



Socio-political changes in some south east asia countries under the impact of european trade in the xvi - xvii century

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Abstract- In the sixteenth - seventeenth centuries, the development of European trading (Portugal, Netherlands, England) in some Northeast Asian countries (mainly in China, Japan, and Macau territories , Taiwan), has created a strong Eurasian economic exchange. Northeast Asian economy has changed in both quantity and quality, from which quickly integrates into the world economy. Through the use of historical and logical methods, the article will clarify the economic and technical changes of some Northeast Asian countries under the influence of European trade in the sixteenth - seventeenth centuries. Since then, this study contributes to affirm the role of international economic integration for the development of each country in history.

Keywords: European trade, social-political change, southeast asia countries.

I. INTRODUCTION

An overview of the establishment of European trading platforms in Northeast Asia.

In the process of penetrating the Eastern market in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, European powers used missionaries, East India companies, through a system of trading centers established in trading centers business and politics of Asian nations. Dong An Company is a joint stock trading company of a number of European countries operating in the East, typically The English East India Company (EIC), The Dutch East India Company (De Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie - VOC), French East India Company (La Compagnie française des Indes orientales - CIO). In principle, it is the company of private enterprise capitalist groups, but at the same time is also greatly supported in many aspects of the government. These companies have the function of business exploration, exploration, diplomacy, political relations, trade and, if necessary, military intervention and land conquest to turn into colonies long. In order to fully and smoothly implement the above functions, East India companies are looking for ways to establish wholesalers in the host country.

Entrepôt (or factory, comptoir...) is the trading bases of European countries located in Eastern countries after geographical discovery period. This is the place where shops, warehouses, staff offices ... The establishment of trading centers in the East is a very important issue for East India companies because trading plays a vital role in consolidation, consolidation, unloading process and also a place for foreign traders to represent. It was the East India companies and the trading houses that brought prosperity to the trade of European countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Recognizing that great role, the European trading powers in the process of "East advancement" of the sixteenth - seventeenth centuries always seek ways to establish trading platforms in attractive markets, especially in the region. Northeast Asia. The Portuguese chose Macau and Nagasaki as the base to penetrate the Chinese and Japanese markets. Hirado is a trading wholesaler of the British and Dutch in Japan. Nagasaki (Japan), Formosa (Taiwan) are the places where the Dutch choose to set up commercial... European trade in some Northeast Asian countries was born in different times through many modes and has its own development path but all have common characteristics in the process of penetrating the East: if the sixteenth-seventeenth century was the first period of the strong formation and development of the commercial wholesalers, while the eighteenth century was a period of crisis and weakening of trading lines. Commercial wholesalers are located in coastal areas, close to the major economic centers in Northeast Asia with trade being the most important. In particular, the outstanding feature is that Europeans have formed an uninterrupted network of trade, connecting markets in Northeast Asia and between Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia and South Asia. This feature also shows the European countries' efforts to monopolize the Northeast Asian market.

These wholesalers were set up at different times but never existed in isolation, but were always closely related with each other about commerce and mission. The effective operation of trading stations has contributed to the realization of the European countries' objectives on the way to penetrate the Northeast Asian market. At the same time, trading businesses also have a direct impact on and influence on the local socio-political situation during the peak period of East-West trade relations. The vibrant trade activities of European merchants made the Northeast Asian countries develop strongly, creating a new vitality for the feudal period.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study mainly use qualitative analysis including synthesis, analytical and explanatory methods. We also use historical and dialectical materialism methods.

III. MAIN RESULTS

A. Socio-political Changes in some Northeast Asian Countries between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

In the period from the sixteenth to the seventeenth century, a number of Northeast Asian countries have strongly transformed before the influences from outside, especially the birth and existence of European trade. The full presence of many groups of traders from highly developed civilizations at that time demonstrated the importance of this area to the world.

The biggest impact of European trading on Northeast Asian politics during this period was the expansion of international relations. Many researchers believe that the East feudal states are always "closed", "secluded," and do not communicate with the outside world. But this is completely not true when talking about China and Japan in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The establishment of trading places marked the beginning of the external relations between some Northeast Asian countries and some European countries. The countries of Portugal, the Netherlands, and the UK on the "East progress" journey all understand very well that the businesses that are born and operate depend greatly on the policies of the local government.

Therefore, the merchants tried to maintain friendly relations with the Japanese government. The meetings between trade representatives and indigenous authorities have contributed to the development of the diplomatic relationship between the two countries. This is not a unilateral, one-way relationship of the Europeans but a bilateral relationship with the initiative, willingness to receive and respond to letters and gifts from the Ming and Qing authorities in China and the shogunate in Japan. The meetings of the diplomatic delegations of the countries when ships arrived at the merchants were held regularly at the palace or the palace of the king. At these meetings, letters with gifts between the heads of the Chinese, Japanese and European governments exchanged back and forth showed the proactive relations in relations. The Chinese and Japanese authorities also showed the initiative in contact with European civilization by agreeing or refusing to allow European countries to establish trading wholesalers.

The existence of a European trading house also had a certain impact on the governance policies of the indigenous government. Faced with the challenges posed by the era when the emergence of European businesses, regional countries had different responses. The Chinese and Japanese authorities have sometimes implemented a policy of banning the sea, setting up foreign trade management agencies, and restricting diplomatic relations with foreign countries. But such foreign trade restriction policies negatively affected national interests, so the central government abolished and instead encouraged foreign trade policy Monarchs in Northeast Asia increasingly Full and stronger awareness of the importance of economic and trade, sea trade, economic resources that sea and ocean can bring.

The Chinese and Japanese courts applied some European techniques and science to strengthen the bureaucratic apparatus. The advanced science and technology of Europe forced the authorities to change their views, from doubts to actively learning and absorbing the achievements of European culture, turning this external factor into one an important endogenous factor. The existence of the European trading house had a very important meaning in the authorities' perception and thinking about being inferior in all aspects to European civilization. Therefore, China and Japan accept to trade with Europe with the desire to learn the quintessence of a new civilization.

A problem that emerged in the political situation of some Northeast Asian countries during this period was the employment of a number of prostitutes serving the feudal government. Johann Adam Schall was a European cleric, working in Macau trading place very good at language and digital calendar, so he was kept by the Ming Dynasty, conferred titles, and served the court. After the Ming dynasty was overthrown,

Johann Adam Schall presented to the Qing Dynasty Emperor Thuan Tri (1638-1661) a calendar that he helped calculate for Emperor Sung Trinh (1611-1644) of the Ming Dynasty. Therefore, he was appointed observer at the Royal Astronomical Bureau in 1645. In addition, there were many other clergy and merchants who were highly regarded in feudal China. This is a completely new issue in the history of politics in China.

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In Japan, the first Europeans who arrived were also openly welcomed by the lords because they not only prospered the Japanese business of that period, but were also used by the lords as political advisers or military training, guidance on making weapons according to European method. In particular, Jan Joosten van Lodensteyn (Dutch businessman) and William Adams (later known under the Japanese names Yaesu and Miura Anjin) were selected to be diplomatic advisors to Shogun Ieyasu for their understanding know about maps, navigation, shipbuilding, military engineering.

The arrival of Europeans changed the administrative boundaries of some areas in Northeast Asia. The Chinese and Japanese governments clearly show their sovereignty over the surrounding lands or islands. However, due to the unstable domestic political situation and large territory, China and Japan cannot manage a number of remote islands, including Taiwan. China does not claim sovereignty in Taiwan or lease Macau land to the Portuguese, which has turned these two businesses into concessions for European countries for a long time.

The European trade was initially restricted to coastal areas, but frequent cross-shore trade in many Northeast Asian countries easily left the hinterlands ineligible for longer under pressure of new and progressive ideas that the Europeans brought. Although commercial wholesalers exist only on riverside and coastal areas, the influences of European civilization are not limited to a narrow geographical space, but also have a great influence on the politics of the central government and deep inside the country local Chinese, Japanese.

Commercial establishment has contributed to the development of some centers in Northeast Asia into flourishing cities. These cities have created a mixture of foreigners and indigenous peoples about the way of rule, economy, population ... that are new points in Northeast Asian society. With European governance and multiracial populations (Europeans, cross-bred people, and locals), these cities have the opportunity to engage in new economic activities, acquire and choose The idea is reasonable and becomes the new power hub to challenge the political, economic and commercial security for the indigenous countries. At the end of the sixteenth century, Taiwan was still a wild land, sparsely populated mainly by pirates and fishermen, underdeveloped economy, but by the middle of the seventeenth century, the Dutch appeared with Economic development has made the social face of Taiwan drastically changed. On the island of Taiwan there are hundreds of Chinese immigrants' homes. The socio-economic development of these groups of residents here is quite bustling.

Urban development led to rapid population growth, different historical and economic positions among cities: Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagasaki... According to author Vinh Sinh, Edo period in Japan had up to 200 cities and port town. Especially in the late seventeenth century, early eighteenth century, Edo city had about 50,000 samurai and maids, 50,000 civilians, a total of up to 1 million people, twice the population of London, the big city most of the world at that time. At first, Nagasaki was just a coastal port, economic activities were not really bustling. But thanks to the choice, investment and development of Portugal, Nagasaki has become a bustling development port. Thanks to its position as the center of the foreign

economic relations of Japan, Nagasaki has still achieved rapid development steps. In 1590, the population of the new city was about 2,000 people in the beginning of the seventeenth century has increased to 20,000. For Japan, Nagasaki became the center of foreign trade in southwestern Japan, the main departure point for Japanese merchant ships during the Indo-period (1592-1635). After 1640, Nagasaki became Japan's only international trading port, allowing Chinese, Japanese and Dutch merchants to do business.

The birth and development of the prostitution has created a huge population movement in Northeast Asian society and changed the structure of local labor resources. Accompanying the merchants were missionaries to Northeast Asia to evangelize, slaves were brought to explore new lands. European trade with dynamic economic development, free political election has a great attraction for indigenous residents to live. The most typical population movements are in the Macau and Nagasaki trading areas of Portugal. In the seventeenth century, there were about 5,000 slaves living in Macau, along with 2,000 Portuguese and 20,000 Han Chinese.

In 1636, after stabilizing the political situation in Formosa, the Zeelandia Trade and Commerce Council called on the Chinese to settle in Saccam to grow rice, with great incentives such as no fees or residency tax for the first four years first and given more rice. The same extension period for other products such as: sugar, thorn, cotton, ginger, indigo and Chinese radish. In addition, some Chinese residents who came to Taiwan became butchers, blacksmiths, barrel builders, carpenters, shoe repairmen, builders, tailors ... These forces make economic activities in Taiwan diverse and vibrant development. The high and stable income source made the Chinese life in Formosa much more prosperous than mainland peasants during the decline of the Ming dynasty, creating a great attraction for Chinese residents. The merchant also set up a hospital to both care for the health of the prostitute staff and to provide relief to the Chinese, workers making sugar cane or other agricultural products. This motivates them better as well as attracts new people from China. Hence, through the abundant immigration from China, this land could become one of the strong bases of the Dutch East India Company in East Asia.

Businesses that want to survive and thrive always need a solid headquarters. The headquarters building process is quite expensive and lengthy. Meanwhile, the prostitutes are only proficient in commercial activities, so they have to hire local labor. Therefore, the process of building a trading factory also provides jobs for local workers, especially carpenters, tile roofers, stone paving workers. That is the relationship of harmony and reciprocity of the business with local workers. The Dutch also lend money to local traders and use them to sell goods to the Company.

In 1620, when the remaining accounting records of the Hirado business of the VOC began to be processed and serious checks showed that the loan was given to the wealthy merchants of Kinai, Nagasaki and Hirado on condition must develop long term relationships. These traders bought the largest Dutch imports including silk and were able to supply the goods the Netherlands wanted to export. Merchants are allowed to pay for purchases in installments, settling payments on an agreed date. But they often delay in payment even want to evade payment. But credit is a Japanese standard of doing business that the Netherlands and UK both must adopt. This is one of the reasons hindering the business activities of two European merchants in Japan.

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Gender issues and gender relations between the staff of the prostitute and indigenous people have many fluctuations. European prostitution existed in Northeast Asia for a long time, almost the vast majority of wholesalers were men, so there was a great need for sexual matters. Meanwhile, bringing European women to business is difficult because of frequent long and dangerous trips, East India climate is not suitable, wife and children can make employees unreal. Show full duties for commercial prostitution. As a result, prostitutes tend to establish relationships with indigenous women. This is a widespread relationship among European merchants in Northeast Asia. This daily problem has had a great impact on the indigenous society of China and Japan.

More and more indigenous women practice sex work, quite common around prostitution. The prostitutes look to the nuns, asking for a girl during her stay or for months, or for one night, or for a day, or for an hour. A contract was signed with the broker or an agreement signed with the girls. This is the most reasonable way to have a sex partner and alleviate the loneliness of a prostitute. Lord Matsura encouraged such contracts and the British and Dutch had the opportunity to please homeowners while satisfying sexual desires. Some Japanese women were acquired by the British through paying a sum of money to their parents. Wives and partners are not the only women prostitutes like. In Japan, there is a large number of caboques, in addition to acting and dancing, they are also ready to meet the other needs of the prostitute.

IV. DISCUSSION

Europe's relationship with indigenous women led to the birth of children with two bloodlines, leading to the formation of an Asian-European hybrid class when a European father married a woman. The indigenous is called mesticos. This is the class that shows most clearly the consequences of the work of establishing the trading system of Europeans in Asia in terms of anthropology. After a while, a class of Portuguese businessmen wanted to settle down and live permanently in the Macau businesses. In 1642, VOC's General Director Anthony van Dieman observed: "Most of the Portuguese in East India see this land as their home country and don't think much of Portugal. They rarely try or aim to be commercial but contain within them a port link trade in Asia, just like they are indigenous and sometimes forget that they are Portuguese"

This is a very common and necessary social issue for the survival of the European trade in Northeast Asia. Prostitutes are discouraged from marrying indigenous women. Meanwhile, they live in an ideal place of sex, are not bound by social pressure and go beyond the control of law and the government to regulate sexual behavior. As a result, the prostitute's sex life was quite liberal and messed up the wholesalers' work. At times, they were so indulged in their own hobbies they neglected the commercial activities of prostitution. It is this liberalization that has many lasting consequences for Northeast Asian society.

V. CONCLUSION

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, foreigners stayed and set up a business in a series of large trading centers in several Northeast Asian countries. The presence of foreigners has a great impact on the transformation of social, religious and cultural life in Northeast Asia. Trade is an important basis for European countries to maintain commercial and diplomatic relations with Northeast Asian countries. The prosperous development of trading centers not only brought huge profits to Portugal, the Netherlands, and England, but also was the place where the East-West cultural interaction and acculturation took place most strongly. . The influence of European civilization on Northeast Asia is very strong in all aspects from economics, politics, society to ideology, culture, science and technology. However, it should be affirmed that the Northeast Asian government did not passively absorb but actively absorbed European civilized values. This initiative is clearly demonstrated in the Dutch study movement in Japan.

From those initial bases, European countries have invested in building and turning them into international trading centers, links in inter-regional, inter-continental and inter-world trade networks. In the later stages, trading trade gradually became the first bases for European countries to invade Northeast Asian countries to colonize. Many commercial wholesalers became concessions under the influence of typical European countries, such as the Macao which was part of Portugal until 1997. Thus, the mark of Europeans European civilization to some Northeast Asian countries is very bold and typical for East - West cultural interference in this period.

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