Chinese Muslims
Identity & Culture

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Muslim minorities in China

中国穆斯林少数民民族

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