

HH3007 Southeast Asian-China Interactions

Academic Year: 2025-2026, S1

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Location and Timeslot: TR+66 / SS1-B1-02 (South Spine), Wednesday 1430-1720

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you (as a student) will be able to:

- Provide an overview of a dynamic and long history of interaction between Southeast Asia and China from pre-modern times.
- Examine archaeological artifacts, sites and written sources.
- Explain Southeast Asian trade relations with China but also to explicate certain questions regarding the material culture of early Southeast Asian societies.
- Identify the relations between Southeast Asia and China during the 19th and 20th centuries such as Chinese migration and diaspora in the region, the establishment of transnational networks of Chinese social and business institutions, and the roles played by connections and overseas Chinese during the height of Chinese nationalism.

Course Description

In this course, “Southeast Asian-China Interactions”, students will examine Chinese texts, indigenous writings—including non-contemporary works that discuss the early historical connections of the Southeast Asian kingdoms with China—and archaeological data in the form of artifacts found on both land sites and shipwrecks. This course will provide an understanding of the long histories connecting Southeast Asia and China, through studying historical documents and archaeological evidence. Historical annals in early Chinese dynasties from the Han to early Song dynasty period have been used to reconstruct this past, both in developing a narrative of Chinese history and revealing the vibrant connections between Chinese dynasties and Southeast Asia.

Students will also be provided with opportunities to get them to understand the importance of archaeological sites as a primary source of historical data. Students will also learn about the trade relations between Southeast Asia and China through artefacts such as Chinese ceramics and coins. By examining and analyzing the data from the artefacts, students will gain a better understanding of the cultural and social aspects of the interactions between China and Southeast Asian societies.

In the last third of the course, students will look at issues pertaining to relations between Southeast Asia and China during the 19th and 20th centuries such as Chinese migration in the region and the Chinese diaspora, the establishment of transnational networks by Chinese social and business institutions, and the roles played by overseas Chinese during the height of Chinese nationalism.

Student Assessment:

The assessment for this course comprises of the following elements:

- **In-class participation:** 25%
- **Primary source analysis and group presentation (Midterms):** 20%, **Week 8**
- **Essay proposal and annotated bibliography:** 15%
 - Draft on **Week 10**, Presentation **Week 13**
- **Final Essay:** 40% **After Week 13**

Assessment Component 1 (Participation) - 20%:

In-class discussion will be an important means by which you will learn from your peers and build important skills, including constructing convincing arguments; analyzing primary and secondary sources; and verbal communication. As such, your contribution to the discussion in class will be assessed. It is not enough to merely turn up to class; rather, you will be assessed on the extent to which you participate in and contribute to the class discussion.

Assessment Component 2 (Primary source analysis) – 25%:

Primary source analysis is a key skill that is required for historical research. In this short essay, you will practice analyzing the ideas about Southeast Asia-China Interactions expressed in historical primary sources. You are required to choose ONE primary source from a list of primary sources provided. Within assigned groups, deliver a presentation on your chosen primary source to address its representation of Southeast Asia-China Interactions. To answer this question, you will need to research the historical context of the primary source. This will be conducted in-class.

Assessment Component 3 (Essay proposal) - 15%:

Developing a research question is a key skill required for historical research. As such, in your major essay, you will be required to develop your own research project and write your own essay question. This assignment will prepare you for your major essay assignment by giving you the chance to receive feedback on your project.

The assignment has two sub-components:

Sub-Component 1

Section A: Research proposal (300 words)

In this part of the assignment, you need to do two things. First, explain your essay question. After stating your question, explain why it addresses an issue of historical significance and give a brief explanation of the scope of the essay (i.e. time period, geographical focus, etc.). Second, your research proposal will outline your preliminary argument based on the conclusions you have drawn from your research thus far. This second aspect of the research proposal—in which you outline your preliminary argument—should be the focus of the proposal and take up the majority of the 300 words.

Section B: Annotated bibliography (500 words, not counting citations)

This section takes the form of an annotated bibliography, that is, a list of sources with an annotation following each source explaining why the source is relevant to your essay. The purpose of the annotated bibliography is to help you prioritize your time by reading the most relevant sources and to demonstrate the extent of your research thus far. The annotated bibliography should include TEN sources, at least TWO of which should be primary sources. An annotation of 50 words should be included following each referenced source. This annotation should not only state what the source is about but also explain why it is relevant to your research. The sources should be properly referenced in the Chicago style outlined in the course style guide. 3-10% will be deducted for incorrect referencing style. The citations themselves do not count towards the word limit of 500 words. You are expected to have read all of the sources referenced (at least in part). It will be quite obvious from the annotations if you haven't read much or any of the sources you include.

Sub-Component 2

Presentation

You will be making a presentation in class outlining your research proposal and describing at least your primary sources. These will be made during the Week 13 seminar.

Assessment Component 4 (Final essay) - 40%:

The final essay should be a polished piece of writing that demonstrates your skills in research and critical analysis. The research essay should include an interpretation of several primary sources. An excellent essay will also position the argument of the essay about different approaches to the study Southeast Asia-China Interactions (which we read about in week 2). The essay question you have developed should appear at the beginning of the first page. Please use the Chicago referencing style (outlined in the Course Style Guide). 3-10% will be deducted for incorrect referencing style.

The word count for this essay is **3500 words**, not including citations and footnotes.

- A penalty of 5% will be levied for essays exceeding (10%), i.e. 3851 words or longer.
- A penalty of 15% will be levied for essays exceeding (15%), i.e. 4001 words or longer. This is not a cumulative penalty.
- Essays that grossly exceed the word limit will be further penalised, up to a penalty of 50%.

Formative feedback:

You will receive formative feedback through:

1. Verbal feedback on your participation in class discussions (component 1) throughout the course of the semester;
2. Written feedback on assignment components 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Moreover, the assessment is 'scaffolded' so that the written feedback on components 2 and 3 will provide students with feedback for component 4.

Office Hours

I am a part-time lecturer but will be free after class most times. Just send me an email and we can plan a time around our schedules as I may be seeing multiple students. Give me one day to respond.

Plagiarism

Good academic work depends on honesty and ethical behaviour. The quality of your work as a student relies on adhering to the principles of academic integrity and to the NTU Honour Code, a set of values shared by the whole university community. Truth, Trust and Justice are at the core of NTU's shared values.

As a student, it is important that you recognize your responsibilities in understanding and applying the principles of academic integrity in all the work you do at NTU. Not knowing what is involved in maintaining academic integrity does not excuse academic dishonesty. You need to actively equip yourself with strategies to avoid all forms of academic dishonesty, including plagiarism, academic fraud, collusion and cheating. If you are uncertain of the definitions of any of these terms, you should go to the [academic integrity website](#) for more information. Consult your instructor(s) if you need any clarification about the requirements of academic integrity in the course.

GAI Usage

Use of General Artificial Intelligence (GAI) is permitted in the following situations: 1) Assist in generating key ideas only; 2) Assist in refining syntax and grammar for correct language submission

only. The final write-up MUST be the student's own work.

Students must preserve a digital paper trail showing the way the GAI assistant was used. This should be a Word document specifying the particular GAI assistant used and include the prompts given to the GAI assistant and the GAI output, or outputs if several are generated. Use of GAI assistance is not permitted in the development or generation of this assignment or project.

On the Digital Paper Trail:

Students are required, besides submitting the final work in the NTULearn facility, to also submit the paper trail as a Word document or documents, in a second and separate assignment section for this purpose under NTULearn. For assignments where the submission is non-digital, the students can create a photo journal or a blog to document the journey and submit the pdf of this instead.

This digital paper trail must be maintained for later reference, at least until the end of the Academic Year following the semester in which the relevant assignment is submitted. This is to preserve the potential evidence in case there is a later complaint or suspicion relating to academic integrity violations regarding that submission, or for further investigation by the school or other schools or the university when other academic integrity matters are raised regarding the same student, and it is deemed desirable to cross-check conduct in earlier courses.

The student must sign and submit with the assignment/project write-up a declaration regarding such use. In addition, the student must provide footnote or in-text references in the submission indicating any text paraphrase or significant fact or idea that originated with the GAI assistant.

See example below:

Reference list entry example (with a shareable link generated by the AI tool)

OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT (Aug 7 version) [Large language model].

<https://chat.openai.com/share/46ce4720-19bd-4c21-84f0-7a69ec4af03d>

Timetable for HH3007 Southeast Asian-China Interactions

Week	Topic	Readings/ Activities
1	Introduction	<u>Required</u> Miksic (2013): "The Three Seas of the Southern Ocean" (p.25-32; 42-50) Wang (2003): "South to Nan-Yueh", "A Passage to Huang-Chih", "A Mission to Funan" (p.3-36) Wolters (1967): "Early Asian Trade Routes and Southeast Asia" (p.31-48)
2	Chinese Textual Sources on Southeast Asia-China Relations: Funan, Northern and Southern Dynasties, Sui and into the Tang	<u>Required</u> Bielenstein (2005): "The Sources" and "Introduction" (p.1-8) Chau (1966), "Introduction" (p.27-28)

		Chittick (2020), “Managing Prosperity”, “The Buddhist Repertoire I” (p.192-205; 269-282) Heng (2009), “Sino-Malay Interaction in the First Millenium AD”, (p.19-36) <u>For Class Discussion</u> Miksic (2013): “The Three Seas of the Southern Ocean” (p. 45-49; 63-86) Wang (2003): “The Tribute of Holy Things”, “The Needs of an Emperor” (p.31-82) Wolters (1967): “The Development of Asian Maritime Trade”, “The Vintage Texts”, “Shippers of the Persian Cargoes” (p.71-85, 86-95, 139-158) <u>Optional</u> Bielenstein (2005): “Continental South Asia and the Islands” (p.9-100) Readings, presentations, seminar discussions
3	Chinese Textual Sources on Southeast Asia-China Relations, Part 2: Song, Yuan, and Ming	Chau (1966), “Introduction” (p.28-39) Heng (2009), Chapters 2 & 3 (p.37-110) Miksic (2013), “The Rise of the Island Empires”, “From the Fall of Srivijaya to the Rise of Singapore”, “Singapore’s Ancient History” (p.73-79, 93-112, 128-133, 190-198) Ma Huan (1970): “Introduction” (p.1-19) <u>For Class Discussion</u> Chau (1966): “Annam”, “Palembang”, “Lambri”, “Java” (p.47-50; 60-69, 72-75, 75-82) Wang (1916): “Annam”, “Palembang”, “Lambri”, “Java” (p.85-95, 134-136, 148-149; 239-250) Ma Huan (1970): “Champa”, “Palembang”, “Lambri”, “Java” (p.77-85; 98-102; 122-124; 86-97) Miksic and Goh (2017), “Yijing” (p.289-291) <u>Optional</u> Brown (2004), Tai (2011) Tan (1974): “The Śri Vijayan Inscription of Canton (A.D. 1079)” Wolters (1967): “The favored coast of early Indonesian commerce”, “The heritage and prospects of Srivijaya” (p.197-253)

4	Indigenous and Indian sources on Southeast Asia and China	Miksic (2013): “Singapore’s Ancient History” (p.146-190); previous excerpts concerning Funan, Srivijaya, Kedah, Champa Miksic and Goh (2017): “Early Buddhism”—“Patron-Client Ties” (p.236-247); “Bagan” (p.361-370); “Angkor Wat”—“The Economy” (p.378-387) Wheatley (1961): “The Indians in Malaya”, <i>The Golden Khersonese</i> (p.177-208) <u>For Class Discussion</u> Allen (1985): “An inscribed tablet from Kedah, Malaysia: Comparison with Earlier Finds” Christie (1998): “The Medieval Tamil-language Inscriptions in Southeast Asia and China” Goh (2009): “Myanmar’s Relations with China” Lustig (2011): “Using Inscription Data to Investigate Power in Angkor’s Empire” Zhou (2004): <i>A Record of Cambodia</i> <u>Optional</u> Christie (1998): “Javanese Markets and the Asian Sea Trade Boom” (p.344-381) Kelley (2005): <i>Beyond the Bronze Pillars</i> (Ch.1-2, p.5-64) Wolters (1967): “Early Indonesian trade with India” (p.63-70)
5	Arab and European sources on Southeast Asia and China	<u>European sources</u> Wheatley (1961): “The Malay Peninsula as Known to the West”, <i>The Golden Khersonese</i> (p.123-176) Pires (1944), “Introduction”, <i>The Suma Oriental of Tome Pires</i> (p.xiii-xcvi) Miksic (2013), <u>Arabic sources</u> Tibbetts (1971), “The Topography of the Navigational Texts”, (p.393-398; 449-503) Wheatley (1961): “The Arabs in Malaya”, <i>The Golden Khersonese</i> (p.210-255) <u>For Class Discussion</u> Laffan (2005): “Finding Java” (p.22-70) – al-Idrisi

		Leger (2016) Ibn Battuta (2004): Chapters XXII-XXIII Windstedt (1958) on Classic Malay Literature Pires (1944): Books 3-5 (p.88-228) Ricci (2002) Citing as a Site
6	The Silk Roads of the Pax Mongolica; Singapore in the Silk Road of the Sea	Park (2019) Polo by Yule and Cordier Yokkaichi (2019) Miksic (2013): “Singapore’s Ancient History” (p.146-190) Later chapters about Santa Maria, De Eredia <u>For Class Discussion</u> Cortesao (1944) Leyden (1821) Wang Dayuan (1916), “Siam”, “Longyamen”, “Banzu” (p.100, 129-133) Founding of Singapore Defense of Singapore Fall of Singapore Hang Li Po and Raja Putih stories in SM and Cortesao
7	Archaeology and Artefacts 1 Field trip to Fort Canning	Flecker (2010), Guy (2010)
8	Archaeology and Artefacts 2	In-class source-based examination
9	Archaeology and Artefacts 3 (Ceramics– trade and local ceramics – land sites — shipwrecks)	Oxford Handbooks: • Archaeology • Archaeological Ceramic Analysis • Public Archaeology <u>For Class Discussion</u> Ong (2023) Flecker (2002) Flecker (2022) Wicks (1992)

10	Chinese Migration and Diaspora in Southeast Asia	Ebrey and Walthall (2014): “Western Imperialism” (306-313) and Ch.18 “China in Decline” Ho (2009): Introduction (xi-xvi) and Ch.1 (9-18) McKeown (1999) Wang in Reid (2000) <u>Class Discussion</u> Arifin (2023) Blusse, Salmon in Reid (2000) Hardwick (2008) Ruiz-Stovel (2000) Readings; presentation; seminar discussions
11	Chinese Nationalism and Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia	Ebrey and Walthall (2014): Ch.24-25 Duara (1995); Huang (2019) Sidel (2012); Yen (1982) <u>Class Discussion</u> Murashima (2013) Tuong Vu (2014) Enze Han (2019) Kiernan (1986) Teo (2005) presentation; seminar discussions
12	Transnational and International Networks: Business and Crime China and Southeast Asia	Evans et al. (2000); Heiduk and Sakaki (2019); Lim (2012); Lintner (2000); Menon (2023) <u>Class Discussion</u> Koh (2013) Kaufman (2001) Tham (2023) Luk and Wong (2023) and Jespersen et al. (2023) Stoddart (2011) presentation; seminar discussions
13	Presentations of essay proposals	No readings; presentations Draft essay outlines due

Reading List

- Arifin, Saru. "Coolie Ordinance 1880 in Colonial Indonesia: The Refinement of Slavery for Indigenous Laborers" in *Law & History Review*, 6(4). December 2023.
- Bielenstein, Hans. *Diplomacy and trade in the Chinese world, 589-1276*. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2005.
 - "The Sources" and "Introduction", 1-9
 - "Continental South Asia and the Islands", 10-100
 - "The Middle East", 353-374
- Brown, R. and S. Sjostrand. *Maritime Archaeology and Shipwreck Ceramics in Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Department of Museums and Antiquities, 2003.
- Flecker, Michael. *Turiang: A Fourteen-Century Shipwreck in Southeast Asian Waters*. Pasadena: Pacific Asia Museum, 2000.
- Bulbeck, David. "Indigenous traditions and exogenous influences in the early history of Peninsular Malaysia", in Glover, I.C. and Peter Bellwood (eds.) *Southeast Asia: From prehistory to history*. New York: Routledge, 2004, pp. 314-336.
- Chao Ju-kua. *Chau Ju-kua: His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, Entitled Chu-fanchi*. Translated and annotated by Friedrich Hirth and W.W. Rockhill. New York: Paragon Book Reprint Corp, 1966. 2 volumes. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924023289345/page/n15/mode/2up?view=theater>
- Chin, James K. "Ports, Merchants, Chieftain and Eunuchs: Reading Maritime Commerce of Early Guangdong", in Shing Müller, Thomas O. Höllmann, Putao Gui (eds.) *Guangdong: Archaeology and Early Texts -- Archäologie und frühe Texte (Zhou-Tang)*. Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz Verlag, 2004, pp. 217-39. Reprinted in Wade, Geoff (ed.) *China and Southeast Asia*. 6 vols. Routledge: 2009.
- Chittick, A. *The Jiankang Empire in Chinese and World History*. New York, NY [USA]: Oxford University Press, 2020.
- _____. "Javanese Markets and the Asian Sea Trade Boom of the Tenth to Thirteenth Centuries A.D.", *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 41(3) (1998), pp. 344-81. Reprinted in Wade, Geoff (ed.) *China and Southeast Asia*. 6 vols. Routledge: 2009.
- _____. "Money and its uses in the Javanese states of the ninth to fifteenth centuries A.D.", *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 39, 3 (1996): 243-86.
- Cortesao, A. (ed. and trans.) *The Suma Oriental of Tomé Pires*. London: Hakluyt Society, 1944. "Introduction", "Book III", "Book IV", and "Book V"
- Cui, Jianfeng, Nigel Wood, Dashu Qin, Lijun Zhou, Mikyung Ko, and Xin Li. "Chemical analysis of white porcelains from the Ding Kiln site, Hebei Province, China." *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39, no. 4 (2012): 818-827.
- Curley, Melissa and Hong Liu. (eds.) *China and Southeast Asia: Changing Social-Cultural Interactions*. Hong Kong: Center of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong, 2002.
- Douw, Leo M., Cen Huang and Michael R. Godley. *Qiaoxiang ties : interdisciplinary approaches to "cultural capitalism" in South China*, London : Kegan Paul International, 1999.

- Duara, Prasenjit. *Rescuing History from the Nation: Questioning Narratives of Modern China*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.
- Dupoizat, Marie-France. "The ceramic cargo of a Song Dynasty junk found in the Philippines and its significance in the China-South East Asia trade", in Rosemary Scott and John Guy (eds.) *South East Asian and China: Art, Interaction and Commerce*. London: Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, 1995, pp. 205-224.
- Ebrey, P.B. and Walthall, A. (2013) *East Asia: A Cultural, Social, and Political History*: Cengage Learning.
- Han, Enze. "Bifurcated homeland and diaspora politics in China and Taiwan towards the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia." In *The Microfoundations of Diaspora Politics*, pp. 105-122. Routledge, 2021.
- Evans, Grant, Christopher Hutton, and Kuah Khun Eng, eds. 2000. *Where China Meets Southeast Asia: Social and Cultural Change in the Border Regions*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2000.
- Flecker, Michael. "A ninth-century AD Arab or Indian shipwreck in Indonesia: first evidence for direct trade with China." *Shipwrecked: Tang Treasures and Monsoon Winds* (2010): 100-119.
- Flecker, Michael. "Early voyaging in the south China sea: Implications on territorial claims." *NSC [Nalanda-Sriwijaya Centre] Working Paper* 19 (2015).
- Flecker, Michael. "The Temasek Wreck (Mid-14th Century), Singapore. Preliminary Report," no. 4 (2022): 84.
- Goh Geok Yian. "Myanmar's Relations with China from Tagaung through Hanthawati-Taungngu Periods", in Ho Khai Leong (ed.) *Connecting & Distancing: Southeast Asia and China*. Singapore: Singapore Society of Asian Studies and Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2009, pp. 115–133.
- Gosden, Chris, Barry Cunliffe, and Rosemary A. Joyce (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Archaeology* Oxford Academic, 2009.
 - Kristiansen, K. "Chapter 1: The Discipline of Archaeology"
 - Pollard, A.M. "Chapter 6: Measuring the Passage of Time"
 - White, R. "Chapter 8: Data Collection by Excavation"
 - Hedges, R. "Chapter 17: Studying Human Diet"
- Guy, John. "Rare and strange goods: international trade in Ninth-Century Asia." *Shipwrecked: Tang Treasures and Monsoon Winds* (2010): 19-34.
- _____. "The Intan shipwreck: a 10th-century cargo in South-east Asian waters," in Stacey Pierson (ed.) *Song Ceramics: Art History, Archaeology and Technology*. Colloquies on Art & Archaeology in Asia No. 22. London: Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, 2004, pp. 171-191.
- Hardwick, Patricia Ann. "'Neither Fish nor Fowl': Constructing Peranakan Identity in Colonial and Post-Colonial Singapore." In *Folklore of East Asia* 38(1) 2008: 36-55.
- Heiduk, Felix, and Alexandra Sakaki. "Introduction to the special issue—China's belt and road initiative: The view from East Asia." *East Asia* 36, no. 2 (2019): 93-113.
- Hill, Ann Maxwell. *Merchants and Migrants: Ethnicity and Trade among Yunnanese Chinese in Southeast Asia*. New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asian Studies Monograph, 1998.
- Ho Chuimei. "The significance of West Asian ceramics in East and Southeast Asia in the 9th-10th Century." *Trade Ceramic Studies* no 14 (1994): 35-59.

- Ho, Khai Leong, ed. *Connecting and Distancing: Southeast Asia and China*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2009.
- Huang, Jianli. "The Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall and the Chinese Community of Singapore: History, Repositioning and Contestation." In *A General History of the Chinese in Singapore*, pp. 819-846. 2019.
- Jespersen, Sasha, Henrik Alffram, Lisa Denney, and Pilar Domingo. "Trafficking for Forced Criminality: The Rise of Exploitation in Scam Centres in Southeast Asia." *ODI Thematic brief*. London: ODI, 2023.
- Karl, Rebecca. *Staging the World: Chinese Nationalism at the turn of the Twentieth Century*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2002.
- Kelley, Liam. *Beyond the Bronze Pillars: Envoy Poetry and the Sino-Vietnamese Relationship*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press and Association for Asian Studies, 2005. Chapters 1 and 2.
- Kiernan, Ben. "Kampuchea's ethnic Chinese under pol pot: A case of systematic social discrimination." *Journal of Contemporary Asia* 16, no. 1 (1986): 18-29.
- Kaufman, Victor S. "Trouble in the Golden Triangle: The United States, Taiwan and the 93rd Nationalist Division." *The China Quarterly* 166 (2001): 440-456.
- Koh, Ernest. *Diaspora at War: The Chinese of Singapore Between Empire and Nation, 1937-1945*. Vol. 6. Brill, 2013.
- Laffan, Michael 2005 *Finding Java: Muslim nomenclature of insular Southeast Asia from Srivijaya to Snouck Hurgronje*. Asia Research Institute Working Paper No. 52.
- Lim, Jason. "Chinese Merchants in Singapore and the China Trade, 1819-1959." *Faculty of Law, Humanities and the Arts - Papers (Archive)* (2012): 79.
- Lintner, Bertil. "The golden triangle opium trade: An overview." *Asia Pacific Media Services* 12 (2000): 1-30. Liu Hong, "Sino-Southeast Asian Studies: Toward an Alternative Paradigm," *Asian Studies Review*, 25, 3 (2001), pp. 259-83.
- _____. "Social Capital and Business Networking: A Case Study of Modern Chinese Transnationalism," *Southeast Asian Studies* 39, 3 (2001): 358-83.
- Luk, Bryan Tzu Wei, and H. L. Wong. "The Thrive of Chinese Transnational Organized Crimes in Southeast Asia under OBORization and the COVID-19 Pandemic: *JAHSS 2023 Annual Conference* (2023).
- Lustig, Eileen. "Using Inscription Data to Investigate Power in Angkor's Empire", *Aséanie* 27 (2011): 33-56
- McKeown, Adam. "Conceptualizing Chinese Diasporas, 1842 to 1949", *Journal of Asian Studies* 58, 2 (1999): 306-337.
- Menon, Jayant. *The Belt and Road Initiative in Cambodia: Costs and Benefits, Real and Perceived*. ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, 2023.
- Miksic, John N. "'Archaeology of Early Chinese Settlement in Southeast Asia.'" *Old World: Journal of Ancient Africa and Eurasia*, 2021, 1–28.
<https://doi.org/10.1163/26670755-01010007>.
- _____. "Thai wares in the islands of Riau Province", in Charnvit Kasetsiri (ed.) *Sangkhalok-Sukhothai-Autthaya and Asia*. Samutprakan: Toyota Thailand Foundation, 2002, pp. 147-151.

- _____. (ed.) *New Light on Old Pottery*. Singapore: Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, 2009. Chapters 4 and 5. *Catalogue of Southeast Asian ceramics and Chinese ceramics found in Southeast Asia.
- _____. (ed.) *New Light on Old Pottery*. Singapore: Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, 2009. Chapters 2, 3, and 5.
- Mills, J.V.G. (ed. and trans.) *Ma Huan, Ying-yai Sheng-lan*. Cambridge: Hakluyt Society, 1970.
- Murashima, Eiji. "The origins of Chinese nationalism in Thailand." *Journal of Asia-Pacific Studies (Waseda University)* No (2013). Naniek Harkantiningih. "Yue and Longquan green glazed wares from archeological sites in Java and East Indonesia", in Chuimei Ho (ed.) *New Light on Chinese Yue and Longquan Wares*. Hong Kong: Centre of Asian Studies, The University of Hong Kong, 1994.
- Ong, Aihwa and Donald Nonini (eds.) *Ungrounded Empires: The Cultural Politics of Modern Chinese Transnationalism*. New York: Routledge, 1997.
- Ong, Natalie SY. *The So-called "Kāla Head" Armband of Temasek: A Preliminary Report*. Temasek History Research Centre, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, 2023.
- Perret, Daniel, Heddy Surachman, Ery Soedewo, and Repelita Wahyu Oetomo. "The French-Indonesian Archaeological Project in Kota Cina (North Sumatra): Preliminary Results and Prospects." *Archipel* 86, no. 1 (2013): 73-111.
- Ptak, R. and D. Rothermund. (eds.) *Emporia, Commodities and Entrepreneurs in Asian Maritime Trade, C. 1400-1750*. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag.
- Reid, Anthony. (ed.) *Sojourners and Settlers: Histories of Southeast Asia and the Chinese*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2000.
- Rockhill, W.W. 1914 "Notes on the relations and trade of China with the Eastern Archipelago and the coast of the Indian Ocean during the fourteenth century." *T'oung Pao* 15: Part 1, 419-447; Part 2, 61-159, 236-271, 374-392, 435-467, 604-626.
- Ruiz-Stovel, Guillermo. "Chinese Merchants, Silver Galleons, and Ethnic Violence in Spanish Manila, 1603-1686." *México y la Cuenca del Pacífico* 12, no.36 (2009):47-63.
- Schottenhammer, A. (ed.) *The Emporium of the World: Maritime Quanzhou, 1000-1400*. Leiden: Brill, 2001.
- Sidel, John T. "The fate of nationalism in the new states: Southeast Asia in comparative historical perspective." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 54, no. 1 (2012): 114-144.
- Skeates, Robin, Carol McDavid, and John Carman. "Introduction: Questioning Archaeology's Place in the World". In Skeates, Robin, Carol McDavid, and John Carman (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Public Archaeology*. Oxford Academic: 2012
- Srisuchat, A. "Discovering Chinese Yue and Longquan green glazed wares and reconsidering their socio-economic roles in the development of ancient communities in Thailand", in Ho Chuimei (ed.) *New Light on Chinese Yue and Longquan Wares: Archaeological Ceramics Found in Eastern and Southern Asia, A.D. 800-1400*. Hong Kong: Centre of Asian Studies, The University of Hong Kong, 1994, pp. 213-228.
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- Stoddart, Brian. "Making a New Culture on the Indian Ocean Rim: The 'Peranakan' in the Straits Settlements." *The Great Circle* 33, no. 2 (2011): 7-21.
- Sugiyama, S. and Linda Grove. *Commercial networks in modern Asia*, Richmond, Surrey: Curzon, 2001
- Suryadinata, Leo. (ed.) *Ethnic Chinese as Southeast Asians*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1997.
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Academic year and semester: AY 2025-2026 Semester 1

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*Adapted from 'Academic Honesty Declaration' for HS7003.

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