

Chapter 1 : Movies | FanFiction

INTRODUCTION The Siam Identity dated back since the ancient times and was in reference to the color red of the country. Derived from the Pali word "Syam", meaning red, the Siam identity had been extended to the people of the Red Country as well.

Battles of Mongol invasions 1287 Mongol mounted archers overcame Burmese elephant corps This time, Pagan could not do anything to retake Martaban because it was facing an existential threat from the north. The Mongols demanded tribute, in and again in 1287. When Narathihapate refused both times, the Mongols systematically invaded the country. In 1287, their forces moved south and occupied down to Tagaung and Hanlin. The king fled to Lower Burma in before agreeing to submit to the Mongols in June. The Mongols once again invaded south toward Pagan. In the south, Wareru, the man who had seized the governorship of Martaban in 1287, consolidated Mon-speaking regions of Lower Burma, and declared Ramannadesa Land of the Mon independent. In the west too, Arakan stopped paying tribute. Warring states period[edit] The political vacuum created by the sudden collapse of Pagan triggered constant warfare that would engulf the Irrawaddy valley and its periphery for the next years. In retrospect, the two centuries of peace and order maintained by the Pagan Empire turned out to be rather remarkable. The main cause for warfare was that no strong polity emerged to reunite the kingdom. After their invasion, the Mongols moved farther south to Tagaung but refused to fill in the power vacuum they had created. Indeed, Emperor Kublai Khan never sanctioned an actual occupation of Pagan. Second Mongol invasion of Burma At Pagan, the new king Kyawswa controlled just a small area outside the capital. Instead, the real power rested with three former Pagan commanders of nearby Myinsaing. It was the brothers, not the nominal sovereign Kyawswa, that sent a force to retake Lower Burma in 1287 after Wareru had decided to become a vassal of the Sukhothai Kingdom. Wareru drove back the Myinsaing forces. In December 1287, the three brothers overthrew Kyawswa, and founded the Myinsaing Kingdom. In January 1288, the Myinsaing forces led by Athinhkaya seized the southernmost Mongol garrisons named Nga Singu and Male, just north of modern Mandalay. But they could not break through. The besiegers took the bribes given by the three brothers, and began their retreat on 6 April. But the commanders were executed by the Yunnan government when they got back. The Shans built an array of small states in the entire northwestern to eastern arc of central Burma, thoroughly surrounding the valley. They continued to raid the Irrawaddy valley throughout the 14th century, taking advantage of the split of Myinsaing into Pinya and Sagaing kingdoms in 1287. Starting in 1287, then the most powerful Shan state of Mogaung in present-day Kachin State began a series of sustained assaults on central Burma. In 1287, its forces sacked both Sagaing and Pinya in succession, and left off with the loot. The power vacuum did not last long. Nonetheless, Shan raids into Upper Burma continued off-and-on in spurts. The raids were led by different Shan states at different times. After Ava conquered Mohnyin in 1287, the mantle was picked up by Theinni Hsweni which raided Avan territory from 1287 to 1287. The intensity and frequency of the raids lessened in the 15th century due to both the rise of Ava and indeed the arrival of the Ming Chinese in Yunnan in the 1287. True metal barrelled handguns, first developed in 1287, and metal barrelled artillery from the first half of the 14th century had also spread. The Shans soon learned to replicate Chinese arms and military techniques, and were able to strengthen their position not only against Ava but also against Ming China itself. The Chinese troops fruitlessly chased Shan rebels, who simply returned when the Chinese troops left. The Chinese even chased the Shan rebels into Burmese territory, and left only after the Burmese gave up the dead body of the chief. The event took place in either 1287 according to the Burmese chronicles or 1287, according to the Chinese records. Hanthawaddy1287Sukhothai[edit] In the south too, the Mon-speaking kingdom based out of Martaban had slowly come into its own. It formally broke away from its overlord Sukhothai in 1287. In March 1287, just four years after he became a vassal of Sukhothai, when the Upper Burma ceased to be a threat, Wareru conveniently asked for and received recognition directly from the Mongol emperor as governor even though Sukhothai itself was already a vassal of the Mongols. A decade later, Sukhothai tried to reassert control, reoccupying Tenasserim, and attacking Martaban in 1287. It threw off any formal ties with Sukhothai. Nonetheless, the kingdom remained fragmented into three power centres: After six

years, Pegu gave up. Martaban would be independent for another 20 years until In the south, in , it defeated Toungoo, which had been independent from Pinya since In the northwest, the Shan state of Kale Kalay became a tributary in In , Ava looked south where the throne of Hanthawaddy Pegu had just been filled by a year-old Razadarit , and launched a war that would go on for another 40 years. Ava and Pegu entered into a truce in After the second truce with Pegu, Ava resumed its acquisition spree elsewhere. By late , its armies had taken Arakan in the west and Mohnyin in the north. It proved too much for Pegu as it could not get Ava to get too strong. He also got the Shan state of Theinni Hswenwi to attack Ava from the north. Ava fought off attacks from both sides, and by , under the leadership of Crown Prince Minye Kyawswa , began to gain an upper hand. Minye Kyawswa decisively defeated Theinni and its Chinese troops in With the rear secure, the prince invaded the Hanthawaddy country in full force in He was on the cusp of victory when he was killed in action in The coast was divided between at least two power centres at Launggyet in the north and Sandoway Thandwe in the south. The weakness became exposed between and when the region was first subject first to Avan and then to Peguan interference. Naramaikhla again became king, though as a vassal of Bengal. The vassalage was brief. The city was destroyed and rebuilt many times to the 19th century. It is abandoned today. Instead, for the next six decades, it would struggle to hold on to its vassal states. Rebellions arose every time a new king came to power. The new king would have to reestablish his power all over again by gaining the fealty of all the vassal states, usually by show of force. Of these, the remote vassal state of Toungoo Taungoo , tucked away in the southeastern corner across the Pegu Yoma range, proved most troublesome to successive kings at Ava. The beginning of the end of Ava came in The new king Minkhaung II was greeted with a multitude of rebellions but it proved to be different this time. The most serious rebellion was by his younger brother, lord of Yamethin. With a serious rebellion so close to Ava, vassal states broke away one by one. The Yamethin rebellion went on until In , Ava ceded to Mohnyin all northern Avan territory down to present-day Shwebo in the vain hope that the raids would stop. Toungoo took the region but formally broke away in Mohnyin was attacking other Shan states when it was not raiding Ava. It seized Bhamo from Thibaw in in the east, and raiding Kale in the west. The Ava-Thibaw alliance was able to retake Shwebo for a time but Mohnyin proved too strong. Prome had also joined the confederation. Finally on 25 March , the forces of the confederation and Prome took Ava.

Chapter 2 : Military history of Myanmar - Wikipedia

Most of these problems stemmed from the limits on the kingdom's fiscal and judicial sovereignty imposed by the unequal treaties it had signed with the Western imperial powers; as such, they are indicative of Siam's semi-colonial status during this period.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: This art is extolled as a unique characteristic of the Thai nation, mostly to the point where subsequent generations have perceived it as insuperable and flawless. This unique character of Thai diplomacy has allowed Thai elites to dominate the domain of foreign relations, without any real participation from the public. Thus, I ask you to follow the Prime Minister. This explains why the notion of Thailand as the only country in Southeast Asia to have never been colonized, has been much celebrated both at the state and the people levels. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, This version was obtained electronically direct from the publisher on condition that copyright is not infringed. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the prior permission of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. This chapter, firstly, explores a brief history of Thai diplomacy, from the very beginning of the supposedly first Siamese kingdom of Sukhothai, through the rise and fall of subsequent kingdoms, World War II, the Cold War, to the immediate pre-Thaksin period. It is important to note that Thai history is in itself a subject of a fierce contestation. Past and present leaders have continued to arbitrarily rewrite history to suit their political purposes. Yet, it helped reaffirm the longevity of Thailand as a nation with such a precise boundary. The contour of this chapter is, however, not about elaborating on the details of Siamese contacts with the outside world, but rather, about investigating diplomatic practices that were exercised throughout history and their implications for the Thaksin period. Thaksin, in looking back to history, was eager to remould Thailand as a regional power. For him, diplomacy did not only function as a key to national survival, but also to dominate the region and to conquer the world. In the conduct of foreign relations, Thai leaders have sought to maintain, as far as possible, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to minimize external interference with the domestic system. The sentiment of having to safeguard national sovereignty was fortified by successive regimes. But the concentration over the protection of sovereignty was not always a healthy sentiment. It has in the past, like now, been used to fan the feeling of nationalism. Although nationalism in itself is a product of the imagination, it has the potential of driving countries into conflict and at the same time You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Robert Hunter was a British trader and unofficial diplomat in Siam during the reign of King Rama www.nxgvision.com settled in Bangkok in and served as an intermediary between Westerners and the court until his departure from the country in over a trade dispute with the king.

The "palace kings" at Ava had been unable to defend against the Manipuri raids that had been ransacking increasingly deeper parts of Upper Burma since Ava had failed to recover southern Lanna Chiang Mai, which had revolted in, and did nothing to prevent the annexation of northern Shan States by the Manchu Qing dynasty in the s. The Mu Valley was directly on the path of Manipuri raids year after year. Although Burma was far larger than Manipur, Ava had been unable to defeat the raids or organize a punitive expedition to Manipur itself. The people watched helplessly as the raiders torched villages, ransacked pagodas, and took away captives. A tall man for the times, 5-footinch in height 1. They began to take matters into their own hands to defend against the raids. In, Taungoo Yaza, commander-in-chief of the army of Ava, summoned Aung Zeya to Ava to check if the village headman was a potential threat to the regime. Low-grade warfare between Ava and Bago went on until late in, when Bago launched its final assault, invading Upper Burma in full force. By early, Hanthawaddy forces, aided by the French East India Company-supplied firearms and Dutch and Portuguese mercenaries, had reached the gates of Ava. The heir-apparent of Hanthawaddy, Upayaza, summoned all administrative officers in Upper Burma to submit. Aung Zeya persuaded 46 villages in the Mu Valley to join him in resistance. He pointed out that although Alaungpaya had scores of enthusiastic men, they only had a few muskets, and that their little stockade did not stand a chance against a well-equipped Hanthawaddy army that had just sacked a heavily fortified Ava. Alaungpaya was undeterred, saying: What does matter is that your comrades have true hearts and strong arms. He had the jungle outside the stockade cleared, the ponds destroyed and the wells filled. Konbaungâ€™Hanthawaddy War Upper Burma â€™ [edit] Konbaung was only one among many other resistance forces that had independently sprung up across a panicked Upper Burma. Fortunately for the resistance forces, the Hanthawaddy command mistakenly equated their capture of Ava with the victory over Upper Burma, and withdrew two-thirds of the invasion force back to Bago, leaving just a third less than 10, men [12] for what they considered a mop-up operation. At first, the strategy seemed to work. Hanthawaddy forces established outposts as far north as present day northern Sagaing Region and found allies in the Gwe Shan people of Madaya in present-day northern Mandalay Region. Next, they survived the month-long siege by the Hanthawaddy army of several thousand led by General Talaban himself and drove out the invaders in a rout. Soon, Alaungpaya was mustering a proper army from across the Mu Valley and beyond, using his family connections and appointing his fellow gentry leaders as his key lieutenants. Success drew fresh recruits everyday from many regions across Upper Burma. Most other resistance forces as well as officers from the disbanded Palace Guards had joined him with such arms as they retained. By October, he had emerged the primary challenger to Hanthawaddy and driven out all Hanthawaddy outposts north of Ava as well as their allies, the Gwe Shan. A dozen legends gathered around his name. Men felt that when he led them they could not fail. On 3 January, Konbaung forces retook Ava. Alaungpaya now received homage from the nearer Shan States as far north as Momeik. In March, Hanthawaddy finally sent its entire army, laying siege to Ava and advancing up to Kyaukmyaung a few miles from Shwebo. Alaungpaya personally led the Konbaung counterattack and drove out the southern armies by May. The conflict increasingly turned into an ethnic conflict between the Bamar north and the Mon south. The Hanthawaddy leadership escalated "self-defeating" policies of persecuting southern Bamars. They also executed the captive king of Taungoo in October. Alaungpaya was only happy to exploit the situation, encouraging remaining Bamar troops to come over to him. By May, his armies had conquered the entire Irrawaddy Delta and captured Dagon, which he renamed Yangon. Alaungpaya sought an alliance with the East India Company and also sought out more arms, but no alliance or arms materialized. Konbaung forces finally took the city after a month siege in July, ending the French intervention in the war. The year-old kingdom was finished. Afterwards, Chiang Mai and other states in present-day northwest Thailand, which had

been in revolt since , promptly sent in tribute. In the south too, the governors of Mottama and Dawei also sent tribute. By early , the Burmese had successfully reestablished their authority. Cape Negrais [edit] Alaungpaya then turned his attention to the English colony at Cape Negrais at the southwestern tip of the Irrawaddy Delta. The English, concerned with the success of French-backed Hanthawaddy, had seized the island back in . During the war with Hanthawaddy, Alaungpaya offered to cede the island to England in return for military help. But no military help materialized. While most of his forces were laying siege to Syriam, he sent an expedition to Manipur to "instill respect". In early , the Burmese army defeated the Manipuri army, and ransacked the entire country, which the Manipuris call the First Devastation. His armies invaded by the Khumbat route in the Mainpur valley, and overcame fierce Manipuri resistance at Pallel , on their march to Imphal , the Manipuri capital. After Pallel , the Burmese entered Imphal without firing a shot. The Konbaung armies, according to the Manipuris, committed "unspeakably cruel" crimes against the populace, inflicting "one of the worst disasters in its history". Alaungpaya "was only doing unto them as they had done unto his people". He also brought back many Manipuri cavalry, who became elite cavalry corps known as Cassay Horse in the Burmese army. The small kingdom would prove a troublesome tributary, regularly putting up rebellions in , and . The Burmese involvement ceased after until they came back in

Chapter 4 : The Kingdom of Syam

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The Hunters had exported tobacco from Virginia to France, an enterprise ended by the American Revolutionary War , and then turned to manufacturing glass, cotton and linen from their base in Neilston , southwest of Glasgow. Robert went east to begin his commercial career: After speaking with the Phra Klang Minister of the Treasury , Hunter was granted the right to trade with foreigners on behalf of the king and nobility, and he was permitted to live in Bangkok. The governor of Singapore later praised Hunter for a history of "infinite service in our negotiation with [Rama III]". In , he was sailing up the Chao Phraya River at dusk when he saw a "strange animal" – in actuality the shirtless twins bathing. Coffin and Hunter sailed to Boston with the twins in the summer of . While in Scotland, the twins stayed as guests at the Hunter family home in Neilston , but Hunter had stayed behind in London. Nevertheless, Hunter remained in contact with the twins and their family in Siam, regularly corresponding with all parties well into the s. He decided to compensate for his falling profits by trading in opium – which was strictly forbidden in the kingdom at the time. Goods laid in port, however, could be easily seized. The hostilities in China ended with the Treaty of Nanking in , and the British did not proceed to attack Siam. Therefore, the king no longer wanted a steamship by the time Express arrived in Bangkok on 11 January . The sale of the ship was fraught with disagreement. Unsatisfied with his response, Hunter steamed Express to Calcutta, the headquarters of the East India Company, to petition for redress of his grievances with the king. He claimed that Rama III had violated articles of the Burney Treaty of , and he recommended the establishment of a British consul in Bangkok, appearance of gunships in the area and a renegotiation of the import duty. The king neither barred him from entering the country nor helped him to collect. He dissolved his enterprise and departed Siam on 29 December .
Edwards, 13 February , in Burney Papers, Vol. Retrieved 16 October Retrieved 7 October Bradley, Dan Beach Feltus, George Haws, ed. Abstract of the journal of Rev. Dan Beach Bradley, M. Bristowe, William Syer Louis and the King of Siam. Or, The Heart of Farther India. Early Missionaries in Bangkok: The Journals of Tomlin, Gutzlaff and Abeel – Journal of the Siam Society. Duet For a Lifetime.

Chapter 5 : Dumplings, satay and green curry - Review of At Siam Thai Cuisine, Orlando, FL - TripAdvisor

In the early twentieth century, the Société française des distilleries de l'Indochine, principal supplier to the alcohol monopoly in French Indochina, sought to extend its operations into Siam.

The chapters begun release in , and acts as some sort of prologue to the anime. Shaking after hearing that voice, Leina opened her eyes. Basked in the faint light of the bonfire, she surveyed her surroundings in confusion, but she sensed no signs of anyone besides herself. It looked like the voice just now was part of the brief nap she had taken. Leina sighed in relief. Because, she only had a fire and a blanket to keep herself warm. Looking up at the slightly waning moon, Leina collected her thoughts. What had been the trigger? Because she learned of the opposition that was spreading among the people towards the nobility she was bound to? Even simpler, because Leina wanted to participate in an adventure like the ones she loved as a child? So, whatever the reason was, it was fine. Even if she came across many difficulties! With renewed determination, Leina looked back at her journey so far. She was captured by Elina, who got news of her escape. Elina closely questioned them when she got wind of the rumors. Finally, she succeeded in escaping the premises! Though it was nice that she achieved it, she was then surrounded by the guards. That was a new record On the first day, though she had almost been found out by a guard, she had managed to get past him. If one thought about it, it felt like God was helping her in this journey, she considered as her sinking feeling brightened up. She had shown her determination many times, that girl must have surely understood it. Since she had walked this much, maybe she could escape from the domain the day after tomorrow, no, maybe even tomorrow She wanted to eat things other than bread Leina slowly closed her eyes. Captured by Elina close to the camping ground for soldier training near the Vance Castle. Wandering Runaway Daughter " End. Well, as long as you have the beauty and strength of a beautiful fighter, the rest should come naturally Justice, dreams, friends, yourself, the right to freedom And for Siam, the most important thing to her was In fact, the moments spent with her as they sat down to eat was, as far as Siam was concerned, nothing short of pure bliss. There was little doubt on the matter, on this entire continent there could be no one more beautiful or worthy of admiration than her mother. She was the best, indeed. A bitter feeling welled up just by looking at it, that motionless arm wrapped in cloth. She rarely talked about her youth. Despite her attempts to hide it however, Siam had managed to piece enough information to come to that conclusion from people her mother had known for a long time. A powerful fighter, if her battle name was to be believed, who had thrown herself deep into the dangerous world of prizefighting for high sums of money Naturally, it was not as if her mother would confirm or even say anything about all this. She had her mother to thank for that. And that was why, Siam had decided, it was now her turn. She began to talk I know that better than anyone. Overall, Siam was rather confident in her physical strength, and when it came to self-defense, despite saying that becoming a beautiful warrior was beyond her, her mother had taught her a few basic martial art forms. Bladed weapons were especially bad to her. The very idea of swinging a thing like that at other people She felt goosebumps just thinking about it She let out an involuntary grumble. And as a flabbergasted Siam watched, the owner soon came back from within the shop with some kind of eyepatch in hand. Apparently, it makes you handle weapons better while you wear it. Once it was on, she had to admit it felt pretty nice. She looked into a mirror Someone stronger than her. She grasped the long sword. Seeing her off, the owner let out a sigh. This was it, she should just head off in the direction of the Vance territory. After all, if she could handle that, she could handle any opponent. Maybe take out both daughters of the Earl while she was at it! Mother and I can toast to my victories then! The other day, I was able to obtain a terrific armor set. Reality is a harsh mistress. Siam muttered, scolding herself. After all, she was here to find a top grade beautiful fighter to challenge to a friendly match whether they wanted to or not. Yet here she was, having met not a single soul so far. Was it because this area was a frontier district? A tad disappointed, Siam still had the sense to appreciate her good luck. Siam touched her eyepatch to calm herself. I can do this. Remembering what the taste of victory was like, Siam smiled. It was all over in a flash anyhow. Siam sighed, and at that moment Siam slowly readied her sword. Come out, whoever you are! Leina muttered, scolding herself. As romantic as it would sound to call

this a journey though to be fair, her goal really was to leave the territory , right now you could only call this sneaking away from home while trying not to get caught While Leina did appreciate the stroke of good luck, she forced herself to stay on her guard. As she checked to feel the weight of the sword by her waist, she focused her mind. She had learned a lot through those many past mistakes. Not once has she been able to outwit her so far, and she was supposed to be the older sister. Or so she had heard while investigating the soldiers and their movements as they made their rounds. Confirming that rumor was also one of the reasons why Leina had decided to run away from home, this time. But, in order to prepare in case of a sudden battle, she really should start by finding somewhere to rest nearby tonight As she began thinking it over: She then heard the weak cry of a woman. Someone is being attacked? Could it be just like the rumor said? Leina readied her sword and charged through the thicket. A tiger and a teary-eyed girl were there. After taking care of the tiger, the cause of the current mess, Leina checked on the girl. The girl was in a daze, maybe from the shock of being assaulted by a tiger, maybe from the sense of security from being saved from the tiger, maybe both. Basically, she never expected to meet a tiger tonight She felt for the girl. Though Leina had to wonder why she was even in the Earldom to begin with, she needed to calm her down first. But as Leina tried to speak again Hearing her, this time it was Leina who fell into silence. Elina, that thing is your responsibility, keep a better eye on it! Though a bit rambunctious, it was pretty fond of Leina too and did listen to her orders. She got rid of that tiger in an instant! On the other hand, Siam was feeling nothing less than pure admiration for the girl who saved her. All I could do was whimper helplessly If their positions had been reversed Siam thought about it, a picture of the girl before her eyes being attacked by a tiger appearing in her mind.

Chapter 6 : List all drama with character T at Dramacool | List Drama

Siam weed and coat buttons are among the most troublesome Asteraceae weed species of rainfed rice. The influence of various environmental factors on seed germination and seedling emergence of these weeds was determined.

Jayanegara becomes king of Majapahit. Rebellion led by Nambi, son of a former chief minister, is put down by Jayanegara. Some observers think that the rebellions against Majapahit were due to the ongoing policy of expansion, that Javanese members of the court disliked "outsiders" from Sumatra and other areas having influence. An uprising against Kuti allows Jayanegara to return to court. During the rebellion, Jayanegara was accompanied by a young leader of his bodyguards, Gajah Mada. Gajah Mada slipped back into the city in disguise, and started a rumor that King Jayanegara had been killed. This news was very unpopular among the public, which told Gajah Mada that Kuti was disliked and the King should try to retake his throne. Tribhuwana Wijayatungga Dewi, daughter of Kertarajasa, is titular head until Tradition says that King Jayanegara had stolen the wife of Gajah Mada. Gajah Mada, now a high-ranking minister, conspired to have a doctor kill the King on his sickbed, then turned around and had the doctor executed for this deed. One of the few areas that were not conquered by Majapahit was the Sundanese area of West Java, the Kingdom of Pajajaran. It occasionally paid tribute to Majapahit, but was known for its independent behavior. Gajah Madah in a statue from the s. With Gajah Madah as chief minister, the kingdom of Majapahit gained control or collected tribute from most of what is now Indonesia. He is remembered for the "Palapa Oath", saying that he would refuse to eat spices in his food palapa until all the islands around were united under one rule. Today in Yogyakarta, the university is named for him. Adityavarman had been kept at the court of Majapahit as a boy. When he came of age, he ruled over Melayu as a vassal of Majapahit, and extended the influence of Majapahit into the Minangkabau areas of Sumatra. The King of Pajajaran agrees, and travels to Bubat in eastern Java for the ceremonies. At the last minute, Gajah Mada insists that the daughter be handed over as an act of tribute from a dependent king. The King of Pajajaran refuses to submit, violence breaks out, and the entire company from Pajajaran is killed. Pajajaran becomes a dependency of Majapahit for several years. The many responsibilities that he handled are considered to be too burdensome for one normal person, so his duties are divided between four new government posts. Majapahit sends a navy against Palembang, a remnant of Srivijaya, and conquers it. The King of Palembang sent a courier to China, offering his kingdom to the emperor in exchange for protection. The Emperor of China accepted the offer, and sent officials in return, but by the time the officials got to Palembang, it had already been conquered by Majapahit, and they were executed.

Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - Reinventing Thailand

The small kingdom would prove a troublesome tributary, regularly putting up rebellions in , , and The Burmese involvement ceased after until they came back in) Siam () Edit.

How will the new rules affect you? The Old Rules The old rules were honestly quite ridiculously lenient for long-term overstays. Previously the fine for overstay was baht per day, however, it maxed out at 20, baht. There were people who let their visas expire and allowed years to go by without addressing the problem. After leaving, the person was able to turn around and apply for a new visa to get right back in the country again. The New Rules The new rules affect those who overstay by more than 90 days. If you just overstay by a few days the old baht fine per day still applies to you. Rather the new rules apply to people who are seriously negligent. Overstaying a visa by more than 90 days demonstrates a serious lack of planning on your part, so the penaltiesâ€”which include a period in which re-entering the Kingdom is forbiddenâ€”are quite fair. The penalties differ according to the length of the overstay and also depending on whether the foreigner who is overstaying decides to leave the country willingly or whether they have somehow been found to be overstaying and arrested within the country. For those voluntarily reporting their overstay: The only possibly troublesome part of the new policy that I can see is for those who fall into the category of being apprehended after overstaying for less than a year. It seems that it could be possible for someone who has just overstayed by a couple days to get stopped at a roadside checkpoint on their way to the airport and get slapped with a 5-year ban. I would guess illegal immigrants from neighboring countries are the primary target. For those over 50 who can show at least , baht in the bank, there is the retirement visa option. Those with a Thai spouse can get a non-O visa with unlimited 1-year extensions assuming they can show , baht in the bank or a minimum of 40, baht monthly income. For those with less money, but plenty of time on their hands, an Ed visa for studying Thai language can be obtained quite easily after signing up for classes at any number of language schools, with the cost of the lessons running around , baht per year. But a non-B visa for doing business or investment is still fairly easy to obtainâ€”you just need a little paperwork. Those who have been freelancing up until now may be able to remain in Thailand and keep doing work for their existing clients by teaming up with a Thai company to employ them and help get a work permit. While those with money to invest can stay in the country to startup a tax-free BOI company , which even allows majority foreign ownership. More from my site.

Chapter 8 : Yucata - Rules for the game 'King of Siam'

The military history of Myanmar (Burma) spans over a millennium, and is one of the main factors that have shaped the history of the country, and to a lesser degree the histories of the country's neighbours.

The Lao red are reigning in Siam and the Rama yellow are second ranked. Alfred and Benjamin have the most Lao followers, but are tied. Since Alfred has more followers of the second ranked Rama, he is the winner. The 4-player-game In a 4-player-game, the 2 players sitting opposite each other are one partnership. Communication between players is not allowed even if they are partners. Players may not even show each other their remaining action cards. Every player gathers his own followers. The winning player is determined according to the standard rules. When a player wins, his partner wins with him. If Siam is a British colony, then the teams combine their followers to count their complete sets. If there is a tie, the team with the player who played an action card last WINS. In a 4-player-game, Siam is a British colony. Alfred and Alice have together 7 blue, 3 red, and 6 yellow followers. This are 3 complete sets. Benjamin and Bertha have 4 complete sets, and therefore they are the winners. The Rama are reigning in Siam. Alfred has 4 yellow followers, Alice has 3, Benjamin has 5, and Bertha has 1. Therefore Benjamin has won, and with him Bertha. The Online Game When creating an invitation, two versions are available: The starting player is always randomly selected. Otherwise, the space remains empty. Your own player information is always at the bottom of the players area. Hover over the last move information of a player to see more details on the game board. There are no reset-move restrictions during the game. You may always reset your move. Cards that have been played and discarded are grayed-out. You can pass by clicking the pass button. At the end of your move it is checked whether the next player s are able to play cards, i. You will get a message in that case. The 4-player team game is currently not available. I found it irresistible. Everything started in late when I was in Siam, nowadays Thailand. I had been working there for over a year as a teacher, and I was curious to learn more about Thai history. Thus, there were no books for me to read and no teachers for me to question. However, what information I was able to gather fascinated me. Especially intriguing was the fact that Siam was successful in averting colonization. By the start of the 20th century, all of Southeast Asia was colonized except for Siam. How did the Siamese accomplish that? The idea for a game was born. Since there was never an open civil war in Siam, a political area-control game seemed the best fit. I thought that the conflict would be to influence the high nobility. The initial idea was that the British would invade if a power-struggle ended in a tie. In the event of a British win, all players would lose. I thought that this mechanism would simulate the cautious manoeuvring of the factions, which tried to avoid open conflict at all costs. The British would intervene if a civil war was threatening the kingdom. Civil war would result from a power vacuum - that seemed logical to me. Unfortunately, this initial game design did not work, and was not very original either. So, I put it on hold. After my return to Europe and move to Berlin, I came in contact with several game designers. I started to play their and my prototypes in private sessions. It was in one of these sessions playing another game that I had the break-through idea: The players should not have their own pieces on the board, but they should predict which faction will win "€" just as it is written in the rules now. I then had the idea to divide Siam in 8 provinces and introduced 8 actions which seemed plausible to me. Originally, the Malays, Lao and Rama had individual special actions. It was more elegant, however, to simplify this in the form of the cards "Rama", "Malai", and "Lao". Since I had 8 provinces each with their own power-struggle and 8 actions, I decided that these 8 actions should be enough for the complete game. This reduced the "chaos" in the game and made it very analytical. Basically, the first prototype of the second generation design was very like the game you now have in your hands. Initially, however, the four player game was not played by partnerships. One critical problem with the 4 player game was that with 4 players and only 3 factions the game tended to end up as a tie too often, and another problem was that the individual player did not have enough control over game flow. Since I am a fan of partner games, the introduction of the 4 player rules was a logical change, and it did improve the game. Some players prefer to play the partner game with open communication. I am not a fan of this variant, but if players want to, they are free to try it. The use of a secret or coded information should still be forbidden, with

all communication open so that all players can understand it. Players may state what cards they have, but they may not show them. The last polish was given to the game with the aid of Richard Stubenvoll: The 3 chosen factions had never been altered since the initial idea for the game: In the South of Siam, there was the Islamic realm of Kedah. In South Thailand, there is even today a lot of friction between the Muslims and the Buddhists. So this faction was an obvious choice. As a second faction, I initially thought of the Burmese, but there never was any Burmese influence in that period. Furthermore, conflict with the Burmese was always of an external and military character, which was not a fit with the political nature of the game. Part of what is now Laos, however, was then part of Siam; and the Laotian people were not always happy about that. Given this, I opted for the Lao. By the way, the final game board correctly shows the home province of the Lao. In the prototype versions, the Lao home province had moved well to the west. This was a result of the fact that the first prototype gave two home provinces to each faction. This was later changed to only one home province, because it gave game play more variability. The third faction was obvious again: In the early design stage, their importance was reflected by fixing the power-struggle for Ayutthaya as the last and 8th power-struggle. Again, this was changed in order to open up game play more. It may be of some interest that intuition and induction were able to capture an historical truth. It was only when doing the final graphical layout that I found the 19th century Siam coat of arms. I want to add that historically the Malays should be pink and not blue. For reasons of colour psychology and better visual differentiation, blue was used instead. I hope you are able to forgive us this small inaccuracy. Today, Thailand consists of more than 40 provinces, and in the year of there were even more. For the game, I had to merge many of the provinces. My choices were based on which provinces were important in the past as well as which provinces are bestknown today. Thai people are quite famous for their "Mai pen Lai! The trick is to know which province you should give up and which you should never give up. Remember also that you cannot hold the majority of all factions. Sooner or later you will have to decide which faction you want to accumulate. The action card "Maharacha" is quite often underestimated, though it is a quite powerful tool. By swapping the order of two power-struggles, a powerstruggle which is favourable for you may be decided earlier so that you can, for instance, make good use of a "Rama"-card directly after it. But the "Maharacha"- card allows you also to "freeze" a province containing a lot of troublesome followers i. Note that the number of followers is limited. Especially in the four player game this is one of the keys to victory. Once you have an advantage of two followers of a faction, your control of it is quite safe.

from the very beginning of the supposedly first Siamese kingdom of Sukhothai, through the rise and fall of subsequent kingdoms, World War II, the Cold War, to the immediate pre-Thaksin period.

The military history in the early era is sketchy. The Tibeto-Burman -speaking Pyu , the earliest inhabitants of the Irrawaddy valley in recorded history, founded several city states that thrived between the 1st century BCE and the early 9th century CE. Eighth-century Chinese records identify 18 Pyu states throughout the Irrawaddy valley, and describe the Pyu as a humane and peaceful people to whom war was virtually unknown and who wore silk cotton instead of actually silk so that they would not have to kill silk worms. The earliest extant record of warfare in the Pyu realm is the early 9th century when the Pyu states came under constant attacks by the armies of the Kingdom of Nanzhao from present-day Yunnan. Nanzhao had just become a major military power in the region by defeating the Tibetan Empire in . The Nanzhao warriors then pressed down southward into the present-day Shan Hills and into the Irrawaddy valley. Ancient city-states one by one surrendered or were overrun by the "powerful mounted archers from the north". In , Nanzhao destroyed the city-state of Halin , close to old Tagaung , returning again in to carry off many captives. The Nanzhao cavalry is said to have swept down all the way to the Bay of Bengal despite stiff resistance. The Burmans founded a small fortified city of Pagan c. The main weaponry of the infantry largely consisted of swords, spears and bow and arrows. The infantry units were supported by cavalry and elephantry corps. The Pagan army would later be known to the world for their war elephants as reported by Marco Polo. Pagan Empire Edit Pagan Empire c. Anawrahta began his campaigns in the nearer Shan Hills , and extended conquests to Lower Burma down to the Tenasserim coast to Phuket and North Arakan. Aside from a few occasional rebellions, the kingdom was largely peaceful during the period. The most serious was the "rebellion by Pegu Bago , which nearly toppled the Pagan regime. In the s, Pagan sent two separate expeditions to Arakan to place its claimant Letya Min Nan on the Arakanese throne. The first expedition failed but the second in succeeded. The king formally founded the Royal Palace Guards in , the first extant record of a standing army. This ushered in a vicious circle of internal disorders and external challenges by Mons , Mongols and Shans. The inexperienced king faced revolts in Arakanese state of Macchagiri present-day Kyaukpadaung District [14] in the west, and Martaban Mottama in the south. The Martaban rebellion was easily put down but Macchagiri required a second expedition before it too was put down. Martaban again revolted in Mongol invasions See also: Mongol invasions of Burma Mongol mounted archers overcame Burmese elephant corps This time, Pagan could not do anything to retake Martaban because it was facing an existential threat from the north. The Mongols demanded tribute, in and again in . When Narathihapate refused both times, the Mongols systematically invaded the country. In , their forces moved south and occupied Bhamo. In , Mongol armies invaded farther south once again. Instead of defending the country, the king fled Pagan for Lower Burma where he was promptly assassinated by one of his sons. In the south, Wareru , the man who had seized the governorship of Martaban in , consolidated Mon -speaking regions of Lower Burma, and declared Ramannadesa Land of the Mon independent. In the west too, Arakan stopped paying tribute. Warring states period Edit The political vacuum created by the sudden collapse of Pagan triggered constant warfare that would engulf the Irrawaddy valley and its periphery for the next years. In retrospect, the two centuries of peace and order maintained by the Pagan Empire turned out to be rather remarkable. The main cause for warfare was that no strong polity emerged to reunite the kingdom. After their invasion, the Mongols moved farther south to Tagaung but refused to fill in the power vacuum they had created. Indeed, Emperor Kublai Khan never sanctioned an actual occupation of Pagan. Instead, the real power rested with three former Pagan commanders of nearby Myinsaing. It was the brothers, not the nominal sovereign Kyawswa, that sent a force to retake Lower Burma in after Wareru had decided to become a vassal of the Sukhothai Kingdom. Wareru drove back the Myinsaing forces. In December , the three brothers overthrew Kyawswa, and founded the Myinsaing Kingdom. In January , the Myinsaing forces led by Athinkaya seized the southernmost Mongol garrisons named Nga Singu and Male, just north of modern Mandalay. But they could not break through. The

besiegers took the bribes given by the three brothers, and began their retreat on 6 April. But the commanders were executed by the Yunnan government when they got back. The Shans built an array of small states in the entire northwestern to eastern arc of central Burma, thoroughly surrounding the valley. They continued to raid the Irrawaddy valley throughout the 14th century, taking advantage of the split of Myinsaing into Pinya and Sagaing kingdoms in . Starting in , then the most powerful Shan state of Mogaung in present-day Kachin State began a series of sustained assaults on central Burma. In , its forces sacked both Sagaing and Pinya in succession, and left off with the loot. The power vacuum did not last long. Nonetheless, Shan raids into Upper Burma continued off-and-on in spurts. The raids were led by different Shan states at different times. After Ava conquered Mohnyin in , the mantle was picked up by Theinni Hsweni which raided Avan territory from to . The intensity and frequency of the raids lessened in the 15th century due to both the rise of Ava and indeed the arrival of the Ming Chinese in Yunnan in the 14th century. True metal barreled handguns, first developed in , and metal barreled artillery from the first half of 14th century had also spread. The Shans soon learned to replicate Chinese arms and military techniques, and were able to strengthen their position not only against Ava but also against Ming China itself. The Chinese troops fruitlessly chased Shan rebels, who simply returned when the Chinese troops left. The Chinese even chased the Shan rebels into Burmese territory, and left only after the Burmese gave up the dead body of the chief. The event took place in either 1387 according to the Burmese chronicles or 1388, according to the Chinese records. Hanthawaddy's Sukhothai Edit In the south too, the Mon-speaking kingdom based out of Martaban had slowly come into its own. It formally broke away from its overlord Sukhothai in 1375. In March 1381, just four years after he became a vassal of Sukhothai, when the Upper Burma ceased to be a threat, Wareru conveniently asked for and received recognition directly from the Mongol emperor as governor even though Sukhothai itself was already a vassal of the Mongols. A decade later, Sukhothai tried to reassert control, reoccupying Tenasserim, and attacking Martaban in 1391. It threw off any formal ties with Sukhothai. Nonetheless, the kingdom remained fragmented into three power centers: After six years, Pegu gave up. Martaban would be independent for another 20 years until