

Chinese Muslims Identity & Culture

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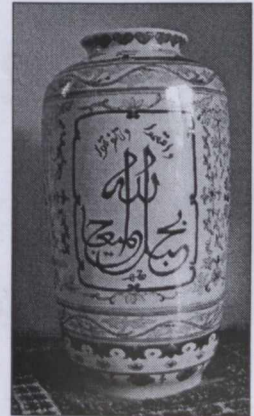


Muslim minorities in China 中国的十个穆斯林少数民族

- Uighur
- Kazakh
- Kyrgyz
- Uzbek
- Tajik
- Tatar
- Bao An
- Dongxiang
- Salar
- Hui 回族

Descendants of migrant tribes and
Han Chinese

- Different ethnic groups
- Different periods in history
- From different places
- Different routes
- Different objectives
- Different languages
- Different cultural backgrounds



One community many components

Brief history of Islam in China

- Tang Dynasty – 618-907 / 960-1279
- Song Dynasty – 960 - 1279
- Yuan Dynasty – 1271 - 1368
- Ming Dynasty -- 1368 - 1644

MING : becoming Chinese

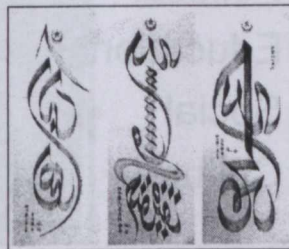
Policy of the Ming towards Semu people :
encourage to become Han

- name
- Costume
- language
- Interethnic marriage
- Multi-ethnic residential areas

- Became Chinese – migration stopped

Characteristics of the Hui culture

- Names, Language,
- Mosque 阿rchitecture,
- Artwork
- Calligraphy



Names

- Ming policy
 - Surname of Han wife
 - One syllable of the original name
-
- MA 马 穆 麦 Muhammad
 - HA 哈 Hassan
 - DA 達 Dawood
 - DING 丁 Nasaruddin
 - PU 蒲 Abu

Mosques

Centre for all activities for the Muslim community:

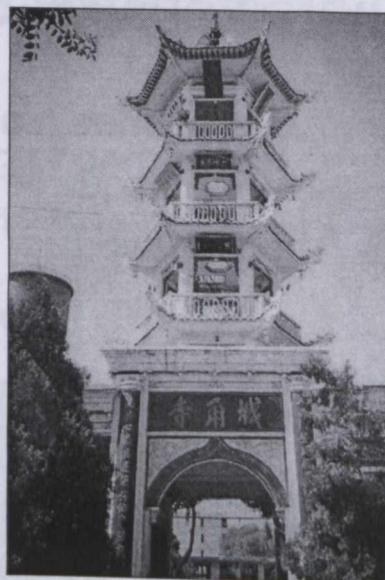
Religious

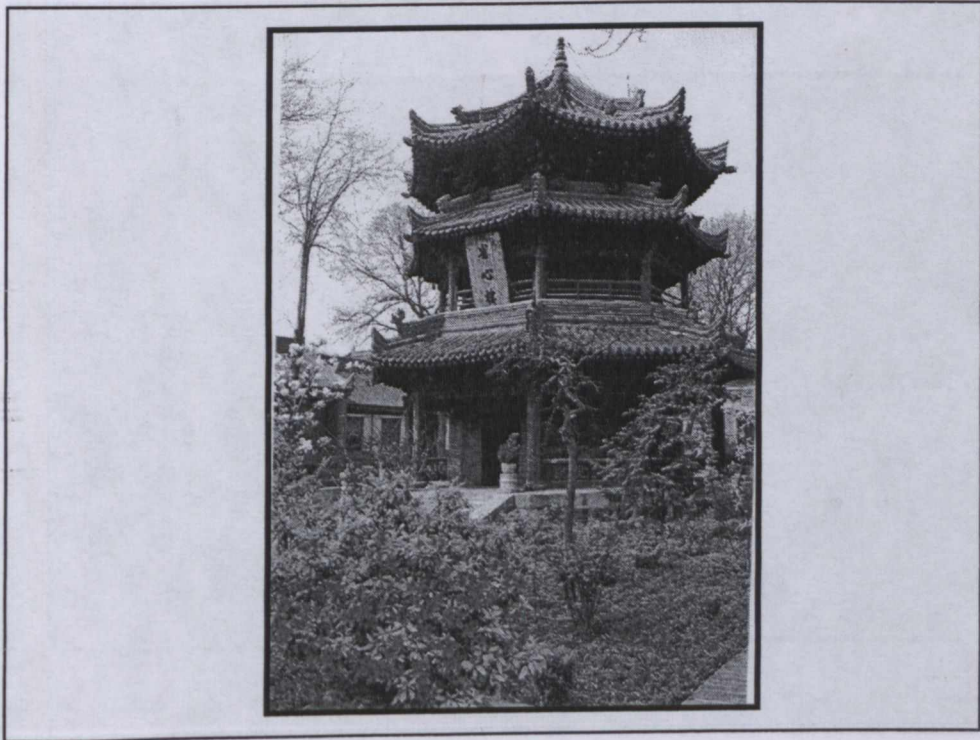
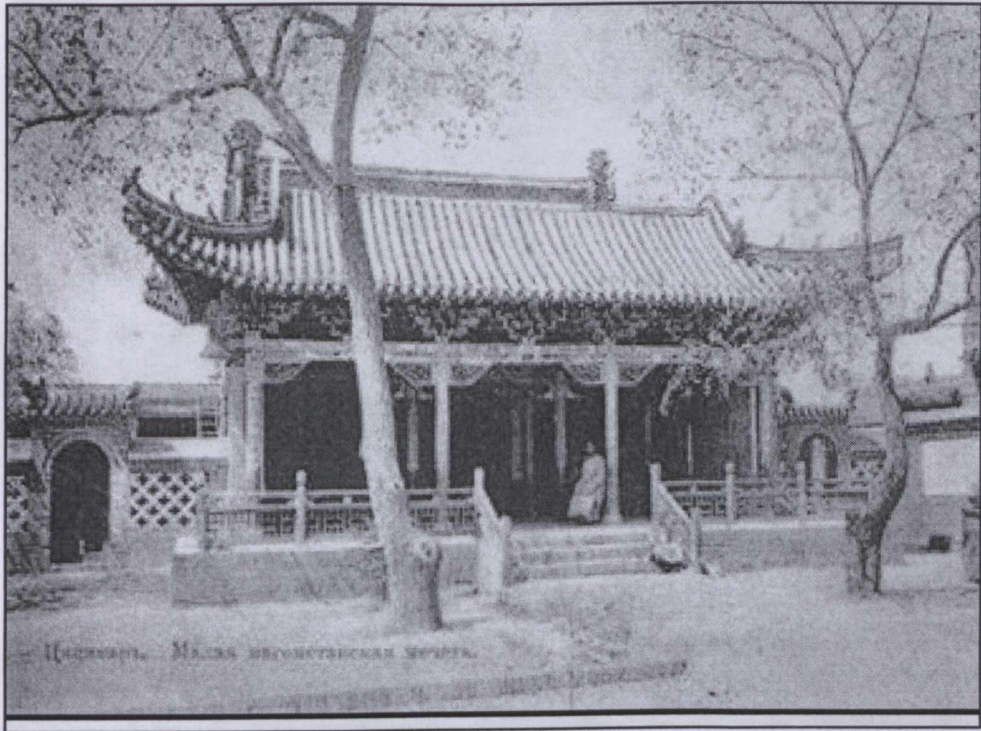
Political

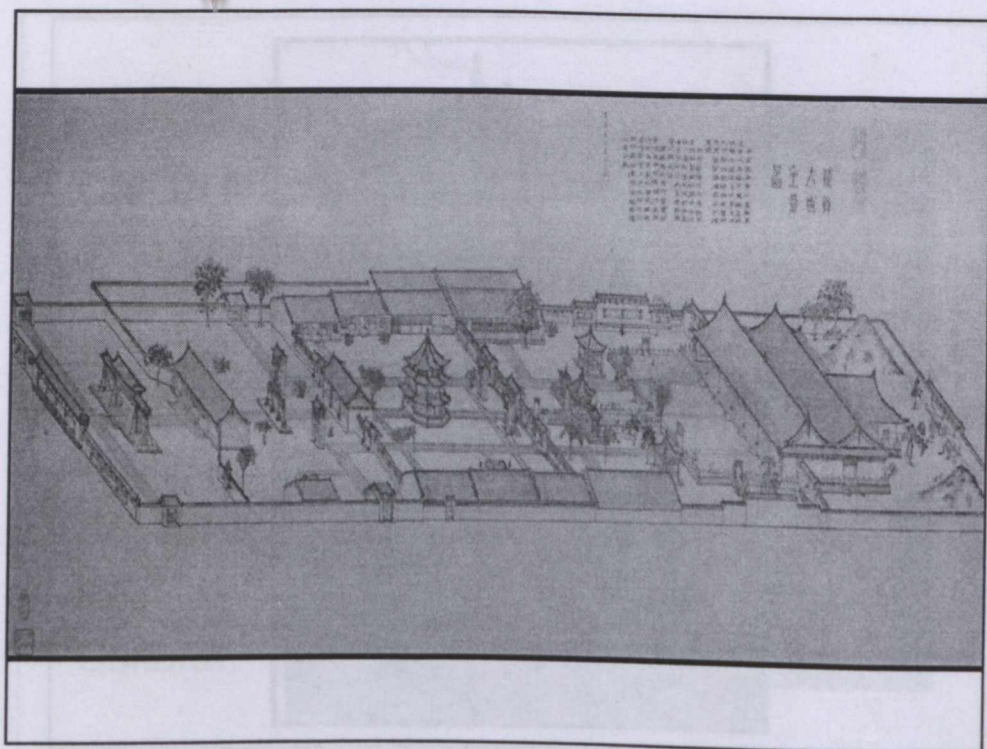
Educational

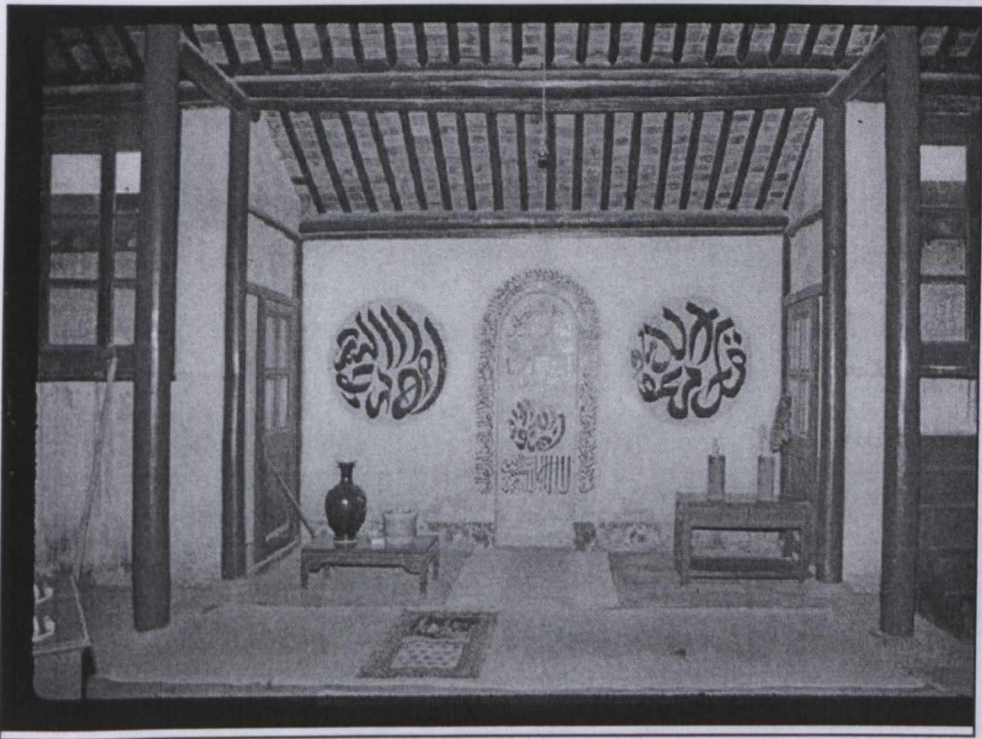
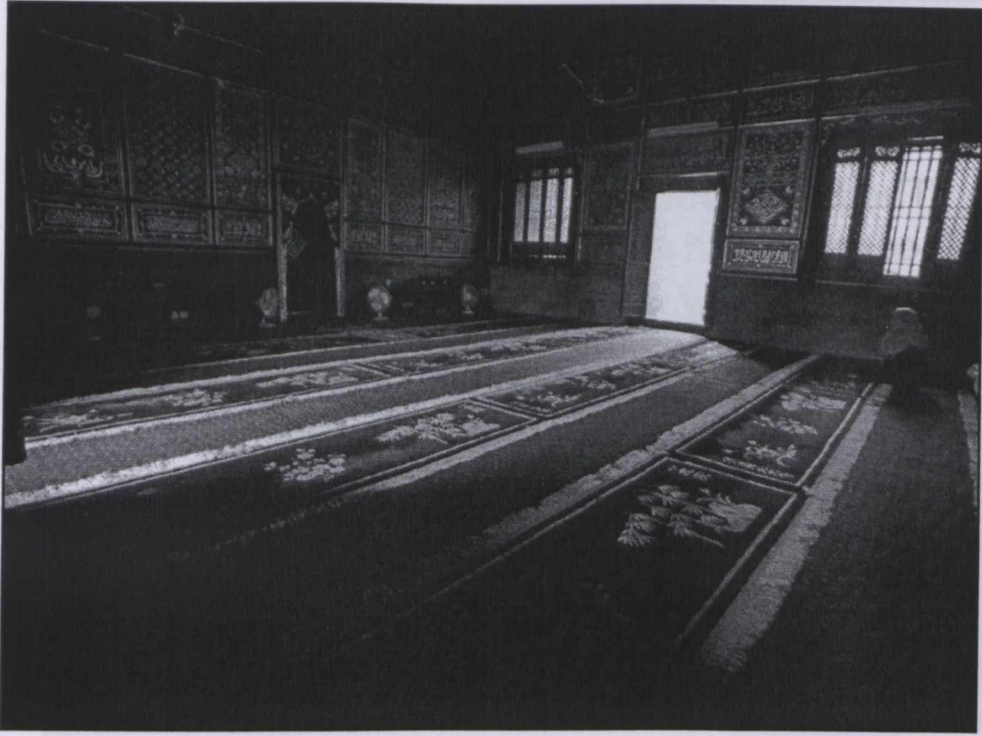
Social

Cultural



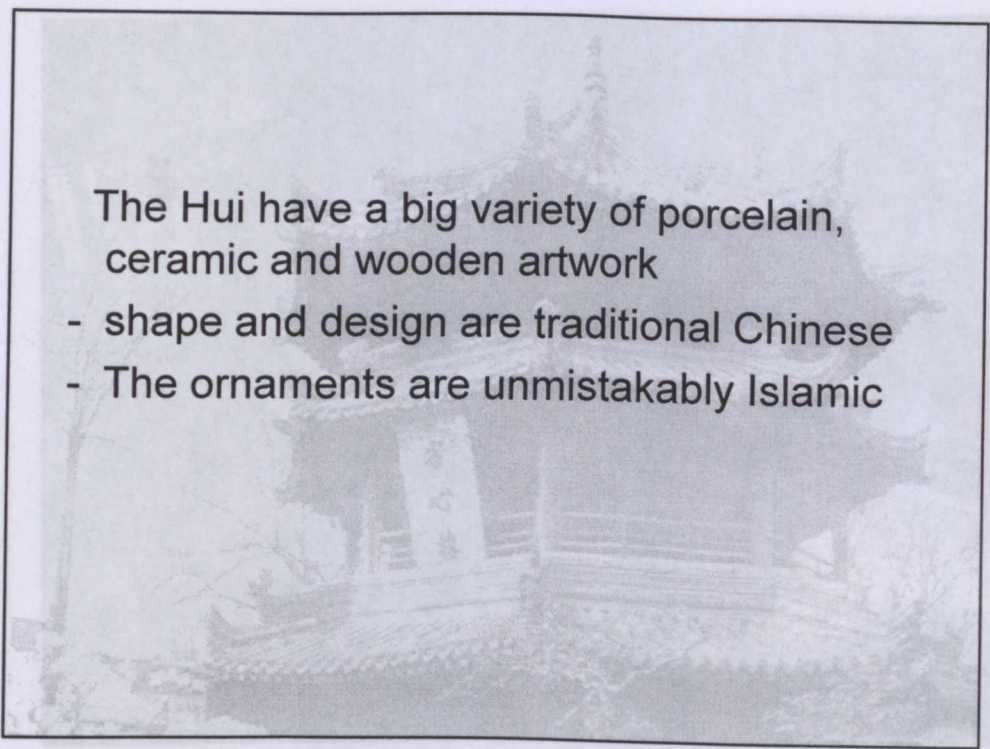




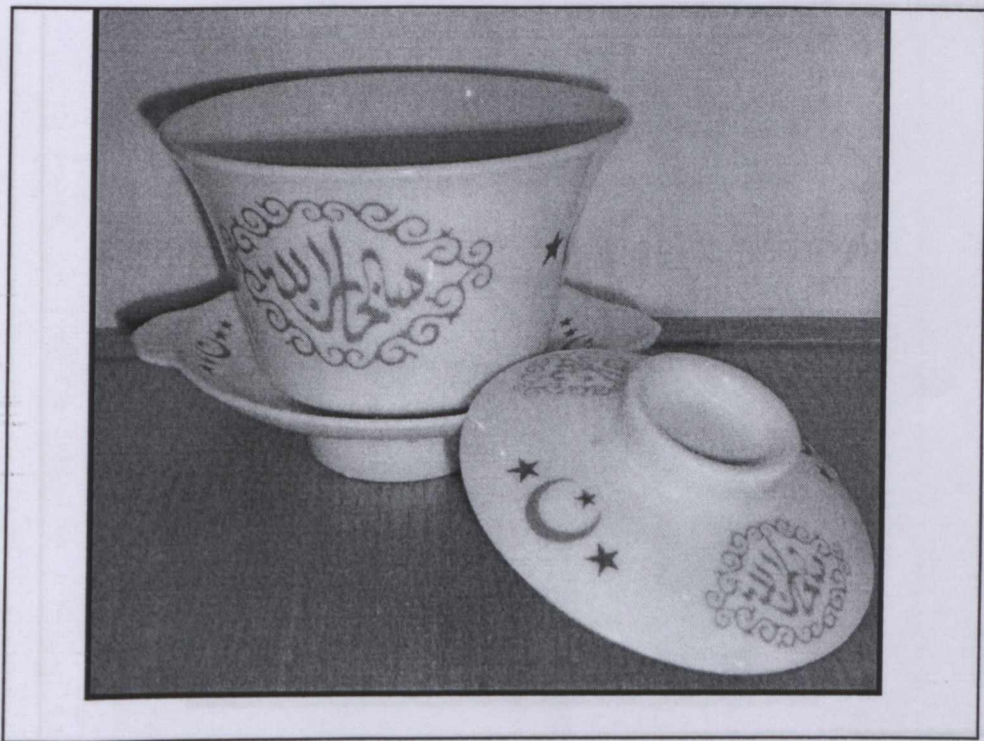
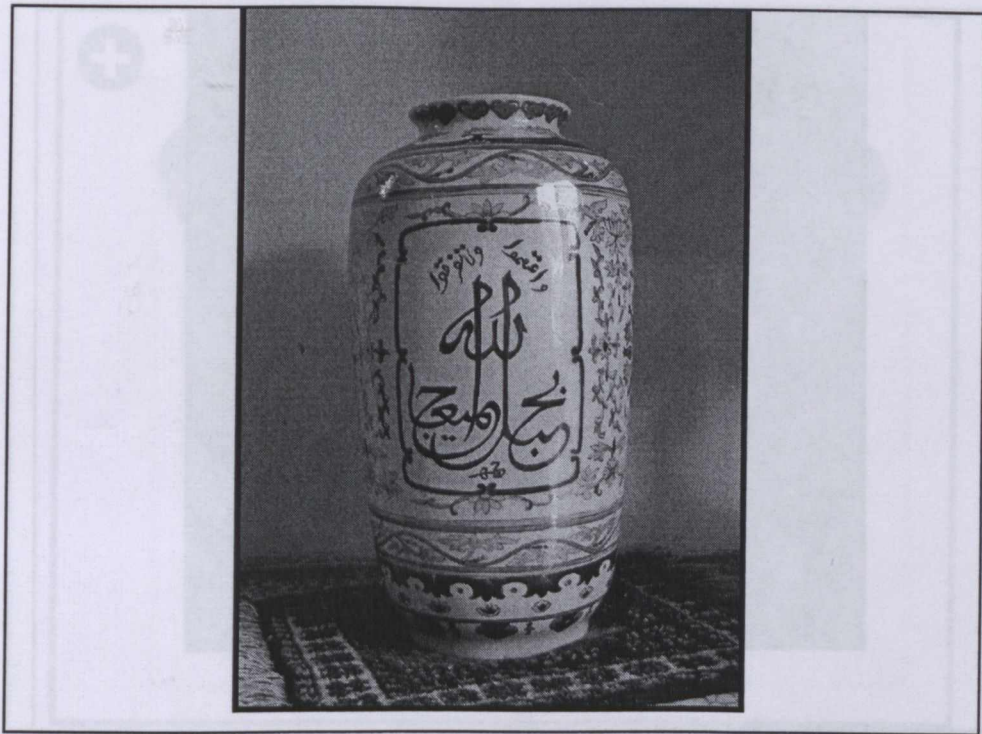


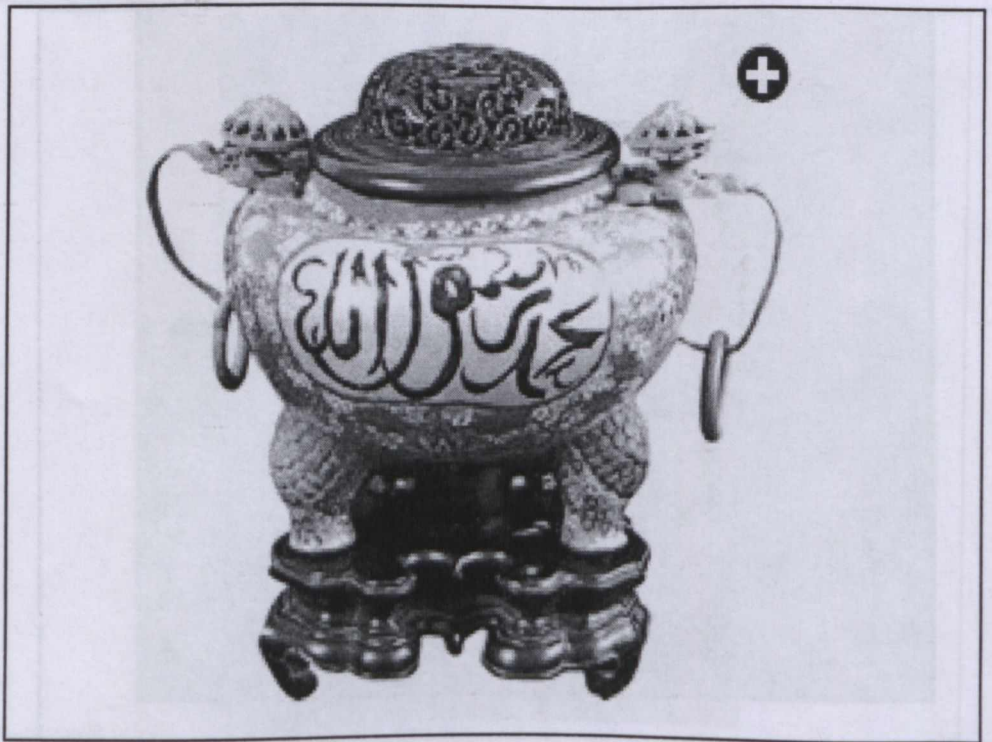
The Hui have a big variety of porcelain,
ceramic and wooden artwork

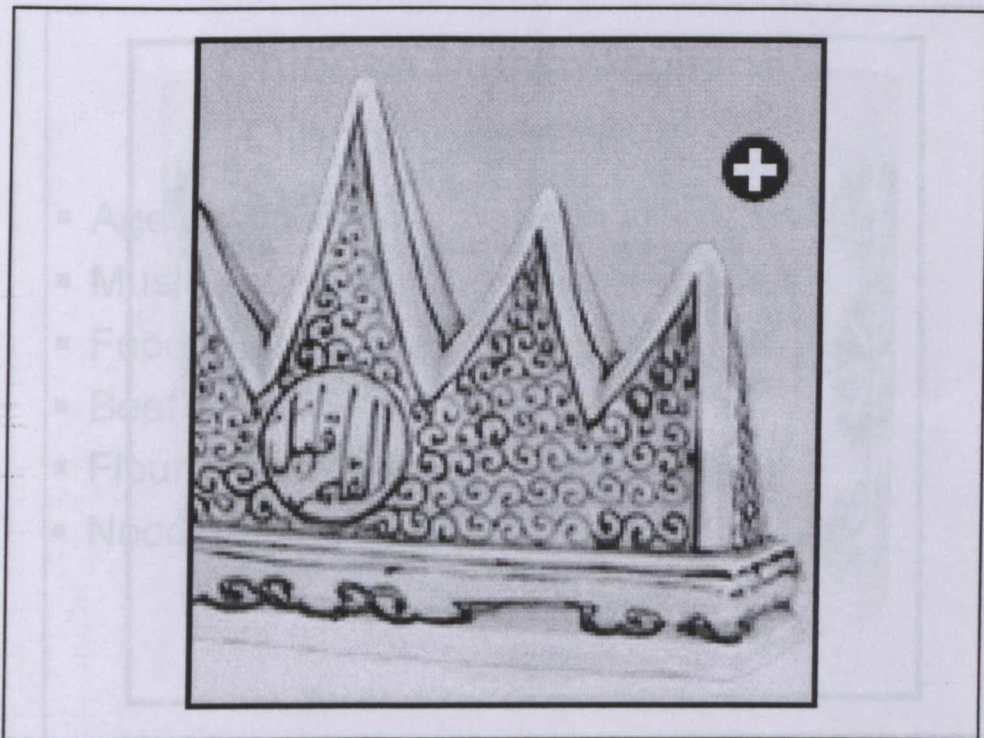
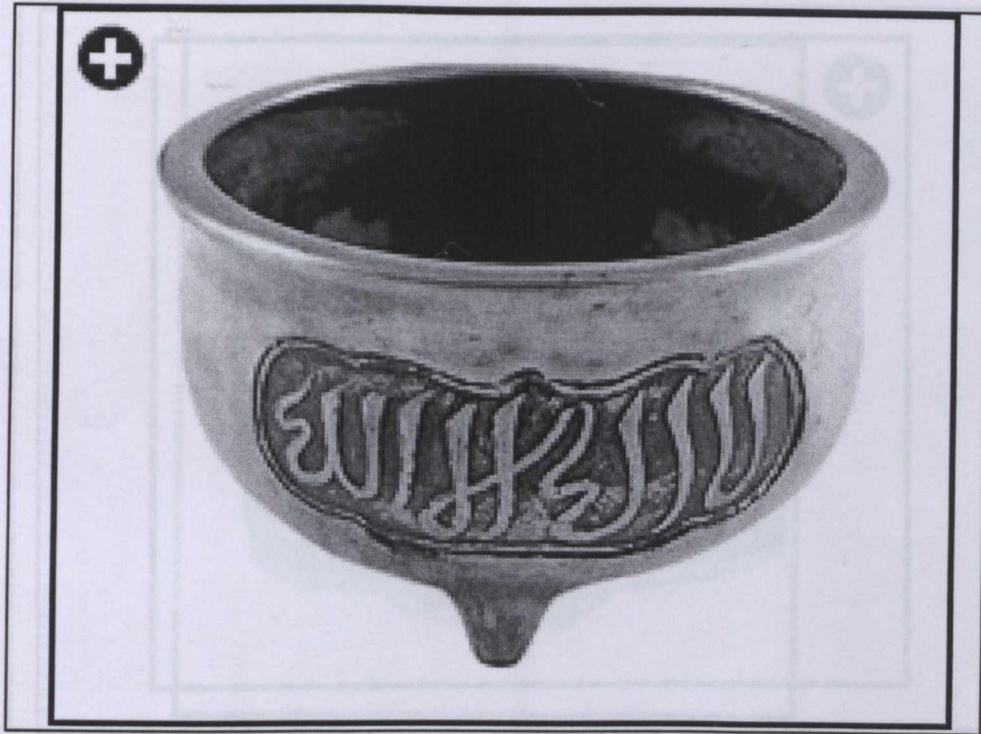
- shape and design are traditional Chinese
- The ornaments are unmistakably Islamic

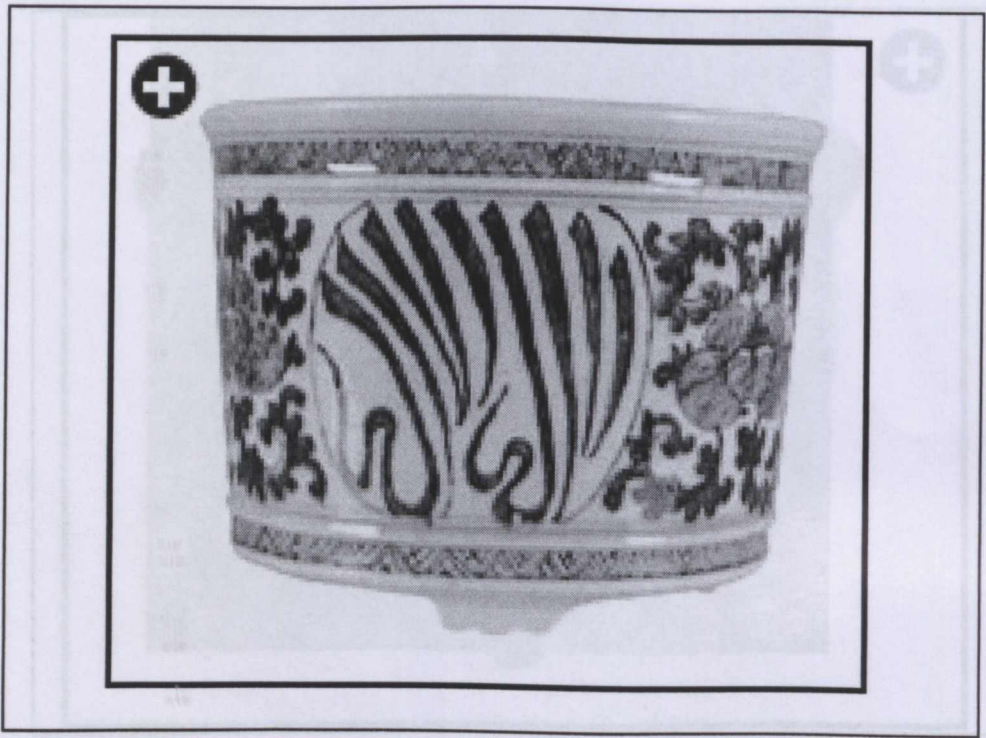


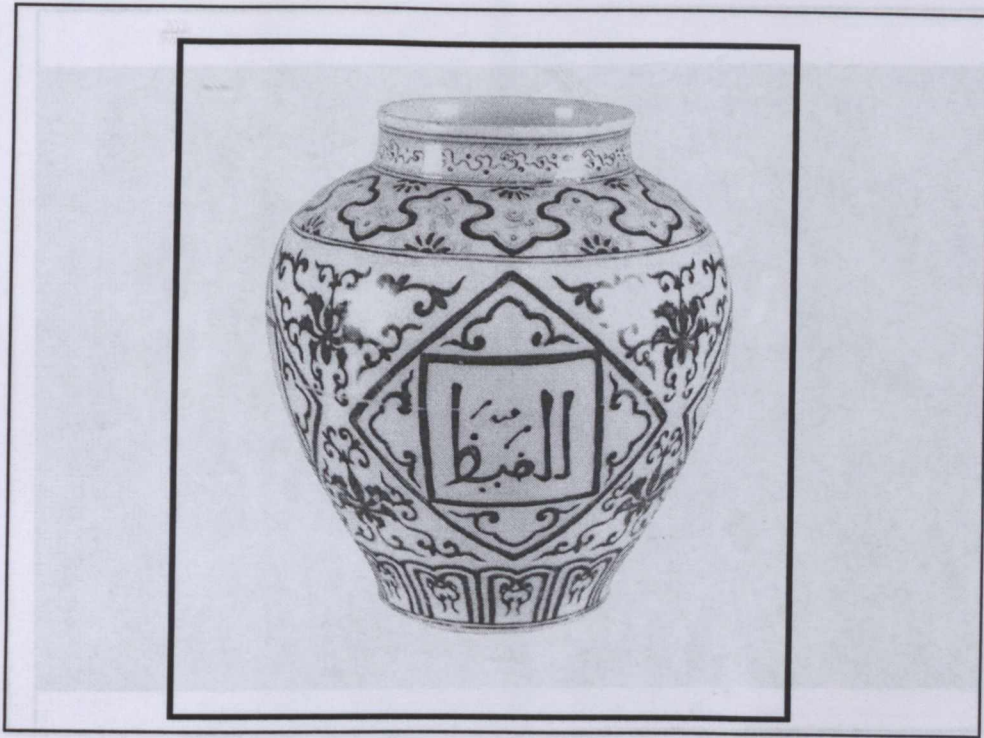
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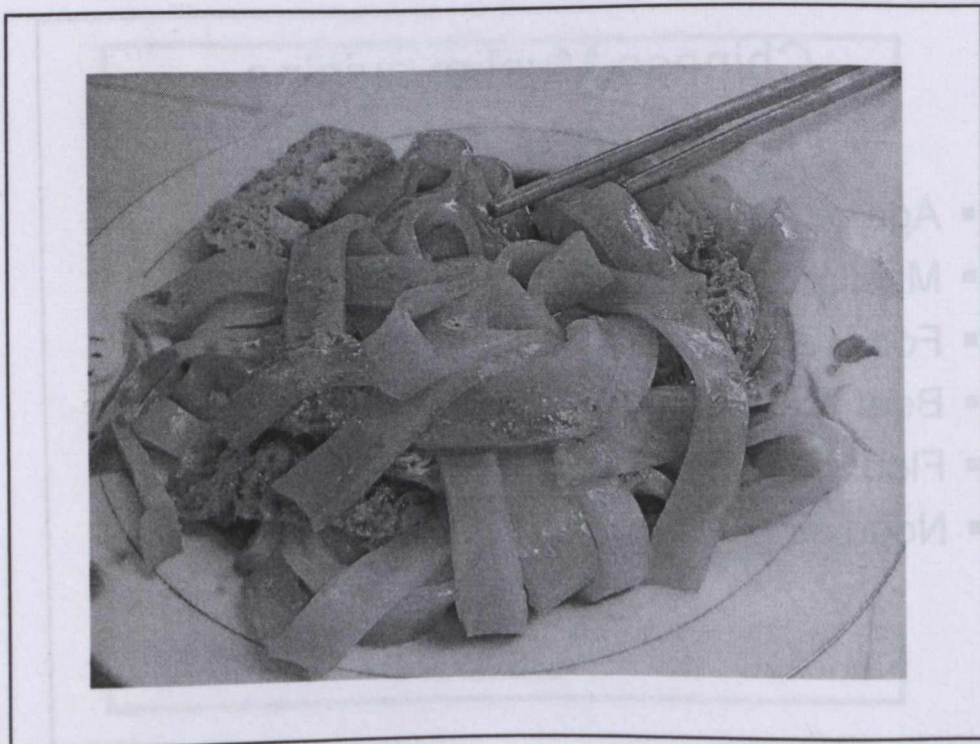
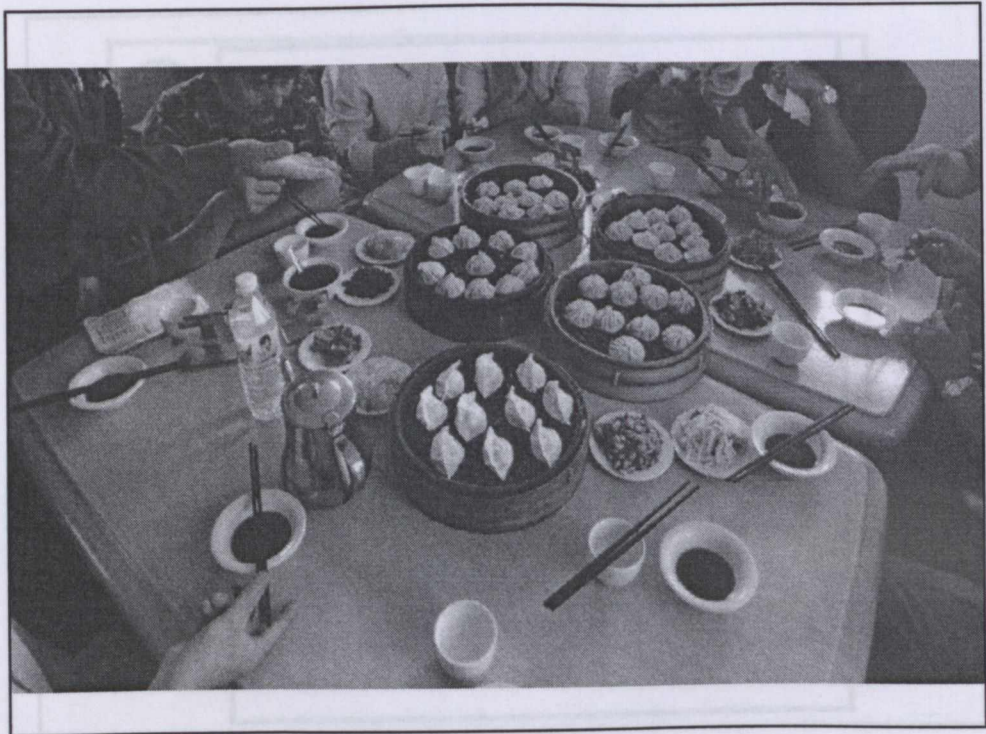






Chinese Muslim cuisine
Qing zhen food 清真

- Age old tradition
- Muslim cuisine in the imperial courts
- Food related to religious customs
- Beef & mutton
- Flour based delicacies - tim-sum
- Noodles





Hui calligraphy

