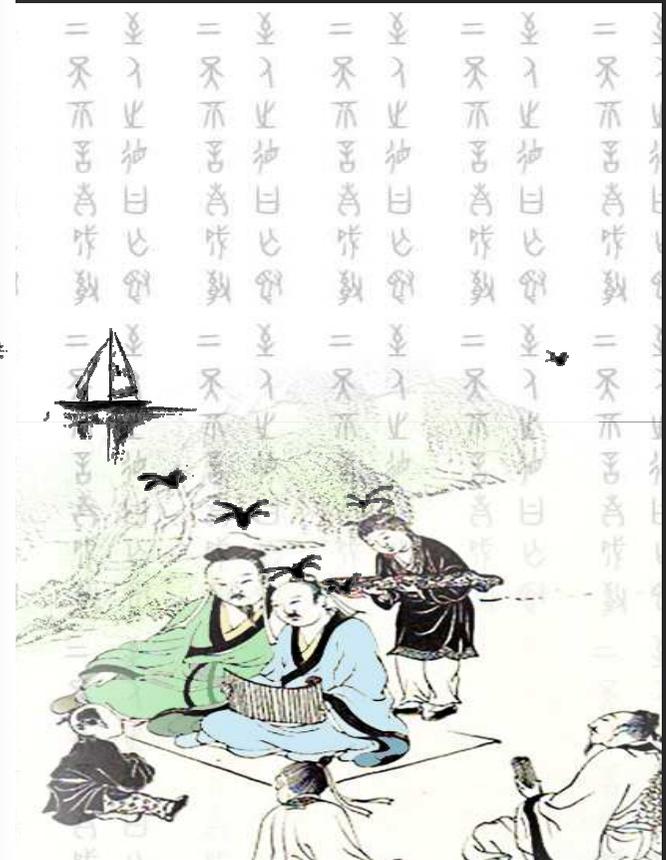


History, Culture and Migration of the Dong-Yi People

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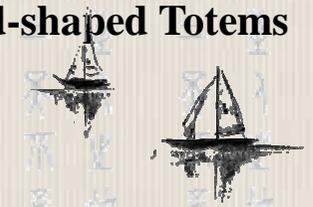


Dong-Yi People Emigrated to the Americas during the Neolithic Age



Dong-Yi People Emigrated to Oceania during the Neolithic Age

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Introduction

Two main ancient cultural systems of Neolithic China

- The Chang-jiang River Valley Cultural System
- The Yellow River Valley Cultural System

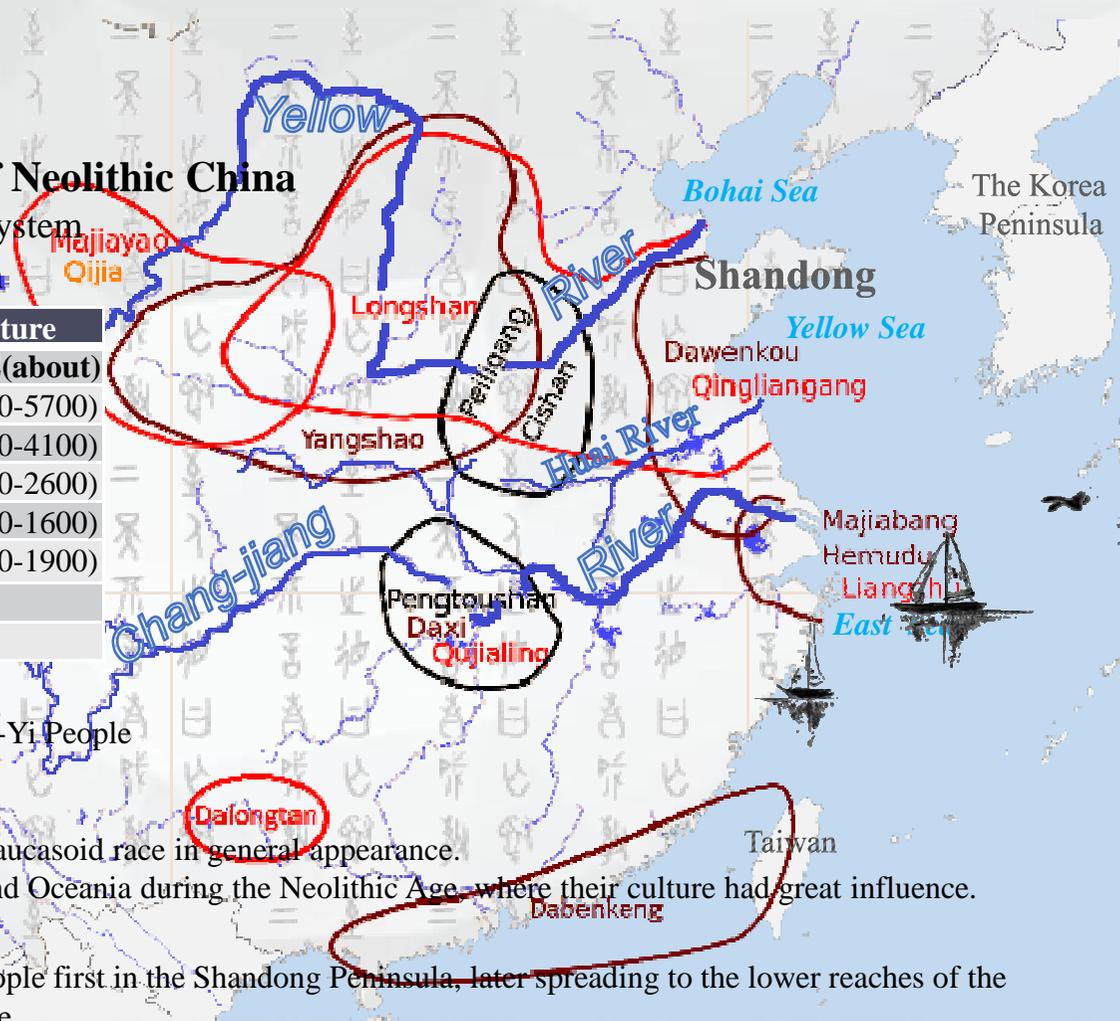
Di-Qiang Culture		Dong-Yi Culture	
Culture	BCE(about)	Culture	BCE(about)
Laoguantai	(6000-5000)	Houli	(6400-5700)
Qin'an Dadiwan First	(6200-3000)	Beixin	(5300-4100)
Yangshao	(5000-3000)	Dawenkou	(4100-2600)
Cishan-peiligang	(6200-4600)	Yueshi	(2000-1600)
Majiayao	(3000-2000)	Longshan	(3200-1900)
Qijia	(2000-1000)		
Siwa	(1400-700)		

Dong-Yi People

- Many ancient books had written records of Dong-Yi People
- Dong-Yi People originated from the Middle East
- Dong-Yi People worshiped Bird-shaped Totems.
- Dong-Yi People bore some resemblance to the Caucasoid race in general appearance.
- Dong-Yi People also migrated to the Americas and Oceania during the Neolithic Age, where their culture had great influence.

Dong-Yi Culture

- **Dong-Yi Culture** was built by the Dong-Yi People first in the Shandong Peninsula, later spreading to the lower reaches of the Yellow and Huai rivers during the Neolithic Age.
- Its latter stage, the Longshan Culture, spread to the areas of early Di-Qiang Culture and turned those areas into outposts of Longshan Culture.
- **Dong-Yi Culture** had the leading role in making the Yellow River Valley Culture the root of Chinese civilization.





Historical Records of Dong-Yi People (1)

Many ancient books had written records of Yi and Dong-Yi, such as:

- *The Bamboo Annals* record Huai-Yi and Lan-Yi during the Xia Dynasty (about 2070BCE-1600BCE).
- Oracle bones record Ren-fang or Shi-fang dating from the late Shang Dynasty (about 1600BCE-1046BCE).
- Bronze inscriptions of the Western Zhou Dynasty (about 1046BCE-771BCE) officially record the Dong-Yi, stating that the Dong-Yi People were enemies of the Zhou Dynasty.
- *The Book of Documents*, or *Shangshu: Yugong* records Niao-Yi in Jizhou; Yu-Yi and Lai-Yi in Qingzhou, east of Taishan Mountain; Huai-Yi between Qingzhou and the Huai River; and Niao-Yi (or Dao-Yi) in Yangzhou.
- *The Book of the Later Han*, or *Hou Hanshu: Dong-Yi* records nine ethnic groups of Yi in China, Quan-Yi, Yu-Yi, Fang-Yi, Huang-Yi, Bai-Yi, Chi-Yi, Xuan-Yi, Feng-Yi and Yang-Yi.
- *The Book of Documents: Yu Gong* calls people in Qingzhou and Xuzhou the Lai-Yi, Yu-Yi and Huai-Yi.

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Historical Records of Dong-Yi People (2)

The last nation of the Dong-Yi People was Lai (?-567BCE).

- Founded by the Lai-Yi People, Lai was one of four ancient nations to occupy the Shandong Peninsula, along with Qi (about 1046BCE-221BCE), Lu (about 1042BCE-256BCE) and Ju (about 1046BCE-431BCE). Ju was wiped out by the State of Chu (1042BCE-223BCE) in 431BCE. Qi and Lu were wiped out by the Qin Dynasty (221BCE-207BCE).
- The ancient nation of Qi destroyed the Lai nation completely in 567BCE, killing the Lai king and most of the Dong-Yi Lai People, burning the Lai capital and taking control of the whole territory. The remaining Lai people were forced to move to Ni County (today's Tengzhou of Shandong) and founded a village, called **Donglai**, in the south of that region.
- The attack of the Qi spelled the Dong-Yi People's doom. The pure Dong-Yi Race, who used to have one of the most advanced ancient civilizations, no longer had an independent nation.

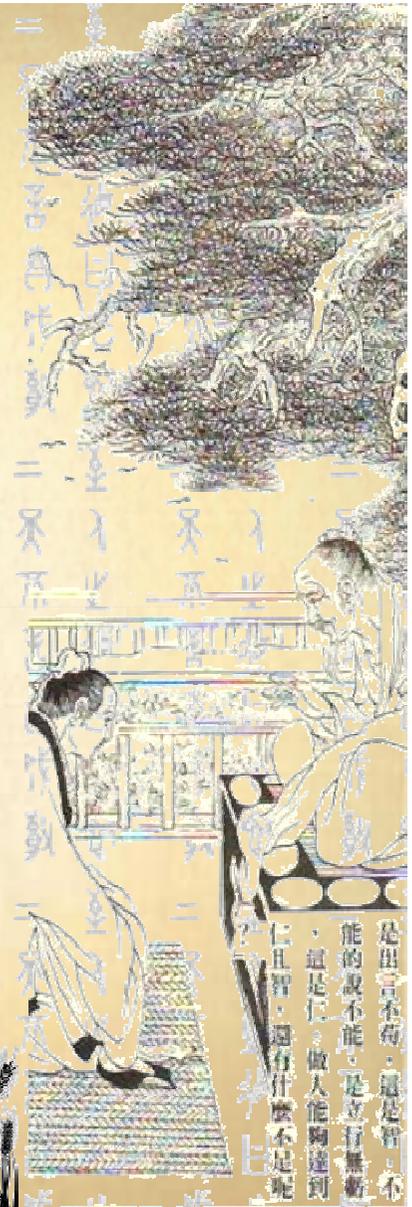




Dong-Yi People Originated from the Middle East

- Ancient China did not have appropriate conditions for wild species to hybridize naturally and then evolve to *Triticum aestivum* L (wheat); wheat and barley came from the Middle East only.
- Dong-Yi People, who first built wheat and barley farming cultures, which were only in the Shandong Peninsula and eastern Henan Province during the Longshan Culture, were the first who brought wheat and barley to the lower reaches of the Yellow River.

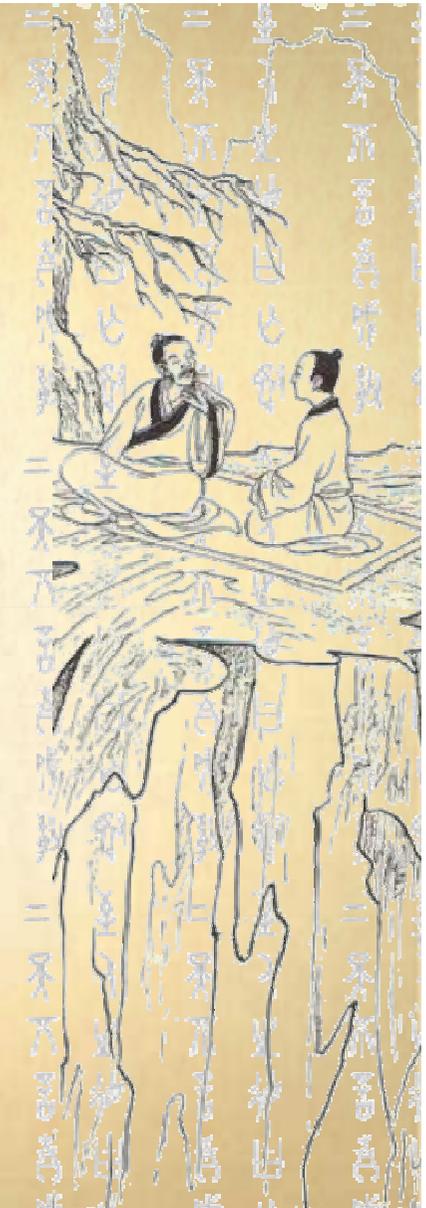
These findings provide evidence that the Dong-Yi People originated from the Middle East.





Dong-Yi People Worshiped Bird-shaped Totems

- *Shanhaijing* records many birds and bird totems in the areas where Dong-Yi People lived.
- Bird-shaped pieces of art at many Neolithic sites in the Shandong Peninsula, such as Beizhuang on Changdao Island (about 4500BCE) contained grey pottery GUI (small, open container) figures shaped like birds, suggests that the Dong-Yi People worshiped bird totems.





The Race of Dong-Yi People (I)

- Mr. Carleton S. Coon divided humanity into five races:



Caucasoid Africoid Mongoloid American Australoid
高加索人种 非洲人种 蒙古人种 印第安人种 澳洲土著人种

- Was the race of Dong-Yi People **Caucasoid** or **Mongoloid** ?

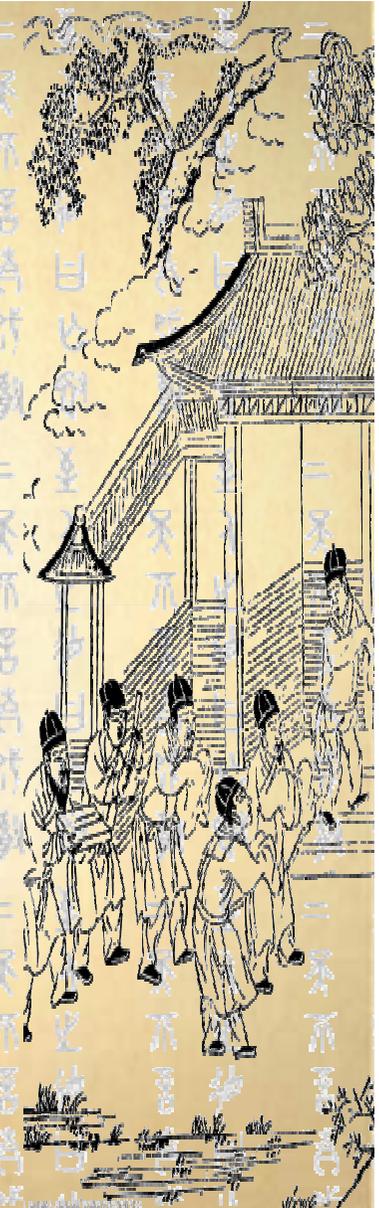
The Dong-Yi People used to be classified as members of the Mongoloid race. However, Dong-Yi People were very tall people, with a high forehead, aquiline nose, pronounced facial whiskers, beard and bushy body hairs, bearing some resemblance to the Caucasoid race in general appearance. This suggests the Dong-Yi People shared genes with Caucasians.





The Race of Dong-Yi People (II)

- **Dong-Yi People bore some resemblance to the Caucasoid race in general appearance.**
- ◆ **Caucasoid racial characteristics (HV genes) in DNA extracted from bones had been discovered in ancient tombs in Shandong Province**, such as, Linzi, Dawenkou (about 4000BCE) and Beizhuang in Changdao (about 4500BCE).
- ◆ **Archaeologists discovered a pottery mask with clear Caucasoid characteristics at Beizhuang in Changdao** of Shandong (about 4500BCE).
- ◆ **Many Shandong Neolithic archaeological sites contained the bodies of tall Dong-Yi People.** Gu Cheng Ding in Qingdao (about 1000BCE), revealed individuals about 1.8 and 1.9 meters tall; Liang Wang Cheng of Pizhou in Jiangsu Province (about 3000BCE), bordering Shandong Province, held bodies more than 1.8 meters tall; Bei Qian Village of Jimo (about 4000BCE), had individuals as tall as two meters.
- ◆ **Scientists believe that the Neolithic residents of the Shandong Peninsula had clear Caucasoid characteristics**, such as: (1) **Li H, Huang Y, Mustavich LF and Zhang F**, authors of “*Y-chromosomes of Prehistoric People Along the Yangtze River, Human Genetic.*” (2) **Guo Moruo** (1892-1978), former President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. (3) The Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and Laboratory for Molecular Anthropology and Molecular Evolution and Division of Anthropology, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Tokyo.
- ◆ **Many Shandong historical figures had Caucasoid racial characteristics.**
 - (1) **Shao Hao**, the ancestor leader of the biggest group of Dong-Yi People, was called “White King,” or “White Ancestor-God.” The word “White” suggests that the Shao Hao had a clear Caucasoid racial characteristic - white skin.
 - (2) **Confucius** (551BCE-479BCE), an offspring of the Shang Emperors, who were offspring of the Dong-Yi People, had clear Caucasoid racial characteristics, - Very tall (over 2.2 meters), Enhanced strength and High forehead.
 - (3) **Liu Bang** (256BCE-195BCE), first Emperor of the Han Dynasty (202BCE-220CE), had a high nose, high forehead, high brow-bone, significant facial whiskers and a beard,” bearing some resemblance to the Caucasoid race in general appearance.





Dong-Yi Neolithic Culture (1)

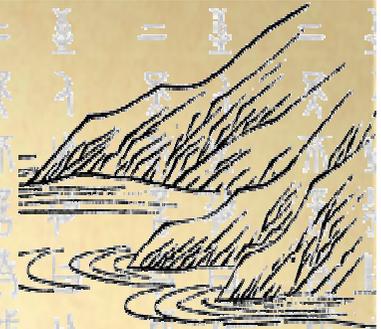
➤ Dong-Yi Culture consisted of five evolutionary phases:

- ✓ Houli Culture (about 6400BCE-5700BCE),
- ✓ Beixin Culture (about 5300BCE-4100BCE),
- ✓ Dawenkou Culture (about 4100BCE-2600BCE),
- ✓ Yueshi Culture (about 2000BCE-1600BCE) and
- ✓ Longshan Culture (about 3200BCE-1900BCE).

➤ Dong-Yi Culture was the most advanced culture in Neolithic China.

- ✓ **writing system:** an important source of the Shang Oracle bone script. Changle Bone Inscriptions found in Changle, Qingzhou, Shouguang, Huantai, Linzi and Zouping, belonged to Longshan culture, were about 1,000 years earlier than Shang Oracle bone script.
- ✓ **inventors of arrows**
- ✓ **high skill in making pottery.** best Eggshell black pottery in Longshan culture
- ✓ **earliest users of copper and iron** in Neolithic China.
- ✓ **earliest human brain operation.** About 5000 years ago in Dawenkou culture Fujia site, Guangrao of Shandong, an adult male skull was discovered to be recovered from the surgery and he lived for a long time before he died.
- ✓ **etiquette.** A code of etiquette in Long Shan culture shows social stratification and formation of the nation.

➤ Dong-Yi Culture had the leading role in making the Yellow River Valley Culture, the root of Chinese civilization.





Dong-Yi Neolithic Culture (2)

- **Dong-Yi Culture was the Root of Chinese Civilization.**
- ✓ Dong-Yi Culture, originated in the Shandong Peninsula, was the root of *The Hundred Schools of Thought* and its successor, Han Culture.
- ✓ *The Hundred Schools of Thought* were philosophers and schools that flourished in the Shandong Peninsula and eastern Henan area during an era of great cultural and intellectual expansion in China from 770BCE to 221BCE.
- ✓ During the Han Dynasty (202BCE-220CE), the most practical elements of Confucianism and Legalism were taken and synthesized, marking the creation of a new form of government that would remain largely intact until the late nineteenth century. Han Culture started during the Han Dynasty, was inherited and carried forward by Tang Dynasty (618-907CE) and lasted in China for more than 2,000 years.

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Dong-Yi People Emigrated to the Americas during the Neolithic Age



- American Indians stem from Neolithic peoples in northeast Asia.
- The results of examining the mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) demonstrated that Amerindian population (mtDNA) arose from one or maybe two Asian migrations.
- ✓ G.E. Novick and his colleagues, scientists from the Department of Biological Sciences at Florida International University, conclude that close similarities between the Chinese and Native Americans suggest a recent gene flow from Asia.
- ✓ D.C. Wallace examined the mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) variation in 87 Amerindians, 80 Na-Dene and 153 Asians from seven diverse populations overall. Amerindian mtDNA was found to be directly descended from five founding Asian mtDNA and to cluster into four lineages, each characterized by a different rare Asian mtDNA marker.
- The prehistoric Amerindian was very tall and bore some resemblance to the Caucasoid race in general appearance, such as high foreheads and aquiline noses, as did the Dong-Yi People.
- Prehistoric Amerind worshipped bird's totems, same as Dong-Yi People.
- The advanced Dong-Yi Culture maintained a leading position in making the ancient American civilization.





Dong-Yi People Emigrated to Oceania during the Neolithic Age



- Examination of mitochondrial DNA has traced the Austronesian peoples' origins back as far as East Asia.
- ✓ “Out of Taiwan Model” believes that the Austronesian peoples moved from Taiwan to Melanesia and Micronesia, discovered Polynesia by 1000BCE, settled Easter Island by 300CE, Hawaii by 400CE and New Zealand by about 1280CE.
- ✓ Leeds University' study in 2008 challenged the “Out of Taiwan Model,” and found that the Austronesian peoples moved from East Asia to Island Southeast Asia (ISEA).
- ✓ Dr. Geoffrey Chambers of Victoria University concluded that the ancestors of Polynesian people first migrated from mainland China to Taiwan and then moved on to the Philippines, the Pacific islands and eventually New Zealand.
- ✓ Rebecca Cann of the University of Hawaii, led another study analyzing mitochondrial DNA, which is inherited only from the mother, traced the Polynesian expansion from the Southeast Asian mainland sometime around 6,000 years ago.
- ✓ Simon Southerton, now a senior researcher with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Canberra, Australia, agreed that American Indians and Polynesians were of Asian extraction.
- ✓ University of Texas Health Science Centre studied the Y-chromosomes of 551 men from Southeast Asia and the Pacific. This research found that the Micronesians/Polynesians were more closely related to Southeast Asians than to the Taiwanese.
- Indigenous Oceanic People, like American Indians, had a close blood relationship with one group of Asian people - the Dong-Yi, for they both bore some resemblance to the Caucasoid race in general appearance.
- Polynesians had bird totems, akin to those of the Amerindians and Dong-Yi People.
- The advanced Dong-Yi Culture maintained a leading position in making the ancient Oceania civilization.





Conclusion

- The Dong-Yi People moved from the Middle East to the Shandong Peninsula of China, later spread to other places of China, mainly settled near the northeastern, eastern and southeastern coasts of China, and also emigrated to the Americas and Oceania during the Neolithic Age.
- The Dong-Yi People bore some resemblance to the Caucasoid race in general appearance, worshiped bird-shaped totems, and built wheat and barley farming cultures, which were only in the Shandong Peninsula and eastern Henan Province during the Longshan Culture.
- The Dong-Yi People built one of the most important Neolithic cultures, Dong-Yi Culture, which greatly influenced ancient China, the Americas and Oceania during the Neolithic Age, contributing greatly to human civilization.

If you want to know more details about the Dong-Yi People, please read the book, *The Queen of the South in Matthew 12:42*, written by Soleilmavis Liu.



Thank You!

Have a Nice Day