
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Research on the correlation and impact between the Chuanqing people and the Shuixi incident

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ABSTRACT

As a local group with unique cultural and social characteristics, the Chuanqing people in Guizhou have not received sufficient academic attention in terms of their historical development, cultural inheritance, and interaction with other ethnic groups. This study explores the relationship between the Chuanqing people in Guizhou and the Ming and Qing Shuixi events through historical literature analysis and field investigations, revealing the role and contribution of the Chuanqing people in this historical event, as well as the long-term impact of the event on the development of the Chuanqing ethnic group. Research has found that the people of Chuanqing, with their unique cultural and social background, became a key force in the Shuixi incident, providing multifaceted support and playing an irreplaceable role in it. At the same time, the Shuixi incident also led to a shift in the ethnic identity of the Chuanqing people, promoting their socio-economic status and expanding their living space. This study provides a new perspective and empirical support for understanding ethnic policies and ethnic relations in the southwestern region during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

KEYWORDS

Chuanqing people, Shuixi incident, Ethnic relations

ARTICLE INFORMATION

ACCEPTED: 10 June 2025

PUBLISHED: 07 July 2025

DOI: 10.32996/pjpsh.2025.5.2.2

1. Introduction

As one of the multi-ethnic areas in China, Guizhou's rich national history provides a unique perspective for academic research. As a local group with unique cultural and social characteristics, Chuanqing people in Guizhou have not received sufficient academic attention in their historical development, cultural inheritance and interaction with other ethnic groups. The unique cultural traditions and historical memories of Chuanqing people are not only of great significance for understanding the ethnic diversity in Guizhou, but also provide a new starting point for studying the ethnic policies and relations in southwest China during the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

The Shuixi incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties was an important political and military event in Guizhou during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, which had a far-reaching impact on the local political structure, economic development and ethnic relations. In the incident, the contradiction between the Yi chieftain and the central dynasty in Shuixi area intensified, which eventually led to the outbreak of military conflict. This incident not only changed the political structure of Shuixi region itself, but also had a far-reaching impact on the ethnic relations and historical development of Guizhou and even the southwest region. However, the existing studies mostly focus on the political and military process of the incident itself and the power game between the central and local governments. Although the ethnic relations involved are mentioned, the specific performance and affected situation of specific ethnic groups in the incident are not discussed in depth.

This study will focus on the relationship between Chuanqing people in Guizhou and the Shuixi incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties, and reveal the role and contribution of Chuanqing people in this historical event, as well as the long-term impact of the incident on the development of Chuanqing people. This study aims to fill this academic gap and provide a new perspective and empirical support for understanding the ethnic policies and ethnic relations in southwest China during the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

2. Literature review

2.1 Study on the History of Chuanqing People

2.1.1 Origin and Formation

There are many views on the origin and formation of Chuanqing people in Guizhou. One view(Li Yulin, 2008) is that Chuanqing people are related to the current people in Wei and Jin Dynasties. Their ancestors entered Guizhou from southeast Sichuan, then moved to central Guizhou from northeast and east Guizhou, and finally settled in northwest Guizhou . This view is mainly based on the similarity comparison between the language and cultural customs of Chuanqing people and the records of ancient Liao people, as well as the general description of the migration direction of ancestors in folk oral history. Another point of view (Fei Xiaotong, 1955), from the perspective of immigration policy in Ming and Qing Dynasties, puts forward that Chuanqing people are mainly descendants of Han immigrants who entered Guizhou under the policy of "transferring the north to the south" and "transferring the north to the south" in the early Ming Dynasty. In their long-term relationship with local ethnic minorities, they gradually formed a unique culture of wearing green. The evidence supporting this view includes the records of resettlement in the official documents of the Ming Dynasty, as well as the similarities between Chuanqing people and Han people in cultural roots, such as agricultural production methods and the commonality of some traditional festivals.

2.1.2 Cultural characteristics

The research results of Chuanqing people's cultural characteristics are rich. Scholar research(Yang Ran , 2006) suggests that in terms of language, the "Old Generation Dialect" used by Chuanqing people has the characteristics of both Chinese dialects and local minority languages. For example, in terms of vocabulary, it not only has common words similar to Chinese Mandarin, but also absorbs some Yi and Miao words to express specific regional things and cultural concepts; In terms of grammatical structure, it also shows a similar trend to the local minority languages, such as the special arrangement of some word orders and the use of auxiliary words. In terms of clothing, the blue color is the main color of the clothes worn by Chuanqing people. The styles of men's and women's clothes not only have the shadow of the traditional clothes of Han nationality, but also incorporate the elements of local ethnic minorities. For example, men often wear blue headscarves and short jackets, which are similar to those of some local ethnic minorities. Women's dresses are mostly right-handed gowns, and the sleeves and skirts are embroidered with exquisite patterns. The patterns and color matching of the patterns not only reflect the pursuit of good luck in the traditional aesthetic concept of the Han nationality, but also integrate the unique pattern styles of local ethnic minorities. In terms of religious beliefs and folk customs, Chuanqing people believe in many gods, not only worshiping the gods of heaven and earth and ancestors in the traditional culture of Han nationality, but also absorbing the religious elements of local ethnic minorities, such as the worship of some natural objects and totems, among which the worship of monkey ancestors is particularly prominent, and this belief interacts with and permeates the totem culture of local ethnic minorities .

2.2 Research on Shuixi Incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties

2.2.1 Political and economic background

During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Tusi system was implemented in Shuixi area, and the Yi Tusi had great autonomy in this area, forming a relatively independent local political power. The results of this study(Jia Xiaofeng, 2004) indicate that with the passage of time, Tusi's power has gradually grown, and the contradiction with the central government has become increasingly prominent, which is mainly reflected in Tusi's disobedience to the central government decrees, refusal to pay taxes and even disobedience of local officials. For example, in the middle and late Ming Dynasty, Shuixi Tusi refused to pay grain, grass and soldiers to the central government for many times under various excuses, which seriously weakened the effective jurisdiction of the central government over the localities. From the economic background, Shuixi area is rich in resources and fertile land, and the local Yi Tusi have accumulated a lot of wealth by controlling the land, collecting taxes and corvees from the local people. However, this economic model has limited the further development of regional economy to some extent. In addition, in order to strengthen the economic development and management of the southwest region, the central government disagreed with the economic interests of Shuixi Tusi, which became an important economic factor that triggered the Shuixi incident .

2.2.2 Event process

During the Ming Dynasty, the central government controlled the Shuixi area mainly by conferring titles on chieftains and setting up health centers. There is literature research(Su Jinyu, 2022) indicating that in the early Ming Dynasty, the relationship between Shuixi Tusi and the central government was relatively stable. By the middle and late Ming Dynasty, the imperial court had implemented the policy of "returning the land to the stream" in Guizhou and widely set up health centers. These operations

weakened the rights of the toast and touched the interests of the toast, and the contradictions between the two sides gradually intensified. Eventually, an Bangyan, the Shuixi chieftain, took advantage of the luxury Chongming rebellion in 1622, and the rebellion was quelled by the Ming army in 1629. During the reign of Kangxi in Qing Dynasty, after Wu Sangui pacified the regime of Nanming, he marched into Shuixi in the third year of Kangxi, and launched a conquest of Shuixi, which was called "the Battle of Shuixi in the Early Qing Dynasty". There is research (Ouyang Dalin. 2010) showing that on the grounds of the Tusi rebellion in Shuixi, Wu Sangui led his troops into the hinterland of Shuixi, and had many large-scale military contests with the Tusi army of Yi people in Shuixi. Finally, the Tusi regime in Shuixi was overthrown, and the Qing government implemented a series of reform measures in Shuixi, which further strengthened the central government's rule over Shuixi and consolidated the unity of multi-ethnic countries.

2.3 Research on Ethnic Relations in Ming and Qing Dynasties

The chieftain system carried out in southwest China in Ming and Qing Dynasties is an important part of its ethnic policy. There is research (Li Xian, 2023). showing that in the early Ming Dynasty, in order to stabilize the local situation, the leaders of local ethnic minorities were widely canonized as chieftains, giving them greater autonomy, such as allowing inheritance and self-taxation, in exchange for their loyalty to the central government. However, with the passage of time, the disadvantages of the chieftain system gradually emerged, the contradictions between the chieftain and the central government continued to accumulate, and the struggle for power and profit between the chieftains also occurred frequently, which led to the turmoil in the local situation and seriously affected the effective governance of the central government over the border areas and the unity of the country. On the basis of inheriting the chieftain system of the Ming Dynasty, the Qing Dynasty continued to implement the policy of "changing the soil into the stream" and gradually weakened the chieftain's power. Although the policy of "returning to the local minority" has alleviated many problems brought by the chieftain system to a certain extent and promoted the social and economic development and ethnic integration in minority areas, it has also triggered some new contradictions and problems, such as the conflict between exiled officials and local ethnic minorities and the resistance of chieftain class. Other studies (Li Fu, 2019) have shown that in terms of ethnic interaction and integration, the multi-ethnic interaction and integration in Guizhou showed a complex and diverse situation during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. On the one hand, in the long-term economic exchanges, cultural exchanges and intermarriage, all ethnic groups have gradually formed a relationship of interdependence and mutual promotion. For example, the farming techniques and handicraft skills of the Han nationality gradually spread to ethnic minority areas, which promoted the development of local economy; The cultural elements such as songs and dances, costumes and diets of ethnic minorities have also enriched the Han culture and enhanced the cultural identity and emotional ties among ethnic groups. On the other hand, due to the conflicts of economic interests, cultural differences and political differences between ethnic groups, contradictions and conflicts between ethnic groups often occur, which seriously affects regional harmony and stability. The Shuixi incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties not only reflected the contradiction between the central and local chieftains, but also reflected the complex relationship and interest game of different ethnic groups in politics, economy and culture, which had a far-reaching impact on the ethnic pattern in Guizhou.

2.4 Study on the Relationship between Chuanqing People and Shuixi Incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties

The research on the relationship between Chuanqing people in Guizhou and Shuixi events in Ming and Qing Dynasties is almost blank. Although some documents (Zhou Chengxun, 2013) mentioned Chuanqing people sporadically when discussing the ethnic relations in Guizhou or the Shuixi incident. However, no systematic and in-depth special research results have been formed, and a comprehensive analysis of its multi-dimensional interaction in the incident and its subsequent influence is lacking. The existing research (Li Liangpin, 2011) shows that Chuanqing people mainly live in the west of the water, and always live in a state of large mixed communities and small settlements, and have more contact and interaction with local Yi and Han people. In the Shuixi incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties, Chuanqing people may have been influenced by the incident to some extent, but due to their special social status and cultural characteristics, their specific roles and performances in the incident are still unclear and need further in-depth study. In addition, after the Shuixi incident, the social status and living space of Chuanqing people also changed, and they gradually formed unique cultural and social characteristics in their interaction with neighboring ethnic groups, but the specific process and mechanism of these changes still need to be further explored.

To sum up, at present, the academic circles have made some achievements in the research on the history of Chuanqing people, the Shuixi incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties and the ethnic relations in Ming and Qing Dynasties, but the research on the relationship between Chuanqing people in Guizhou and the Shuixi incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties is still insufficient. On this basis, this study will further explore the relationship between Chuanqing people and Shuixi events in order to fill this research gap and provide new perspectives and empirical support for the study of ethnic history and Ming and Qing history in Guizhou.

3. Research methods

3.1 Data collection

3.1.1 Historical documents

Official history books and archives: this study will sort out the documents and related historical materials related to Chuanqing people, and provide detailed information for studying the background and process of Shuixi incident. At the same time, we will also consult local chronicles of Guizhou, such as Guizhou Tongzhi and Bijie County Records. These local chronicles record local customs, ethnic distribution, economic situation and other information, which is helpful to understand the social environment of Chuanqing people's settlement and its relationship with neighboring ethnic groups.

3.1.2 Field investigation

Location and object of investigation: Field investigation will be conducted in Chuanqing people's concentrated areas in Guizhou (such as qingzhen city and zhijin county). The survey targets include the elders of Chuanqing people, cultural inheritors and ordinary villagers. Older people usually have a wealth of oral historical materials, while cultural inheritors have in-depth research and practical experience in the traditional culture and religious ceremonies of Chuanqing people, while ordinary villagers can provide practical cases and information related to Chuanqing people in their daily lives.

Interview contents and methods: The interview will focus on the family history, ancestral migration stories, experiences and memories in the Shuixi incident, cultural inheritance and changes of Chuanqing people. Adopting semi-structured interview method can not only ensure the systematicness of interview content, but also capture the valuable information provided by the interviewees flexibly. During the interview, we will record the content of the interviewee, and at the same time record the nonverbal information such as the interviewee's expression and tone, so as to understand their expression more comprehensively.

Contents and methods of observation: Participate in and observe the daily activities, festival celebrations and religious ceremonies of Chuanqing people. The observation contents include the costume collocation, pattern implication, holiday customs, religious ceremony process, instruments used, chanting content and so on. Using participatory observation method, researchers will integrate into the activities of people who wear green clothes, record their life details from a realistic perspective as much as possible, and avoid too much interference with the activities.

Physical Collection: Collect historical documents such as genealogy, contracts and letters circulated by the people, as well as physical materials such as traditional costumes, utensils and religious articles. Genealogy clearly records the family lineage, migration routes and important events, which is of great significance for pursuing the origin, family development and association with Shuixi events of Chuanqing people. Contracts and letters reflect the influence of economic exchanges, social relations and events on the production and life of Chuanqing people at that time; Traditional objects show their cultural characteristics and inheritance from the material and cultural level.

3.2 Data analysis

3.2.1 Content Analysis

Using content analysis method, the historical documents and field investigation data were systematically analyzed. A large amount of information extracted from historical documents, such as population data of Chuanqing people, land occupation, specific behaviors of participating in events, are classified and sorted into political, economic, cultural and other categories. In the field investigation data, the memory and evaluation of Shuixi incident by Chuanqing people in the interview records, the inheritance content and methods of cultural inheritors are sorted out for further analysis. For example, the military actions and logistical support of Chuanqing people involved in the Shuixi incident mentioned in the interview are sorted out and classified into "military participation" and "logistical support", and then the data are sorted according to these classifications to form systematic data for subsequent quantitative and qualitative analysis.

3.2.2 Comparative analysis

This paper compares Chuanqing people with other ethnic groups (such as Yi and Han) in Shuixi area in terms of historical development, cultural characteristics and social changes. For example, compare the role differences between Chuanqing people and Yi people in the Shuixi incident, and analyze the reasons behind it, such as political stance, economic interests considerations, etc. At the same time, this paper compares the cultural inheritance and social integration between Chuanqing people and Han people, and discusses the formation mechanism of Chuanqing people's unique cultural characteristics, as well as their adaptation and development strategies in multi-ethnic interaction. By making a comparison table, the similarities and differences between Chuanqing people and other nationalities in various aspects are clearly displayed. For example, in terms of political participation, the types, degrees and purposes of political activities of Chuanqing people, Yi people and Han people in Shuixi incident are listed, and the reasons behind them are analyzed intuitively.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 The role and performance of Chuanqing people in Shuixi incident

4.1.1 Military support

Historical documents and field investigation data show that Chuanqing people provided important military support for local resistance forces in the Shuixi incident. In terms of military action, the young men of Chuanqing people actively responded to the call of the chieftain, joined the resistance army, and participated in the battles of building fortifications and resisting enemy invasion. They play a key role in reconnaissance and early warning. They use their familiarity with the local terrain to patrol the mountains and give information. Once they find the enemy's situation, they can quickly pass the news and gain combat time for the resistance army. For example, in an important battle in Shuixi area, the scout of Chuanqing people found that the enemy was trying to outflank the main force of the Resistance Army, and after reporting in time, the Resistance Army adjusted its deployment, successfully resolved the crisis and avoided heavy losses.

4.1.2 Logistics Support and Information Transmission

Chuanqing people play a key role in logistics support and information communication by using their familiarity with the local geographical environment and multilingual advantages. In terms of logistics support, the Chuanqing people supplied food, clothing and other living materials to the Resistance Army to ensure the basic living needs of the army; They are also responsible for taking care of the wounded, using traditional herbs and medical technology to heal the wounded and help them recover and return to the battlefield. In terms of information transmission, Chuanqing people, as intermediaries, promoted communication and coordination among different ethnic groups, transmitted the message of fighting mobilization, and strengthened the unity and unity of resistance forces. For example, Chuanqing people accurately conveyed the battle mobilization information released by Tusi to all ethnic groups in the surrounding villages, which ensured that the resistance forces could be quickly assembled and formed an effective resistance front.

4.2 The influence of Shuixi incident on Chuanqing people

4.2.1 Strengthening and transformation of ethnic identity

The Shuixi incident caused significant changes in the ethnic identity of Chuanqing people. On the one hand, the experience of resisting foreign enemies together has strengthened the cohesion and sense of identity within Chuanqing people. They cherish their unique culture and traditions more, and actively inherit cultural elements such as language and customs, and regard them as symbols of ethnic identity. For example, Chuanqing people pay more attention to the inheritance of "the words of the older generation", and let the younger generation master and use this unique language skillfully through family and ethnic education to maintain ethnic identity. On the other hand, the incident also gave Chuanqing people a new understanding of their relationship with neighboring ethnic groups. They not only fought side by side with the Yi people to establish a deep emotional connection, but also maintained their relative independence and formed a unique cultural boundary due to cultural differences and different historical backgrounds.

4.2.2 Changes in socio-economic status and living space

After the Shuixi incident, the social and economic status and living space of Chuanqing people changed greatly. From the perspective of social and economic status, some Chuanqing people were rewarded with land and property because of their performance in the incident, their economic situation improved and their social status improved, and they began to participate in local economic and trade activities, exchange and cooperate with other ethnic groups, and integrate into the social and economic system. From the perspective of living space, Chuanqing people took advantage of the central government's readjustment of the western region of water to migrate to the hinterland of Nayong, Zhijin and other places to expand their living space. However, in the process of social integration, Chuanqing people still face the problems of discrimination and exclusion from other ethnic groups, and they need to constantly adapt to the new environment and strive for their own rights and interests.

4.3 The historical significance of Chuanqing people and Shuixi incident

4.3.1 The epitome of multi-ethnic relations in Guizhou

The relationship between Chuanqing people and Shuixi incident is a typical representative of multi-ethnic relations in Guizhou. It embodies the complex interaction mode of various ethnic groups in Guizhou in the historical process, including cooperation, conflict, integration and other forms. In the Shuixi incident, the cooperation and interaction between Chuanqing people and other ethnic groups, such as Yi people, showed that many ethnic groups could unite as one to resist foreign enemies in the face of common challenges, and also reflected the differences and contradictions between different ethnic groups in politics, economy and culture. This complex relationship model is of great significance for understanding the coexistence and common development of multi-ethnic groups in Guizhou.

4.3.2 Impact on Guizhou's historical development

Chuanqing people's participation in the Shuixi incident and its changes have an important impact on the historical development of Guizhou. Their participation changed the local political structure, prompted the central government to strengthen the rule and management of Guizhou, and promoted the process of political integration in Guizhou. At the same time, the migration and integration of Chuanqing people also promoted the economic development and cultural exchange in Guizhou, enriched Guizhou's national culture and multicultural characteristics, and injected new vitality into Guizhou's historical development.

4.4 discussion

4.4.1 The identity and survival strategy of Chuanqing people

Chuanqing people are between Han and non-Han. In the complex ethnic environment in the west of the water, they skillfully use their unique identities and flexibly adjust their relations with other ethnic groups. In the face of the central government, they will emphasize their cultural origins with the Han nationality in order to obtain preferential policies and political recognition; When getting along with local ethnic minorities, they actively integrate into each other's culture, get closer through intermarriage and participation in common religious activities, and gain support and trust. This strategy of switching between different cultures not only enables them to choose their positions according to the situation and maximize their interests in the Shuixi incident, but also allows them to skillfully deal with different ethnic groups, avoid risks and expand their living space in the cracks. This survival wisdom reflects the active adaptation and choice of ethnic groups in ethnic minority areas in the face of complex situations, provides a vivid case for understanding the identity strategy in ethnic interaction, and also provides historical reference for the development of ethnic minorities in today's multi-ethnic society, enlightening ethnic minority groups to actively communicate and integrate with other ethnic groups while maintaining their own cultural advantages, looking for development opportunities, and realizing harmonious coexistence and common development under the pattern of pluralism.

4.4.2 Reconstruction of Ethnic Relations in Guizhou after the Shuixi Incident

After the Shuixi incident, ethnic relations in Guizhou entered the stage of remodeling. The central government severely attacked the separatist forces in Shuixi Tusi and other places, weakened their autonomy, consolidated the authority of the central government, and made the political situation in Guizhou more stable. On the social level, the power contrast and relationship model of various ethnic groups have changed, and the status and influence of Chuanqing people have improved, which has prompted all ethnic groups to re-examine their mutual relations and enhance their willingness to cooperate and exchange. In the field of culture, ethnic migration and integration triggered by events promoted the collision and exchange of cultures, and ethnic cultures learned from each other in the competition, which accelerated the transformation and innovation of culture and laid the foundation for the pluralistic and integrated development pattern of multi-ethnic cultures in Guizhou. This remodeling process fully shows the far-reaching influence of historical events on ethnic relations, embodies the characteristics of the continuous evolution of ethnic relations in Guizhou in conflict and integration, and has important historical enlightenment for dealing with ethnic relations and promoting ethnic unity today.

4.4.3 Enlightenment to Contemporary Ethnic Relations

The historical experience of Chuanqing people and Shuixi incident provides many inspirations for contemporary ethnic relations. First of all, respecting and protecting the diversity and uniqueness of national culture is an important basis for promoting national unity. Chuanqing people have always adhered to their own cultural characteristics in the long history, such as language, clothing, religious beliefs, etc. These unique cultures have become an important foundation of their national identity. Today's society should fully respect the cultural traditions of all ethnic groups, encourage their inheritance and development, and let the national culture shine in a pluralistic and integrated pattern. Secondly, we should actively create conditions to promote exchanges and cooperation among ethnic groups. The interaction between Chuanqing people and other ethnic groups in the Shuixi incident enabled them to learn from each other, learn from each other's strong points and achieve common development. At present, the government and society should build more platforms for exchanges and cooperation, promote in-depth exchanges in economy, culture and education among ethnic groups, and enhance national emotional identity and the spirit of unity and cooperation. Finally, the formulation and implementation of ethnic policies should fully consider the historical and cultural background and realistic interests of all ethnic groups. The choice and fate of Chuanqing people in the Shuixi incident were deeply influenced by their historical and cultural traditions and social environment at that time, which shows that ethnic policies must accurately grasp ethnic characteristics and needs in order to achieve the goal of ethnic equality, unity and common prosperity.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Summary of research results

This study deeply analyzes the close relationship between Chuanqing people in Guizhou and the Shuixi incident in Ming and Qing Dynasties, systematically combs and analyzes the role and contribution of Chuanqing people in this historical event, and the far-reaching influence of the incident on the development of Chuanqing people. It is found that with its unique cultural and

social background, Chuanqing people became a key force in the Shuixi incident, provided various support for the incident and played an irreplaceable role in it. At the same time, the Shuixi incident also changed the ethnic identity of Chuanqing people, promoted their socio-economic status and expanded their living space. This study not only enriches the research content of ethnic history in Guizhou, but also deepens the understanding of ethnic relations in southwest China in Ming and Qing Dynasties, and emphasizes the important position and role of Chuanqing people in the multi-ethnic historical process in Guizhou.

5.2 Research Contributions and Limitations

This study systematically combs and analyzes the relationship between Chuanqing people in Guizhou and Shuixi events in the Ming and Qing Dynasties through in-depth excavation of historical documents and field investigation data, and comprehensively uses multidisciplinary research methods, trying to fill this research gap, contribute new strength to the study of ethnic history in Guizhou and the history of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, further deepen our understanding and understanding of the complexity of ethnic relations in southwest China during this period, and also provide useful historical reference for the formulation and improvement of contemporary ethnic policies. However, this study also has some limitations. Due to the limitation of historical data, some conclusions are uncertain, such as the specific military contribution of Chuanqing people in the Shuixi incident, which is difficult to accurately restore due to the lack of literature and the fuzziness of oral data. In addition, the limited scope and samples of field investigation may affect the comprehensiveness and representativeness of the research. The research mainly focuses on the relationship between Chuanqing people and Shuixi incident, but fails to explore its interactive relationship with other ethnic groups and fully reveal its role in broader ethnic relations.

5.3 Future research direction

Future research can deepen the research on the interaction between Chuanqing people and other ethnic groups in the Shuixi incident, expand the multidisciplinary research on Chuanqing people's culture, and deeply analyze its cultural characteristics and inheritance mechanism by using anthropology, sociology and linguistics. Strengthen the follow-up study on the development and changes of Chuanqing people after the Shuixi incident, and pay attention to their political, economic and cultural changes in different periods, as well as their integration and development with other ethnic groups. In addition, we actively use modern scientific and technological means, such as digital archives and geographic information systems, to dig up and sort out relevant historical materials, provide more abundant data support for research and promote academic development.

Funding: This research received no external funding

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ORCID iD (if any)

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