

Tai-Kadai and Miao-Yao Migration

壮侗语系和苗瑶语系民族的移民现象

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中国古代和现代的移民现象：语言与文化

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Summary:

Historically, emigrants from China exceed immigrants to China by a large margin. However, immigrants to China played often a crucial role in Chinese history and China was sometimes even a safe haven for them, as for adherents of Nestorianism, Zoroastrism and Manichaeism in the Tang dynasty. Arabic and Persian merchants and nobility settled, for example, in China during this period Tang dynasty (Dillon 1999), or the Utsul people 回辉人 came from Vietnam to Hainan Island during the Ming dynasty (Andaya 2008: 45), or, more recently, African immigrants can be found in Guangdong province (Bodomo 2020). Emigrants out of China have been, for instance, Turkic groups, who moved to Central Asia (Barfield 1989), or Dai (Meacham 1996), Miao-Yao (Tapp 2004) and Chinese Min groups (Tan 1997), who resettled in Southeast Asia. In addition, China experienced internal migration on a massive scale during the Qing dynasty (Richards 2006: 141) and also in the wake of Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in the 1980s (Zhōu 2013: 25).

Structure:

- 1 变迁类型 Types of Migration
 - 1.1 植物挪移 Plant migration
 - 1.2 动物迁移 Animal migration
 - 1.3 人口迁徙 Human migration
- 2 中国移民概况 Overview of migration in China
 - 2.1 入境移民 Immigration
 - 2.2 海外移民 Emigration
 - 2.3 境内移居 Internal Migration
- 3 壮侗语系民族的移民 Tai-Kadai Migration
 - 3.1 古代 Ancient Times
 - 3.2 近代、现代 (Pre-)Modern Times
- 4 苗瑶语系民族的移民 Miao-Yao Migration
 - 4.1 古代 Ancient Times
 - 4.2 近代、现代 (Pre-)Modern Times