Kashgar:

Significance and implication

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Kashgarians in China proper: A historical Perspective

- 1. Sufi Islam/Afaqiyya, Mohammad Yusuf and Khoja Afaq (1632, 1671), other minor Sufi orders originated from Kashgar
- 2. Hui generals of Huibu (回部): Ma Jinliang and others
- 3. Kashgarian traders: until the Qianlong reign
Chinese Muslims in Kashgar: A Historical Perspective

• 1. Merchants: Koran and other Islamic texts; marriage with Kashgarians

• 2. Religious center: Ma Mingxing, the new teaching Jahriyya (1781)

• Modern Chinese historiography of Islam in China: From Arab-Persian centered to Turkic-Kashgarian centered

• 3. The Qing perception of the new teaching Jahriyya in China proper after the occurrence of conflicts between Muslims and the state in 1781 and 1784 in Gansu: the Qing geopolitical consideration of Sufi Islamic religious teachings
Kashgar in contemporary China’s Economy and Geopolitical Consideration

- 1. Kashgar as special economic zone: the implications for ordinary Chinese businessmen (A)
1. Kashgar as special economic zone: the implications for ordinary Chinese businessmen (B)
1. Kashgar as special economic zone: the implications for Mid-south Asia: Why Kashgar? (A)
1. Kashgar as special economic zone: the implications for Mid-south Asia: Why Kashgar? (B)