describes his departure with the French troops from the country, his capture by the Dutch at the Cape and his imprisonment in Middelburg. Le Blanc, however, took part in events in Lopburi after Phetracha's coup d'etat, and was in Bangkok during the siege and the arrival of Madame Phaulkon. He May 1688. Le Blanc was a key witness to these events, if hardly an impartial observer. He thought little of the French Missionaries, who were long established in Siam, and being French himself, was horrified to promote the study of mathematics and astrology. He was sent to study Siamese in a monastery, but like all the French in Siam, he became inextricably involved in events surrounding Phetracha's coup d'etat of disgracefully returned to her captors by General Desfarges, who was anxious to hold on to her jewels. Marvel Le Blanc was one of fourteen Jesuits who arrived in Siam in 1687 at the request of King Narai to prisoner until he died. The French forces were besieged in their forts in Bangkok and Mergui and forced to withdraw, but not before Phaulkon's widow attempted to seek refuge in Bangkok and was
Daniel Carey examines afresh the fundamental debate within the Enlightenment about human diversity. Three central figures - Locke, Shaftesbury, and Hutcheson - questioned whether human nature was

Southeast Asia generally, as well as for academic and general readers with an interest in memory and material culture.

result of multiple inscriptions, reworkings, and manipulations over time. The book will be a rewarding read for historians, art historians, anthropologists, and Buddhism scholars working on Thailand and

commemoration and counter-commemoration by evoking the country's embattled political present. Monastery, Monument, Museum shows us how cultural memory represents a kind of palimpsest, the

cultural alteration of landscape, and devotional sites and artifacts, including visual representation of the Buddhist cosmology, were created. Part II, “Antiquities, Museums, and National History,” covers the

1830s through the 1970s, when antiquarianism, and eventually archaeology, emerged and developed in the kingdom, partly the result of a shift in the elites’ worldview and partly a response to colonial and

cultural policy, including the contemporary dispute over Preah Vihear. The book’s analysis of the manipulation of historical memory will interest academics exploring similar phenomena worldwide.

Thai identity and elevate the military into the role of national savior. The Lost Territories will be of particular interest to historians and political scientists for the light it sheds on many episodes of Thai foreign

cooperation. Although the state remains the hero in this narrative, it is a tragic heroism defined by suffering and foreign oppression. Through his insightful analysis of state and media sources, Strate

on key themes such as extraterritoriality, trade imbalances, and territorial loss, National Humiliation history maintains that the West impeded Thailand’s development even while professing its support and

humiliation to sponsor a form of anti-Western nationalism. Unlike triumphalist Royal-Nationalist narratives, National Humiliation history depicts Thailand as a victim of Western imperialist bullying. Focusing

but many Thai leaders view the West as a threat and portray Thailand as a victim. Clearly Thailand’s relationship with the West is ambivalent. The Lost Territories explores this conundrum by examining two

Thai territory. Thai historians insist that the country adapted to the Western-dominated world order more successfully than other Southeast Asian kingdoms and celebrate their proud history of independence.

Formal relations between Siam and the Vatican date to 1669 when Pope Clement IX sent a papal brief to King Narai. Informal relations began earlier with the arrival of the Portuguese and their priests. King

Baker and Phongpaichit attribute the fall of the city not to internal conflict or dynastic decline but failure to manage the social and political consequences of prosperity. This

range of sources including chronicles, accounts by Europeans, Chinese, Persians, and Japanese, law, literature, art, landscape, and language, the book presents early Siam as a ‘commercial’ society, not the

from its emergence in the thirteenth century until its fall. It offers a wide-ranging view of social, political, and cultural history with focus on commerce, kingship, Buddhism, and war. By drawing on a wide

state-centric narratives have to be re-examined with respect to shifting identities and contested boundaries. This book situates itself in a new genre of writing on borderland zones between nations, especially

Astride the historical maritime silk routes linking India to China, premodern East and Southeast Asia can be viewed as a global region in the making over a long period. Intense Asian commerce in spices, silks,
An examination of groups and individuals in Rome who were not Roman Catholic, or not born so. It demonstrates how other religions had a lasting impact on early modern Catholic institutions in Rome.

This account from Kosa Pan's journal describes in great detail the arrival in Brest in 1686 of the first full Siamese embassy to reach France. The author is the first ambassador of that embassy, also known as

Admiral Cornelis Matelieff de Jonge was a Director in the Rotterdam chamber of the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC) for three decades in the early 17th century. In May 1605 he set sail from the Dutch

This book examines the sizeable Portuguese community in Ayutthaya, the chief river-state in Siam, during a period in which Portuguese power in the region declined. The analysis turns on the creolization

This volume brings together an interdisciplinary team of established and emerging scholars from the disciplines of history, political science and communication studies, to provide a historical reappraisal of
understanding of European Studies in Asia. As such, it will be of great interest to students and scholars of Asian Education, Comparative Education, European Studies and International Relations. This case study-led book makes an original and novel contribution to our understanding of the relationship between Asia and Europe, in the discipline of European Studies, and in related fields such as International Relations. The book examines a selection of significant historical precedents of intellectual dialogue between the two regions and, in doing so, reveals the ways in which the development of both regional integration and inter-regional cooperation has been shaped by the interaction between Europe and Asia.

As countries across Asia continue to rise and become more assertive global powers, the role that Higher Education has played, and continues to play, in this process is an issue of growing pertinence. Understanding the relationship between Europe and Asia fostered by historical and contemporary knowledge transfer, including Higher Education, is crucial to analysing and encouraging the progress of both regional integration and inter-regional cooperation. With a specific focus on international Higher Education, European Studies in Asia investigates knowledge transfer and channels of learning across the two continents. The book considers how the development of curricula and teaching methods in European Studies in Asia has been influenced by the historical and contemporary interactions between the two regions, and how these interactions have shaped the development of curricula and teaching methods.

Furthermore, understanding the relationship between Europe and Asia fostered by historical and contemporary knowledge transfer, including Higher Education, is crucial to analysing and encouraging the progress of both regional integration and inter-regional cooperation. With a specific focus on international Higher Education, European Studies in Asia investigates knowledge transfer and channels of learning across the two continents. The book considers how the development of curricula and teaching methods in European Studies in Asia has been influenced by the historical and contemporary interactions between the two regions, and how these interactions have shaped the development of curricula and teaching methods. As such, the book makes an original and novel contribution to our understanding of the relationship between Europe and Asia, and to the development of Higher Education in the region.
comprehensive critical study of Western literature about Thailand, Imagining Siam provides a thorough analysis—using Edward Said's concepts—of English language travelogues and travel literature. It Thailand has been systematically transformed into a classic neocolonial object of Western desire—a easily penetrated erotic zone that caters to the appetites of Western interlopers. In the first role of women in ecclesial institutions, to mention but a few.

Catholic education in public institutions, moral and ethical problems regarding the treatment of embryos for eugenic purposes, issues concerning the end of life, social debate on alternative lifestyles and the mind structures and personal attitudes as we confront many of the modern time issues such as mass poverty and its relationship to the churches, interreligious and ecumenical dialogue, relationship with Islam,

The three methods of doing mission, namely conquista, accommodation, kenosis need to be seen not so much as historical events that took place in a particular time and space, but rather as deeply engraved

sheds light on the creative and complicated ways in which objects in collections served to create knowledge—some factual, some fictional—about distant peoples in an increasingly transnational world.

history of collecting and display from the dawn of the sixteenth century to the early decades of the nineteenth century. As the essays attest, an examination of early modern collecting in cross-cultural contexts crossed cultural boundaries frequently, often gaining new and valuable meanings in the process. An object that might have seemed mundane in some cultures could become a target of veneration in another.

acquiring unfamiliar items rippled across many lands. The court in Java marveled at, collected, and displayed myriad goods brought through its halls. African princes traded captured members of other African

across space but also across cultures. Histories of the early modern global culture of collecting have focused for the most part on European Wunderkammern, or "cabinets of curiosities." But the passion for

In the early modern age more people traveled farther than at any earlier time in human history. Many returned home with stories of distant lands and at least some of the objects they collected during their

comprehensive itineraries, collectively called the Manière de montrer les jardins de Versailles, for the use of his guides (a newly discovered version of the Manière appears for the first time in this book).

monarchy. The diplomatic tours were programmed every step of the way, with trained guides leading their guests on prescribed itineraries. Beginning in 1689, the king himself drafted a series

landscape architects, and hydraulic engineers, the gardens were soon regarded as one of the wonders of the modern world, proclaiming the wealth, power, and artistic taste of France and the French

elaborate ritual, which included the housing of the foreigners in Paris, their journey to Versailles, and their official audience with the king in the palace. A showcase for the achievements of royal artists,

France. These activities became particularly important after Versailles was proclaimed the new seat of the monarchy and government in 1682. Diplomatic Tours in the Gardens of Versailles Under Louis XIV

One of the functions of Louis XIV's Versailles was to provide a setting for the receptions of ambassadors, heads of state, and other visiting dignitaries who conducted diplomatic and political business with

This book deals with the early modern Dutch-Thai interactions as told by the merchants of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) who concurrently tried to find a balance between their 'partnership' with

version has been ably translated by Michael Smithies, author of numerous books and articles on the French involvement in Siam during the 17th century. Dirk Van der Cruysse, of the Royal Academy of

Cruysse expertly weaves together material from journals, memoirs, and other archival documents to construct a compelling historical account. Originally published as Louis XIV et le Siam, this English

In a lively and engaging style, Dirk Van der Cruysse traces the history of European-Siamese relations, from the arrival of the Portuguese around the beginning of the 16th century followed by the Dutch,
Siam And The West 1500 17

offers a broad view, covering literary attempts to describe Siam in the 13th century, through the formative phase of Western engagement in the 16th century and the various competing European imperialisms in the 19th century, to today's era of mass tourism and the global reach of economically and culturally powerful 'First World' populations. Imagining Siam will appeal to those interested in Thailand, critiques of travel writing, and the Anna Leonowens' legacy (Anna of Anna and the King of Siam).

This book considers the background to the treatises, their content and significance, and what Grotius actually knew about Southeast Asian polities or Portuguese institutions of trade and diplomacy when he wrote them.

In this vibrant cultural history, Maryvelma O'Neil takes us on an engaging tour of Bangkok, revealing the rich ancient heritage of this fascinating city. The capital of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok stands out as a place of extraordinary allure. Beginning as a floating city in a lush tropical setting, known to foreigners as the "Venice of the East," its majestic Grand Palace and glittering Buddhist temples today compete with chimneystacks and a jungle of skyscrapers. O'Neil illuminates a city rich in art, history, royal ceremony, and tradition and she uncovers fascinating pockets of traditional indigenous life and places of intense beauty hidden in Bangkok's labyrinthine lanes and alleys.

Since the tragedies of the "killing fields" and the reign of the Khmer Rouge, the global community has largely ignored the social issues plaguing Cambodia. Though the infamous killings have largely stopped, poverty and corruption are rampant in contemporary Cambodia. This book includes a short history of Cambodia and covers the systemic nature of its poverty, and the contrasting economic success stories of Vietnam and Laos. This book is particularly relevant to those interested in the broader issue of eliminating world poverty.

The political and religious identities of Southeast Asia were largely formed by the experiences of the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries, when international commerce boomed before eventually falling under the domination of well-armed European powers intent on monopoly. This book is the first to document the full range of responses to the profound changes of this period: urbanization and the burgeoning of commerce; the proliferation of firearms; an increase in the number and strength of states; and the shift from experimental spirit worship to the universalist scriptural religions of Islam, Christianity, and Theravada Buddhism. Bringing together ten essays by an international group of historians, Southeast Asia in the Early Modern Era shows how various states adapted to new pressures and compares economic, religious, and political developments among the major cultures of the area.

Global Gifts considers the role that the circulation of material culture played in the establishment of early modern global diplomacy.