

Kwunsuda Hangsomboon 2009: The Foreign Trade of Nakhon Si Thammarat in the Early Bangkok Period. Master of Arts (History), Major Field: History, Department of History. Thesis Advisor: Professor Phuwadol Songprasert, Ph.D. 187 pages.

This thesis is focused on foreign trade of Nakhon Si Thammarat in the early Bangkok period from 1782 – 1826 and analyzes the background and the evolution of Nakhon Si Thammarat foreign trade. It also studies the factors which changed foreign trade of Nakhon Si Thammarat.

According to the study, Nakhon Si Thammarat was an important center of foreign trade in the Pacific and Indian Ocean. There was a large foreign trade connection in the south of Thailand, especially trade with China. The transformations of foreign trade in this city depended on the economic and the political situation in South east Asia as well as the policy of the Siam government. Because of the incoming authority in Malay Peninsula of Great Britain so foreign trade of Nakhon Si Thammarat was expanded especially tin, what was an important export product in this period. At the same time Bangkok dynasty was realized on foreign trade dynamics, therefore, the dynasty tried to strategically employ economic led in order to seize the highest benefit from the south by reducing the economic power of Nakhon Si Thammarat. Therefore, the nobilities of Nakhon Si Thammarat attempted to center Bangkok expanding their economic bases to Siam's southern dependencies and North Malay states by made an effort revenue to promote their foreign trade. Moreover, they even to strengthen connections with Chinese secret society and Chinese communities in the South of Siam and Malay Peninsula in order to support foreign trade monopoly of Na Nakhon family.

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Thesis Advisor's signature

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