

Pirates Of The South China Coast 1790 1810

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Contest for the South China Sea Marwyn Samuels 2013–11–05 First published in 1982. Wide-ranging and fully documented, this book is the first detailed study of the origins, contexts and consequences of the long-standing dispute between China, Taiwan, Vietnam and the Philippines over the Paracel and Spratly Archipelagos in the South China Sea – one of the world's most strategically important inter-ocean basins and China's southern maritime frontier. Samuels' analysis: * Highlights the impact of the shifting balance of power in Asia and the growing competition for oceanic resources * Examines the implications of the dispute in terms of the historical and modern role of china as a maritime power in Asia.

A Pirate's Life for She Laura Sook Duncombe 2019–10–01 Pirates are a perennially popular subject, depicted often in songs, stories, and Halloween costumes. Yet the truth about pirates—who they were, why they went to sea, and what their lives were really like—is seldom a part of the conversation. In this Seven Seas history of the world's female buccaneers, *A Pirate's Life for She* tells the story of 16 women who through the ages sailed alongside—and sometimes in command of—their male counterparts. These women came from all walks of life but had one thing in common: a desire for freedom. History has largely ignored these female swashbucklers, until now. Here are their stories, from ancient Norse princess Alfhild to Sayyida al-Hurra of the Barbary corsairs; from Grace O'Malley, who terrorized shipping operations around the British Isles during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I; to Cheng I Sao, who commanded a fleet of 1,400 ships off China in the early 19th century. Author Laura Sook Duncombe also looks beyond the fact that these women are not easy heroines: they are lawbreakers. Rather than defend their illegal actions, *A Pirate's Life for She* tells their full stories, focusing on the reasons why these women became pirates. It is possible to admire the courage, determination and skills these women possessed without endorsing the actions for which they used them. These stories of women who took control of their own destinies in a world where the odds were against them will inspire young women to reach for their own dreams.

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. *How History's Greatest Pirates Pillaged, Plundered, and Got Away With It* Benerson Little 2010–12–01 Not simple retellings of the tried and true stories of buccaneers on the high seas, this book focuses on pirating tactics of the 1500s through 1800s to give the reader a view of how pirates functioned through history. Readers will follow eighteen of the most famous pirates in detail as they raid major ships and pillage coastal villages. Readers will learn how the pirates approached such invasions and how they managed to elude authorities and sometimes whole navies. With archival images gathered from around the world from a pirate expert with the tactical training of a Navy SEAL. Each chapter is a stand-alone story about a famous buccaneer and follows them moment by moment on a specific attack as an example of their greater techniques and tactics for plundering. Readers will follow the characters in live action and trace their movements in real time; a recreation of the action based on the historic information available.

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. *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.

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.

Leased territories in Guangdong, China. A comparative study Michael Gorman 2016–09–28 Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2016 in the subject History Asia, grade: 100, Westminster College, language: English, abstract: Hong Kong, Macau, and Guangzhou were all leased and colonized under similar circumstances, but experienced differing degrees of cultural and socio-political alteration and influence. The purpose of this research paper is to study these leased territories during their colonization, and find out how they differed during their periods as colonies, why the French gave their leased territory back to China so soon while Portugal and Britain did not, and what lasting effects colonialism had on each territory. This is so the audience will understand how they differ from one another—and mainland China—today.

In the Name of the Battle against Piracy: 2018–03–22 In the Name of the Battle against Piracy discusses the anti-piracy 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.

Female Entrepreneurs in the Long Nineteenth Century Jennifer Aston 2020–07–29 "This volume challenges those who see gender inequalities invariably defining and constraining the lives of women. But it also broadens the conversation about the degree to which business is a gender-blind institution, owned and managed by entrepreneurs whose gender identities shape and reflect economic and cultural change." – Mary A. Yeager, Professor Emerita, University of California, Los Angeles This is the first book to consider nineteenth-century businesswomen from a global perspective, moving beyond European and trans-Atlantic frameworks to include many other corners of the world. The women in these pages, who made money and business decisions for themselves rather than as employees, ran a wide variety of enterprises, from micro-businesses in the 'grey market' to large factories with international reach. They included publicans and farmers, midwives and property developers, milliners and plumbers, pirates and shopkeepers. Female Entrepreneurs in the Long Nineteenth Century: A Global Perspective rejects the notion that nineteenth-century women were restricted to the home. Despite a variety of legal and structural restrictions, they found ways to make important but largely unrecognized contributions to economies around the world – many in business. Their impact on the economy and the economy's impact on them challenge gender historians to think more about business and business historians to think more about gender and create a global history that is inclusive of multiple perspectives. Chapter one of this book is available open access under a CC BY 4.0 license at link.springer.com.

The Tay Son Uprising George E. Dutton 2006–08–31 George Dutton has written the first detailed Western-language study of the Tay So'n 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 Tay So'n Uprising represents the first serious western-language account of the intricate sequence of political developments that define the Tay 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 Tay 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 Tay 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 Lê 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 Tay So'n leaders transformed an inchoate uprising into a new political regime, Dutton challenges common depictions of the Tay 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.

Imperial Twilight Stephen R. Platt 2018 Describes how nineteenth-century British efforts to open China to trade set in motion the fall of the Qing dynasty and started a war that allowed for the rise of nationalism and communism in the twentieth century.

Migrating Fujianese Quotong 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.

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 Insitute of British Geographers: <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0020-2754>

Pirates: A History Tim Travers 2012–05–30 More than just a history of the real 'pirates of the Caribbean,' *Pirates: A History* explores piracy from ancient times to the present day, from the bloodthirsty Viking raiders who terrorised northern Europe to the legendary female Chinese pirate of the 1920s, Lai Choi San. In this history we see how thin the line was between a royally chartered privateer and a pirate, most notably epitomised by Francis Drake. Then there were the Renegades: Europeans captured by the Barbary corsairs who converted to Islam and became pirate captains in their own right. Some were simply cut-throat drunkards, but many pirate ships were run on surprisingly progressive, democratic principles. The 'golden age' of piracy is examined afresh and the colourful characters of the era brought to life.

Accounts of Blackbeard, Black Bart and William Kidd illustrate the truth behind the legends of the Jolly Roger. **Thrilling Thieves** Brianna DuMont 2018–07–03 Caution: don't look for the good guys in here. What do Mother Theresa, Honest Abe, and Mahatma Gandhi have in common? They're all too good for this book, that's what. Sure, you'll find some familiar faces like Queen Elizabeth I and Thomas Edison in here, but you'll learn that behind their angelic smiles were cunning con artists who stole their way to gold and greatness. Follow the trail of twelve troublemakers to learn what really made the Mona Lisa the most iconic painting in the world, meet the most powerful pirate from history (it's probably not who you're expecting), and watch empires rise and fall with the theft of a simple tea plant. Turns out our world owes a lot to those who dabble on the dark side. If you're not scared of crooks and criminals, take a peek at this new side of history . . .

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.

Pacific Worlds Matt K. Matsuda 2012–01–19 Asia, the Pacific Islands and the coasts of the Americas have long been studied separately. This essential single-volume history of the Pacific traces the global interactions and remarkable peoples that have connected these regions with each other and with Europe and the Indian Ocean, for millennia. From ancient canoe navigators, monumental civilisations, pirates and seaborne empires, to the rise of nuclear testing and global warming, Matt Matsuda ranges across the frontiers of colonial history, anthropology and Pacific Rim economics and politics, piecing together a history of the region. The book identifies and draws together the defining threads and extraordinary personal narratives which have contributed to this history, showing how localised contacts and contests have often blossomed into global struggles over colonialism, tourism and the rise of Asian economies. Drawing on Asian, Oceanian, European, American, ancient and modern narratives, the author assembles a fascinating Pacific region from a truly global perspective.

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 Manyang 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 Chinas maritime orientation under the Qing, the growth of its overseas communities, and the impact of Chinese traders and

sojourners on Europes outposts in the Malay world and around the South China Sea.

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.

Imperial China, 1350–1900 Jonathan Porter 2016–02–04 This clear and engaging book provides a concise overview of the Ming–Qing epoch (1368–1912), China's last imperial age. Beginning with the end of the Mongol domination of China in 1368, this five-century period was remarkable for its continuity and stability until its downfall in the Revolution of 1911. Viewing the Ming and Qing dynasties as a coherent era characterized by the fruition of diverse developments from earliest times, Jonathan Porter traces the growth of imperial autocracy, the role of the educated Confucian elite as custodians of cultural authority, the significance of ritual as the grounding of political and social order, the tension between monarchy and bureaucracy in political discourse, the evolution of Chinese cultural identity, and the perception of the "barbarian" and other views of the world beyond China. As the climax of traditional Chinese history and the harbinger of modern China in the twentieth century, Porter argues that imperial China must be explored for its own sake as well as for the essential foundation it provides in understanding contemporary China, and indeed world history writ large.

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, Dutch privateering, Chinese actions in the Melaka–Singapore region, activity in the Malukan Archipelago and the political background of the Magindanoan "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.

Pirate Women Laura Sook Duncombe 2017–04–01 In the first-ever Seven Seas history of the world's female buccaneers, *Pirate Women: The Princesses, Prostitutes, and Privateers Who Ruled the Seven Seas* tells the story of women, both real and legendary, who through the ages sailed alongside—and sometimes in command of—their male counterparts. These women came from all walks of life but had one thing in common: a desire for freedom. History has largely ignored these female swashbucklers, until now. Here are their stories, from ancient Norse princess Alfhild and warrior Rusla to Sayyida al-Hurra of the Barbary corsairs; from Grace O'Malley, who terrorized shipping operations around the British Isles during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I; to Cheng I Sao, who commanded a fleet of four hundred ships off China in the early nineteenth century. Author Laura Sook Duncombe also looks beyond the stories to the storytellers and mythmakers. What biases and agendas motivated them? What did they leave out? *Pirate Women* explores why and how these stories are told and passed down, and how history changes depending on who is recording it. It's the most comprehensive overview of women pirates in one volume and chock-full of swashbuckling adventures that pull these unique women from the shadows into the spotlight that they deserve.

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.

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.

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.

British Travel Writing from China, 1799–1901, Volume 1 Elizabeth H Chang 2022–01–27 In 1793, Lord Macartney led the first British diplomatic mission to China in over one hundred years. This five-volume reset edition draws together British travel writings about China throughout the next century. The collection ends with the Boxer Uprising which marked the beginning of the end of informal British empire on the Chinese mainland.

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.

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."--*South China and Maritime Asia 19?*

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.

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.

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

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.

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."

Recentring Asia Jacob Edmund 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.

Seaborne Perils Bruce A. Elleman 2018–02–19 This comprehensive survey of historical and contemporary issues related to maritime crime and piracy, with a special focus on Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, explains why piracy is a growing problem and how it affects security policy making in the United States. Here, piracy is defined as taking place on the high seas, while maritime crime takes place within a country's territorial waters. Seaborne terrorism may occur in either one of these maritime zones. Maritime piracy can be divided into several categories, from pirates robbing a ship or its crew of petty items while at sea to taking a ship's cargo and taking control of a vessel, reflagging it, and then using this captured ship to smuggle drugs, transport illegal immigrants, or conduct further acts of piracy. This is the most dangerous, not only because pirates can use a captured ship to carry out more raids, but also because they can use the ship's identity papers to transport goods and weapons—potentially WMDs—into otherwise secure port areas. A special concern to the US is that the threat of piracy is growing most quickly in parts of the world—such as Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia—where both global trade is rapidly expanding and where international terrorist groups are actively functioning or have supporters. This geographical overlap suggests that the risk that pirates and terrorists may one day cooperate to strike at the US or an ally is most likely also on the rise. While many important African, South Asia, and Southeast Asian cases have received insufficient attention, many well-known historical piracy events stand in need of a reappraisal. This book integrates a number of multinational, multiregional, and historical cases of piracy, maritime crime, and seaborne terrorism to investigate whether piracy and other forms of maritime crime are becoming a major United States national security concern. It analyzes some of the most important cases, especially of the 19th, 20th, and early 21st centuries, as well as specific historical events. This allows to draw lessons as to what are the components of successful and unsuccessful piracy, common causes, the type of navy necessary to control it, and finally, possible military, political, and economic consequences. The book also discusses various types of cases, including parasitic, intrinsic, episodic, and opportunistic piracy. Specific cases are also evaluated in terms of the changing interpretations of international law and the recent reported growth rates of piracy, maritime crime, and seaborne terrorism. These findings are used to explore the impact of piracy on maritime security, in particular in Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia and their surrounding waters, which is where the majority of contemporary piracies and maritime crimes occur. Different methods of policing piracy and maritime crime are evaluated, including the viability of adopting greater Maritime Domain Awareness, which would require that all ships at sea—regardless of size or function—emit a signal beacon identifying their name, country of origin, and route. This combination of historical and modern day piracy and the many cases studied will provide readers with a broader understanding of maritime piracy.

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.

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. 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 dissociated 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 Pin-tsun, 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 Xiaocong, 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.

Pirates of the South China Coast, 1790–1810 Dian H. Murray