites of interest to the class. Please refer to the class site periodically for such materials. During the semester, students will also construct a "Wiki"-type site for a group of Chinese frontier communities. More about this activity will be discussed at the start of the semester.

### C. Assignments/Learning Measures:

- i. **"HALF-HOURLY" QUIZZES (40% [8% each]) (SLO Ai):** Students will take 6 in-class "half-hourly" quizzes (including a skills quiz) over the semester. Quizzes will cover materials from the assigned readings, lectures, films, and other in-class presentations. The professor will go over all assigned readings, either during lectures or during discussion sections. Students are responsible for anything that is covered in class, whether or not they were present for a given class period. The schedule for the quizzes is noted in the lecture schedule.

*(NOTE: No Make-up Quizzes: No make-up quizzes will be offered for this class. Instead, students may drop one of the five graded quizzes, **only** if they have taken the ungraded skills quiz at the beginning of the semester. Once a quiz has been missed, all subsequent missed quizzes will be graded at 0% credit.)*

- ii. **"THINK PIECE" PAPERS (30%) (SLOs Aii, Aiii):** The "think piece" papers, to be written on assigned topics, will be based on your readings, section discussions, and the lectures. The first paper (15%) will be based on the Jiang Rong book *Wolf Totem*. The second paper (15%) will be based on the "Wiki" site mentioned above, as well as a set of primary sources provided by the Instructor. These papers are not research papers; therefore, no outside reading is required. However, the quality of your writing, particularly the clarity and persuasiveness of your argument, will factor into the final grading.

*(Form/Due Dates: Students will prepare two 5-7 page (12-point font Times New Roman font, double-spaced, 1" margins, paginated) "think piece" papers during the semester. The first paper will be due in class on **Thursday, March 3**; the second, will be due in class on **Thursday, April 14**. Late papers will be penalized half a letter grade for each day beyond the due date.)*

- iii. **FINAL TAKE-HOME EXAMINATION (15%) (SLOs Ai, Aii, Aiv):** There is a 5-page, typed take-home exam. The professor will distribute three or four questions on the last day of the course, and students will be required to construct an essay that clearly answers two of these questions while using the primary sources and secondary provided for the class.

*(Due Dates: This exam must be turned in to the professor (office in MHRA 2111) no later than 3 p.m. on **Thursday, April 28**.)*

- iv. **CLASS PARTICIPATION (15%):** Class participation will consist of the following elements:

- a.) **Film Responses (SLOs Ai, Aii, Aiv):** Several in-class film screenings will take place throughout the semester. Films will almost always be screened on Thursdays. Prior to each screening, students will receive a film-guide handout featuring questions that

address the film in terms of weekly course readings. Students are expected to prepare a well-written and thoughtful response to each film guide, taking care to thoroughly answer all questions. A thorough response requires a minimum of one well-developed paragraph for each question. These responses must be posted to the appropriate forum on **Blackboard**. \* Film Responses will be evaluated by the Graduate Assistant. **All film responses are required assignments.** (*\*If you are unfamiliar with Blackboard, it is your responsibility to learn to use this online learning tool.*)

*(Due Dates: Written responses will always be due the Monday evening at 11:59 p.m. following the film. **Example.** For the film shown on Thursday, January 13, the written response is due Monday, January 17 by 11:59pm. Due dates are listed on the Blackboard forums themselves. **Late film responses will be penalized half a letter grade for each day beyond the original due date.** Note: If you miss an in-class film screening, the films are located on reserve at the Teaching and Learning Center in McIver Hall.)*

- b.) **Discussions and Reflections (SLOs Aiii, Av):** Each Thursday students will splinter into smaller groups to discuss primary sources and articles illustrative of themes in this course. In preparation for these activities, students are expected to read the assigned sources and prepare two well-considered discussion questions for presentation in class. **These questions must be posted to the appropriate forum on Blackboard by the preceding Wednesday at 11:59 p.m. Print and bring these questions to present the following morning in discussion group.**

Following each discussion students are responsible for submitting a one-paragraph (3-5 sentences) discussion reflection or summary. **These reflections must be posted to the appropriate forum on Blackboard by the following Monday at 11:59 p.m.**

***Questions to consider:** Were there points in the text that you wish had been discussed or elaborated upon in greater depth? Have you come to a new understanding of the text since the Thursday meeting? If so, please feel free to note those points here.*

Discussion Questions and Reflections will be evaluated together as one assignment by the Graduate Assistant. They will be graded on a check (✓), check-plus (✓<sup>+</sup>), or check-minus (✓<sup>-</sup>) scale. Straight “checks” for all exercises represent a “B” for this part of the course; a “check-plus” equates to an “A” and demonstrate that the student has thought imaginatively about the question and put some genuine effort into the answer; a “check-minus” indicates that the student has provided an adequate but unreflective manner to a given discussion question. The purpose of these exercises is to gain experience in writing, and they should therefore help prepare students for the paper and the take-home exam. **Late submissions will receive no credit. Students are required to submit at least 10 (ten) Discussion Questions and Reflections during the semester to receive a passing grade.**

<b>10. Evaluation &amp; Grading:</b>	<b>Final Grade Composition:</b>	
	“Half-hourly” quizzes	40% (8% each)
	Map Quiz	Ungraded “practice quiz”
	Paper #1	15%
	Paper #2	15%
	Final Exam	15%
	Class Discussions/Participation	15%

Number-to-Letter Grading Scale*				Letter-to-Number Grading Scale			
100	A+	79-78	C+	A+	100	C+	78
99-93	A	77-73	C	A	95	C	75
92-90	A-	72-70	C-	A-	92	C-	72
89-88	B+	69	D+	B+	88	D+	68
87-83	B	68-67	D	B	85	D	66
82-80	B-	66-65	D-	B-	82	D-	65
		64 and under	F			F	55

\*This scale also serves as the basis for the final grade. Ex.: Students must earn an overall numerical average of 99-93% to earn an “A” in the course, 92-90% for an A-, 89-88% for a B+, etc.

### 11. Course Required Texts & Resources:

1. Yang, Bin. *Between Winds and Clouds: The Making of Yunnan (Second Century BCE to Twentieth Century CE)*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2009. Gutenberg E-book, available on-line anywhere.
2. Goldstein, Melvyn C. *The Snow Lion and the Dragon: China, Tibet, and the Dalai Lama*. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 2005. ISBN: 9780520219519.
3. Millward, James A. *Eurasian Crossroads: A History of Xinjiang*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2007. ISBN: 9780231139250.
4. Rubinstein, Murray A. *Taiwan: A New History*. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe, 1999. E-book (available through Jackson Library) or “hard copy” ISBN: 1563248166.
5. Rossabi, Morris. *Governing China's Multiethnic Frontiers*. Studies on ethnic groups in China. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2004. ISBN: 9780295983905.
6. Jiang, Rong, and Howard Goldblatt. *Wolf Totem*. New York: Penguin Press, 2008. ISBN: 9781594201561.

For “background reading,” please consider the following source:

Waley-Cohen, Johanna. *The Sextants of Beijing: Global Currents in Chinese History*. New York: Norton, 1999.

All other materials for this course will be available on e-reserve (electronic reserve) at the library.

**12. Academic Integrity Policy & Student Conduct:** For all assignments and exams, you are expected to do your own work or, where encouraged, to collaborate conscientiously with others. Plagiarism and cheating are strictly prohibited. It is your responsibility as a student in this course to abide by the UNCG Academic Integrity Policy as published at <http://studentconduct.uncg.edu/>. All essays and exams must include a signed statement of the UNCG Honor Code pledge: ***“I have abided by the UNCG Academic Integrity Policy on this assignment.”*** Violations of the Policy will be reported to the appropriate University authorities. Should you witness an Honor Code violation, you are also expected to notify the instructor so that appropriate action may be taken.

**13. Special Policy on Cell Phones & Laptops:** As on an airplane in flight, ***cell phones must be shut off during class***. Laptops may be used *only* in conjunction with course-related activities. ***Use of laptops for personal business during class is not allowed***. Violations of these policies will affect the Class Discussions/Participations element of the final grade.

**14. Policy on Absences:** Attendance at all lecture and discussion sections is expected. Attendance will be recorded for each class meeting. Missing more than five classes will have an adverse impact on the Class Discussions/Participation portion of the final grade. Moreover, the completion of all required written assignments is necessary for a passing grade.

**15. Emergency Plan:** In the event the campus must close for an extended period of time due to an emergency (e.g., a flu pandemic or weather-related incident), ***course instruction will continue*** (via Blackboard and email), but changes may be made to the syllabus, including modifications to the Course Calendar and the Policy on Absences. Check your email and Blackboard announcements for updates.

**16. Topical Outline/Calendar:**

<b>WEEK'S TOPIC</b>	<b>READINGS AND DISCUSSION</b>
<b>TRADE &amp; TRIBUTE: A THEORETICAL DISCUSSION</b>	
<b>January 11-13:</b> Course introduction. Major Characteristics of Chinese Society.	<b>Film:</b> <i>Mandate of Heaven</i>
<b>CHINA'S CORE AND PERIPHERY: A THEORETICAL DISCUSSION</b>	
<b>January 18-20:</b> China's Core and Periphery, the Han and the non-Han	<b>Reading:</b> Millward text , Epilogue Yang article ( <b>E-reserve</b> ) Fiskesjö article ( <b>E-reserve</b> ) <b>Film:</b> <i>Silk Road</i>
<b>"Practice" Skills/Map Quiz, Tuesday 1/18</b>	
<b>THE NORTHERN &amp; NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER</b>	
<b>January 25-27:</b> Early Chinese Empires and the Nomads, the Great Wall and the Silk Road	<b>Reading:</b> Millward text , Chapter 1 Ning article ( <b>E-reserve</b> ) <b>Discussion Reading:</b> Sima Qian, "The Biography of General Li Kuang" ( <b>E-reserve</b> )
<b>February 1-3:</b> China's Nomadic Neighbors, Mongol Rule over China, The Ming on the Defensive. Arrival of the Qing.	<b>Reading:</b> Millward text, Chapters 2-4 Perdue article ( <b>E-reserve</b> ) <b>Film:</b> <i>Mongol</i>
<b>GRADED QUIZ #1, Tuesday 2/1</b>	
<b>February 8-10:</b> The Qing Marches West, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang in Modern Times.	<b>Reading:</b> Millward text , Chapters 5-7 Rossabi text, Chapters 3-5 <b>Discussion Reading:</b> Gladney, "Xinjiang: China's Pre-and Post-Modern Crossroad" ( <a href="http://www.silkroadfoundation.org/newsletter/vol3num1/02_xinjiang.php">http://www.silkroadfoundation.org/newsletter/vol3num1/02_xinjiang.php</a> )
<b>THE MARITIME FRONTIER</b>	

<b>February 15-17:</b> Early History of the Island of Taiwan	<b>Reading:</b> Rubinstein text, Chapters 1-4 ( <b>E-book</b> ) <b>Discussion Reading:</b> Andrade ( <b>E-book</b> ), <i>How Taiwan Became Chinese</i> , Chapter 10 ( <a href="http://www.gutenberg-e.org/andrade/andrade10.html#s01">http://www.gutenberg-e.org/andrade/andrade10.html#s01</a> )
<b>GRADED QUIZ #2, Tuesday 2/15</b>	
<b>February 22-24:</b> The Qing, Japan, and the Island of Taiwan	<b>Reading:</b> Rubinstein text, Chapters 5-7 ( <b>E-book</b> ) <b>Discussion Reading:</b> Antonio C. Tavares, <i>The Japanese Colonial State and the Dissolution of the Late Imperial Frontier Economy in Taiwan, 1886-1909</i> ( <b>E-reserve</b> )
<b>March 1-3:</b> Taiwan in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Readings:</b> Rubinstein Text, Chapters 8, 11, 15 ( <b>E-book</b> ) <b>Film:</b> <i>Ami Hiphop</i> ( <b>Course Documents</b> )
<b>THURSDAY. MARCH 3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>FIRST PAPER DUE IN CLASS</b>

**SPRING BREAK: March 5, Saturday - Instruction Ends for Spring Break 1:00 p.m**

**March 14, Monday - Classes resume after Spring Break 8:00 a.m**

WEEK'S TOPIC	READINGS AND DISCUSSION
<b>THE SOUTHERN &amp; SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER</b>	
<b>March 15-17:</b> China's Southwest during Imperial Times	<b>Readings:</b> Yang Text, Chapters 2-4 ( <b>E-book</b> ) <b>Discussion Reading:</b> Shen Congwen, "Ah Jin" in <i>Imperfect Paradise: Stories By Shen Congwen</i> (Jackson Library <b>E-Book</b> )
<b>GRADED QUIZ #3, Tuesday 3/15</b>	
<b>March 22- 24:</b> China's Southwest since 1949	<b>Readings:</b> Yang Text, Chapter 7 ( <b>E-book</b> ) Rossabi text, Chapters 1-2 <b>Film:</b> <i>Riding Alone for Thousands of Miles</i>
<b>THE WESTERN FRONTIER</b>	
<b>March 29-31:</b> Pre-Buddhist Tibet, Tibet under the Mongols	<b>Readings:</b> Goldstein Text, Chapter 1 <b>Discussion Reading:</b> Yihong Pan, "The Sino-Tibetan Treaties in the Tang Dynasty" ( <b>E-reserve</b> )
<b>GRADED QUIZ #4, Tuesday 3/29</b>	
<b>April 5-7:</b> , Early Europeans in Tibet, Tibet in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Readings:</b> Goldstein Text, Chapter 2

	<b>Discussion:</b> “Tracing the Silk Roads” CD-ROM: “Tibetan Map (N.D.)” and “Hedin's Tibet Map (1909)” <b>(Course Documents)</b>
<b>April 12-14:</b> Tibet in the 20 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	<b>Readings:</b> Goldstein Text, Chapters 3-5 Rossabi text, Chapters 6-7 <b>Film:</b> <i>The Mountain Patrol</i>
<b>THURSDAY, APRIL 14<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>SECOND PAPER DUE IN CLASS</b>
<b>April 19-21:</b> The Chinese Borderlands in the Global Perspective	<b>No additional reading.</b>
<b>GRADED QUIZ #5, Tuesday 4/19</b>	
<b>THURSDAY, APRIL 21<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>TAKE HOME EXAM QUESTIONS DISTRIBUTED IN CLASS</b>
<b>THURSDAY, APRIL 21<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>LAST DAY OF HIS 387 CLASSES</b>
<b>THURSDAY, APRIL 28<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>TAKE HOME EXAM DUE BY 3PM in MHRA 2111</b>



## 17. Other Course Background

### A. 56 Officially Recognized National Minorities of the People's Republic of China: Population information provided at Wikipedia URL (accessed January 2010):

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_ethnic\\_groups\\_in\\_China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ethnic_groups_in_China)

- 1) Han (Hàn Zú) 汉族/ 漢族 1,230,117,207, located throughout China.
- 2) Zhuang (Zhuàng Zú) 壮族/ 壯族 16,178,811, primarily located in Southwest China, including Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan and Sichuan.
- 3) Manchu (Mǎn Zú) 满族/ 滿族 10,682,263, primarily located in northeast China.
- 4) Hui (Huí Zú) 回族/ 回族 9,816,802, located throughout China.
- 5) Miao (Miáo Zú) 苗族/ 苗族 8,940,116 primarily located in Southwest China, Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan and Sichuan.
- 6) Uyghurs (Wéiwú'ěr Zú) 维吾尔族/ 維吾爾族 8,399,393, primarily located in Northwest China.
- 7) Tujia (Tǔjiā Zú) 土家族/ 土家族 8,028,133, primarily located in the Wuling Mountains, between Hunan, Hubei and Guizhou Provinces, and the Chongqing Municipality in Sichuan.
- 8) Yi (Yí Zú) 彝族/ 彝族 7,762,286, primarily located in rural areas of Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, and Guangxi, usually in mountainous regions.
- 9) Mongols (Měnggǔ Zú) 蒙古族/ 蒙古族 5,813,947, primarily located along the border of northern China.
- 10) Tibetan (Zàng Zú) 藏族/ 藏族 5,416,021, primarily located in the Tibetan Autonomous regions, western Sichuan, Ningxia and Gansu provinces.
- 11) Buyei (Bùyī Zú) 布依族/ 布依族 2,971,460, Tai-speaking ethnic group similar to the Zhuang, primarily located in the uplands regions of Guizhou province, Yunnan and Sichuan provinces.
- 12) Dong (Dòng Zú) 侗族/ 侗族 2,960,293, primarily located in Guizhou, Hunan, and Guangxi provinces.
- 13) Yao (Yáo Zú) 瑶族/ 瑤族 2,637,421, primarily located in the uplands regions of southwestern and southern China.
- 14) Korean/Chosen (Cháoxiǎn Zú) 朝鲜族/ 朝鮮族 1,923,842, primarily located in the northeastern provinces of China, particularly Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province and along the Liaoning Peninsula.
- 15) Bai (Bái Zú) 白族/ 白族 1,858,063, primarily located in the provinces of Yunnan (Dali area), Guizhou (Bijie area) and Hunan (Sangzhi area).
- 16) Hani (Hāní Zú) 哈尼族/ 哈尼族 1,439,673, primarily located in Yunnan close to the Vietnamese border.
- 17) Kazakh (Hāsàkè Zú) 哈萨克族/ 哈薩克族 1,420,458, primarily located along the border of northern China.
- 18) Li (Hlài) (Lí Zú) 黎族/ 黎族 1,247,814, primarily located on Hainan Island off the South China coast.
- 19) Dai (Dǎi Zú) 傣族/ 傣族 1,158,989, primarily located in the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture and the Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture (both in southern Yunnan).
- 20) She (Shē Zú) 畲族/ 畲族 709,592, primarily located in Fujian province and throughout southern China.
- 21) Lisu (Lisù Zú) 傈僳族/ 傈僳族 634,912, primarily located in Yunnan province close to the Sino-Burmese border.
- 22) Gelao (Gēlǎo Zú) 仡佬族/ 仡佬族 579,357, primarily located in the western part of the Guizhou, as well as Guangxi, Yunnan, and Sichuan provinces.

- 23) Dongxiang (Dōngxiāng Zú) 东乡族/ 東鄉族 513,805, primarily located in the Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture and surrounding areas of Gansu Province in northwestern China.
- 24) Gaoshan (Gāoshān Zú) 高山族/ 高山族 458,000, a collective name for Taiwan's indigenous peoples.
- 25) Lahu (Lāhù Zú) 拉祜族/ 拉祜族 453,705, primarily located in Yunnan and southwestern China.
- 26) Sui (Shuǐ Zú) 水族/ 水族 406,902, primarily located in the Guangxi, Guizhou, and Yunnan areas of southwestern China.
- 27) Va (Wǎ Zú) 佯族/ 佯族 396,610, primarily located in the Sino-Burmese border region.
- 28) Nakhi (Nàxī Zú) 纳西族/ 納西族 308,839, primarily located in northwestern Yunnan province as well as southwestern part of Sichuan province.
- 29) Qiang (Qiāng Zú) 羌族/ 羌族 306,072, primarily located in northwestern part of Sichuan province.
- 30) Tu or "White Mongols" (Tǔ Zú) 土族/ 土族 241,198, primarily located in Qinghai and Gansu provinces in northwest China.
- 31) Mulao (Mùlǎo Zú) 仡佬族/ 仡佬族 207,352, primarily located in the Luocheng Mulao Autonomous County of Hechi, Guangxi province.
- 32) Xibe (Xíbó Zú) 锡伯族/ 錫伯族 188,824, primarily located in northeast China and Xinjiang.
- 33) Kyrgyz (Kēěrkèzī Zú) 柯尔克孜族/ 柯爾克孜族 160,823, primarily located in northern and northwestern China.
- 34) Daur (Dáwùěr Zú) 达斡尔族/ 達斡爾族 132,394, primarily located in the Morin Dawa Daur Autonomous Banner in Inner Mongolia.
- 35) Jingpo (Jǐngpō Zú) 景颇族/ 景頗族 132,143, primarily located in the Sino-Burmese border region.
- 36) Maonan (Màonán Zú) 毛南族/ 毛南族 107,166, primarily located in the northern part of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.
- 37) Salar (Sǎlá Zú) 撒拉族/ 撒拉族 104,503, primarily located in the Qinghai-Gansu border region.
- 38) Blang (Bùlǎng Zú) 布朗族/ 布朗族 91,882, primarily located in southwestern Yunnan province.
- 39) Tajik (Tǎjíkè Zú) 塔吉克族/ 塔吉克族 41,028, primarily located in western Xinjiang in the Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous County.
- 40) Achang (Āchāng Zú) 阿昌族/ 阿昌族 33,936, primarily located in Yunnan province, especially in the Dehong Autonomous Prefecture.
- 41) Pumi (Pǔmǐ Zú) 普米族/ 普米族 33,600, primarily located in Yunnan in the Pumi and Bai Autonomous County of Lanping, the Yi Autonomous County of Ninglang, the Naxi Autonomous County of Yulong, the Lisu Autonomous County of Weixi and the Yongsheng County in uplands areas above 9,000 feet.
- 42) Ewenki or Tungus (Èwēnkè Zú) 鄂温克族/ 鄂溫克族 30,505, primarily located near Inner Mongolia.
- 43) Nu (Nù Zú) 怒族/ 怒族 28,759, primarily located in Yunnan province in the Gongshan, Fugong and Lanping counties.
- 44) Jing or Kinh (Jīng Zú) 京族/ 京族 22,517, primarily located on three islands off the coast of Dongxing city, and in Guangxi and Yunnan close to the Sino-Vietnamese border.
- 45) Jino (Jīnuò Zú) 基诺族/ 基諾族 20,899, primarily located in Xishuangbanna in Yunnan province.
- 46) De'ang or Palaung (Déáng Zú) 德昂族/ 德昂族 17,935, primarily located in southwestern Yunnan province.

- 47) Bonan (Bǎoān Zú) 保安族/ 保安族 16,505, primarily located in Gansu and Qinghai provinces in northwestern China.
- 48) Russian (Éluōsī Zú) 俄罗斯族/ 俄羅斯族 15,609, primarily located along the Sino-Russian border region.
- 49) Yugur or “Yellow Uyghur” (Yùgù Zú) 裕固族/ 裕固族 13,719, primarily located in the Sunan Yugur Autonomous County in Gansu Province.
- 50) Uzbeks (Wūzībiékè Zú) 乌孜别克族/ 烏孜别克族 12,370, primarily located in Xinjiang.
- 51) Monba (Ménbā Zú) 门巴族/ 門巴族 8,923, primarily located in the district of Cuona in the Tibetan Autonomous Region.
- 52) Oroqen (Èlúnchūn Zú) 鄂伦春族/ 鄂倫春族 8,196, primarily located in Inner Mongolia and along the Heilongjiang (Amur) River in Heilongjiang province.
- 53) Derung (Dúlóng Zú) 独龙族/ 獨龍族 7,426, primarily located in Yunnan province in the mountains above the Nu Jiang (Salween River) near the village of Binzhongluo in northern Gongshan County.
- 54) Tatars (Tǎtǎěr Zú) 塔塔尔族/ 塔塔爾族 4,890, primarily located in Inner Mongolia.
- 55) Hezhen or Nani (Hèzhé Zú) 赫哲族/ 赫哲族 4,640, primarily located along the Heilongjiang (Amur) River.
- 56) Lhoba Bokaer, Bengni, Luoba, Lhopa, Loba, Yidu, Bengru, or Idu (Luòbā Zú) 珞巴族/ 珞巴族 2,965, a group of Tibeto-Burman peoples primarily located in Southeastern Tibet.

**B. List of 24 ethnic groups on the island of Taiwan officially recognized by the ROC government as indigenous groups. The PRC government officially classifies all these groups as Gaoshan.** (Information provided at Wikipedia URL [accessed January 2010]: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_ethnic\\_groups\\_in\\_Taiwan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ethnic_groups_in_Taiwan))

- 1) Amis (Pangcah) (Āměi) 阿美 148,992, located on the east coast of Taiwan.
- 2) Atayal (Tayal, Tayan) (Taiya) 泰雅 91,883, located on the northeast coast of Taiwan
- 3) Babuza (Māowùsǒng Zú) 貓霧揀族 pop. unknown, located primarily in Changhua County and around the western part of Taiwan’s Central Basin.
- 4) Basay (Basai) 巴賽 pop. unknown, located on the northern coastal tip of Taiwan.
- 5) Bunun (Vonum)( Bùnóng) 布農 41,038, located in the central mountain region.
- 6) Hoanya (Hóngyǎ) 洪雅 pop. unknown, located primarily in Changhua county, Chiayi city, Nantou county, and near Tainan City.
- 7) Kavalan (Gemalan) 噶瑪蘭, pop. unknown, located in the eastern coastal area of Hualien County and Taitung County.
- 8) Ketagalan (Getalulan) 凱達格蘭, pop. unknown, located in northern coastal Taiwan, including the Taipei Basin.
- 9) Luilang (Leilang) 雷朗, pop. unknown, located in north of the Taipei Basin.
- 10) Paiwan (Paiwan) 排灣, 70,331, located on the southeast coastal tip of Taiwan.
- 11) Pazeh/Kaxabu (Pazih) (Bazai 巴宰 or Bazehai 巴則海), pop. unknown, located in the Ai-lan district in the central city of Puli, Nantou.
- 12) Popora (Bābùlā 巴布拉) pop. unknown, located primarily in the area around Taichung and the western coastal plain area.
- 13) Puyuma (Bēinán) 卑南, 9,606, located in Taitung County on the east coast of Taiwan.
- 14) Qauqaut (Hóuhóu) 猴猴 pop. unknown, located primarily in Su-ao, Yilan County in northern coastal Taiwan.
- 15) Rukai (Tsarisen) (Lukai) 魯凱 12,084, located in the southern mountain region of Taiwan.
- 16) Saisiyat (Amutoura or Bouiok) (Saixia) 賽夏, 5,311, located in western Taiwan, overlapping the border between Hsinchu County and Miaoli County.

- 17) Sakizaya (*Sāqíláiyǎ*) 撒奇萊雅, approximately 5,000–10,000, located in the counties of Keelung, Taoyuan, and Taipei, as well as on Hualien.
- 18) Seediq (Saideke) 賽德克, pop. unknown, located primarily in Nantou County and Hualien County.
- 19) Siraya (Xilaya) 西拉雅, pop. unknown, located in southwestern Taiwan and the corresponding sections of the east coast, including Tainan County and Taidong County.
- 20) Tao (Yami/Dawu) 雅美/達悟, 3,872, located on outlying Orchid (Lán Yǔ 蘭嶼) Island.
- 21) Taokas (Daokasi) 道卡斯, pop. unknown, located along the west coast north of Taichung City.
- 22) Thao (Ngan) (Shào) 邵, 281, located in the central mountain region near Sun Moon Lake.
- 23) Truku (Taroko) (Tailuke) 太魯閣, pop. unknown, located near Taroko Gorge and Hualien on the east coast.
- 24) Tsou (Zōu) 鄒, 6,169, located in southern Taiwan in three districts, Nantou County, Chiayi County and Kaohsiung County.

The majority ethnic groups in Taiwan include the Hoklo (Han Chinese from Southeast China, whose families migrated to Taiwan from the late 16<sup>th</sup> until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century), Hakka (Kèjiā 客家), and mainlanders (those Taiwanese that entered Taiwan shortly before or after 1949).

**C. List of Ethnic Groups Not Officially Recognized by the PRC Government:** Information provided at Wikipedia URL and blogger Gao Xin's post (accessed January 2010):  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Undistinguished\\_ethnic\\_groups\\_in\\_China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Undistinguished_ethnic_groups_in_China)  
<http://www.lvren.cn/blog/view/bid-22852>

**i) Unrecognized ethnic groups:**

- Bajia (八甲人) located in southwestern Yunnan province near Xishuangbana. Officially classified as Burmese, total population in 2000 was 1106.
- Deng (橙人) located in Tibet's Zayu county, officially classified as Tibetan.
- Gejia (革家人) located in Southwest China and officially classified as Miao, population approximately 50,000.
- Khmu (克木人) indigenous inhabitants of northern Laos, population in China estimates vary from 2,000-10,000.
- Macanese (土生葡人) people of mixed Chinese-Portuguese ancestry in Macau.
- Mang (芒人) ethnic group located primarily in northern Vietnam, about 500 Mang live in Yunnan province in southwestern China.
- Sherpa (夏尔巴人) inhabitants of Nepal/Tibetan borderlands population approximately 2,000.
- Yi (羿人) located in Guizhou, population ca. 300.
- Jewish community or Youtai (犹太) located throughout the Chinese mainland, especially in Heilongjiang province near the Sino-Russian border. Officially designated as part of the Hui ethnicity, despite the fact that the Hui are primarily Muslims.
- Gu Qiang (顧羌) located primarily in central Sichuan, population perhaps 6,000.

**ii) Several Ethnic Groups Subsumed Under the Official List of 56 Ethnic Groups:**

- Dolan (多朗) – located in Southern Xinjiang, officially classified as Uyghurs. Historical sources trace the origins of this group to Mongols and/or Kazakhs driven south into Xinjiang after the Zhungar state's defeat by the Qing.
- Kucong (苦聪人) – located in Yunnan Province in the uplands areas in the Ailaoshan and Wuliang mountain areas, a population approximately 40,000, officially classified as Lahu.

The Kucong are described as an ancient Qiang tribe in Tang (618-907) dynasty sources.

- “Hui'an women” (*Huì'ān nǚ* 惠安女)- located on the Huidong Peninsula of Quanzhou in Fujian province in Southeast China, population estimated to be in the tens of thousands, officially classified as Han Chinese that have historically been isolated from the majority Han population.
- Mosuo (摩梭人)- located in the Lugu (泸沽) Lake regions of Yunnan, officially classified as Nahki/Naxi, population approximately 60,000 people, this group has become well-known for matriarchic practices such as the “walking marriage” tradition.
- Shan (掸族) - some in this group have been classified as Buyi, others as Zhuang.
- Tuvans (图瓦人) - officially classified as Mongol, located in the vicinity of the Kanas Lake in Xinjiang's Altai Prefecture.
- Tanka (danjia 蛋家) – “boat people” historically inhabiting the South China coast from Fujian to northern Vietnam, officially classified as Han.
- Utsul – located in the southern region of Hainan Island near Sanya, population approximately 5,000, officially classified as Hui due to their practice of Islam, although other cultural traits, such as their native language, are Malayo-Polynesian in origin. The Utsul are likely related to refugees from the premodern Cham state (ca. 8<sup>th</sup> cent CE- 1832) of central Vietnam.

Maps: pp. 1-15 (source: CIA publications), p16 (source : « Wiki Commons » web-site)



**China: Ethnolinguistic Groups**







