

1: Southeast Asia - Wikipedia

This is a really good read for those touring Southeast Asia. It is concise introduction to the history of the area outlining what has made the political development of the area very different than that in the west.

Early Modern Empires Introduction: Some readers may be surprised to learn about the wealth, thriving global trade, and dominant manufacturing production in Asia that held sway until at least the end of the 18th century. Throughout much of this era, Europe was, in contrast to Asia, an unimpressive backwater of small countries and kingdoms. The West gradually worked its way into the global economy and planted the seeds for its imperial rise and eventual dominance over most of the modern world. After , world regionsâ€™ such as West Africa, East Asia, and South Americaâ€™ fused together into one global trade system. For the first time in history, each region of the world now interacted with the others. For example, enslaved African labor was used in South American plantations to sell cheap sugar to Europe. Silver from Mexico bought loans for Spain, and that same silver ended up in China to buy silk or porcelain for Europeans. This was Globalization 1. Just Before the Turning Point: In the Americas, for example, the Aztecs ruled over a vast and diverse population of over 25 million people and controlled an area of , square miles Getz The Inca in South America controlled an empire that stretched miles. The empire of Mali controlled much of West Africa. Across the deserts of North Africa, caravans of up to 25, camels traded enslaved Africans and gold for Indian textiles Marks In the 15th century, empires outside Europeâ€™ in China, Mexico, and the Middle Eastâ€™ were also far more urbanized than Europe. Ninety-nine percent of humans throughout the world lived in rural areas, so urban living was unusual. And Europe lagged behind. Both Istanbul and Beijing, for example, had populations of around , in , whereas only , lived in Paris Frank Tenochtitlan, the capital city of the Aztec Empire in central Mexico, had a population of over , people, while fewer than , lived in London Marks China had the most impressive cities of allâ€™ nine out of the ten largest cities in the world were found there In , few would have looked at the cities of the world and believed that Europe would come to dominate global trade centuries later. Europe was not even dominant on its own doorstep. The vast and diverse empire controlled much of southeastern Europe, almost all of the Middle East, and the strategically important nation of Egypt gateway to the main trade route from Europe to the Indian Ocean. The Ottoman Sultan succeeded in uniting much of the ethnically diverse Islamic world behind him by claiming the religious authority of the caliph, which designated him an heir to the prophet Mohammed. The Ottomans used the latest in military technology, enormous cannons, to decisively defeat the Europeans at the battle of Constantinople in This enormous loss of the last Christian stronghold at the doorstep of the Middle East would later lead Europeans to seek a sea route to Asia to open up the profitable spice trade. Without question, China was the most dominant country in the world in the 15th century. His Muslim faith and prestigious position in government reminds us of the ethnic and religious diversity of the vast Chinese empire. These were, by far, the largest fleets in the history of the world and would not be surpassed in size and number for many centuries. Between and alone, the Chinese built 1, ships requiring wood from as far away as miles. The largest ship was feet long and feet wide, bigger than a football field Marks In Europe, by contrast, the intimidating Spanish Armada, the largest navy in the world in â€™ almost two centuries laterâ€™ included only much smaller ships Frank The Chinese seemed poised to control the trade and treasure of the entire Indian Ocean. Alas for China, the emperor in favor of these expensive, exploratory, and impressive voyages died in So no more Chinese fleets sailed the Indian Ocean. How might the history of the world differed if these voyages had continued on to Europe and even the Americas? Less dramatically, but more importantly, Asia was the center of global trade in the early modern era, prompting Europeans to expend considerable time and energy to find a route to Asia. Europeans wanted to trade for Chinese silk and porcelain, Indian cotton textiles and indigo, and the spices of Southeast Asia such as cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, and pepper. Asian silk, cotton, and porcelain were the highest quality mass-produced items in the world. Spices, for example, were only grown in the islands of Southeast Asia, and some were helpful for preserving meat in a world without refrigeration, while others were luxurious delicacies. All of these products had to travel to Europe via difficult and long land routes across the Middle East or

southern Asia. This made the items extremely expensive in Europe, especially since the Europeans had nothing to trade that the Asians wanted. Even though 15th century China was much more powerful than Europe, the average European had much in common with his or her Asian counterpart. People in these three regions lived similarly rural lives and had about the same material existence. All had life expectancies of between thirty and forty years of age. In Europe, South Asia, and China, peasants gave up much of their crop yield to landlords and their respective governments. Also, the entirety of Eurasia was still recovering from plagues that had swept through the continent over the last century and depopulated cities and regions. And all three regions had access to new military technology such as gunpowder and cannons. Although 15th century Asian empires had the clear lead in trade, manufacturing, productivity, market size, and overall wealth, Europeans at the time planted the seeds for their ascendancy with incremental but highly significant innovations in military and sailing technology. In Europe, new military technologies eventually tipped the balance of power in favor of larger and expanding states that could afford to develop the latest war inventions and maintain standing armies. Europeans improved on Mongol cannons by making them with strong cast iron. The small kingdoms and nations of Europe were in almost constant war with each other. This pugilism became a long-term advantage of sorts because the bloody competition between many states pressured Europeans to improve on their military technology. China, on the other hand, was one large empire with one government that did not feel the constant pressure to improve military technology. Thus, trade in the Indian Ocean was peaceful; merchant ships sailed unarmed across thousands of miles. Conversely, Europeans were so accustomed to combat: Europeans came ready for battle. Similarly, while most Asian empires focused on their vast, rich inland empires and neglected their navies, Europeans began to excel in sailing and navigational technology. By the 15th century, the compass, the full-rigged ship, and the quadrant allowed Europeans to sail across the open ocean. As a result, in the 15th century, the Portuguese kept pressing south down the coast of Africa with small but armed caravels. And, by the late 15th century, it seemed just a matter of time before a bold European would throw his fate to the winds and set off into the open seas of the Atlantic Ocean.

2: Maritime Southeast Asia to - Lynda Shaffer - Google Books

Maritime Southeast Asia, which Shaffer defines as consisting of the Malay Peninsula, the Vietnamese coast, and the present-day states of Indonesia and the Philippines, was actively.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: *Journal of World History* 9. By Lynda Norene Shaffer. For world historians studying the premodern period, the integration of Southeast Asia has long proven to be fraught with difficulties. At least in part owing to the relative youth of the field, few historians have ventured to write broad histories of the region. Nonspecialists who wish to understand more about the region are forced either to rely on the few, and generally inadequate, overviews available, or else to sift through an often bewildering mass of local studies and theoretical debates that characterize the field. As a result, the integration of South-east Asia into textbooks and courses on world history has generally remained unsatisfactory. She does so by outlining some of the central features of the Southeast Asian maritime realm from around the first century C. By highlighting the involvement of Southeast Asian polities in global trade, Shaffer aims to show the extent to which the region was shaped by and at the same time helped shape the dynamics of global trade. Maritime Southeast Asia, which Shaffer defines as consisting of the Malay Peninsula, the Vietnamese coast, and the present-day states of Indonesia and the Philippines, was actively involved in a network of interregional trade as early as the first millennium B. She traces the involvement of the region in larger trading networks by focusing on the centers of Funan, Srivijaya, central Java, and east Java. Taking a roughly chronological approach, Shaffer begins by pointing out some of the early contributions of Malay sailors to naval technologies, such as the balance-lug sail and the design of the jong from which the English word junk is derived. She then turns to Funan and Srivijaya, setting their fortunes in a larger context of trade that included India, China, western Asia, and the Mediterranean. The remainder of the book focuses on the island of Java. Here, the task of linking the rise of central and east Javanese kingdoms to global trading patterns becomes more difficult because, unlike Funan and Srivijaya, the agriculturally based Javanese kingdoms were more inward-looking. Trade, although important, particularly for Majapahit, was not as central [End Page] to Javanese polities as it was in Funan and Srivijaya. Nevertheless, Shaffer explains the relationship of the central Javanese Sailendras to Srivijaya and attempts to show how the eastern Javanese kingdom of Majapahit was linked to an expanding international market. Unfortunately, the book is plagued by problems and factual errors, many of which are obvious to specialists of the region but may not be so readily apparent to world historians for whom the book is intended. Even the geographical focus is unbalanced in favor of the island of Java, to which Shaffer devotes nearly half of the book. Only two other areas, Funan and Srivijaya, receive any indepth discussion, and readers are left wondering if anything at all happened in the Philippines after prehistoric times. The book attempts to integrate the region into world history by focusing on trade, yet seaborne trade in agriculturally oriented Java was hardly of more importance than it was for some polities on mainland Southeast Asia that Shaffer does not discuss. Indeed, Java, and in particular central Java, has more in common in this regard with political centers such as Angkor and Sukhothai than with Srivijaya, for which trade was an extremely important factor. Yet the rise of Melaka, an important center of trade from the fifteenth century onward, is accorded only passing notice. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

3: History of South Asia | Essential Humanities

Maritime Southeast Asia to by Lynda Norene Shaffer is an attempt to remedy these difficulties. A world historian herself, Shaffer states that the primary purpose of the book is "to introduce.

Indic people settle northern South Asia and develop Indian culture ca. During this period, South Asia was generally covered in a patchwork of kingdoms hence the name of the period, as opposed to being dominated by a single great empire. Indeed, great empires emerged only twice: During the second half, Buddhism dwindled, leaving Hinduism as the majority faith of the region which it remains today. L47 By this time, however, Buddhism had been widely dispersed by traders, settlers, and missionaries, notably to Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Indochina, and parts of East Asia especially Tibet and Mongolia. In all of these regions, Buddhism remains the majority religion. The Indian kingdom age was followed by the Islamic age of India, which lasted ca. This age opened with the early Islamic period ca. The early Islamic period began with the rise ca. Though limited to northern India for most of its history, the Delhi Sultanate did briefly swell to encompass most of India. Ethnically speaking, these invaders came in various blends of Iranian, Turkic, and Mongolic; culturally speaking, they belonged to the Persianate branch of the Islamic world see History of the Islamic Middle East. While South Asia remained politically fragmented during the early Islamic period, the late Islamic period featured a single great power: Only when civil conflict caused largely by aggressive Islamic efforts to convert the majority Hindu population sent the empire into decline did Britain extend its control over India. A,3 Throughout the long Islamic period, Hinduism stubbornly retained its position as the predominant religion of India. Only two large areas of South Asia became majority Islamic: As the British occupation drew on, vigorous independence movements both Hindu and Muslim developed. The best-known figure of these struggles is Mohandas Gandhi, who emerged as a Hindu independence leader during the interwar period. Hundreds of thousands were killed in the course of riots and mass migrations, as many Hindus moved from Pakistan to India, and many Muslims did the opposite. The chiefly Muslim region of Kashmir remains disputed by India and Pakistan. K,2 India became a democracy and remained neutral in the Cold War. Accessed May, at [http: An Inventory to](http://An Inventory to), George Modelski.

4: Maritime Southeast Asia - Wikipedia

Maritime Southeast Asia to [Lynda Shaffer] -- A history of the fabled islands of Southeast Asia from BC, by which time their inhabitants had learned to sail the monsoon winds, to AD , when Islam became dominant in the region.

They are sailors and fishermen, and have developed advanced boat-building and navigation techniques. Meanwhile, continued population expansion in southern China is leading Austroasiatic-speaking peoples to migrate from there into northern South East Asia. They bring with them their wet-rice farming techniques, pioneered by their ancestors in the Yangtze Valley, and this allows their numbers to grow. Their rice-farming villages soon dot the rivers and valleys of present-day Burma and Laos. Their descendants, notably the Mon and Khmer peoples, will come to form a major part of the population of mainland South East Asia. These farming societies are few and isolated, however. Starting in southern China and Taiwan, farming and fishing communities begin to move south and west, into the coasts and islands of South East Asia. At the same time, the population of south west China is expanding as Austroasiatic migrants move in from the central Yangtze valley, with their wet-rice farming technology. From there they will soon begin to follow the river valleys down into present-day Burma and Laos. The Austronesians have established themselves on the coasts and islands of the Philippines, and are now probing outwards to the coasts of Vietnam and Borneo, as well as south-eastwards along the coast of New Guinea and into the Pacific. In the west, the Austroasiatic ancestors of the Mon and Khmer peoples are continuing to spread downwards in South East Asia, establishing their rice-growing villages as they go. The use of bronze for weapons and decorative objects is also now becoming established among these peoples, as a result of continuing links with southern China. To the north, a new group of peoples, the Tibeto-Burmans, are moving down the river valleys of south-east China into northern Burma. Here, they will become known as the Champa, the Malays, and the Javanese. In the north, the Burmans including the Pye are establishing themselves in northern Burma, pushing the Mon and Khmer peoples south and east. By this date, the use of iron, for weapons and farming implements, is spreading down into South East Asia from southern China. These religions, together with the cultural package that they bring with them, including literacy in Sanskrit , and Indian styles of art and architecture, are beginning to make headway in the region. Small kingdoms have probably already begun to appear along these coastlines, outposts of Indian civilization. This is linked to the Pye kingdom, which, lying across the trade routes between China and India which pass down the Irrawaddy river system to the Indian Ocean, has received influences from both these great civilizations. The kingdom seems to be a confederacy of small states under a royal overlord based in the city of Pyu. According to Chinese records, the Pye culture is strongly Buddhist by religion, and is noted for its emphasis on humane values. Next map, South East Asia in CE What is happening in South East Asia in CE The Pye kingdom continues to flourish, and it is likely that the broad outlines of later Burmese civilization are already being laid down, with its Buddhist foundations and emphasis on monasticism, expressed architecturally in the distinctive vaulted temples which adorned later Burmese cities. Elsewhere in South East Asia, it is Hinduism that is most influential at this time. Indian traders have established stopping-off points along the coast, around which local rulers have established small states, deeply influenced by Indian civilization. The most notable of these states is the kingdom of Funan. In southern China , increasing numbers of Chinese settlers from the north are putting pressure on local tribes. Most notably, the Tai or Thai people are gradually beginning to move away from their original homeland into the border areas between China and South East Asia. Buddhism has gained a firm foothold in Burma, and Hinduism is a major cultural force throughout much of the rest of South East Asia. With these faiths has come Indian influences in art, architecture and political organization. Like Funan, to the south, it is organized along Indian lines, as are the numerous small kingdoms on the Malayan peninsula, eastern Sumatra and eastern Java. This movement may be linked to the drift of Tai Thai tribes southwards into Laos and northern Thailand. This state controls the trade routes between China and India. The Champa kingdom remains a thriving centre for trade, though further south the centuries-old kingdom of Funan has disappeared. Another long-established South East Asian state, the Pye kingdom in Burma, is coming under increasing pressure from Burman tribes, from the north.

Meanwhile, the Mon people have established powerful kingdoms in southern Burma and northern and central Thailand. In its place, the Burmans have founded a state based on their capital Pagan, while a powerful Mon kingdom has also been established. Both the Mon and Pagan kingdoms have inherited much of their civilization from the Pyu kingdom, and both give Buddhism a central place in their religious and cultural life. This period sees Champa reach a peak of power and prosperity, and to its north, the Vietnamese people, hitherto content to remain under Chinese rule, have won their independence. In Cambodia, a strong, centralized Khmer kingdom has superseded the numerous smaller states in the area. However, the kingdoms of Java have won their independence. Here, one of the most remarkable structures in the entire region has been constructed, the massive Buddhist temple complex at Borobudur. The dominant power in the region is now the Khmer empire, which is based in Cambodia but has expanded over a huge empire. This is the age in which the great series of Khmer temples were built, culminating in Angkor Wat, by all measures one of the most spectacular buildings ever constructed anywhere in the world. The historic kingdom of Champa has been conquered by the Khmer. In Burma, the Burman kingdom of Pagan has now expanded, conquering the Mon kingdom to the south. For some centuries now, Thai tribes have been moving into northern South East Asia, from their homeland in southern China. These incomers have been a large cause of the steep decline of the Khmer empire, and the Thai kingdom of Siam is now the dominant state in that area. With these political changes has come a rise in the influence of Buddhism. To the south, in a development of the utmost importance for future history, Muslim merchants from Arabia and India have established a network of small sultanates along the coasts and in the islands of the region. These conquests were short lived, and the Siamese have resumed both their independence and their regional dominance. On the islands and coasts of the region, the numerous small Muslim sultanates have become home to a far-flung Malay culture, knit together by a shared religion and maritime trade. However, a new political and commercial presence has appeared in the form of European sailors, traders, soldiers and missionaries. First the Portuguese, and then the Dutch, through the Dutch East India Company, have seized a handful of coastal bases, from which their seaborne trade is expanding. The Philippine islands, too, have been partially colonized by Spain. Since then, a new dynasty has come to rule Thailand and has held the throne up to the present day, with its capital at Bangkok. Thailand has gone on to expand its power at the expense of its neighbours, Laos and Cambodia. Vietnam has expanded southwards, to more or less its present-day boundaries. However, the country is now torn by a vicious civil war, between north and south. To the south, the Dutch, through the Dutch East India Company, have extended the control over Java, with their commercial influence spreading throughout the Indonesian islands. A new power, the British, have entered the region with the acquisition of Penang Island, off the west coast of the Malayan peninsula. Cambodia has been see-sawing between control by Thailand and Vietnam, and the scene of fighting between the two opposing countries. The period ends with Thailand in control. To the south, a British adventurer, Sir Stamford Raffles, occupied the sparsely populated islands of Singapore. It soon becomes a bustling trading town. A few years later the British acquired Malacca from the Dutch. In the Dutch East Indies, meanwhile, the Dutch government has taken over from the Dutch East India Company in governing their overseas possessions here. The Dutch have established their domination throughout the Indonesian archipelago, though they as yet do not directly control some of the islands. In Vietnam, the French have conquered much of the south of the country. Thailand, whilst retaining its borders largely intact, has had to give up much of its independence in a series of unequal treaties with western powers. In another development of great importance to the region, thousands of Chinese have poured into South East Asia from their troubled homeland, settling mainly in the British-controlled Malay peninsula especially the commercial centre of Singapore, and the Indonesian islands. The British now rule the whole of the Malay peninsula and much of northern Borneo. The Dutch have secured direct control over all the Indonesian islands. Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam have become protectorates of France. Only Thailand stands out as the exception: Internally, the country is carrying out a comprehensive modernization program. The Philippines have passed from Spanish to US rule as a result of a short war. Having secured the colony after a widespread revolt, the USA sets about introducing modern democratic institutions, as well as modernising its economy. Throughout this period, millions of Chinese continue to settle in the towns of the Malay peninsula and Borneo. At the

same time the British bring in thousands of Indians to work on the plantations. Then, the Japanese occupied most of South East Asia, and many areas saw fierce fighting between the Allies and the Japanese. After the war, European efforts to re-establish control over their colonies failed. Indonesia became independent from the Dutch in 1945, and in Vietnam, a bitter war between France and nationalist forces ended up with the country divided between the communist North and anti-communist South. Cambodia and Laos were granted independence by France in 1953, the British gave Burma independence in 1947, and after putting down a major communist insurgency, Malaya in 1957. Singapore became a British crown colony in 1946, with self rule. The Philippines had been granted self-government by the USA in 1935, but full independence had to wait until 1946, after the Japanese occupation during World War 2. The USA eventually withdrew its forces and two years later North Vietnamese forces reunited the country. By this time one of the most brutal regimes in world history, the Khmer Rouge, had come to power in Cambodia, inflicting large-scale massacres on the population. This has been accompanied by the widescale adoption of multi-party democracy in the region though not everywhere, for example in communist Vietnam. The outstanding exception to all these developments is Burma, now called Myanmar, which remains under the tight control of an authoritarian military regime.

5: History East South Asia BCE

Maritime Southeast Asia is the maritime region of Southeast Asia as opposed to mainland Southeast Asia and comprises what is now Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, and Timor Leste. The local Malayo-Polynesian name for the region is Nusantara.

6: Maritime Southeast Asia | Revolv

"A well researched and lucid history of the Southeast Asian island realms (Indochina), attending to a variety of subjects such as crops and language groups, the silk and spice trade, African sailors and Chinese porcelains, religions, and royal houses". -- Reference & Research Book News It is with.

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8: Early Modern Empires ()

Maritime Southeast Asia to by Lynda Norene Shaffer is an attempt to remedy these difficulties. A world historian herself, Shaffer states that the primary purpose of the book is "to introduce to a world history audience that part of maritime Southeast Asia's history that seems most critical to our concerns" (p. xv).

9: Project MUSE - Maritime Southeast Asia to (review)

"A well researched and lucid history of the Southeast Asian island realms (Indochina), attending to a variety of subjects such as crops and language groups, the silk and spice trade, African sailors and Chinese porcelains, religions, and royal houses".

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