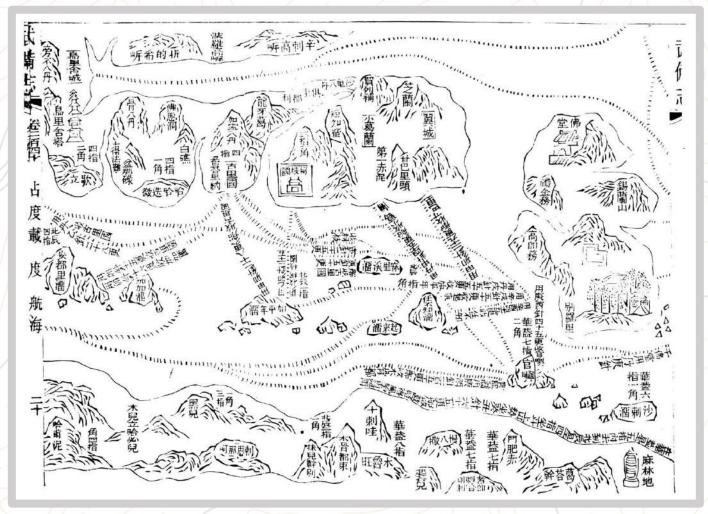
Imperial and Colonial Aspirations

in Ma Huan's Writings, "The Overall Survey of the Ocean's Shores," on Java



The wu bei zhi chart – a 16th century reproduction of Zheng He's sailing map (Levathes 2014: 133)

Leon Woltermann University of Hamburg leon.woltermann@gmx.de





Introduction:

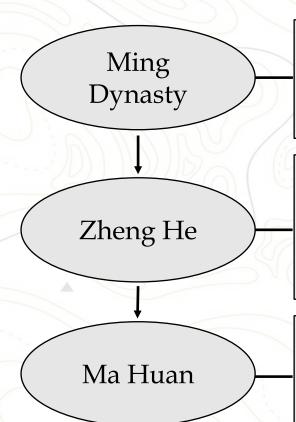
Are Zheng He's voyages an indication of colonialism and imperialism on Java before the Dutch?

Method:

Source Analysis of Ma Huan's writings, "The Overall Survey of the Ocean's Shores" (1451), as an account of the voyages to Java.

Theory:

Imperialism as "the practice, the theory, and the attitude of a dominating metropolitan center ruling a distant territory; 'colonialism' which is almost always a consequence of imperialism is the implanting of settlements on distant territory" (Said 1994: 9).



- executes aggressive expansion politics toward Yunnan and
 Dai Viet in the beginning of the 15th century
- commands maritime voyages to other "barbaric countries" to demonstrate wealth, strength, and military power
 - serves as admiral of the Ming Dynasty maritime voyages to Java and other destinations in Southeast Asia
- offers "presents to the princes and chiefs and those who would not submit, [are] compelled by force" (Groeneveldt 1877: 42)
- is Zheng He's translator
- reflects in his writings on Java the imperialist politics of the Ming Dynasty in three ways: evaluation of worth, sinocentric contextualization, portrayal of Java's society



Sketch of Zheng He's ship (Mills 1970:30)

1. Evaluation of Worth:

- Ma Huan catalogues many valuable goods of Javanese agriculture; the Ming Dynasty uses such "exotic" goods to demonstrate imperial strength and greatness
- He also records what goods the Javanese considered precious; it was common practice on the voyages to make presents to local leaders and and consequently demand tribute by force

Chinese or other foreigners	T Javanese
wealthy (p. 90*, p. 96)	terrible (p. 88)
choice (p. 93)	unkempt (p. 87)
clean (p. 93)	ugly (p. 93)
*page numbers in Ma Huan 1970	strange (p. 92, p. 93)
	dirty (p. 93)
	bad (p. 93)
nese	repugnant (p. 93)

savage (p. 94)

2. Sinocentric Contextualization:

- Ma Huan almost exclusively uses Chinese names for places and disregards the native names as foreign; he seemingly claims the land as being Chinese

3. Portrayal of the Javanese Society:

- Ma Huan divides the Javanese society into three hierarchical classes: the first two Chinese descendants and other foreigners; the last category consists of natives of Javanese
- This hierarchy is reflected in his use of adjectives attributed to each class of people (see table)
- Economic profits from Java seem important, but shared among Chinese descendants rather than through equal cooperation with the Javanese

ferocious (p. 94)

Conclusion: The three aspects of Ma Huan's writings demonstrate that the voyages of Zheng He are embedded in the Ming Dynasty's aggressive expansionist politics. Consequently, the voyages can be considered as an indication of colonialism and imperialism on Java before the Dutch.

References

- Groeneveldt, Willem Pieter. 1887. Notes on the Malay Archipelago and Malacca Compiled from Chinese Sources. Bruining.
- Gungwu, Wang. 1998. "Ming Foreign Relations: Southeast Asia." *The Cambridge History of China* 8 (part 2): 301–32.
- Levathes, Louise. 2014. When China Ruled the Seas: The Treasure Fleet of the Dragon Throne, 1405–1433. Open Road Media.
- Ma, Huan, and John V Mills. 1970. The Overall Survey of the Ocean's Shores: Translated from the Chinese Text Edited by Feng-Ch'eng-Chuen with Introduction, Notes and Appendices. Cambridge: Univ. Press.
- Said, Edward W. 1994. Culture and Imperialism. 1st Vintage Books ed. New York: Vintage Books.
- Vogelsang, Kai. 2012. Geschichte Chinas. Ditzingen: Reclam.
- Wade, Geoff. 2005. "The Zheng He Voyages: A Reassessment." *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 37–58.

Background image: Designed by Freepik (http://www.freepik.com)