

# Sinam mun'go hanjōk mongnok = - Catalogue of the Sin-am collection

## Koryō Taehakkyo Chungang Tosōgwan - Mongmin simso : kwon 1

Description: -

-Sinam mun'go hanjōk mongnok = - Catalogue of the Sin-am collection

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Koryō Taehakkyo changsō mongnok -- che 10-chip Sinam mun'go hanjōk mongnok = - Catalogue of the Sin-am collection

Notes: In Korean.

This edition was published in 1974



Filesize: 64.84 MB

Tags: #Han'guk #simmunhak #sa #(Book, #1977) #[mikhmon.us.to]

### **Han'guk simmunhak sa (Book, 1977) [mikhmon.us.to]**

Thai staved off Western imperial pressure for another generation and brought rapid economic development, but Siam had to concede and limits on her taxing and tariff policies. Mongkut, also called Phrachomklao, posthumous name Rama IV, born Oct. When his father died in 1824, however, Mongkut was barely 20, and the royal accession council instead chose his older and more experienced half brother to reign as King Rama III.

### **Han'guk simmunhak sa (Book, 1977) [mikhmon.us.to]**

In his own reign Mongkut was unable to achieve fundamental internal reforms, but he took pains to ensure the liberal education of his sons, who in the next generation would begin the modernization of Siam. He became an accomplished scholar and abbot of a monastery, which he made a centre of discourse that gradually came to involve American and French Christian missionaries and the study of Western languages and science.

### **Han'guk simmunhak sa (Book, 1977) [mikhmon.us.to]**

His tolerance and open-mindedness proved far more effective in dealing with Western imperialists than the and isolationism of some of his neighbouring rulers.

### **Han'guk simmunhak sa (Book, 1977) [mikhmon.us.to]**

Mongkut was the 43rd child of King , but as the first son to be born of a queen he was favoured to succeed to the throne. Convinced of the necessity of accommodation with the West, they took the lead in managing the succession of Mongkut to the throne when King Rama III died in 1851.

### **Mongkut**

The reformed Buddhism that Mongkut developed gradually grew into the order, which to the present day is at the intellectual centre of Thai Buddhism.

## **Mongkut**

A few years later he encountered a particularly pious monk who inspired Mongkut to turn to the strict and teachings of early. To hold aloof from politics, Mongkut chose to become a Buddhist monk. Mongkut also was able to travel in the countryside as no previous Thai king had done.

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