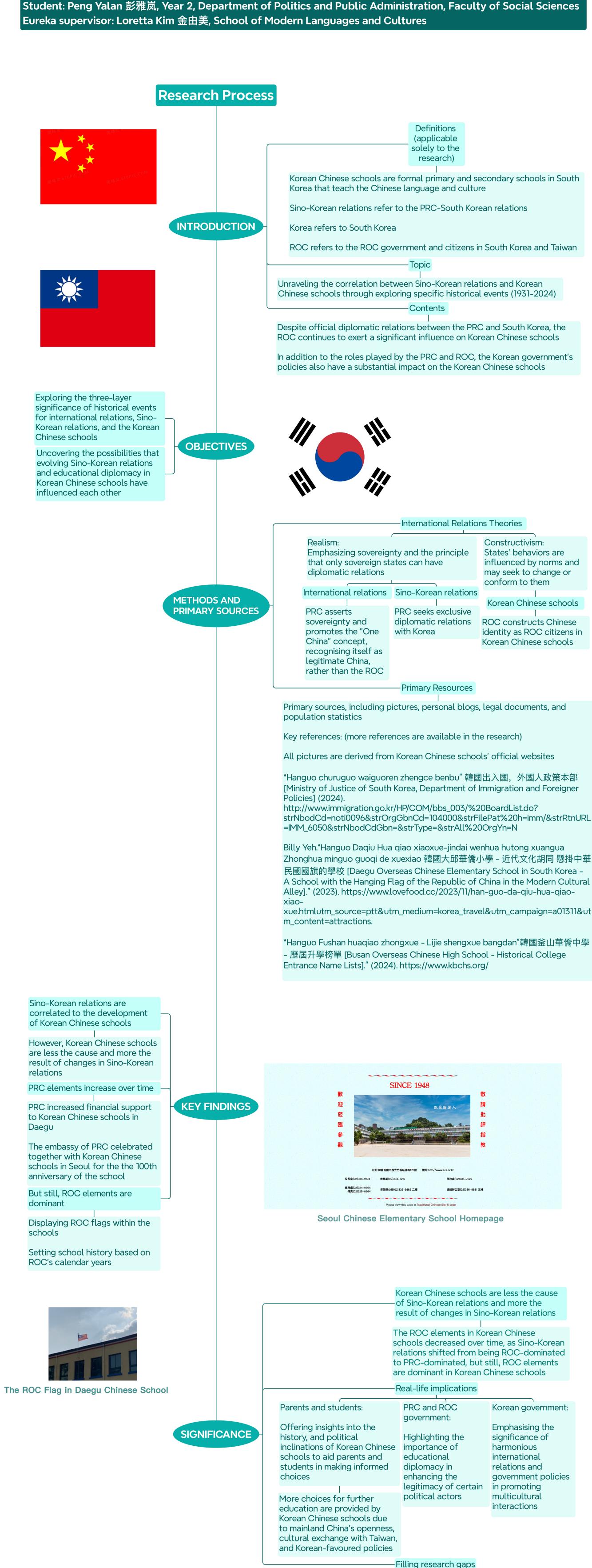
Exploring the Correlation between PRC (People's Republic of China)'s Educational Diplomacy in South Korea and the Development of Korean Chinese Schools where the Main Actor is ROC (Republic of China)

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Examining the population of Korean

overlooked in previous studies that

Chinese students, which has often been

primarily focus on the broader Korean

Chinese population, typically 朝鲜族

(Joseonjok)

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Exploring the political Implications

of PRC's educational diplomacy in

considerations on economies and

Korea on the Korean Chinese

schools, beyond common

cultures

EARLY 1930S 1930s NCS: 3 Sino-Korean relations International relations 1931 万宝山事件 Japan's colonization in Note: (applicable solely to this research) (Wanbaoshan Incident): Northeast China and the Korean Peninsula: All numbers are approximated Illegal occupation of Chinese land by Koreans in the border Chinese and Koreans area between China and Korea Decreasing number of were encouraged to The number of Korean Chinese schools adopt Japanese Japan fueled tensions cultures and customs between China and Korea, like food and names The number of people with Chinese nationality desiring the land for territorial expansion The data is absent Japanese police fired on the Chinese, while Koreans beat Chinese Discrimination led Chinese in the Korean Peninsula return to China **EARLY 1940S** 1940s NC: 13K International relations Sino-Korean relations Korean Chinese schools Some Southern Increasing number of 1940-1945 Japan's Chinese and students attending invasion of China ROC citizens in Korean Chinese schools China migrated 1948 Korea finished to Korea the split of North and South Korea while the Civil War in China was still ongoing **EARLY 1950S** NCS: 39 NC: 18K 1950s **LATE 1950S** NCS: / NC: 23K International relations Sino-Korean relations Increasing anti-communism Most Korean Chinese 1950s Korean War sentiment in South Korea but not anti-China sentiment during the war and Some ROC citizens in Korea remigrated to Taiwan **EARLY 1960S** NCS: / NC: 25K 1960s **LATE 1960S** NCS: / NC: 31K Sino-Korean relations International relations Korean Chinese schools Early 1960s Korean Decreasing number of **US** encouraged enrolled students in government implemented immigration: restrictive immigration Korean Chinese schools in the early policies Some Chinese 1960s migrated to the US Some Chinese in Korea migrated to the US Increasing number of enrolled students in Late 1960s China's Cultural Korean Chinese schools in the late Revolution: 1960s Chinese migrated to foreign countries like Korea **EARLY 1970S** 1970s NCS: 59 NC: 32K International relations Sino-Korean relations Early 1970s Change of China's Korean Chinese representation in schools were the United Nations incorporated into from ROC to PRC the Korean legal system as part of the foreign community **EARLY 1980S** 1980s NCS: / NC: 30K International relations Sino-Korean relations Korean Chinese schools ROC still maintained Decreasing number of PRC's reform and relations with Korea enrolled students opening-up brought entering Korean Chinese opportunities for schools Increasing economic development interactions between PRC and Large-scale of influx Korea of overseas Chinese returning to the PRC **EARLY 1990S** 1990s NCS: / NC: 23K International relations Sino-Korea relations The Korean 1992 Establishment of government PRC-South Korea implemented diplomatic relations favorable policies to attract 1997 Global financial crisis immigration to improve the economy **EARLY 2000S** 2000s NCS: 17 NC: 22K International relations Sino-Korean relations Korean Chinese schools 2000s China Fever: Korean Chinese 2008 Beijing held schools started to the Olympics Enhanced cultural and accept both Chinese economic ties between and Korean students China's increased China and Korea openness and economic growth **EARLY 2010S** 2010s NCS: / NC: 20K International relations Sino-Korean relations Korean Chinese schools 2016 Terminal High China adopted a Altitude Area more conservative Defence (THAAD) approach in shaping system in South Korea: its foreign policies Strained Sino-Korean relations **EARLY 2020S** 2020s NCS: / Korean Chinese schools 漢城華僑小學 The students' further education increased distribution in mainland China However, the overall mindset within Korean Chinese schools remained that of the ROC

Evolution of Sino-Korean relations together with the development of of Korean Chinese schools

Korean Chinese schools

Korean Chinese schools

continued to teach both

Chinese and Japanese

enrolled students in

Korean Chinese schools

schools were closed

recovered after

Korean Chinese schools

Late 1970s Korean universities

universities accepted them with

hardly accepted overseas

Chinese while Taiwanese

Students usually entered

Stable number of enrolled

students in the early 1970s

Decreasing number in the late

Korean Chinese schools

Korean Chinese schools

status

were granted legal school

Korean Chinese can choose

to enter Chinese or Korean

schools to study

Students usually entered

Korean and Taiwanese

universities

Taiwanese universities

preferential policies

Korean Chinese schools

languages