



# Chinese and Chinese-American

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# History of China

## ➤ **History of Chinese Immigration to the United States**

- First immigration began from 1850s-1880s
- 1822 – The U.S. and China relation
  - They signed a treaty of “peace, amity, and commerce”
- Gold Rush in California (discovered in 1848)
- Jobs obtained during the 1900s
- Transcontinental railroad underway (1865)
- Naturalization Act

A traditional Chinese ink wash painting of a landscape. On the left, a large, gnarled willow tree with long, drooping branches dominates the foreground. The background features misty, layered mountains and a body of water, rendered in soft ink washes. The overall style is classic and serene.

# History of China

- Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
- Immigrant and Nationality Act of 1952
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- WWII
- Chinese American today

# History of China

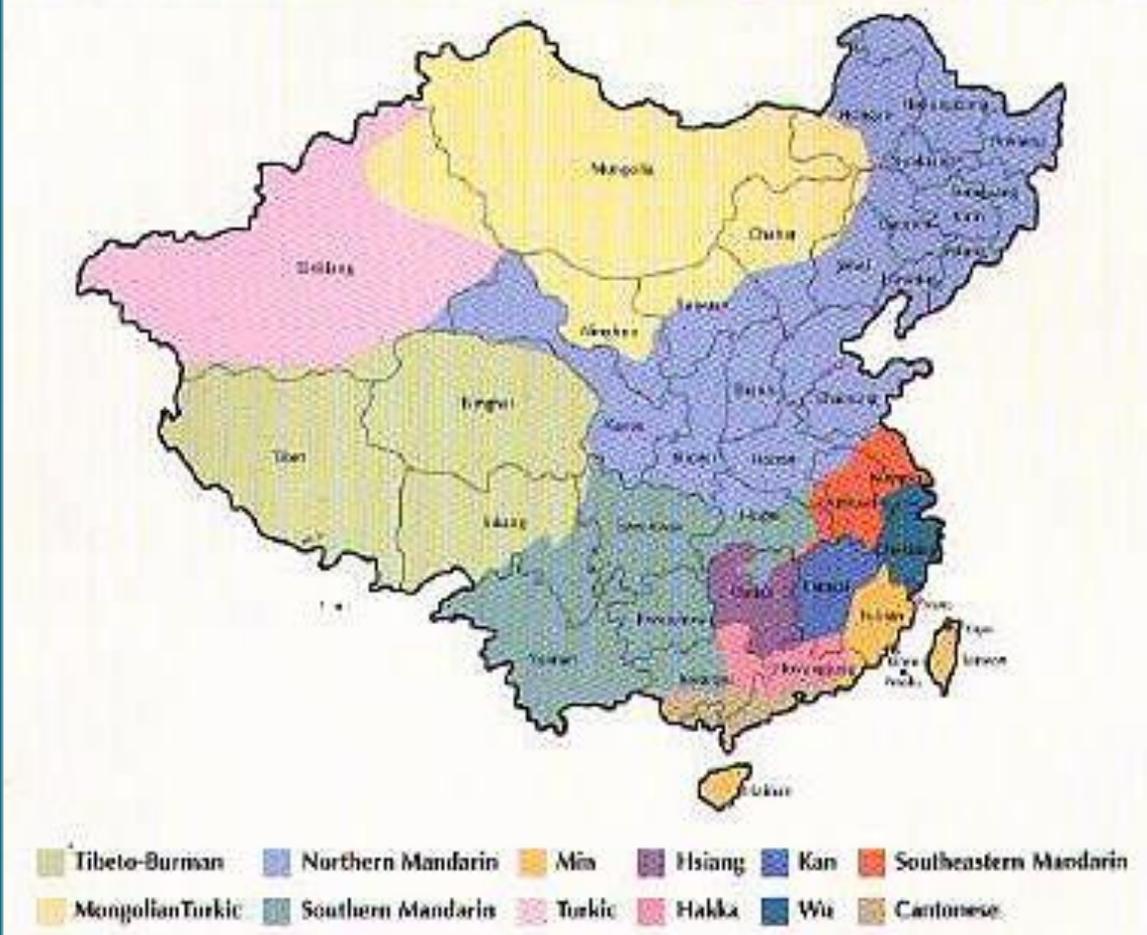
## ➤ Chinese American Populations Today

- According to the 2010 U.S. census, Asian Americans were one of the fastest growing diverse groups of individuals originating from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and India.
- 800,000 Chinese living in New York, New York, 600,000 live in Los Angeles, 500,000 living in San Francisco and approximately 100,000-150,000 living in San Jose, Boston, Chicago, Houston and other major cities across U.S.

# Geography of China



## The Regions of Chinese Dialects



# Politics in China

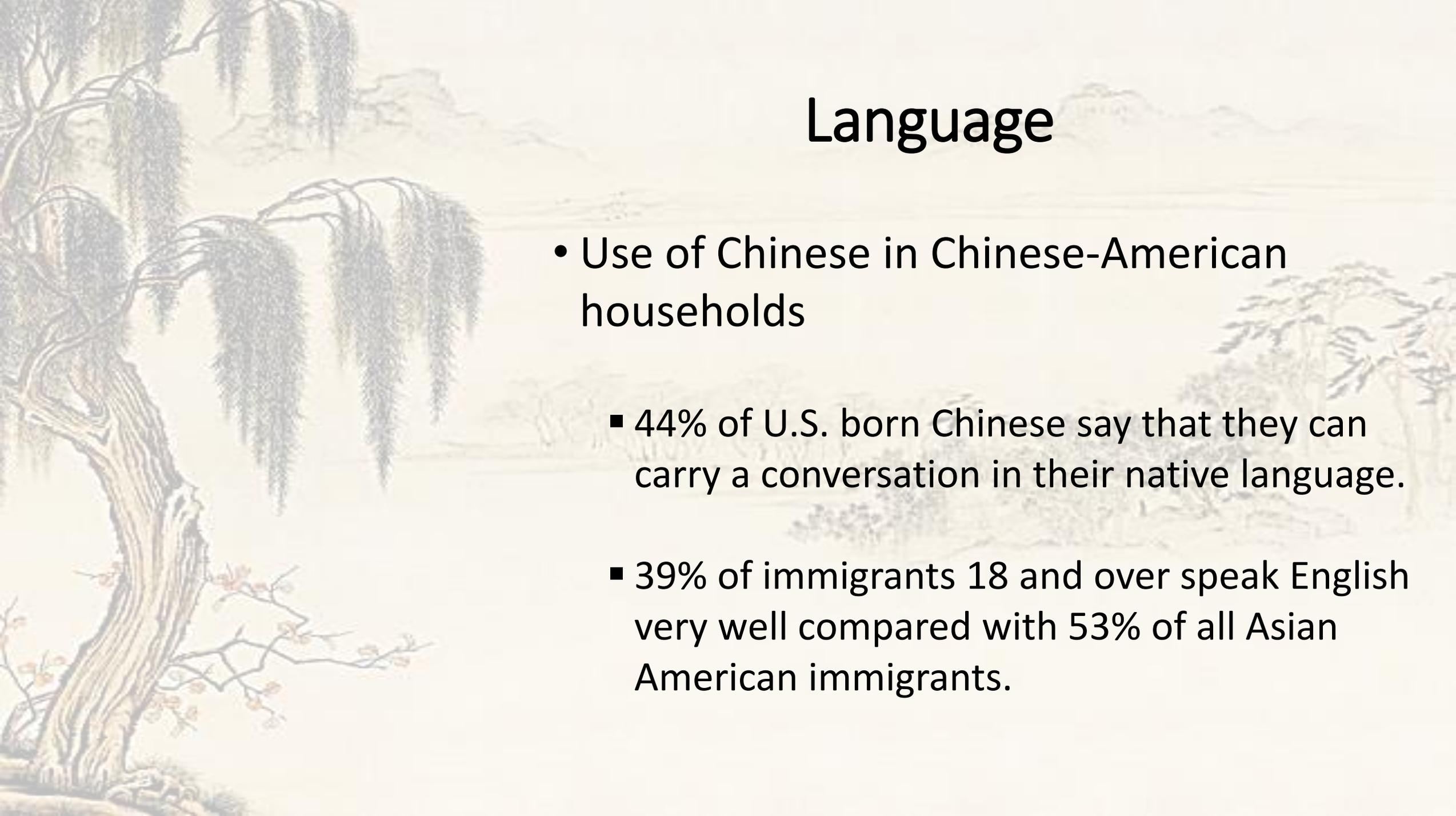
- The People's Republic of China is a semi-presidential socialist republic run by a single party, the Communist Party of China.
- Document Number Nine was circulated among the Chinese Communist Party in 2013 by Xi-Li Administration to tighten control of the ideological sphere in China to ensure the supreme leadership of the Communist State will not be challenged by Western influences.

# Language

## ➤ **Language: Mandarin (official)**

- Dialects

- Individuals who speak any of these Chinese dialects can read the Chinese written language that is not necessarily tied to the spoken language.

The background of the slide is a traditional Chinese ink wash painting. It depicts a landscape with a large, gnarled tree on the left side, its branches hanging down. In the distance, there are misty mountains and a body of water. The style is soft and atmospheric, with fine lines and subtle washes of color.

# Language

- Use of Chinese in Chinese-American households
  - 44% of U.S. born Chinese say that they can carry a conversation in their native language.
  - 39% of immigrants 18 and over speak English very well compared with 53% of all Asian American immigrants.

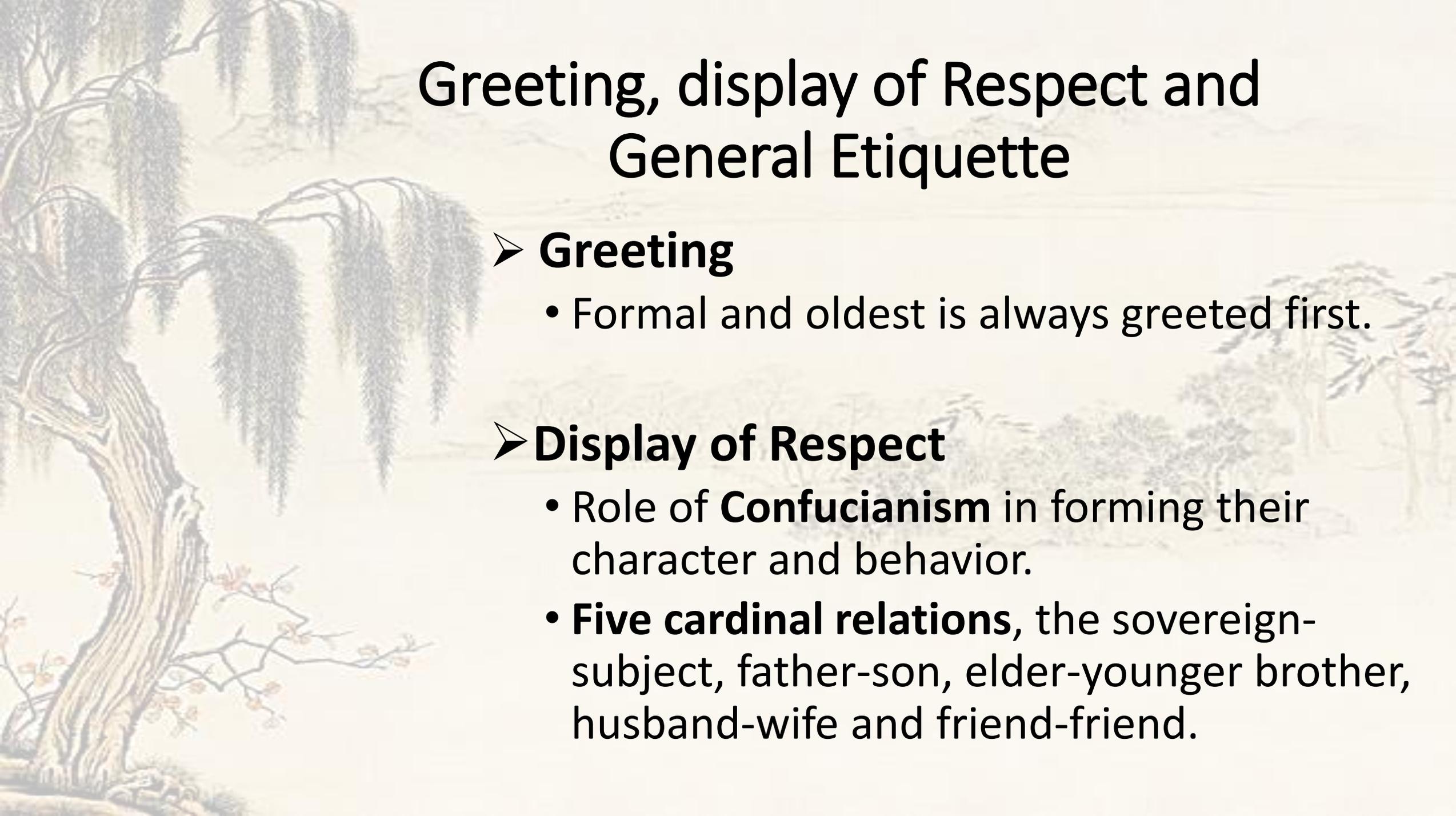
# Interpersonal Relationships

## ➤ Importance of reputation

## ➤ Communication Style

- Since the Chinese strive for **harmony and are group of dependent**, they rely on facial expression, tone of voice and posture to tell them what someone feels.
- Frowning while someone is speaking is interpreted as a sign of disagreement. Therefore, most Chinese maintain an **impassive expression** when speaking.
- It is **considered disrespectful to stare into another person's eyes**. In crowded situations, the Chinese avoid eye contact to give themselves privacy.



A traditional Chinese ink wash painting serves as the background. On the left, a large, gnarled tree trunk with long, drooping branches of a weeping willow tree is rendered in dark ink. To the right, a smaller branch with delicate blossoms, possibly plum or cherry, is shown in a lighter ink. The background is a soft, misty wash of light colors, creating a serene and atmospheric scene.

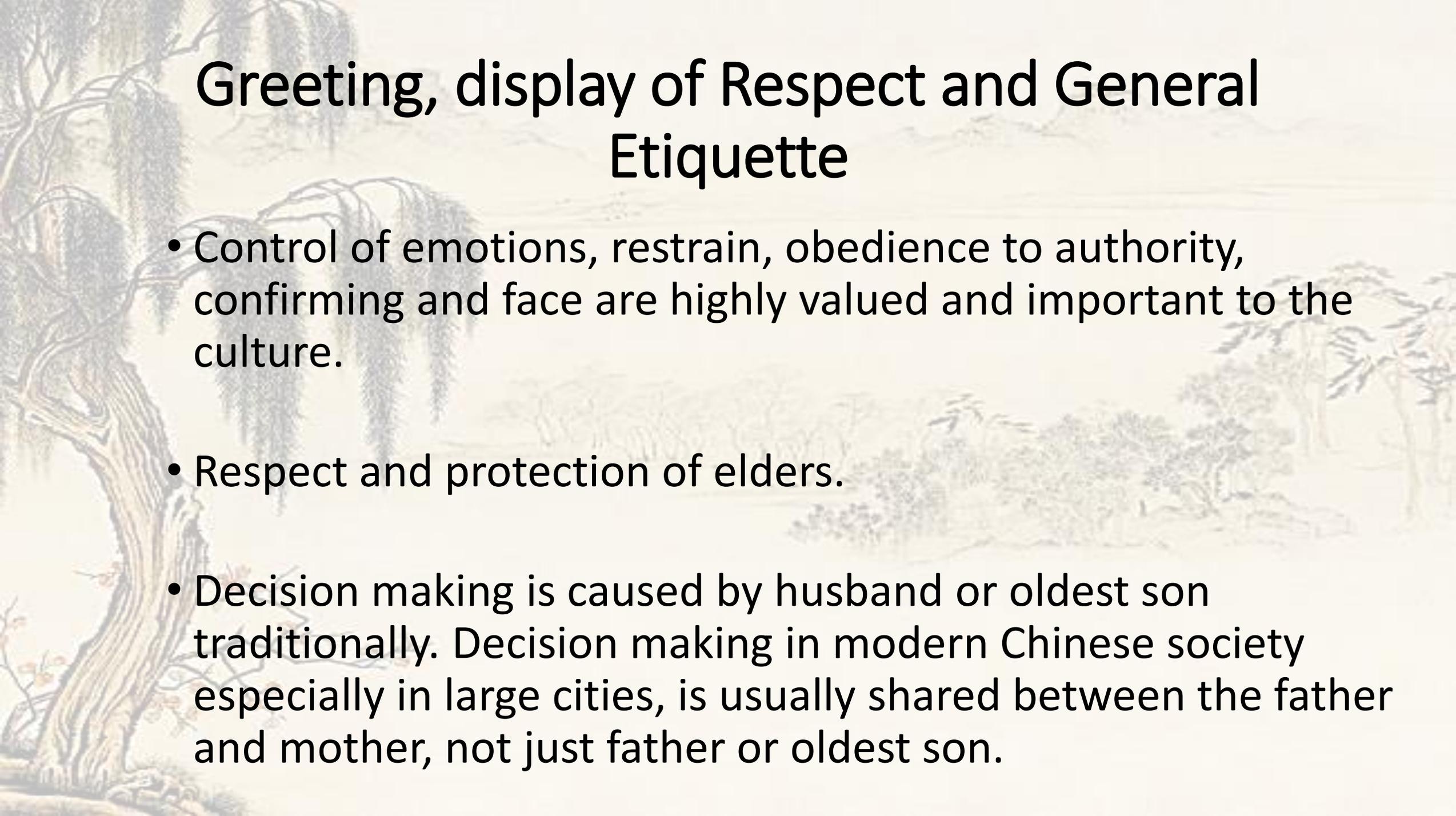
# Greeting, display of Respect and General Etiquette

## ➤ **Greeting**

- Formal and oldest is always greeted first.

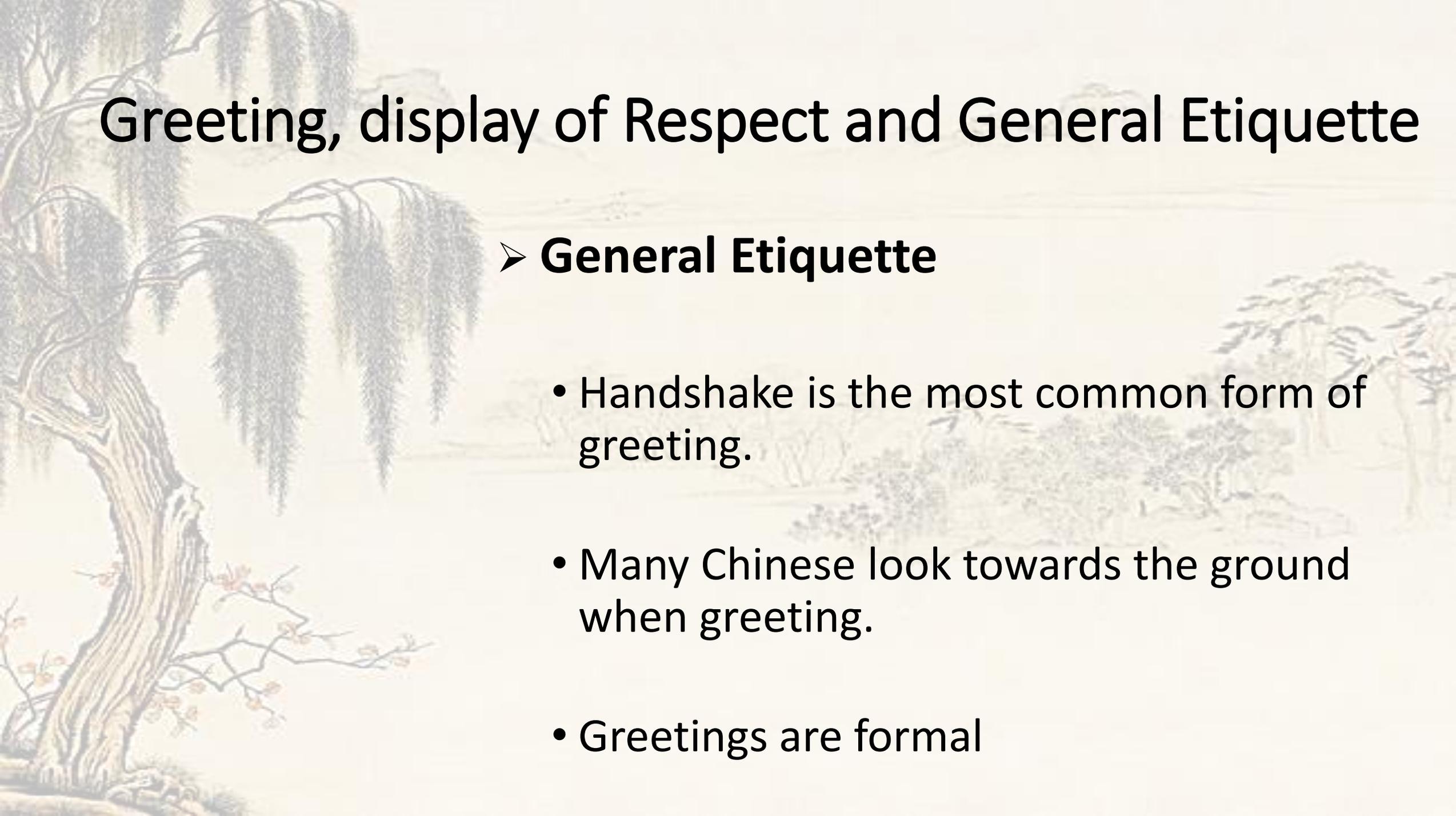
## ➤ **Display of Respect**

- Role of **Confucianism** in forming their character and behavior.
- **Five cardinal relations**, the sovereign-subject, father-son, elder-younger brother, husband-wife and friend-friend.



# Greeting, display of Respect and General Etiquette

- Control of emotions, restraint, obedience to authority, confirming and face are highly valued and important to the culture.
- Respect and protection of elders.
- Decision making is caused by husband or oldest son traditionally. Decision making in modern Chinese society especially in large cities, is usually shared between the father and mother, not just father or oldest son.



# Greeting, display of Respect and General Etiquette

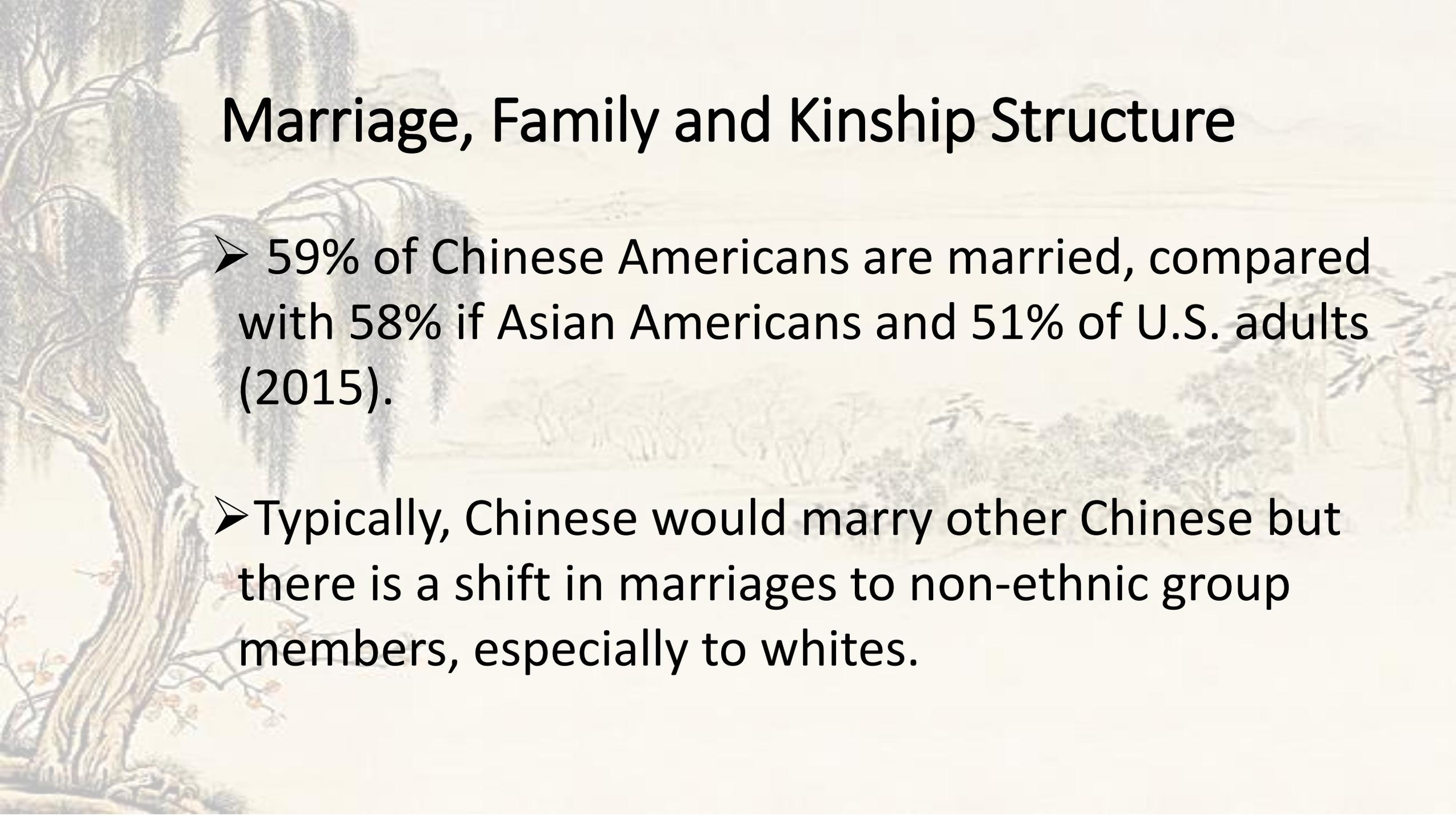
## ➤ **General Etiquette**

- Handshake is the most common form of greeting.
- Many Chinese look towards the ground when greeting.
- Greetings are formal



# Status; Role Prestige

- 31% of Chinese living in the U.S. ages 25 or older have completed high school or less (2015).
- Major traditional religions or philosophies practiced and they are **Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism and Christianity.**

A traditional Chinese ink wash painting (shuǐ mō) serves as the background. It depicts a landscape with a large, gnarled tree on the left, a body of water in the middle ground, and distant mountains. The style is minimalist and expressive, using varying ink tones and brushwork to create texture and depth.

# Marriage, Family and Kinship Structure

- 59% of Chinese Americans are married, compared with 58% of Asian Americans and 51% of U.S. adults (2015).
- Typically, Chinese would marry other Chinese but there is a shift in marriages to non-ethnic group members, especially to whites.

The background of the slide is a traditional Chinese ink wash painting. It depicts a large, gnarled tree on the left side, with its branches extending across the top and right. The style is minimalist, using varying shades of grey and black ink on a light background to create texture and depth. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

# Gender Roles; Reproduction

## ➤ Gender Role

- Educational opportunities are afforded to both boys and girls and high education is encouraged.

## ➤ Reproduction

- A two-child policy is a government-imposed limit of two-children allowed per family or the payment of government subsidies only to the first two children. Since 2016, it has been implemented in China.

A traditional Chinese ink wash painting (shuǐ mō) depicting a weeping willow tree on the left, with its long, drooping branches extending over a misty landscape. The background shows faint outlines of mountains and other trees, creating a sense of depth and atmosphere. The style is characteristic of classical Chinese art, emphasizing naturalistic detail and a harmonious composition.

# Childhood and Socialization

## ➤ Socialization

- **Takes place through the family, the local community and formal education system.**
- **Many Chinese still believe in traditional Chinese medical treatment and have a disregard for other practices.**

# Adolescence, Adulthood and Old Age

## ➤ Adolescence

- There are generational gaps between parent because they prefer to speak in their Native language and eat native foods, stress family obligations and associate with their Chinese roots.
- There have been constant pressure on children to be more successful than everyone else academically
- Kids chase their parent's dreams and not their which causes tension.



# Adolescence, Adulthood and Old Age

## ➤ Adulthood

- Disabilities Act of 1990 is a major civil rights law that works to protect against discrimination based on equality.

## ➤ Old Age

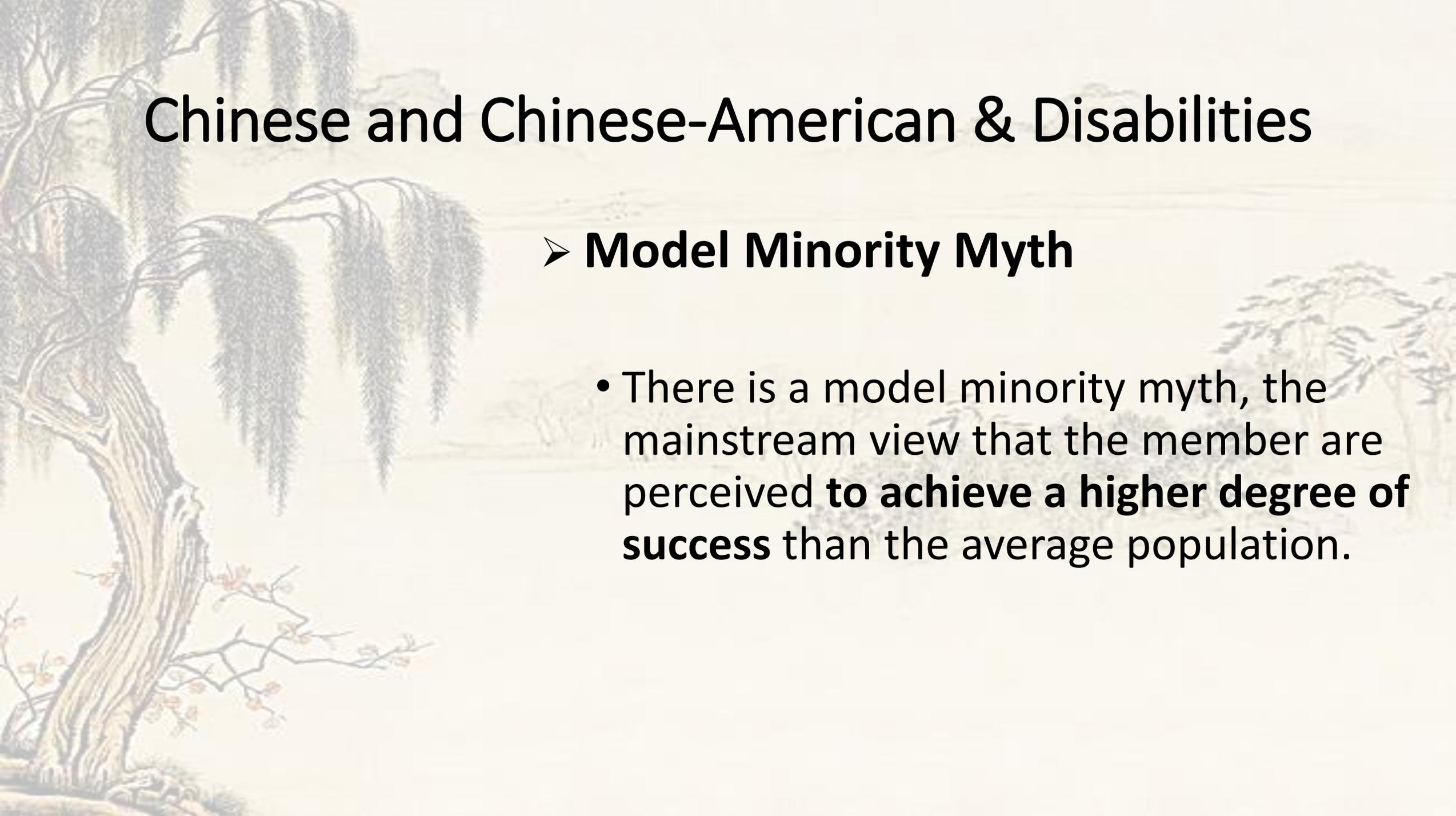
- Chinese culture is deeply rooted.



# Chinese and Chinese-American & Disabilities

## ➤ Special Education

- "The first predominant for that limits the participation of Asian American with disabilities in the labor market and public service in cultural and social **barriers concerning disability** within the family (this including views of guilt, shame, misconduct and bad karma).
- Sometimes, these family members are kept home with no help for skill building, education, networking on program opportunities.

A traditional Chinese ink wash painting (shuǐ mō) depicting a weeping willow tree on the left side of the frame. The tree's long, slender branches hang down, with some leaves rendered in light brown and red tones. In the background, a misty landscape with a body of water and distant hills is visible, creating a serene and atmospheric scene. The overall style is characteristic of classical Chinese landscape art.

# Chinese and Chinese-American & Disabilities

## ➤ **Model Minority Myth**

- There is a model minority myth, the mainstream view that the members are perceived **to achieve a higher degree of success** than the average population.



# Chinese and Chinese-American & Disabilities

## ➤ **Collectivism vs. Individualism**

- Chinese society is viewed as **collectivist** so the person with the disability is not only worried about themselves, they are worried about **the consequences that their disability has on their family or community** – including burden and shame.

# Chinese and Chinese-American & Disabilities

## ➤ **Attitudes towards children with disabilities**

- **Public perception**

- Negative

- **Culture**

- Chinese parents “felt uncomfortable acknowledging their child’s disability and their need for services in their own community” and to some extent tried to hid their children who had the disability.
- Chinese Americans tend to believe that mental illness can be cured by willpower and being away from morbid thoughts (Arkoff, Thaver, and Elkind, 1996 and Root, 1985)
- Family members are reluctant to seek help and often isolate the family member at home – with no help for skill building, education, networking or program.

A traditional Chinese ink wash painting of a landscape. On the left, a large, gnarled tree with long, drooping branches (likely a weeping willow) is rendered in dark ink. The background shows a misty, hazy landscape with a body of water and distant mountains. The overall style is soft and atmospheric, typical of classical Chinese art.

# Chinese and Chinese-American & Disabilities

- **Lack of knowledge**

- Overall, there seems to be a lack in knowledge in this issue so publicizing about this topic may get for date and information about people with disabilities.



# Chinese and Chinese-American & Disabilities

## ➤ Personal Stories

- Grace Tsao, a *Chinese-American* remembers the time she had to hid from the first-generation Chinese family members because of her disability of being diagnosed with muscular dystrophy at age seven which made her have to use a wheelchair.

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# Services in California

## ➤ **Cultural Centers and Religious Centers in the Sacramento Region**

- Sacramento Chinese Culture
- Chinese American Council of Sacramento & CACS foundation
- Sacramento Chinese Community Service Center
- Friends of Children with Special Needs (FCSN)



# Services in California

## ➤ **Organizations and Schools for Chinese-Americans**

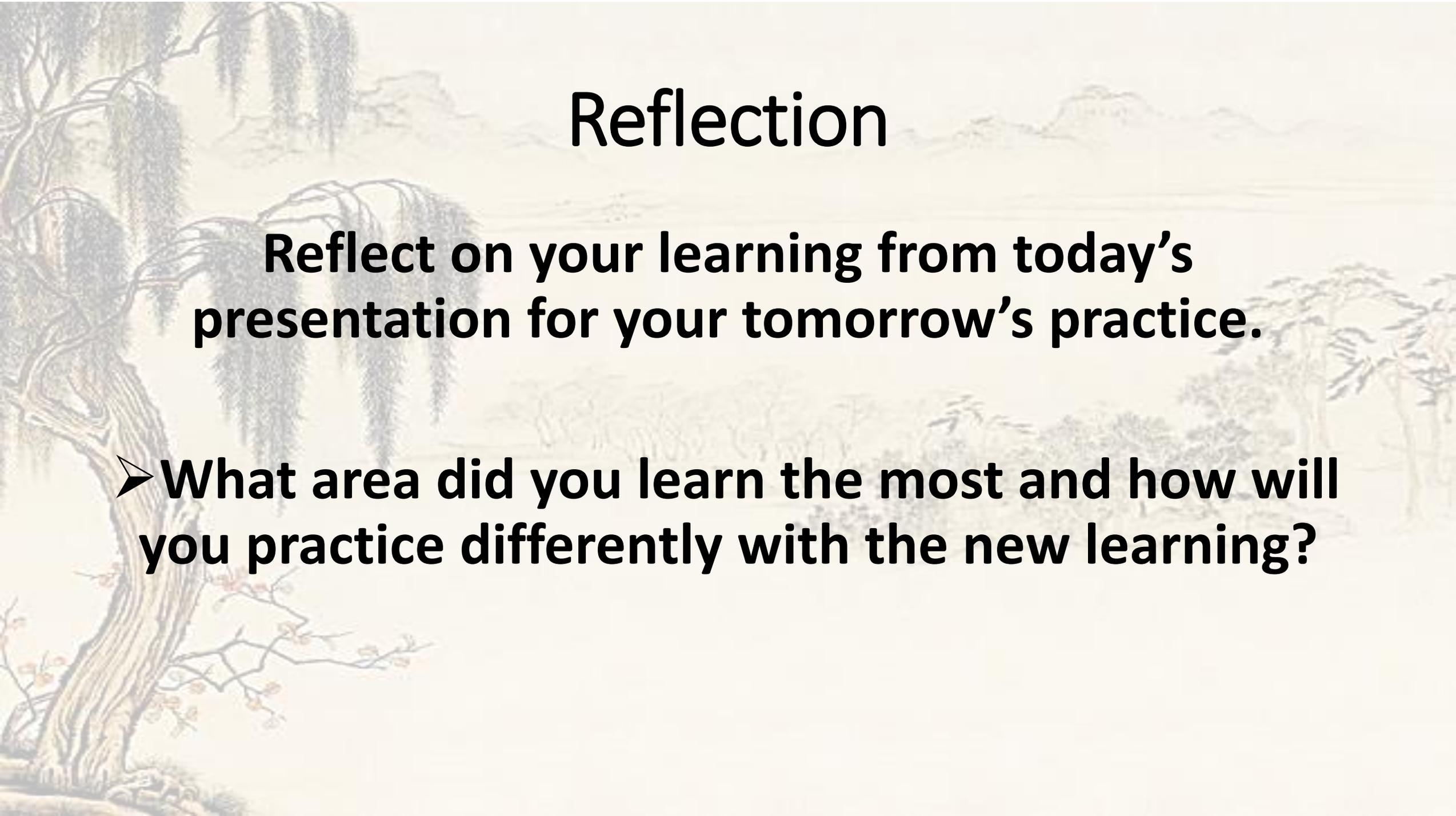
- New Star Chinese School (in Davis)
- Organization of Chinese Americans-GSA
- Sacramento Chinese Culture Foundation
- Confucius School
- Sacramento Chinese Indo-China Friendship Association
- Sacramento Chinese Community Service Center



# Chinese in the U.S. Fact Sheet

(September 2017)

<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/fact-sheet/asian-americans-chinese-in-the-u-s/>



# Reflection

**Reflect on your learning from today's presentation for your tomorrow's practice.**

**➤ What area did you learn the most and how will you practice differently with the new learning?**