

Guided Imperialism In Southeast Asia Answers

Tells the story of the men throughout American history who used the rhetoric of liberty to further imperial ambitions, and argues that the quest for empire has guided the nation's architects from the very beginning--and continues to do so today. By the author of *The CIA in Guatemala*.

British imperialism helped shaped the modern world order. This same imperialism created modern Singapore, controlling its colonial development and influencing its post-colonial orientation. Winston Churchill was British imperialism's most significant twentieth century statesman. He never visited Singapore, but his story and that of the city-state are deeply intertwined. Singapore became a symbol of British imperial power in Asia to Churchill, while Singaporeans came to see him as symbolizing that power. The fall of Singapore to Japanese conquest in 1942 was a low point in Churchill's war leadership, one he forever labeled by calling it 'the worst disaster in British military history.' It was also a tragedy for Singapore, ushering in three years of harsh military occupation. But the interplay between these three historical forces, Churchill, Empire, and Singapore, extended well beyond this dramatic conjuncture. *The Last Lion and the Lion City* provides a critical examination of that longer interplay through an analysis of Churchill's understanding of empire, his perceptions of Singapore and its imperial role, his direction of affairs regarding Singapore and the Empire, his influence on the subsequent relationship between Britain and Singapore.

Nationalism and Imperialism in South and Southeast Asia Essays Presented to Damodar R. SarDesai Taylor & Francis

The concept of 'Asian Values' has recently been emphasized by East and South East Asian political leaders. These leaders have argued that European political values have exercised an unhealthy hegemony over the international system, not only because of global influence exercised by European ideas during the colonial period, but because of 'Anglo-Saxon' dominance over the world orders that were set up in the aftermath of both the First and Second World Wars. This book considers the interaction between indigenous ('Asian') values and European ideology and the influence this relationship had on the nationalist and revolutionary movements of Southeast Asia that dominated the political systems of Southeast Asia in the period 1945-1975.

Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences

The Vietnam War in the Pacific World

The Rough Guide to Southeast Asia On A Budget

The Making of an Asian World Region, 1000-1800

The 1962 Revolt, Imperialism, Confrontation and Oil

Rebellion in Brunei

A Guide for Teaching

Puts world events in a context that is relevant for today's students and casual readers Updated to include the significant events from the past several years

The Rough Guide to Southeast Asia on a Budget is the ultimate guide to exploring this fascinating region on a shoestring, with coverage of all the top sights, the clearest mapping of any guide and handy hints on how to save money. Discover all of the most popular Southeast Asian destinations, alongside lesser-known places, with information on getting off the beaten track – whether you want to hike through the rainforest, visit remote hill tribes or just find a quiet stretch of white sand. The Rough Guide to Southeast Asia on a Budget has detailed practical information that will help you make the most of your time and money, whether taking a slow boat down the Mekong or catching the 'Jungle Railway' through Malaysia's interior. And you'll discover the things to see and do in each country, plus all the best hostels and budget hotels, bars, cafés and cheap restaurants. This guide is the budget-conscious traveller's must have item for Southeast Asian trips. Make the most of your time on earth with The Rough Guide to Southeast Asia on a Budget. East Asia has re-emerged after a long eclipse as a centre of world wealth creation and growth. Over the past four decades the region's share of world GDP has risen from less than 10 to 30 percent, a ratio that is set to rise to 40 percent by 2030. What has made East Asia's remarkable ascent possible, and what does this economic rebalancing between East and West mean for world politics? In this insightful and provocative book, Philip Golub addresses these questions, tracing the region's rise from the early modern European-Asian encounter to the imperial confrontations of the nineteenth century, and China's state capitalist turn in the latter half of the twentieth century. Together, he argues, the dynamics of imperialism, war and revolution led to the constitution of developmental states that made possible East Asia's return to a central position in the global economy. Combining rich historical narrative and social theory, this book is an invaluable guide to one of the core issues in world politics today.

This book looks at British defence and decolonisation in Southeast Asia, especially in Malaya and Singapore, from Singapore's fall in 1942 to 'East of Suez' withdrawal after 1968. It shows how local social and ethnic forces interacted with British attempts to reduce garrisons, and to fashion a 'Dominion of Southeast Asia'.

East Asia's Reemergence

Discover the Key Events That Shaped Our World—from Ancient Times to Today

McDougal Littell World History: Patterns of Interaction

Southeast Asia: a Very Short Introduction

A Historical Encyclopedia, from Angkor Wat to East Timor

World History-Patterns of Interaction, Grades 9-12 Reading Study Guide Modern World History

Bibliographic Guide to the Study of Asian Governments and Politics

China's rise and stepped-up involvement in Southeast Asia have prompted a blend of anticipation and unease among its smaller neighbors. The stunning growth of China has yanked up the region's economies, but its militarization of the South China Sea and dam building on the Mekong River has nations wary about Beijing's outsized ambitions. Southeast Asians long felt relatively secure, relying on the United States as a security hedge, but that confidence began to slip after the Trump administration launched a trade war with China and questioned the usefulness of traditional alliances. This compelling book provides a snapshot of ten countries in Southeast Asia by exploring their diverse experiences with China and how this impacts their perceptions of Beijing's actions and

its long-term political, economic, military, and “soft power” goals in the region.

Contains over eight hundred alphabetically arranged entries that provide information about topics related to the historical development and global influence of Southeast Asia, covering politics, war, religion, socioeconomics, ethnohistory, geography, and folklore.

Shows how Japanese anxiety about overpopulation was used to justify expansion, blurring lines between migration and settler colonialism. This title is also available as Open Access.

British artists and commentators in the late 18th and early 19th century encoded the twin aspirations of progress and power in images and descriptions of Southeast Asia’s ruined Hindu and Buddhist candi, pagodas, wats and monuments. To the British eye, images of the remains of past civilisations allowed, indeed stimulated, philosophical meditations on the rise and decline of entire empires. Ruins were witnesses to the fall, humbling and disturbingly prophetic prompts to speculation on imperial failure, and the remains of the Buddhist and Hindu monuments scattered across Southeast Asia proved no exception. This important study of a highly appealing but relatively neglected body of work adds multiple dimensions to the history of art and image production in Britain of the period, showing how the anxieties of empire were encoded in the genre of landscape paintings and prints.

The Complete Idiot's Guide to World History, 2nd Edition

Networks of Empire

Southeast Asia in Ruins

Routledge Handbook of the History of Colonialism in South Asia

Waves Across the South

A History of American Imperialism from Benjamin Franklin to Paul Wolfowitz

Southeast Asia

Fifty years since the signing of the Paris Peace Accords signaled the final withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, the war's mark on the Pacific world remains. The essays gathered here offer an essential, postcolonial interpretation of a struggle rooted not only in Indochinese history but also in the wider Asia Pacific region. Extending the Vietnam War's historiography away from a singular focus on American policies and experiences and toward fundamental regional dynamics, the book reveals a truly global struggle that made the Pacific world what it is today. Contributors include: David L. Anderson, Mattias Fibiger, Zach Fredman, Marc Jason Gilbert, Alice S. Kim, Mark Atwood Lawrence, Jason Lim, Jana K. Lipman, Greg Lockhart, S. R. Joey Long, Christopher Lovins, Mia Martin Hobbs, Boi Huyen Ngo, Wen-Qing Ngoei, Nathalie Huynh Chau Nguyen, Noriko Shiratori, Lisa Tran, A. Gabrielle Westcott

This wide-ranging, geographically ambitious book tells the story of the Arab diaspora within the context of British and Dutch colonialism, unpacking the community's ambiguous embrace of European colonial authority in Southeast Asia. In *Fluid Jurisdictions*, Nurfadzilah Yahaya looks at colonial legal infrastructure and discusses how it impacted, and was impacted by, Islam and ethnicity. But more important, she follows the actors who used this framework to advance their particular interests. Yahaya explains why Arab minorities in the region helped to fuel the entrenchment of European colonial legalities: their itinerant lives made institutional records necessary. Securely stored in centralized repositories, such records could be presented as evidence in legal disputes. To ensure accountability down the line, Arab merchants valued notarial attestation land deeds, inheritance papers, and marriage certificates by recognized state officials. Colonial subjects continually played one jurisdiction against another, sometimes preferring that colonial legal authorities administer Islamic law—even against fellow Muslims. *Fluid Jurisdictions* draws on lively material from multiple international archives to demonstrate the interplay between colonial projections of order and their realities, Arab navigation of legally plural systems in Southeast Asia and beyond, and the fraught and deeply human struggles that played out between family, religious, contract, and commercial legal orders.

After a long hiatus, when it was seemingly banished to the wilderness of esoteric academic debate, imperialism is back as one of the buzzwords of the day. In the past decade many have invoked it as an old specter only to nervously deny its contemporary applicability. A smaller, but highly significant minority has embraced it as a positive good - the only way out of the contemporary political impasse. Meanwhile, the term has continued to be applied to the most diverse range of economic, political, cultural and linguistic phenomena, as well as historical scope. From the Persian Empire of antiquity to contemporary American military operations in the Middle East; from China's ongoing economic penetration of Africa to the old Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, passing through every real or perceived form of "hierarchy" and "privilege", imperialism is now invoked with great frequency and even greater imprecision. *Imperialism Past and Present* clarifies the prevailing confusion and provides a concise historical account of imperialism, explaining when and how it emerged and its relation to the colonialism and empires of the past. Should any sort of predatory foreign policy be regarded as imperialist? Does the seemingly universal concern for "humanitarianism" and human rights rule out the applicability of imperialism to contemporary politics? The book examines important theoretical debates about the origins and nature of imperialism, as well as the most significant and dramatic episodes in its actual history - from the 1884 Berlin Conference, through two World Wars, decolonization, and the end of the Cold War. As Emanuele Saccarelli and Latha Varadarajan argue in this provocative book,

imperialism is hardly a political artifact. Rather it remains the mainspring of global instability and conflict today.

Straddling the equator, Southeast Asia comprises Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore, and the Philippines, as well as Laos, Cambodia, Brunei, and East Timor. Despite its extraordinary diversity of ethnicities, religions, and political systems, Southeast Asia plays a key role in global economies and geopolitics, especially in light of its strategic position bordering China and India. This Very Short Introduction explores the contemporary character of Southeast Asia's national societies through the lens of their historical evolution, from the eras of indigenous kingdoms and colonies under Western rule to the present's independent nation states. Deftly combining historical analysis and geopolitical insights, the book paints a bird's eye view of contemporary Southeast Asia as a community of diverse societies and traditions as well as a political theater-of-action nested between India and China and tangled in global economic traffic patterns, balance of powers, and environmental forces. As James R. Rush explains, archaic structures, such as religious and ethnic rivalries, tenacious feudal hierarchies, and age-old trade and migration patterns, remain rooted in today's Southeast Asia beneath the surface of modern national governments. The book draws on a wide range of examples from the major nations, including the ethno-religious violence in Myanmar, the Muslim-led rebellion in the southern Philippines, the Thai-Cambodian territorial rivalries, the Confucian-inspired governance in Singapore, the military rule and democratization in Indonesia, the environmental consequences of agribusiness, mining, and unchecked urbanization, and the big-power alignments and tensions involving the United States, China, and Japan. By delving into the cultural, political, and geographical background of Southeast Asia, Rush shows that Southeast Asia is unquestionably modern, but it is modern in distinctively Southeast Asian ways.

Europe and the Transformation of the Tropical World

Britain, Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1968

Asia in Western and World History: A Guide for Teaching

Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire

A New History of Revolution and Empire

Regionalism in Southeast Asia

Imperialism Past and Present

In this book, Ward examines the Dutch East India Company's control of migration as an expression of imperial power.

A source of Asia inspiration. There has never been a Asia Guide like this. It contains 364 answers, much more than you can imagine; comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in print. Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide introduces what you want to know about Asia. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered: Wetlands - Peat swamps of South-east Asia, Asia-Pacific Partnership - Areas for collaboration, Peter Singer - Abortion, euthanasia and infanticide, Nuclear power phase-out - Australasia, Free trade zone - East Asia, AsiaOne, Friendship - East Asia, Telecommunications in Asia, Enlargement of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations - Fiji, Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre - Other Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), List of death deities - Misc East Asian mythology, Pearlasia Gamboa - Banks and companies, Basque language Dene-Caucasian hypothesis, AC power plugs and sockets - Australian standard AS/NZS 3112 (Australasian 10 A/240 V) (Type I), Hyperplasia - Difference from neoplasia, Commercial broadcasting - Asia, Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre - History, Environmental regulation - Asia, Asian elephant, Video CD - In Asia, Western imperialism in Asia - Russia and The Great Game, Hip dysplasia (canine) - Causes and effects, Southeast Asia - Influences, Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre 3. After the meeting, Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre - Phases of policy development process, Nuclear power phase-out - Asia, 1966 Asian Games - Other Venue in Bangkok, Primary progressive aphasia - Diagnosis criteria, Asian elephant - Ecology and behavior, Indian Ocean - Asia, and much more...

A major historian tells the dramatic and untold story of the shadowy networks of revolutionaries across Asia who laid the foundations in the early twentieth century for the end of European imperialism on their continent. This is the epic tale of how modern Asia emerged out of conflict between imperial powers and a global network of revolutionaries in the turbulent early decades of the twentieth century. In 1900, European empires had not yet reached their territorial zenith. But a new generation of Asian radicals had already planted the seeds of their destruction. They gained new energy and recruits after the First World War and especially the Bolshevik Revolution, which sparked utopian visions of a free and communist world order led by the peoples of Asia. Aided by the new technologies of cheap printing presses and international travel, they built clandestine webs of resistance from imperial capitals to the front lines of insurgency that stretched from Calcutta and Bombay to Batavia, Hanoi, and Shanghai. Tim Harper takes us into the heart of this shadowy world by following the interconnected lives of the most remarkable of these Marxists, anarchists, and nationalists, including the Bengali radical M. N. Roy, the iconic Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, and the

enigmatic Indonesian communist Tan Malaka. He recreates the extraordinary milieu of stowaways, false identities, secret codes, cheap firearms, and conspiracies in which they worked. He shows how they fought with subterfuge, violence, and persuasion, all the while struggling to stay one step ahead of imperial authorities. *Underground Asia* shows for the first time how Asia's national liberation movements crucially depended on global action. And it reveals how the consequences of the revolutionaries' struggle, for better or worse, shape Asia's destiny to this day.

The *Routledge Handbook of the History of Colonialism in South Asia* provides a comprehensive overview of the historiographical specialisation and sophistication of the history of colonialism in South Asia. It explores the classic works of earlier generations of historians and offers an introduction to the rapid and multifaceted development of historical research on colonial South Asia since the 1990s. Covering economic history, political history, and social history and offering insights from other disciplines and 'turns' within the mainstream of history, the handbook is structured in six parts: *Overarching Themes and Debates*, *The World of Economy and Labour*, *Creating and Keeping Order: Science, Race, Religion, Law, and Education*, *Environment and Space*, *Culture, Media, and the Everyday*, and *Colonial South Asia in the World*. The editors have assembled a group of leading international scholars of South Asian history and related disciplines to introduce a broad readership into the respective subfields and research topics. Designed to serve as a comprehensive and nuanced yet readable introduction to the vast field of the history of colonialism in the Indian subcontinent, the handbook will be of interest to researchers and students in the fields of South Asian history, imperial and colonial history, and global and world history.

Democracy and Authoritarianism in Indonesia and Malaysia

Asia 364 Success Secrets - 364 Most Asked Questions on Asia - What You Need to Know

Gale Researcher Guide for: Conquest and Centralization in East and Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia Cruising Guide

Underground Asia

To foster the political will

Regionalism in Southeast Asia provides the reader with an historical analysis of Southeast Asia from the distinct perspective of regionalism. Southeast Asian history is usually written from a national point of view, which underplays the links between neighbouring states and nations and the effects of these bonds on the development of regionalism. This innovative book begins by defining the meaning of 'region' and 'regionalism' and then applies it to periods in history in Southeast Asia, looking at how patterns of regionalism have shifted through time to the present day. By focusing on the regional perspective Nicholas Tarling gives an original treatment of Southeast Asian history, its political dynamics and its international relations. *Regionalism in Southeast Asia* completes a trilogy of books on Southeast Asia by Nicholas Tarling published by Routledge, the other two are *Nationalism in Southeast Asia* and *Imperialism in Southeast Asia*.

Nationalism in Southeast Asia seeks a definition of nationalism through examining its role in the history of southeast Asia, a region rarely included in general books on the topic. By developing such a definition and testing it out, Tarling hopes at the same time to make a contribution to southeast Asian historiography and to limit its 'ghettoization'. Tarling considers the role of nationalism in the 'nation-building' of the post-colonial phase, and its relationship both with the democratic aspirations associated with the winning of independence and with the authoritarianism of the closing decades of the 20th century.

The only guide to Southeast Asia that covers the entire length and breadth of a region frequently visited by round-the-world sailors, many of whom leave Australia to head west. This 2008 edition concentrates on the most frequented routes and includes the most popular stops. There are hundreds of possible anchorages, the most popular of which are usefully summarised in tables. Introductory sections cover planning and the last part of the book deals with more general topics including advice on provisioning and the problems that are often faced by cruisers. Stephen Morgan and Elaine Davies first arrived in the region over 30 years ago. They work in Hong Kong- Stephen Davies as Director of the Hong Kong Maritime Museum and Elaine Morgan as a writer and editor. While this pilot is aimed at yachtsmen and indeed was surveyed from the Davies/Morgan yacht, it is just as relevant to the commercial or military mariner. The part of the world described in this work is one of the most interesting on our planet. Culturally, scenically, climatically and commercially- it has everything. This excellent book - now in its second edition, describes it all very enticingly. Set to the usual high standard of the Imray pilots that precede it, this one is spiced up by the wit and anecdotes the authors are so good at.

This is a story of tides and coastlines, winds and waves, islands and beaches. It is also a retelling of indigenous creativity, agency, and resistance in the face of unprecedented globalization and violence. *Waves Across the South* shifts the narrative of the Age of Revolutions and the origins of the British Empire; it foregrounds a vast southern zone that ranges from the Arabian Sea and southwest Indian Ocean across to the Bay of Bengal, and onward to the South Pacific and the Tasman Sea. As the empires of the Dutch, French, and especially the British reached across these regions, they faced a surge of revolutionary sentiment. Long-standing venerable Eurasian empires, established patterns of trade and commerce, and indigenous practice also served as a context for this transformative era. In addition to bringing long-ignored people and events to the fore, Sujit Sivasundaram opens the door to new and necessary conversations about environmental history, the consequences of historical violence, the legacies of empire, the extraction of resources, and the indigenous futures that Western imperialism cut short. The result is

nothing less than a bold new way of understanding our global past, one that also helps us think afresh about our shared future.

Nationalism and Imperialism in South and Southeast Asia

Defence and Decolonisation in Southeast Asia

Sukarno's Indonesian Revolution

Southeast Asia's China Challenge

Empire for Liberty

Ideology in Indonesia

If the People Are with Us

Gale Researcher Guide for: Conquest and Centralization in East and Southeast Asia is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

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, and ceramics placed the region in the forefront of global economic history prior to the age of imperialism. Alongside the correlated silver trade among Japanese, Europeans, Muslims, and others, China's age-old tributary trade networks provided the essential stability and continuity enabling a brilliant age of commerce. Though national perspectives stubbornly dominate the writing of Asian history, even powerful 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 prior to the emergence of the modern nation-state. It highlights the role of civilization that developed along with global trade in rare and everyday Asian commodities, raising a range of questions regarding unequal development, intraregional knowledge advances, the origins of globalization, and the emergence of new Asian hybridities beyond and within the conventional boundaries of the nation-state. Chapters range over the intra-Asian trade in silver and ceramics, the Chinese junk trade, the rise of European trading companies as well as diasporic communities including the historic Japan-towns of Southeast Asia, and many types of technology exchanges. While some readers will be drawn to thematic elements, this book can be read as the narrative history of the making of a coherent East-Southeast Asian world long before the modern period.

Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire provides the first wide-ranging environmental history of the heyday of European imperialism, from the late nineteenth century to the end of the colonial era. It focuses on the ecological dimensions of the explosive growth of tropical commodity production, global trade, and modern resource management-transformations that still visibly shape our world today-and how they were related to broader social, cultural, and political developments in Europe's colonies. Covering the overseas empires of all the major European powers, Corey Ross argues that tropical environments were not merely a stage on which conquest and subjugation took place, but were an essential part of the colonial project, profoundly shaping the imperial enterprise even as they were shaped by it. The story he tells is not only about the complexities of human experience, but also about people's relationship with the ecosystems in which they were themselves embedded: the soil, water, plants, and animals that were likewise a part of Europe's empire. Although it shows that imperial conquest rarely represented a sudden bout of ecological devastation, it nonetheless demonstrates that modern imperialism marked a decisive and largely negative milestone for the natural environment. By relating the expansion of modern empire, global trade, and mass consumption to the momentous ecological shifts that they entailed, this book provides a historical perspective on the vital nexus of social, political, and environmental issues that we face in the twenty-first-century world.

This 2-volume work includes approximately 1,200 entries in A-Z order, critically reviewing the literature on specific topics from abortion to world systems theory. In addition, nine major entries cover each of the major disciplines (political economy; management and business; human geography; politics; sociology; law; psychology; organizational behavior) and the history and development of the social sciences in a broader sense.

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Nationalism in Southeast Asia

Colonial Law and Arabs in Southeast Asia

The Pacific Century Second Edition Study Guide

A Guide to Books on Southeast Asian History, 1961-1966

Indonesia and the Security of Southeast Asia
Political Ideas of the Anti-colonial Era

Gale Researcher Guide for: India's Influence in Southeast Asia is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

The fact that the Malaysian state has managed to maintain a relatively democratic regime, while an authoritarian regime came to power in Indonesia has never been the focus of historical and comparative analyses despite certain cultural, social, and historical affinities between these two countries. This book takes a look at contrasting class structures and alliances, elite cohesion, state strength, as well as differences in political challenges to the state in order to understand two different paths to post-colonial state formation.

The Physical Geography of Southeast Asia examines the complex mosaic of physical environments which comprise Southeast Asia, and the current environmental problems and management practices which have arisen in this part of the world. The book is in three sections. The first section introduces the basic environmental components (geology, landforms, rivers, vegetation, and others) across the entire region. The second section discusses specific environments that are characteristic of this assemblage of continental and maritime landscapes (volcanic islands, coastal environment, granitic terrains, karst, etc.). The third and final section illustrates the ecological relationship between the environment and people (volcanic hazards, urban environment, coastal zone development, coral reefs, and others). The physical environment of Southeast Asia is examined at different levels, covering a world region that ranges from ancient, stable landmasses to dynamic, unstable plate boundaries, from aged, primary rainforests to brush, vibrant, resource-demanding built environments. Southeast Asia has been perceived as a laboratory for studying plate tectonics. It is an assemblage of large river basins, peninsulas and archipelagos, and seas surrounded by islands. It is an area of great physical variations where parts of the physical environment have been significantly degraded anthropogenically, following rapid population growth and development. In large parts of the region, the forms and processes on land and offshore should no longer be seen as entirely natural. As this book repeatedly illustrates, plate tectonics and people are both important contributors to the physical geography of Southeast Asia. The contributors to this volume are distinguished, scholarly, and have a long association with Southeast Asia. The chapters are not only skilfully built on state-of-the-art research findings but also include new material from the on-going research activities of the authors. The book goes beyond being the first comprehensive and detailed volume of the biophysical geography of Southeast Asia in that it also deals with the tropical environment and the relationship between environment and people in a rapidly developing world region.

This book provides basic information and analysis concerning how the forces of change during the Pacific Century will provide a base for the future of the Pacific Asia. It presents a general chronological development of the civilizations and empires in the Pacific Asia.

Ideology and Revolution in Southeast Asia, 1900-1980

Churchill and the Lion City

Under Beijing's Shadow

Essays Presented to Damodar R. SarDesai

The Physical Geography of Southeast Asia

Forced Migration in the Dutch East India Company

The Making of Japanese Settler Colonialism

One of the few studies of imperialism to concentrate on Southeast Asia, Tarling's work focuses on the establishment of political control from 1870 to 1914 and analyses attempts to re-establish control after the Second World War.

This volume is a festschrift for Damodar Ramaji SarDesai (b. 1931), Professor Emeritus of History at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) where all of the contributors received their Ph.D as did SarDesai himself. His work for over fifty years at UCLA has been an inspiration to generations of students, and he has made major contributions to the world of learning, and in his chosen areas of specialization of India, especially its foreign policy with regard to Southeast Asia, imperialism and the history of the modern European empires; and Southeast Asia. He has served as Chair of the History Department at UCLA as well as Bombay University and President of the Asiatic Society of Bombay. The volume includes a biographical introduction and a bibliographic essay on SarDesai's major writings and contains new and cutting-edge essays on the design of imperial Vijayanagara; famine policy in colonial India and how European imperialist policies created, or exacerbated the impact of, famines; the relatively unknown chapter of 'Chinese Gordon's' brief Indian career; reflections on the Tamil humanist A. Madhaviah, a man ahead of his time; nationalism and the career of industrialist G.D. Birla, Gandhi's friend; the 'Chindia Problematic'—India and China relations; the state of Philippine historiography and its nationalist impulses; the role of Vietnamese highlanders in the Vietnamese nationalist struggle and their recent plight; early Malayan nationalism; and the efforts of American administrators to protect Philippine highland natives from being forced to participate in international exhibitions as curiosities from the American colony.

Brunei has long been associated with massive oil resources and the stability that its wealth can guarantee. But little is known of the revolt of 1962 which might have changed the fortunes of the sultanate and the fate of South East Asia. This is the first comprehensive history of the Brunei Rebellion, the trigger for the Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation of the 60s and of critical importance in understanding the history of the region. The revolt of 1962 was a small armed uprising in support of a Borneo Federation consisting of Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo. It opposed the Malaysian Federation, seen as a buttress of British and Western imperial interest. In a period of great tension between the West and the Communist world, China viewed the rebellion as a national liberation war and it was quickly suppressed by the British Emergency Force. But although the rebellion itself was short-lived, the consequences for the region's international relations within Asia and with the West - especially given Brunei's emergence as a significant oil-producer - were far-reaching.

A guide aimed at introducing students to the history of Asia in conjunction with Western and world history.

The Rise of the Post-Colonial State

History Without Borders

Gale Researcher Guide for: India's Influence in Southeast Asia

***Fluid Jurisdictions
Art and Empire in the Early 19th Century***