

# THE BANGKOK TREATY OF 1909 AS THE BEGINNING TO BRITISH DOMINATION IN THE NORTHERN MALAY STATES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## Abstract

The British gained a firm control over the Northern Malay States (Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu and Perlis) through the Bangkok Treaty of 1909, which was initially regarded as a routine diplomatic manoeuvre. The British and Siamese made a political compromise that transformed territorial boundaries, realigned the administrative framework and consolidated colonial sovereignty in the region. This qualitative study aimed to review previous literature on the political and socio-economic developments post signing of the treaty by relying on historical research and content analysis of credible sources. The review shows that scholarly discourse on this issue often revolved around three key areas. First, the historical and political dynamics that led to the treaty's signing were explored to understand what motivated the British and Siamese. Second, terms of the treaty and their effects on the socio-political structure of the Northern Malay States were analysed. Lastly, they focused on how the agreement allowed a more entrenched British dominance in these states. Overall, the literature illustrates how the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 reshaped the political and social landscape of the Malay Peninsula's northern region, thus leading to this study's valuable contribution towards understanding the power struggles and colonial legacy that continue to influence Malaysia's modern history.

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## Introduction:-

According to the historical philosophy and power discourse frameworks, the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 was not merely a political document marking the transfer of the northern Malay states from Siamese influence to British colonial control. Conversely, it reflected the realities of power politics, which reflects the existence of the 'dialectics of power' between Western imperialists and Southeast Asian political entities, especially Siam and the Northern Malay States (Mokhtar, 2021). The treaty marked a critical juncture in the region's geopolitical history, signifying physical dominance and epistemic control, which was the management of knowledge systems, cultural values and social norms that have long permeated and become rooted in the local society (Ahmad et al., 2019). A broader analysis indicates that this treaty was the product of complex international politics, where compromise and strategic survival formed the core of Siam's diplomatic response. Siam adopted a political intelligence strategy, which is a form of pragmatic rationality aimed at preserving sovereignty, due to the pressure of colonial powers like Britain and France, even at the cost of losing their sovereign territory (Mendiolaza et al., 2022). Hence, the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 can be viewed as a tactical adaptation to mitigate the rising control of global powers that aligns with a utilitarian state philosophy that prioritizes political survival over the preservation of geographical borders (Kislenko, 2002).

The treaty had far-reaching consequences for the Northern Malay States (Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu and Perlis). It provided an opportunity for the British to restructure the political and social systems according to a colonial design that focuses on centralized authority and resource extraction on the colonialisied territories (Ahmad et al., 2019). These changes were not only institutional but also cut across deeper layers of Malay social philosophy, shifting the traditional idea of sovereignty and royal authority towards a bureaucratic form of rule that eroded cultural independence (Sulkafle, 2024). This marked a political transition from a spiritual and tradition-based governance system to a colonial structure rooted in administrative control and economic logic.

25  
26 This study aimed to critically explore how the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 acted as a catalyst for the expansion of  
27 British dominance in the Northern Malay States. It also adopted the historical approach and power discourse  
28 analysis methods to examine how various political actors, from colonial powers to the Siamese government and  
29 local elites, drafted their strategies in efforts to shape a challenging geopolitical landscape. Overall, this study hoped  
30 to record historical events and uncover the philosophies behind political decisions and their long-term effects on the  
31 socio-political structure and the collective identity of the Malay society in the northern part of the peninsula.  
32

### 33 **Literature Review:-**

34 This section discusses previous research related to the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 and its impact on the Northern  
35 Malay States. The purpose of this literature review was to identify key findings, research approaches and gaps in  
36 existing studies to support the analytical framework of this present study, which focused on the historical, political  
37 and administrative changes pursuant to the signing of the treaty.  
38

#### 39 **1. The Historical and Political Dynamics that Led to the Bangkok Treaty of 1909**

40 Several key factors that shaped the historical and political dynamics leading to the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 had  
41 emerged from a detailed review of scholarly work, such as journal articles, books and historical studies. The focus of  
42 this study was to understand how social, political, and economic interactions between Siam, colonial powers such as  
43 Britain, and broader international forces triggered this historic event. The Bangkok Treaty of 1909 was not merely a  
44 political strategy in this context, rather a diplomatic strategy rooted in power paradigms and early 20<sup>th</sup> century  
45 geopolitical interests.  
46

47 The Bangkok Treaty of 1909, officially known as the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909, marked a significant moment  
48 in Southeast Asia's political landscape, especially when involving the northern Malay states. The negotiation  
49 between the British and Siamese governments culminated in a treaty that realigned territorial boundaries and  
50 established control over the Malay states without consulting the local rulers. This led to major political shifts,  
51 especially in places like Kelantan and Patani, as highlighted by Ahmad et al. (2019) in their study, 'Anglo-Siamese  
52 Treaty of 1909: Its Implications on Kelantan's Political and Delineation Status'. The treaty also served Britain's  
53 imperial interests by consolidating their influence over the Federated Malay States (FMS) by creating financial  
54 dependency through agreements like the FMS-Siam Railway Treaty, which further consolidated British economic  
55 control in the region (Singh, 2019).  
56

57 Roy (2017), in his book, 'Siamese Melting Pot: Ethnic Minorities in the Making of Bangkok', had offered deeper  
58 insight into the role of ethnic minorities in shaping Siam's social and political order. He argued that the presence and  
59 influence of these groups reflected complex social interactions and tensions created by external forces. He opined  
60 that Bangkok was not just an economic hub but also a 'microcosm' of conflict and power competition. The role of  
61 different ethnic communities was crucial in steering Siam's foreign policy. These changes reflect a dialectic phase  
62 between tradition and modernity, which eventually became a theme that underpinned the Bangkok Treaty of 1909.  
63 As Sulkafle (2024) noted, Siam's national identity was partly formed through its ongoing efforts to create a balance  
64 between foreign powers that threatened its sovereignty. Meanwhile, Terwiel (2005), in his book 'Thailand's Political  
65 History: From the 13th Century to Recent Times', provided a broader perspective of Thailand's political  
66 development from the Sukhothai period to the modern era. He suggested that the treaty was a direct response to the  
67 geopolitical reality faced by Siam, which created a constant tension between being one of the very few Southeast  
68 Asian nations to escape colonization and the growing pressure from Western imperialism. Terwiel saw the Bangkok  
69 Treaty of 1909 as a clear example of a tactical 'necessity' made by Siam to protect its sovereignty through  
70 diplomatic compromise with major powers.  
71

72 In addition, Mishra (2010), in 'The History of Thailand', viewed Thailand as a nation that managed to remain  
73 independent, though it still had to endure the pressures of colonial expansion. Mishra argued that the Bangkok  
74 Treaty of 1909 was not just a diplomatic tool, but more of an 'adaptive strategy' used by Siam to navigate threats  
75 from major powers, particularly Britain and France. The philosophy behind the treaty reflects a pragmatic approach  
76 aimed at preserving national sovereignty in a world increasingly shaped by imperial rivalry.  
77

78 Meanwhile, Ouyyanont (2018), in his seminal work, 'A Regional Economic History of Thailand', reconstructed the  
79 economic discourse between Bangkok and its surrounding regions. He highlighted economy's vital role in shaping  
80 Siam's foreign policy. Ouyyanont suggested that the treaty's negotiations were not driven purely by politics, but

81 also by Siam's need to maintain economic balance amid growing foreign influence. As such, the treaty can also be  
82 seen as a pivotal moment where economic and political interests converge to uphold internal stability.

83  
84 Yang (2022), in his study, 'The Historical Dynamics of Chinese Politics', focused mainly on Chinese political  
85 history, but also contributed valuable insight into the Bangkok Treaty of 1909. Previous studies often overlooked  
86 China's influence on Siamese politics. Yang pointed out that Siam's relationship with China, as a dominant East  
87 Asian power, added another perspective towards understanding the treaty. The treaty was the basically the  
88 consequence of 'political acumen' that required collaboration between powerful actors to achieve geopolitical  
89 stability without the use of coercion. Finally, Mayr (2012), in 'Consciousing Relatedness: Systemic Conflict  
90 Transformation in Political Constellations', analysed the resolution of political conflicts achieved through the  
91 awareness of interrelationships formed among the involved parties. While his study focused more on conflict theory,  
92 it provides a relevant perspective for understanding the Bangkok Treaty of 1909's success. The agreement was not  
93 merely the outcome of relative strength or weakness but stemmed from the political maturity of those involved in  
94 reaching a mutually beneficial resolution. The 'relational awareness' concept guided Siam's foreign policy,  
95 especially when dealing with major powers like Britain and France, and helped shape a diplomatic process rooted  
96 in mutual understanding.

97  
98 Based on these studies, it can be concluded that the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 was the result of a complex  
99 constellation of historical, political and economic forces involving Siam and major global powers. The 'dialects of  
100 power' and an adaptive strategy in response to an increasingly complex geopolitical environment had eventually led  
101 to the treaty. These findings illustrate how Siam was able to maintain its sovereignty while constantly adjusting to  
102 the shifting external dynamics that were shaping global geopolitics at the time.

## 103 104 **2. Terms of the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 and Its Implication on the Socio-Political Structure of the Northern** 105 **Malay States**

106 The Bangkok Treaty of 1909, which saw the cessation of the northern Malay states to British control, was not  
107 merely a political document outlining new geographical borders but rather a turning point that significantly altered  
108 the social and political fabric of the affected states. The treaty's impact went beyond high-level politics and had  
109 direct consequences on the social dynamics, economy and class relations that was incumbent in Malay society.  
110 Academic studies have examined the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 and its influence on socio-political structures in order  
111 provide valuable insight in efforts to understand these changes.

112  
113 Gullick (1987), in 'Malay Society in the Late Nineteenth Century: The Beginnings of Change', stated that the Malay  
114 society during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was experiencing a dynamic transformation phase. The presence of external  
115 influences had started to introduce new elements into long-standing social structures. Gullick emphasized that these  
116 changes were not merely reactions to colonization, but part of a broader effort by the local society to adjust to  
117 increasing exposure to the outside world, especially in the aftermath of the Bangkok Treaty of 1909. In this context,  
118 Malay communities were navigating a delicate balance between preserving tradition and responding to growing  
119 external influences. This study provides a glimpse on how the socio-political order in the northern Malay states  
120 evolved, especially when involving the nobility and peasantry, who had to adapt to changes introduced by colonial  
121 rule (Mokhtar, 2021). According to Su-ming (1965), in his literary work 'Kelantan and Trengganu, 1909-1939', one  
122 significant change was in the area of religious administration, which was once under the purview of the palace but  
123 now was overseen by the British advisor. The appointment of religious officers, as well as the administration of  
124 'zakat' and 'waqf', was placed under the purview of the state government, which was led by colonial officials.  
125 Islamic legislation, which is the core of Islamic justice, was gradually replaced by British civil law in matters  
126 pertaining to property, family and public administration (Institut Terjemahan Negara, 2008). This led to an erosion  
127 of Islamic values and identity in the administration and everyday life of the Malay community.

128  
129 Falarti (2012), in 'Malay Kingship in Kedah: Religion, Trade and Society', offered a thorough analysis of Kedah's  
130 political position following the Bangkok Treaty of 1909. He explored how the Kedah sultans, who had long  
131 defended their sovereignty, faced increasing pressure from Siam and other external powers after the agreement.  
132 Falarti posited that Kedah's strength lay in its geographic location, economy and its sultan's ability to integrate  
133 traditional rule with external influences. This strategic flexibility helped them maintain political stability despite  
134 external interference. The impact of Siamese influence and growing ties with Western powers significantly shaped  
135 the political landscape of the state. In a later edition of 'Malay Kingship in Kedah: Religion, Trade and Society',  
136 Falarti (2013) further expanded on the challenges faced by the Kedah sultanate after the treaty. He noted that

137 although Kedah's political and trade environment came under increasing foreign influence, the ruling class managed  
138 to skilfully navigate these pressures. Their ability to adapt to new political realities became crucial in managing the  
139 transformations brought about by the Bangkok Treaty of 1909.

140  
141 One of the studies that highlighted the impact of the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 on the Malay monarchy was by  
142 Suwannathat-Pian (2011) entitled, 'Palace, Political Party and Power: A Story of the Socio-Political Development of  
143 Malay Kingship'. This study explored changes in the monarchy and how the Malay political system adapted to the  
144 Westminster-based democratic model after independence. It describes how the Malay monarchy underwent major  
145 transformations following the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 and later, after the country gained its independence, shifting  
146 from a central political authority to a more symbolic role. The royal institution continued to hold an important place  
147 in Malay political identity despite these changes, an influence that became more apparent in the post-World War II  
148 era (Soenarno, 1960). Suwannathat-Pian (2011) showed that the Malay monarchy, once a pillar of political power,  
149 had adjusted to new governance systems post-independence and the consequence of the political changes following  
150 the Bangkok Treaty of 1909. This study suggested that although the ruler's political role diminished, they remained  
151 vital to the construction of national identity and strengthening Malaysia's sovereignty. In this context, Yamashita  
152 and Eades (2002), in 'Globalization in Southeast Asia', presented a perspective on how globalization, in tandem  
153 with the Bangkok Treaty of 1909, had shaped Malaysia's political and social structures. This study revealed how  
154 global forces accelerated socio-economic transformations in the northern Malay states and illustrated the far-  
155 reaching effects of the treaty.

156  
157 The views of Croissant and Lorenz (2018) in 'Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia: An Introduction to  
158 Governments and Political Regimes' offer another compelling perspective. Their study examined the evolution of  
159 political systems in Southeast Asia, and how the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 significantly affected the relationship  
160 between the Malay states and British colonial power. The social and political influence introduced by the treaty led  
161 to growing tensions between state sovereignty and foreign control. In this regard, Sultan Zainal Abidin III of  
162 Terengganu resisted British interference and attempted to limit the power of British agents, despite the conditions  
163 outlined in the treaty (Resad & Jamsari, 2023). In addition, Ganesan (2013), in 'Conjunctures and Continuities in  
164 Southeast Asian Politics', firmly connected the Bangkok Treaty of 1909's effects to local and international politics.  
165 The study identified the treaty as a key 'conjuncture' or a turning point in Southeast Asian political history that  
166 reshaped the Siam-Britain relationship and also had a direct impact on the Malay political system. This study  
167 suggested that after the treaty, the Malay states had restructured their level and form of interactions with major  
168 powers, which produced long-term consequences that shaped Malaysia's political landscape to this day. These  
169 studies provide valuable insight into the socio-political transformations in the northern Malay states following the  
170 Bangkok Treaty of 1909. This corpus of studies offer a rich understanding of how the treaty shaped the region's  
171 political and social transformation based on shifts in the monarchy and political systems caused by the growing  
172 influence of external powers that advocated the ties between Siam, the British, and the Malay states.

### 173 174 **3. The Consolidation of British Domination in the Northern Malay States After the Bangkok Treaty of 1909**

175 A thorough analysis of the treaty's impact reveals how the British introduced a system that changed governance and  
176 permeated the social fabric of everyday life. They established a more centralized administrative system, introduced  
177 new taxes, and gained control of key economic resources, such as rubber and tin. These initiatives consolidated  
178 British dominance in the region and allowed them to influence the relationship between rulers and the people, as  
179 well as the aristocracy and the lower classes, who became more marginalized under the new social order.

180  
181 Reflecting on the ideas of Yaakop (2010) in 'The British Legacy on the Development of Politics in Malaya', British  
182 influence in the northern Malay states became more evident after the Bangkok Treaty of 1909, especially after they  
183 took over the administrative system and introduced a more centralized governance structure. The British  
184 implemented various steps to maintain control, including a taxation system that gave them a tighter grip over the  
185 local economy by consolidating authority through the Governor of the Federated Malay States (Jeshurun, 1971).  
186 These steps had increased colonial revenue and ensured that the locals remained under strong British influence.

187  
188 Klein (1968), in 'British Expansion in Malaya, 1897-1902', also highlighted that Siam's influence in the northern  
189 Malay states significantly declined after the treaty, thus, creating more space for British expansion. The British acted  
190 as political rulers with the transfer of power and also sought to dominate key sectors, like trade and agriculture. They  
191 strengthened their hold through diplomacy and ensured that the Malay rulers and elites accepted their influence with  
192 little resistance. This explains how they managed to promptly control the region, while still trying to alleviate

193 tensions with the Siamese government. In ‘British Influence in Northern Malaya: A Post-Bangkok Analysis’, Rosdi  
194 et al. (2022) described how the British began a comprehensive social transformation in the northern Malay states  
195 after the treaty. One major strategy was the introduction of Western education, which significantly changed the local  
196 social structure (Hussain, 2023). Control over education gave the British power to shape the thinking of the younger  
197 generation to align more closely with colonial ideology. This strengthened the position of the Malay elite who  
198 adapted to the British administrative system, while the lower classes, especially farmers and labourers, became  
199 increasingly marginalised in the new social order.

200  
201 Raja (2015), in ‘The Early British Administrators in the Malay States, 1874-1909’, discussed how British influence  
202 extended into the daily lives of the Malays, especially in administration and economic matters. The study noted that  
203 British control in local government matters grew, with numerous key decisions being made by British officers. The  
204 Malay sultans and rulers had to compromise with this influence. Consequently, the once-autonomous Malay nobility  
205 faced a decline in political power and had to adjust to a more centralized British system. Lastly, Mokhtar et al.  
206 (2017), in ‘Perkembangan Sistem Perdagangan Merkantilisme Negeri-negeri Melayu Bersekutu (1909-1913)’,  
207 outlined how the post-treaty economic system focused more on exploiting the natural resources of the northern  
208 Malay states. The British introduced a commercial agriculture model centred on rubber and tin, which later became  
209 the backbone of the Malayan economy. The tight control over these resources gave the British an opportunity to  
210 consolidate their role as economic colonizers in the region. According Lees (2009) in ‘Being British in Malaya,  
211 1890-1940’, this dynamic power shift eventually shaped Malaya’s socio-political landscape heading into the mid-  
212 20<sup>th</sup> century.

213  
214 Hence, it can be concluded that the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 was a political-based agreement that facilitated the  
215 transfer of power while marking the beginning of stronger British domination in the northern Malay states. The  
216 British successfully introduced changes to the administrative and economic structures that gave them full control  
217 over these territories. Socially, the shift in power also redefined relationships between the aristocracy and the  
218 ordinary people, with the elite growing increasingly dependent on the colonial system to maintain their status. The  
219 effects of this dominance were felt in politics and it also vastly influenced the Malay society’s social and economic  
220 identity in the north of the peninsula.

## 221 **Conclusion:-**

222 The Bangkok Treaty of 1909 marked a turning point in history that changed the course of politics in Malaya,  
223 especially in the northern Malay states. It was a bilateral agreement between Britain and Siam, as well as a clear  
224 example of a power struggle in the geopolitical landscape of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century’s modern imperialism (Mendiola et  
225 al., 2022). The treaty, from a historical-philosophical perspective, shows that a region’s destiny is not solely shaped  
226 by internal strength, but also by political actors’ adaptability to changing international pressures.

227  
228 The role of Siam’s strategic thinking cannot be ignored in this regard. Siam managed to safeguard its core interests  
229 by adopting a pragmatic diplomatic approach and a Machiavellian political philosophy that prioritized power  
230 survival and national stability (Trakulhun, 2024). The cession of Malay territories to Britain was part of a survival  
231 strategy in the face of imperial rivalries. However, this treaty had profound consequences on the social, political,  
232 economic and cultural structures of states directly affected by this treaty (Ahmad et al., 2019). Britain’s ensuing  
233 dominance focused on administration, education system, class structure and power relations between the elites and  
234 the common people. The British introduced a form of modern hegemony, based on the power dynamics perspective,  
235 that focused on control over knowledge, economy and bureaucracy. This initiative shifted Malay society from a  
236 traditional system rooted in royal sovereignty and collective values to a colonial system that was centralized,  
237 hierarchical and focused on productivity (Fernandez, 1999). Therefore, the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 became a  
238 meeting point between Eastern epistemology, centred on customs and values, and Western epistemology, based on  
239 political rationalism and control.

240  
241 Based on reviews of numerous previous studies, it can be summarised that the Bangkok Treaty of 1909 was a  
242 historical event and an important lesson on how power, diplomacy and national identity interact in a complex  
243 historical context. It teaches us that in a world driven by interest and imbalance of power, key elements, such as  
244 wisdom and the ability to understand surrounding dynamics, are crucial for preserving sovereignty and national  
245 dignity. Understanding this treaty helps one to learn from the past as well as trace the intellectual roots and values  
246 that continue to shape contemporary political frameworks and identity.  
247  
248

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