

# Pirates Of The South China Coast 1790 1810

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## **Living the Good Life**

Elif Akçetin 2017-10-20

An exploration how consumer goods in eighteenth-century Qing and Ottoman empires furthered the expansion of social networks, the creation of alliances between rulers and regional elites, and particularly, the expression of elite, urban, and gender

identities

*Bandits, Eunuchs, and the Son of Heaven* David

M. Robinson 2001-01-01

To understand how this extraordinary meeting came about requires a consideration of the economy of violence during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Here, for the first time in any language, is a detailed look at the role of illicit violence during

the Ming.".

### **White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates**

Wensheng Wang 2014-01-06

The reign of Emperor Jiaqing (1796-1820 CE) has occupied an awkward position in studies of China's last dynasty, the Qing. Conveniently marking a watershed between the prosperous eighteenth century and the tragic post-Opium War era, this quarter century has nevertheless been glossed over as an unremarkable interlude separating two well-studied epochs of transformation. *White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates* presents a major reassessment of this period by examining how the emperors, bureaucrats, and foreigners responded to the two crises that shaped the transition from the Qianlong to the Jiaqing reign. Wensheng Wang argues that the dramatic combination of

internal uprising and transnational piracy, rather than being a hallmark of inexorable dynastic decline, propelled the Manchu court to reorganize itself through modifications in policymaking and bureaucratic structure. The resulting Jiaqing reforms initiated a process of state retreat that pulled the Qing Empire out of a cycle of aggressive overextension and resistance, and back onto a more sustainable track of development. Although this pragmatic striving for political sustainability was unable to save the dynasty from ultimate collapse, it represented a durable and constructive approach to the compounding problems facing the late Qing regime and helped sustain it for another century.

### **Migrating Fujianese**

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Guotong Li 2016-09-08  
Migrating Fujianese  
engages with studies of  
gendered, ethnic, and  
kinship networks of  
Fujianese overland and  
overseas migration in  
the early modern  
maritime world. This  
Fujian study also offers  
ways to analyze local  
histories of late  
imperial China from a  
more global perspective.

**Chinese Femininities,  
Chinese Masculinities**

Susan Brownell 2002  
Chinese Literature:  
Lydia H. Liu

**Recentring Asia** Jacob  
Edmond 2011-07-27  
Recentring Asia forces  
the reader to rethink  
the centre not as a  
single site towards  
which all is oriented,  
but as a zone of  
encounter, exchange and  
contestation.

**Bandits at Sea** C.R.  
Pennell 2001-04-01  
Examines the truth  
behind the mythical  
portrayals of pirates

and piracy, including  
discussion on the  
purposes of  
"countercultural social  
bandits," women pirates,  
and democracy and racial  
equality practiced on  
pirate ships.

**The Perception of  
Maritime Space in  
Traditional Chinese  
Sources**

Angela  
Schottenhammer 2006 The  
present collection of  
essays has originally  
been prepared for an  
international conference  
entitled "Maritime Space  
in Traditional Chinese  
Sources" which has been  
convened by the editors  
at Munich University in  
February 2005. The  
contributions included  
here introduce various  
aspects related to East  
Asian seas - from the  
Japanese Sea to the  
South China Sea, with  
the Yellow and East  
China Seas constituting  
the core regions of the  
entire area - and some  
of its "adjacent" areas.

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Although Braudelian categories are inherently present in the discussion and directly addressed in one or two papers, the focus lies on a set of more "basic" variables, which are intimately linked to the idea of contact zones, or alternatively, the parallel (and apparently older) notion that the sea should be seen as a protective belt around the mainland. This volume is consequently primarily concerned with the perception of maritime space in traditional Chinese sources, the division of this space into oceans and seas, the existence, usage and management of trade routes, and, above all, of China's coastal waters, or maritime periphery. For this purpose, in addition to textual sources, maps will be examined as well. As the perception,

division and management of maritime space cannot be completely disassociated from other themes - such as trade and travel, diplomacy and military controls, or even daily life during a sea voyage - these aspects were also touched upon in the discussion. But they are of secondary importance and subordinated to the general issue of "geography". With this in mind, following an introductory essay by Angela Schottenhammer, the contributions are divided into three sections: (1) Maritime Space: Trade and Defence; (2) Maritime Space: Coasts, Routes, Oceans; (3) Maritime Space and Maps. The articles by Chang Pintsun, Jane Kate Leonard and Jung Byung-chul fall into the first category. Those by Chen Bo / Liu Yingsheng, Sally K. Church, Christine Moll-

Murata, Li Tana and Mathieu Torck belong to the second group, while the last section is comprised by the papers of Li Xiacong, Claudine Salmon and Roderich Ptak. There are many "cross connections" between these essays. Geographically, some of them pertain to the northern spheres, especially the Liaodong-Korea region, others look at the South China Sea, or even at areas far beyond these two. Some are case studies, others deal with general dimensions. The military element, usually in the form of coastal defence, is not only present in the first section, but also in the "cartographic" segment, and in one or two contributions which appear in part two. Furthermore, readers will find that the idea of contact zones, associated with a good

degree of open-mindedness towards the "outer world", is present in some texts, just as they will discover that in other cases, the sea still appears as a kind of barrier.

### **The Tay Son Uprising**

George E. Dutton

2006-08-31 George Dutton has written the first detailed Western-language study of the Tây Sơn movement, which permanently altered Vietnam's political trajectory. But in so doing, he also provides a sensitive social and cultural analysis of the pre-1800 Vietnamese-speaking world as a whole, and indeed one of the most detailed descriptions of any late 18th-century society in Southeast Asia. —Victor Lieberman, University of Michigan "It is difficult to overstate the significance of George Dutton's terrific

new book. The *Tây So'n Uprising* represents the first serious western-language account of the intricate sequence of political developments that define the *Tây So'n* era and that arguably mark the onset of modernity in Vietnam. In addition to providing a vividly evocative narrative of the complex political history of the period, Dutton offers lucid and judicious interpretations of the origins, evolution and downfall of the uprising and of its consequences for a wide range of social groups, political forces and ethnic communities. The level of research and historical craftsmanship is superb, and Dutton's frequent reflections on relevant theoretical and historiographical issues make for fascinating reading. In short, this is a stunning accomplishment and a

major contribution to the study of Vietnamese history and historiography." –Peter Zinoman, University of California, Berkeley *The Tây So'n uprising (1771–1802)* was a cataclysmic event that profoundly altered the eighteenth-century Vietnamese political and social landscape. This groundbreaking book offers a new look at an important and controversial era. George Dutton follows three brothers from the hamlet of *Tây So'n* as they led a heterogeneous military force that ousted ruling families in both halves of the divided Vietnamese territories and eventually toppled the 350-year-old *Lè* dynasty. Supplementing Vietnamese primary sources with extensive use of archival European missionary accounts, he explores the dynamics of

an event that affected every region of the country and every level of society. Tracing the manner in which the Tâý So'n leaders transformed an inchoate uprising into a new political regime, Dutton challenges common depictions of the Tâý So'n brothers as visionaries or revolutionaries. Instead, he reveals them as political opportunists whose worldview remained constrained by their provincial origins and the exigencies of ongoing warfare and political struggles.

Pirates of the South China Coast, 1790-1810  
Dian H. Murray 1987  
Oceanic Histories David Armitage 2017-12-07  
Oceanic Histories is the first comprehensive account of world history focused not on the land but viewed through the 70% of the Earth's

surface covered by water. Leading historians trace the history of the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans and seas, from the Arctic and the Baltic to the South China Sea and the Sea of Japan/Korea's East Sea, over the *longue dure*. Individual chapters trace the histories and the historiographies of the various oceanic regions, with special attention given to the histories of circulation and particularity, the links between human and non-human history and the connections and comparisons between parts of the World Ocean. Showcasing oceanic history as a field with a long past and a vibrant future, these authoritative surveys, original arguments and guides to research make this volume an indispensable resource for students

and scholars alike.

**Piracy and Maritime  
Crime: Historical and  
Modern Case Studies**

Bruce A. Ellerman 2010  
Piracy is a basic and  
fundamental concern for  
all navies. From almost  
the beginning of state-  
sponsored navies, piracy  
suppression has been one  
of their major  
responsibilities -- when  
Julius Caesar was  
captured by pirates in  
76 BCE, the first thing  
he did after paying the  
pirates' ransom and  
being released was to  
fit "out a squadron of  
ships to take his  
revenge." Despite  
piracy's importance and  
the continued frequency  
of piratical attacks,  
however, relatively few  
scholarly works have  
been written analyzing  
cases of modern piracy  
and piracy suppression  
in terms of varying  
strategic, policy, and  
operational decisions.  
This edited collection

of case studies attempts  
to fill this gap. There  
have been a number of  
important historical  
studies that have dealt  
with the subjects of  
piracy and piracy  
suppression. Books  
written from the point  
of view of those wishing  
to end piracy have  
tended to focus on legal  
issues, including the  
rights of victims, the  
procedures and decisions  
of Admiralty courts in  
punishing pirates, and  
the capture of piracy  
ships as prizes. Others  
have looked at the  
existence of piracy in  
terms of one particular  
place or time period,  
with the Barbary Coast  
and the Caribbean Sea  
claiming  
disproportionate shares  
of attention. Pirates  
are often romanticized;  
Forbes magazine has  
recently listed  
history's top-earning  
pirates, including  
Samuel "Black Sam"

Bellamy at US\$120 million (2008 dollars), Sir Francis Drake at US\$115 million, and Thomas Tew at US\$103 million. More famous pirates, like Edward Teach (Blackbeard), came in far down the list, at tenth place, with only US\$12.5 million.

**Pirates of the South China Coast, 1790-1810**

Dian H. Murray

Remapping China Gail Hershatter 1996 These stimulating essays address such topics as histories of public health, emotional life, law, and sexuality, notions of borders and frontiers, the relationship between native place identities and nationalism, the May Fourth Movement, and the periodization of the Chinese revolution.

**Piracy and surreptitious activities in the Malay Archipelago and adjacent seas, 1600-1840**

Y.H. Teddy Sim 2014-10-22

This edited work explores piracy and surreptitious activities such as privateering, war-making, slave-hunting and raiding, focussing on Southeast Asia in the early modern period. Readers will discover nine essays studying the different sub-regions of the Malay Archipelago and adjacent seas and exploring the nature and historiographical perception of piracy, maritime conflict and surreptitious activities. The authors probe the linkages between these occurrences with war and economy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in particular, and look at the transition into the nineteenth century. The introduction covers the study of piracy in this period and chapters explore themes of Siak and Malay activities,

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Dutch privateering, Chinese actions in the Melaka-Singapore region, activity in the Malukan Archipelago and the political background of the Maguindanao "piracy" in the early eighteenth century. Later chapters explore the Sulu Sultanate and the seafaring world, the deeds of Iberians in this region and especially the identities and activities of the Portuguese in these seas. The authors contribute to the literature by complementing studies that favour a closer discussion of the 'formal' and 'informal' sectors in history. This book opens up the subject area for delving into the various geographical locales and participating groups, as well as their possible linkages with one another and with other

groups. This volume will be of interest to students and academicians of Southeast Asian studies and those with a general interest in maritime piracy.

Rethinking the Decline of China's Qing Dynasty

Daniel McMahon

2014-08-21 The many instances of regional insurgency and unrest that erupted on China's borderlands at the turn of the nineteenth century are often regarded by scholars as evidence of government disability and the incipient decline of the imperial Qing dynasty. This book, based on extensive original research, argues that, on the contrary, the response of the imperial government went well beyond pacification and reconstruction, and demonstrates that the imperial political culture was dynamic,

innovative and capable of confronting contemporary challenges. The author highlights in particular the Jiaqing Reforms of 1799, which enabled national reformist ideology, activist-oriented administrative education, the development of specialised frontier officials, comprehensive borderland rehabilitation, and the sharing of borderland administration best practice between different regions.

Overall, the book shows that the Qing regime had sustained vigour, albeit in difficult and changing circumstances.

**The Resurgence of East Asia** Giovanni Arrighi  
2004-02-24 The East Asian expansion since the 1960s stands out as a global power shift with few historical precedents. The Resurgence of East Asia

examines the rise of the region as one of the world's economic power centres from three temporal perspectives: 500 years, 150 years and 50 years, each denoting an epoch in regional and world history and providing a vantage point against which to assess contemporary developments.

**South China and Maritime Asia 19??**

**Bandits in Republican China** Phil Billingsley  
1988 A study of banditry in Republican China, describing the cycles whereby banditry spread from the impoverished margins (geographically and socially) of late Qing society into entire provinces by the 1920s.

**Chinese Families in the Post-Mao Era** Joint Committee on Chinese Studies (U.S.)  
1993-10-02 This collection of essays concerns both urban and rural Chinese

communities, ranging from professional to working-class families. The contributors attempt to determine whether and to what extent the policy shifts that followed Mao Zedong's death affected Chinese families.

**Mutiny and Maritime Radicalism in the Age of Revolution** Niklas

Frykman 2013-12-19 This volume explores mutiny and maritime radicalism in its full geographic extent during the Age of Revolution.

**The Chinese Cornerstone of Modern Banking**

Frederic Delano Grant, Jr. 2014-09-29 The Chinese Cornerstone of Modern Banking: The Canton Guaranty System and the Origins of Bank Deposit Insurance 1780-1933, by Frederic Delano Grant, Jr., details the evolution of modern deposit insurance from collective responsibility for debt

enforced under the Canton System.

**Japan's Imperial Underworlds** David R.

Ambaras 2018-08-09 Explores Sino-Japanese relations through encounters that took place between each country's people living at the margins of empire.

**Maritime China in Transition 1750-1850**

Gungwu Wang 2004 This collection contains an introductory essay by Wang Gungwu and 22 studies originally read to an international conference organized by the Department of History, National University of Singapore. The contributions investigate diverse aspects of coastal Chinas commercial, demographic and other ties with the Nanyang region and other maritime areas, such as Japan, mainly in the period circa 1750-1850.

This includes themes related to the microlevel of local changes, such as Chinese migration to Taiwan and various Southeast Asian destinations, as well as broader approaches to regional, institutional and other trends, combining philological and theoretical knowledge. In most cases both Asian and colonial sources were used to illustrate the dynamics of China's maritime orientation under the Qing, the growth of its overseas communities, and the impact of Chinese traders and sojourners on Europe's outposts in the Malay world and around the South China Sea.

*The Canton Trade* Paul A. Van Dyke 2005-12-01 This study utilizes a wide range of new source materials to reconstruct the day-to-day operations of the port of Canton during the

eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. Using a bottom-up approach, it provides a fresh look at the successes and failures of the trade by focusing on the practices and procedures rather than on the official policies and protocols. The narrative, however, reads like a story as the author unravels the daily lives of all the players from sampan operators, pilots, compradors and linguists, to country traders, supercargoes, Hong merchants and customs officials. New areas to studies of this kind are covered as well, such as Armenians, junk traders and rice traders, all of whom played intricate roles in moving the commerce forward. The *Canton Trade* shows that contrary to popular belief, the trade was

stable, predictable and secure, with many incentives built into the policies to encourage it to grow. The huge expansion of trade was, in fact, one of the factors that contributed to its collapse as the increase in revenues blinded government officials to the long-term deterioration of the lower administrative echelons. In the end, the system was toppled, but that happened mainly because it had already defeated itself. General readers and academicians interested in world and Asian history, trading companies, country trade, Hong merchants, and articles of trade will find much new and relevant information here.

**Development and Decline of Fukien Province in the 17th and 18th Centuries** Vermeer

2022-04-25 The history

of China's Southeast coast has unusual features. For many centuries, overseas trade and migration, internal and external warfare, strong religious beliefs and receptiveness to foreign influences characterized this society of fiercely independent traders, fishermen and mountain farmers. The protracted struggle of Cheng Ch'eng-kung and the Southern Ming against the Ch'ing dynasty precipitated Fukien into a crisis, from which many chose to escape by emigration to the Philippines and Taiwan. Recovery was slow.; The fourteen Western and Chinese contributors to this study focus on internal economic and social developments, overseas and religious change. From the rich Chinese and European source materials, a picture emerges of great

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regional diversity. Local interests and values were confronted by the central government's orthodox rule, and Western influences of Jesuits and traders. The Fukienese reaction to them produces fascinating insights into Chinese society, and a truly local history which may qualify our ideas on the Chinese Empire. REA sinologists, social and economic historians. Asia Inside Out Eric Tagliacozzo 2015-06-08 Asia Inside Out reveals the dynamic forces that have linked regions of the world's largest continent. Connected Places, the second of three volumes, highlights the flows of goods, ideas, and people across natural and political boundaries and illustrates the confluence of factors in the historical

construction of place and space.

In the Name of the Battle against Piracy 2018-03-12 In the Name of the Battle against Piracy discusses the antipiracy campaigns in Europe and Asia in the 16th-19th centuries, exploring how the state used them to establish its authority, and how state and non-state actors joined them for personal benefit.

**China, East Asia and the Global Economy** Takeshi Hamashita 2013-05-13 Takeshi Hamashita, arguably Asia's premier historian of the longue durée, has been instrumental in opening a new field of inquiry in Chinese, East Asian and world historical research. Engaging modernization, Marxist and world system approaches, his wide-ranging redefinition of the evolving relationships between

the East Asia regional system and the world economy from the sixteenth century to the present has sent ripples throughout Asian and international scholarship. His research has led him to reconceptualize the position of China first in the context of an East Asian regional order and subsequently within the framework of a wider Euro-American-Asian trade and financial order that was long gestating within, and indeed contributing to the shape of, the world market. This book presents a selection of essays from Takeshi Hamashita's oeuvre on Asian trade to introduce this important historian's work to the English speaking reader. It examines the many critical issues surrounding China and East Asia's incorporation to the

world economy, including: Maritime perspectives on China, Asia and the world economy Intra-Asian trade Chinese state finance and the tributary trade system Banking and finance Maritime customs.

### **Connecting Seas and Connected Ocean Rims**

Donna R. Gabaccia

2011-04-11 With a series of rich case studies focused on mobile laborers, this book demonstrates how the regional migrations of the early modern era came to be connected, contributing to the creation of an increasingly integrated nineteenth-century world.

### Globalizing South China

Carolyn Cartier

2011-07-26 This insightful account demonstrates that capitalism in China has a history and a geography, and combines

perspectives from both to demonstrate that regional economic restructuring in South China is far from an economic 'miracle's. Find out more information about the RGS-IBG journals by following the links below: AREA:  
<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0004-0894> The Geographical Journal:  
<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0016-7398> Transactions of the Insititute of British Geographers:  
<http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0020-2754>  
*Americans and Macao* Paul A. Van Dyke 2012-01-01 The theme of this volume is the American relationship with Macao and its region through trade, politics and culture, and the focus is mainly on the late 18th and 19th centuries.

The essays address topics such as the role of the China trade in US pacific expansion and exploration, US consuls, smuggling networks, missionary and educational work, and American women's perceptions of China. In all of the encounters, Macao emerges as a central player, adding a new dimension to our understanding of Sino-American relations. *New Perspectives on the History and Historiography of Southeast Asia* Michael Arthur Aung-Thwin 2011-05-13 Using a unique "old-new" treatment, this book presents new perspectives on several important topics in Southeast Asian history and historiography. Based on original, primary research, it reinterprets and revises several long-held conventional views in

the field, covering the period from the "classical" age to the twentieth century. Chapters share the approach to Southeast Asian history and historiography: namely, giving "agency" to Southeast Asia in all research, analysis, writing, and interpretation.

Pacific Worlds Matt K. Matsuda 2012-01-19

Essential single-volume history of the Pacific region and the global interactions which define it.

### **The Golden Age of Piracy in China, 1520-1810**

Robert J. Antony 2022  
"In the waters around China, the "golden age of piracy" stretched for nearly three centuries. Over those years, there was an unprecedented advance in Chinese piracy unsurpassed in size and scope anywhere else in the world. This book uses primary source

documents to uncover the history of "dwarf bandits," "sea rebels," and "ocean bandits." -- *Fishing Wars and Environmental Change in Late Imperial and Modern China* Micah S. Muscolino 2009 This work explores interactions between society and environment in China's most important marine fishery, the Zhoushan Archipelago off the coast of Zhejiang and Jiangsu, from its 19th-century expansion to the exhaustion of the most important fish species in the 1970s.

**Visible Cities** Leonard Blussé 2008 "On the near horizon was a new kind of multicultural port city, more attuned to the shifting global trading network. With the establishment of the free port of Singapore and the rise of the treaty ports - Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama - the nature of the

China seas trade changed forever."--BOOK JACKET.

**In Asian Waters** Eric Tagliacozzo 2022-07-19 A sweeping account of how the sea routes of Asia have transformed a vast expanse of the globe over the past five hundred years, powerfully shaping the modern world In the centuries leading up to our own, the volume of traffic across Asian sea routes—an area stretching from East Africa and the Middle East to Japan—grew dramatically, eventually making them the busiest in the world. The result was a massive circulation of people, commodities, religion, culture, technology, and ideas. In this book, Eric Tagliacozzo chronicles how the seas and oceans of Asia have shaped the history of the largest continent for the past half millennium, leaving an

indelible mark on the modern world in the process. Paying special attention to migration, trade, the environment, and cities, *In Asian Waters* examines the long history of contact between China and East Africa, the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism across the Bay of Bengal, and the intertwined histories of Islam and Christianity in the Philippines. The book illustrates how India became central to the spice trade, how the Indian Ocean became a “British lake” between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, and how lighthouses and sea mapping played important roles in imperialism. The volume ends by asking what may happen if China comes to rule the waves of Asia, as Britain once did. A novel account showing how Asian history can be seen as a whole when

seen from the water, In Asian Waters presents a voyage into a past that is still alive in the present.

**Maritime History at the Crossroads**

Frank Broeze  
2017-10-18 This volume seeks to critically review the contemporary state of maritime historiography, as it stands at the volume's publication date of 1995. The volume is comprised of thirteen essays, each focused on the recent research into the maritime concerns of a particular geographical location, listed as follows:  
Australia; Canada;  
China; Denmark; Germany;  
Greece; Ibero-America;  
India; the Netherlands;  
the Ottoman Empire;  
Spain; the United

States; and a final chapter concerning historians and maritime labour in Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. One concern made evident by the collection is the lack of stable identity and cohesive aims within maritime history, the subject holds many conflicting definitions and concepts. The purpose of this volume is to explore the recent developments in maritime history, plus the growth of scholarly interest, to provide a 'beacon and stimulus for future work' and to clearly direct and define maritime historiography toward a solid position in the field of history.  
*Mercantile Cities on the South China Coast*  
Carolyn Lee Cartier 1991