

Southeast Asia's ethnic groups are commonly viewed either as age-old, natural categories of social organization or as the legacies of colonial "divide and rule" tactics which transformed cosmopolitan kingdoms into fractured "plural societies." Both views imply that ethnic identities were static and even apolitical before the late nineteenth century. Thai-language evidence, however, reveals that patterns of ethnic identification shifted substantially over the early modern period (1400-1850). This talk introduces my first book project by examining five early modern "moments" in which ethnicity was mobilized in new ways. I show that each new mode of ethnic claim-making practice was political —in that it made new claims about people, their labor, and their social relationships—and that it conceptualized increasingly abstract kinds of groups as ethnic. As each of these moves laid the groundwork for modern conceptions of ethnicity and nation, this talk also decenters Europeans in the region's modern intellectual history.

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