This course is based on the culture and ethnicity of the people in Taiwan from the origins of human activities to the present. During the last Ice Age, Taiwan was not an island. It was the uplifted coast of continental East Asia. To begin with human settlement it would begin in the late Paleolithic Age. Our course and readings will follow a chronology prior to the Neolithic Age through the Metal Age into the early historical development of the seventeenth century. Once the prehistory is reviewed, the course will move into the historical age of Chinese immigration and Japanese colonial hegemony. The 20th century to the present-day will examine Hakka, Taiwanese (Min-nan), Mainland Chinese, and Indigenous peoples. Students are introduced to the concept of heritage as a way of reflecting on ethnic concerns for understanding the cultures of Taiwan now.

Ethnically indigenous Austronesian-speakers of Taiwan will be presented and discussed from the ethnomological and linguistic research through the past century. Min-nan speakers, Hakka, and other distinctive groups from regions of China migrating to the island during the past 400 years will be presented according to their traditions.

A list of readings will be given for reference for local histories in the context of a traditional belief system portraying the life as communicated utilizing oral, written, and visual media for framing local heritage. Once the semester begins, this list will be amended. Lectures will be given with multimedia aids such as maps and slides. Also guest speakers will be invited. In addition to the classroom at the College of Social Sciences, fieldtrips will be scheduled to museums, and places relevant to the course.

The requirements for this course include attending the class and participation, writing exercises, presentations, and examinations. (1) 20% of the final score will depend on attending the class. Each class will be recorded as to the student’s participation, and marked on a name list. (2) Another 30% the student’s score will depend on assignments of writing in class or given as homework. (3) 20% of the score will be based on presentations in class. (4) 30% for each examination mid-term and final research paper.
Tuesday – Fall 2012
Schedule

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Theme Topic</th>
<th>Preview / Homework / Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>09.18</td>
<td>1. Self Introduction and Course</td>
<td>Your Thoughts</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.25</td>
<td>2. Geomorphology of Taiwan</td>
<td>Readings Sections 1 &amp; 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.02</td>
<td>3. Anthropology Orientation Myth and Ritual</td>
<td>Readings Sections 1 &amp; 2</td>
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<td>10.09</td>
<td>4. Prehistory of Taiwan</td>
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<td>10.30</td>
<td>5. Indigenous Peoples</td>
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<td>10.18</td>
<td>6. Groups of Taiwan and Language Mapping</td>
<td>Readings Sections 3 &amp; 4</td>
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<td>10.25</td>
<td>7. Hakka – guest speaker</td>
<td>Provided readings</td>
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<td>11.06</td>
<td>8. Objectives &amp; Research Techniques</td>
<td>Taiwan archaeology</td>
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<td>11.13</td>
<td>9. Ethnographic Present</td>
<td>Taiwan boundary maps</td>
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<td>11.20</td>
<td>10. Review</td>
<td>Prepare for mid-term</td>
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<td>11.27</td>
<td>Mid-term exam</td>
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<td>12.04</td>
<td>No class – attending conference</td>
<td>No class, make up TBA</td>
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<td>12.11</td>
<td>Future of Taiwan</td>
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<td>12.18</td>
<td>Taiwan and Asia Pacific</td>
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<td>01.08</td>
<td>Group Presentations</td>
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Syllabus

The course will be divided into Four Sections (1) Introduction to the Ethnic Communities of Taiwan, (2) Prehistory: Paleolithic and Neolithic (3) Early History and Han Chinese, (4) Ethnographic Present.

**First Section: Introduction to the Ethnic Communities of Taiwan**

This section reviews current thoughts on the cultural and ethnic development of Taiwan. Lessons include a temporal sequential point of departure from a prehistory that increasingly important in the present for determining identity in Taiwan. Paleolithic, Neolithic, and Metal Age periods are studied according to archaeological surveys of the many complex sites in the context of the natural environment. The cultural landscape changes again dramatically with the early historical period from the twelfth to seventeenth centuries. Source information could then be drawn from written accounts up to the present.
Second Section: Prehistory: Paleolithic and Neolithic

Taiwan has been designated as living laboratory for ethnicity, culture, and language transformation and change for understanding sequences of cultural development. This ranges from the Paleolithic Age approximately 30,000 to 6,000 B.P. and Neolithic Age from 6,000 to 2,000 B.P. to the Metal Age up to the present.

Readings for First and Second Sections:

Bellwood, Peter

Blundell, David

Chang, Kwang-chih

Li, Kuang-chou

Liu, Yi-ch’ang

Sung, Wen-hsun
Tsuchida, Shigeru

Wen, Chen-hua

**Third Section: Early History and Han Chinese**

Formosan speakers traditionally had an oral tradition. Since about the time of the first settlements of the Chinese and the Dutch, written records were kept transforming Taiwan into an age of written history. Min-nan speakers and the Hakka settled in Taiwan since 400 years ago. Their ethnicities will be studies throughout Taiwan.

**Fourth Section: Ethnographic Present**

The development of ethnic identities among the peoples of Taiwan is studied through ethnology, cross-cultural aesthetics, and linguistic mapping. Many communities have been surveyed and documented for location, research, conservation, and protection. These communities will serve as a reference for understanding the cultural and ethnic structure of Taiwan in the ethnographic present.

**Readings for Third and Fourth Sections:**

Blundell, David


Blussé, Leonard

Davidson, James W.
1972 (1903) *The Island of Formosa*. Taipei: Ch’eng Wen.

Chen, Chi-lu

Everts, Natalie

Faure, David

Sangren, P. S.

Shepherd, J. R.

Reference Books:
2012 *Taiwan Since Martial Law*
2009 *Austronesian Taiwan*