

burbank empire center history

burbank empire center history reveals a captivating story of transformation, innovation, and economic impact in the heart of Southern California. This comprehensive article explores the origins of the Burbank Empire Center, tracing its journey from an aviation hub to a thriving retail destination. Readers will discover the significant milestones in its development, the role of key stakeholders, and the lasting influence on Burbank's local economy and community. The article delves into historical context, the architectural evolution, and the unique features that distinguish the Empire Center today. By examining both the past and present, this guide provides valuable insights into why the Burbank Empire Center remains an iconic landmark. Whether you are a history enthusiast, local resident, or business professional, you'll find informative details and engaging narratives that highlight the enduring appeal of this retail powerhouse. Continue reading to uncover the complete history, development phases, and notable facts about the Burbank Empire Center.

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Origins and Historical Background of Burbank Empire Center

The history of the Burbank Empire Center is rooted in the city's dynamic evolution throughout the twentieth century. Located at the intersection of major freeways, the site originally served as a pivotal zone for Burbank's industrial and aerospace growth. Before becoming the Empire Center, the land was home to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, a cornerstone of Burbank's reputation as a center for aviation innovation. The transition from an industrial hub to a retail center marks a significant chapter in the city's ongoing development. The origins of the Burbank Empire Center reflect broader economic trends and urban planning strategies that shaped the greater Los Angeles area.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation Era

In the early 1940s, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation established its operations on the Empire Center site. The facility played a crucial role during World War II and the postwar boom, employing thousands of workers and contributing to the region's prosperity. The manufacturing plants produced iconic aircraft like the P-38 Lightning and contributed to advancements in aerospace technology. For decades, Lockheed's presence defined the landscape and economic profile of Burbank, setting the stage for future redevelopment.

Transition from Industrial Zone

As aerospace manufacturing declined in the late twentieth century, Lockheed began divesting its real estate holdings. The land's proximity to major transportation corridors made it a prime candidate for commercial redevelopment. City planners and developers envisioned a new use for the property, one that would leverage its strategic location for retail and mixed-use purposes. This pivotal transition laid the foundation for the creation of the Burbank Empire Center.

Transformation from Aviation to Retail Hub

The transformation of the Empire Center site from an industrial complex to a retail destination was a massive undertaking that required coordination among city officials, developers, and investors. The project aimed to revitalize the area, attract new business, and meet the changing needs of Burbank's growing population. This shift was emblematic of broader economic changes in Southern California, as former industrial zones were repurposed for commercial and community use.

Redevelopment Planning and Vision

Planning for the Burbank Empire Center began in the late 1990s, with the goal of creating a vibrant mixed-use complex. The developers sought to integrate retail, office space, and hospitality services, providing a comprehensive destination for shopping, dining, and business. The site's redevelopment required environmental remediation due to its long history of industrial use, which further complicated the process but demonstrated a commitment to sustainable urban renewal.

Construction and Opening

Construction of the Burbank Empire Center commenced in the late 1990s and continued into the early 2000s. The project involved extensive demolition of former Lockheed facilities and the construction of new infrastructure. The Empire Center officially opened to the public in 2001, quickly establishing itself as a major regional retail hub. Its strategic location near the Golden State (I-5) and Ventura (SR-134) freeways contributed to its accessibility and popularity.

Major Development Phases and Construction

The development of the Burbank Empire Center unfolded in distinct phases, each contributing to the site's transformation and expansion. The initial phase focused on retail anchor tenants and establishing core infrastructure. Subsequent phases introduced additional retail, office space, and hospitality venues, cementing the Empire Center's reputation as a multifaceted commercial destination.

Phase One: Retail Anchors

The first phase of construction prioritized attracting major retail tenants to anchor the center. Well-known brands such as Target, Lowe's, and Best Buy were among the first to open at the Empire Center, drawing significant foot traffic and customer interest. Their presence established the center's reputation and set the stage for further expansion.

Expansion and Diversification

Following the successful launch of phase one, developers expanded the Empire Center to include a variety of additional retailers, restaurants, and service providers. Office buildings were also constructed to accommodate local businesses and corporate tenants. The addition of hotels enhanced the center's appeal to both tourists and business travelers, making it a comprehensive commercial hub in Burbank.

- Retail anchor stores (Target, Lowe's, Best Buy)
- Expansion of dining options
- Development of office spaces
- Introduction of hospitality venues
- Improvement of parking and accessibility

Key Features and Architectural Highlights

The Burbank Empire Center is renowned for its contemporary design, accessibility, and thoughtful integration of retail, office, and hospitality spaces. The center's architecture reflects a modern aesthetic, with open layouts and pedestrian-friendly pathways. Its design emphasizes convenience, visibility, and ease of navigation, catering to both shoppers and professionals.

Modern Design Elements

Empire Center's buildings feature clean lines, ample natural lighting, and attractive landscaping. Wide walkways, outdoor seating areas, and prominent signage contribute to a welcoming environment. The parking facilities are extensive and strategically located, ensuring easy access for visitors. The center's overall layout is designed to maximize visibility for tenants while creating an enjoyable experience for guests.

Integration with the Community

The Empire Center was designed to serve as more than just a retail destination. Community gathering spaces and event areas promote engagement and foster a sense of connection among residents and visitors. The center's proximity to residential neighborhoods and major employment centers makes it a central part of daily life in Burbank.

Economic and Community Impact

The opening of the Burbank Empire Center marked a turning point for the local economy and community. By attracting national retailers and offering a diverse range of services, the center created new jobs and stimulated economic growth. Its development spurred further investment in the area and contributed to Burbank's reputation as a desirable place to live, work, and shop.

Job Creation and Local Business Growth

The Empire Center's expansion generated thousands of jobs, ranging from retail positions to management and hospitality roles. Local businesses benefited from increased traffic and opportunities for collaboration. The center's success encouraged additional commercial development in surrounding neighborhoods, further boosting Burbank's economic vitality.

Community Benefits

Beyond its financial contributions, the Empire Center has supported community initiatives and events. Its amenities provide gathering spaces for residents, enhancing the quality of life in Burbank. The center's accessibility and variety of services have made it a focal point for families, professionals, and tourists alike.

Empire Center's Role in Modern Burbank

Today, the Burbank Empire Center stands as a symbol of urban transformation and adaptability. It fulfills a vital role in Burbank's modern identity, offering a wide array of shopping, dining, and business resources. Its continued evolution reflects changing trends in retail, technology, and consumer preferences.

Adaptation to Retail Trends

As consumer behaviors shift, the Empire Center has adapted by incorporating new retail concepts and enhancing its amenities. The addition of experiential stores, updated food courts, and digital conveniences ensures the center remains relevant and attractive. Ongoing renovations and tenant updates demonstrate a commitment to meeting the needs of today's shoppers.

Connectivity and Transportation

Located near major freeways and public transit routes, the Empire Center offers unparalleled connectivity. Its accessibility makes it a preferred destination for both local residents and visitors from neighboring communities. The center's design supports multimodal transportation, including pedestrian and bicycle pathways.

Notable Tenants and Retail Expansion

Since its opening, the Burbank Empire Center has attracted a diverse mix of national and local tenants. Retailers, restaurants, and service providers have contributed to the center's vibrant atmosphere and economic success. The continuous expansion of retail and hospitality offerings reflects the center's commitment to growth and innovation.

Major Retailers and Restaurants

Empire Center is home to several well-known brands, including Target, Lowe's, Walmart, and Best Buy. Its dining options range from fast casual to sit-down restaurants, catering to a variety of tastes and preferences. The presence of both national chains and local businesses enhances the center's appeal.

Hospitality and Office Space

Hotels such as Hampton Inn & Suites serve business travelers and tourists, while modern office buildings provide workspace for local companies. The integration of hospitality and office space supports the center's mixed-use vision and contributes to its status as a regional destination.

Legacy and Historical Significance

The legacy of the Burbank Empire Center is shaped by its transformation from an aviation landmark to a retail powerhouse. Its historical significance is evident in its role as a catalyst for urban renewal and economic growth in Burbank. The site's journey from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to a modern commercial center underscores the city's resilience and adaptability.

Preservation of Historical Memory

While the Empire Center has evolved, efforts have been made to preserve its historical memory. Local organizations and historians recognize the importance of the site's aviation heritage, and educational initiatives highlight its impact on the community. The story of the Empire Center serves as an example of successful urban redevelopment and historical stewardship.

Enduring Influence

The Burbank Empire Center continues to shape the city's future, offering a model for sustainable development and community engagement. Its enduring influence is reflected in its popularity, economic contributions, and role as a gathering place for generations of Burbank residents.

Q: What was the original purpose of the Burbank Empire Center site?

A: The original purpose of the site was to serve as a major facility for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, supporting aircraft manufacturing and aerospace development during the mid-twentieth century.

Q: When did the Burbank Empire Center officially open?

A: The Burbank Empire Center officially opened to the public in 2001 after several years of planning, construction, and redevelopment.

Q: Which major retailers were among the first tenants of the Empire Center?

A: Major retailers such as Target, Lowe's, Best Buy, and Walmart were among the first anchor tenants at the Burbank Empire Center.

Q: How did the transformation from an industrial site to a retail hub impact the local economy?

A: The transformation generated thousands of jobs, attracted investment, and stimulated economic growth by bringing national retailers, hospitality services, and office spaces to Burbank.

Q: What historical significance does the Empire Center hold for Burbank?

A: The Empire Center holds historical significance as a symbol of urban renewal, representing Burbank's shift from aerospace manufacturing to a diverse commercial and retail economy.

Q: How has the Burbank Empire Center adapted to changing retail trends?

A: The Empire Center has adapted by updating its amenities, adding experiential stores, improving food courts, and embracing digital conveniences for shoppers.

Q: What types of businesses are housed within the Empire Center today?

A: The Empire Center houses a mix of retail stores, restaurants, office buildings, and hotels, making it a comprehensive commercial destination.

Q: What role did environmental remediation play in the redevelopment process?

A: Environmental remediation was essential to address contamination from decades of industrial use, ensuring the site was safe and suitable for commercial development.

Q: Is there any effort to preserve the site's aviation heritage?

A: Yes, local organizations and historians have undertaken efforts to preserve and highlight the location's aviation heritage through educational initiatives and community engagement.

Q: Why is the Empire Center considered an important landmark in Burbank?

A: The Empire Center is considered important due to its economic impact, historical transformation, and continued role as a central hub for shopping, dining, and business in Burbank.

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Burbank Empire Center History: A Legacy of Entertainment and Innovation

Burbank, California. The name conjures images of Hollywood glamour, bustling studios, and the magic of movie-making. Nestled within this vibrant city is a landmark that has played a significant role in shaping its entertainment legacy: the Burbank Empire Center. This blog post delves into the fascinating history of the Burbank Empire Center, exploring its evolution from a humble beginning to its current status as a vital hub for commerce and community. We'll uncover the stories behind its development, its significant tenants, and its enduring impact on Burbank's identity. Get ready to journey through time as we unravel the captivating history of this iconic landmark.

From Humble Beginnings: The Early Years of the Empire Center (Pre-1960s)

Before the gleaming glass and modern architecture of the present-day Empire Center, the land occupied a different narrative. Early records reveal the area was predominantly agricultural, dotted with orchards and smaller businesses. The exact genesis of the Empire Center's development is difficult to pinpoint with absolute precision due to limited readily available historical documentation. However, anecdotal evidence suggests a gradual transformation began in the mid-20th century, mirroring Burbank's burgeoning growth as a major entertainment center. This period saw the gradual acquisition of land parcels, paving the way for larger-scale development projects. The initial stages likely involved smaller commercial buildings and possibly residential structures before the vision for a significant commercial complex began to take shape.

The Rise of a Commercial Hub: The 1960s and Beyond

The 1960s marked a turning point. The shift towards large-scale commercial development became increasingly apparent. The construction of the initial structures that formed the core of what we now know as the Burbank Empire Center began. This era witnessed the influx of significant businesses and retailers, transforming the area into a bustling commercial hub. The design and architecture of these early buildings reflected the mid-century modern aesthetic prevalent at the time, showcasing clean lines and functional design.

Key Tenants and Their Impact: Shaping the Empire Center's Identity

The tenant mix at the Burbank Empire Center has significantly shaped its identity and character over the years. Initially, the center attracted a diverse range of businesses, including local retailers, restaurants, and service providers. However, as Burbank's entertainment industry flourished, the Empire Center began attracting businesses that catered specifically to this sector.

The Entertainment Connection: Studios and Related Businesses

The proximity to major studios like Warner Bros. and Disney significantly influenced the types of businesses that chose to establish themselves within the Empire Center. This led to an influx of businesses providing services to the entertainment industry, such as post-production houses, equipment rental companies, and marketing agencies. This symbiotic relationship strengthened the Empire Center's position as an integral part of Burbank's entertainment ecosystem.

Modernization and Expansion: The Burbank Empire Center Today

The Burbank Empire Center has continuously adapted to the changing needs of its tenants and the broader community. Modernization efforts have included renovations of existing buildings, the addition of new structures, and the implementation of cutting-edge technologies. These upgrades have ensured the center remains a desirable location for businesses and provides a contemporary and functional environment for its customers.

Community Engagement and Future Prospects

Beyond its commercial function, the Empire Center plays a vital role in the Burbank community. It serves as a gathering place for residents and visitors alike. The ongoing commitment to modernization and community engagement suggests a bright future for the Empire Center. Its continued evolution will undoubtedly contribute to the ongoing success and vibrancy of Burbank as a whole.

Conclusion: A Lasting Legacy

The Burbank Empire Center's history is inextricably linked to the growth and evolution of Burbank itself. From its humble beginnings as a collection of smaller businesses to its current status as a prominent commercial center, the Empire Center stands as a testament to Burbank's dynamic past and promising future. Its enduring legacy lies not only in its physical presence but also in its contribution to the vibrant cultural landscape of the city.

FAQs:

1. What is the exact date of the Empire Center's construction? Precise construction dates for the earliest buildings are difficult to definitively determine due to limited historical records. Research into city archives and property records may yield more specific information.
2. Are there any notable historical events associated with the Empire Center? While large-scale, publicized events aren't directly tied to the Empire Center itself, its location within Burbank's entertainment hub places it within the broader context of significant Hollywood moments and industry milestones.
3. How has the Empire Center adapted to changing economic trends? The Empire Center has demonstrated adaptability by attracting a diverse range of businesses and undergoing renovations to accommodate modern needs and technologies, reflecting broader economic shifts.
4. What are the future plans for the Empire Center? Future plans are likely to focus on maintaining its position as a leading commercial hub through continued modernization, attracting new businesses, and potentially expanding its infrastructure to meet growing demand. Specific details would need to be sourced from the Empire Center's management or developers.
5. Where can I find more historical information about the Empire Center? Exploring Burbank's city archives, local historical societies, and potentially contacting property management companies associated with the Empire Center could provide more detailed historical information.

burbank empire center history: True Tales from Burbank Wesley H. Clark, Michael B. McDaniel, 2018-10-15 Home to the likes of Disney and Warner Bros., Burbank has a fascinating history beyond the glitz and glamour of its entertainment industry. Discover the true story behind the mysterious Night Riders and how the Druids came to visit. Learn about the plans to film biblical epics in town and how the Crank Conventions came to be. Delve into tales of rodeo queens, Hollywood stars, Mouseketeers and a flying lion cub. Wesley H. Clark and Michael B. McDaniel, authors of *Lost Burbank* and *Growing Up in Burbank*, take you on a surprising and whimsical tour of the people, places and events of this historic San Fernando Valley city.

burbank empire center history: The Russian Empire 1450-1801 Nancy Shields Kollmann, 2017 Modern Russian identity and historical experience has been largely shaped by Russia's imperial past: an empire that was founded in the early modern era and endures in large part today. *The Russian Empire 1450-1801* surveys how the areas that made up the empire were conquered and how they were governed. It considers the Russian empire a 'Eurasian empire', characterized by a 'politics of difference': the rulers and their elites at the center defined the state's needs minimally - with control over defense, criminal law, taxation, and mobilization of resources - and otherwise tolerated local religions, languages, cultures, elites, and institutions. The center related to communities and religions vertically, according each a modicum of rights and autonomies, but didn't allow horizontal connections across nobilities, townsmen, or other groups potentially with common interests to coalesce. Thus, the Russian empire was multi-ethnic and multi-religious; Nancy Kollmann gives detailed attention to the major ethnic and religious groups, and surveys the government's strategies of governance - centralized bureaucracy, military reform, and a changed judicial system. The volume pays particular attention to the dissemination of a supranational ideology of political legitimacy in a variety of media - written sources and primarily public ritual, painting, and particularly architecture. Beginning with foundational features, such as geography,

climate, demography, and geopolitical situation, *The Russian Empire 1450-1801* explores the empire's primarily agrarian economy, serfdom, towns and trade, as well as the many religious groups - primarily Orthodoxy, Islam, and Buddhism. It tracks the emergence of an 'Imperial nobility' and a national self-consciousness that was, by the end of the eighteenth century, distinctly imperial, embracing the diversity of the empire's many peoples and cultures.

burbank empire center history: *Lost Burbank* Wesley H. Clark, Michael B. McDaniel, 2016-10-31 Slowly fading with the city's ever-changing landscape, the places and people of Burbank's past tell a vibrant story. Before the arrival of Warner Bros. and Walt Disney, First National Pictures built its original studio lot on Olive Avenue in 1926. For over sixty years, Lockheed Aircraft Company produced some of the nation's best airplanes where the massive Empire Shopping Center now stands. Heavyweight champion James Jeffries turned his Burbank ranch home and barn into a beloved landmark and boxing venue. And inventor Joseph Wesley Fawkes's scheme to build a monorail to Los Angeles became a local laughingstock. Die-hard Burbankers Wes Clark and Michael McDaniel collect these and many more forgotten local stories where they can finally be found.

burbank empire center history: *French Colonialism* Leonard V. Smith, 2023-07-06 France had the second largest empire in the world after Britain, but one with very different origins and purposes. Over more than four centuries, the French empire explained itself in many different ways through many different colonial regimes. Beginning in the early modern period, a vast mercantile empire based on furs and fish in the New World and sugar cultivated by the enslaved in the Caribbean rose and fell. At intervals thereafter, the French seemed to have an empire simply as an attribute of a Great Power, generally in competition with Britain. Relatively few French people ever moved to the empire, even to the settler colony of Algeria. Under the Third Republic, the French construed a "civilizing mission" melding selectively applied principles of democracy and colonial capitalism. Two world wars and two anticolonial wars broke French imperial power as it had previously existed, yet numberless traces of the French empire lived on, both in the former colonies and in today's French Republic. This narrative history recounts the unique course of the French empire, questioning how it made sense to the people who ruled it, lived under it, and fought against it.

burbank empire center history: *The End of Tsarist Russia* Dominic Lieven, 2015-08-18 An Economist Best Book of the Year A Financial Times Best Book of the Year Winner of the the Pushkin House Russian Book Prize Finalist for the Lionel Gelber Prize An Amazon Best Book of the Month (History) One of the world's leading scholars offers a fresh interpretation of the linked origins of World War I and the Russian Revolution Lieven has a double gift: first, for harvesting details to convey the essence of an era and, second, for finding new, startling, and clarifying elements in familiar stories. This is history with a heartbeat, and it could not be more engrossing.—Foreign Affairs World War I and the Russian Revolution together shaped the twentieth century in profound ways. In *The End of Tsarist Russia*, acclaimed scholar Dominic Lieven connects for the first time the two events, providing both a history of the First World War's origins from a Russian perspective and an international history of why the revolution happened. Based on exhaustive work in seven Russian archives as well as many non-Russian sources, Dominic Lieven's work is about far more than just Russia. By placing the crisis of empire at its core, Lieven links World War I to the sweep of twentieth-century global history. He shows how contemporary hot issues such as the struggle for Ukraine were already crucial elements in the run-up to 1914. By incorporating into his book new approaches and comparisons, Lieven tells the story of war and revolution in a way that is truly original and thought-provoking.

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burbank empire center history: *Russian History through the Senses* Matthew P.

Romaniello, Tricia Starks, 2016-09-22 Bringing together an impressive cast of well-respected scholars in the field of modern Russian studies, *Russian History through the Senses* investigates life in Russia from 1700 to the present day via the senses. It examines past experiences of taste, touch, smell, sight and sound to capture a vivid impression of what it was to have lived in the Russian world, so uniquely placed as it is between East and West, during the last three hundred years. The book discusses the significance of sensory history in relation to modern Russia and covers a range of exciting case studies, rich with primary source material, that provide a stimulating way of understanding modern Russia at a visceral level. *Russian History through the Senses* is a novel text that is of great value to scholars and students interested in modern Russian studies.

burbank empire center history: *Thinking Russia's History Environmentally* Catherine Evtuhov, Julia Lajus, David Moon, 2023-07-14 Historians of Russia were relative latecomers to the field of environmental history. Yet, in the past decade, the exploration of Russian environmental history has burgeoned. *Thinking Russia's History Environmentally* showcases collaboration amongst an international set of scholars who focus on the contribution that the study of Russian environments makes to the global environmental field. Through discerning analysis of natural resources, the environment as a factor in historical processes such as industrialization, and more recent human-animal interactions, this volume challenges stereotypes of Russian history and in so doing, highlights the unexpected importance of Russian environments across a time frame well beyond the ecological catastrophes of the Soviet period.

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With its investigation into the relationship between diversity and imperial states, *Empires in World History* offers a fresh approach to understanding the impact of empires on the past and present.

burbank empire center history: Diversity and Empires Sophie Rose, Elisabeth Heijmans, 2023-06-02 Examining diversity as a fundamental reality of empire, this book explores European colonial empires, both terrestrial and maritime, to show how they addressed the questions of how to manage diversity. These questions range from the local to the supra-regional, and from the management of people to that of political and judicial systems. Taking an intersectional approach incorporating categories such as race, religion, subjecthood, and social and legal status, the contributions of the volume show how old and new modes of creating social difference took shape in an increasingly globalized early modern world, and what contemporary legacies these 'diversity formations' left behind. This volume shows diversity and imperial projects to be both contentious and mutually constitutive: on the one hand, the conditions of empire created divisions between people through official categorizations (such as racial classifications and designations of subjecthood) and through discriminately applied extractive policies, from taxation to slavery. On the other hand, imperial subjects, communities, and polities within and adjacent to the empire asserted themselves through a diverse range of affiliations and identities that challenged any notion of a unilateral, universal imperial authority. This book highlights the multidimensionality and interconnectedness of diversity in imperial settings and will be useful reading to students and scholars of the history of colonial empires, global history, and race.

burbank empire center history: The Potato Roy Navarre, Mark J Pavsek, 2014-12-15 Potatoes are a staple crop around the world. Covering all aspects of botany, production and uses, this book presents a comprehensive discussion of the most important topics for potato researchers and professionals. It assesses the latest research on plant growth such as tuber development, water use and seed production, covers all aspects of pest management and reviews postharvest issues such as storage, global markets, and of course, nutritional value and flavour.

burbank empire center history: A Contested Borderland Andrei Cusco, 2018-02-01 Bessarabia?mostly occupied by modern-day republic of Moldova?was the only territory representing an object of rivalry and symbolic competition between the Russian Empire and a fully crystallized nation-state: the Kingdom of Romania. This book is an intellectual prehistory of the Bessarabian problem, focusing on the antagonism of the national and imperial visions of this contested periphery. Through a critical reassessment and revision of the traditional historical narratives, the study argues that Bessarabia was claimed not just by two opposing projects of 'symbolic inclusion,' but also by two alternative and theoretically antagonistic models of political legitimacy. By transcending the national lens of Bessarabian / Moldovan history and viewing it in the broader Eurasian comparative context, the book responds to the growing tendency in recent historiography to focus on the peripheries in order to better understand the functioning of national and imperial states in the modern era. ȳ

burbank empire center history: The Historicity of International Politics Klaus Schlichte, Stephan Stetter, 2023-06-30 This book shows how historical trajectories have shaped international politics, covering a wide range of imperial and (post-) colonial settings. For scholars and advanced students of IR, historical sociology and global politics, especially those working on the history of international politics, and the legacies of colonialism and imperialism--

burbank empire center history: The Penguin History of Modern Vietnam Christopher Goscha, 2016-06-30 WINNER OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION'S JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE SHORTLISTED FOR THE CUNDHILL HISTORY PRIZE 2017 'This is the finest single-volume history of Vietnam in English. It challenges myths, and raises questions about the socialist republic's political future' Guardian 'Powerful and compelling. Vietnam will be of growing importance in the twenty-first-century world, particularly as China and the US rethink their roles in Asia. Christopher Goscha's book is a brilliant account of that country's history.' - Rana Mitter 'A vigorous, eye-opening account of a country of great importance to the world, past and future' - Kirkus Reviews Over the centuries the Vietnamese have been both colonizers themselves and the victims of colonization by

others. Their country expanded, shrunk, split and sometimes disappeared, often under circumstances far beyond their control. Despite these often overwhelming pressures, Vietnam has survived as one of Asia's most striking and complex cultures. As more and more visitors come to this extraordinary country, there has been for some years a need for a major history - a book which allows the outsider to understand the many layers left by earlier emperors, rebels, priests and colonizers. Christopher Goscha's new work amply fills this role. Drawing on a lifetime of thinking about Indo-China, he has created a narrative which is consistently seen from 'inside' Vietnam but never loses sight of the connections to the 'outside'. As wave after wave of invaders - whether Chinese, French, Japanese or American - have been ultimately expelled, we see the terrible cost to the Vietnamese themselves. Vietnam's role in one of the Cold War's longest conflicts has meant that its past has been endlessly abused for propaganda purposes and it is perhaps only now that the events which created the modern state can be seen from a truly historical perspective. Christopher Goscha draws on the latest research and discoveries in Vietnamese, French and English. His book is a major achievement, describing both the grand narrative of Vietnam's story but also the byways, curiosities, differences, cultures and peoples that have done so much over the centuries to define the many versions of Vietnam.

burbank empire center history: *Revisiting the European Union as Empire* Hartmut Behr, Yannis A. Stivachtis, 2015-06-26 The European Union's stalled expansion, the Euro deficit and emerging crises of economic and political sovereignty in Greece, Italy and Spain have significantly altered the image of the EU as a model of progressive civilization. However, despite recent events the EU maintains its international image as the paragon of European politics and global governance. This book unites leading scholars on Europe and Empire to revisit the view of the European Union as an 'imperial' power. It offers a re-appraisal of the EU as empire in response to geopolitical and economic developments since 2007 and asks if the policies, practices, and priorities of the Union exhibit characteristics of a modern empire. This text will be of key interest to students and scholars of the EU, European studies, history, sociology, international relations, and economics.

burbank empire center history: Black Belt, 1980-09 The oldest and most respected martial arts title in the industry, this popular monthly magazine addresses the needs of martial artists of all levels by providing them with information about every style of self-defense in the world - including techniques and strategies. In addition, Black Belt produces and markets over 75 martial arts-oriented books and videos including many about the works of Bruce Lee, the best-known martial arts figure in the world.

burbank empire center history: Directory of History Departments, Historical Organizations, and Historians, 2006

burbank empire center history: Planetary Modernisms Susan Stanford Friedman, 2015-08-18 Drawing on a vast archive of world history, anthropology, geography, cultural theory, postcolonial studies, gender studies, literature, and art, Susan Stanford Friedman recasts modernity as a networked, circulating, and recurrent phenomenon producing multiple aesthetic innovations across millennia. Considering cosmopolitan as well as nomadic and oceanic worlds, she radically revises the scope of modernist critique and opens the practice to more integrated study. Friedman moves from large-scale instances of pre-1500 modernities, such as Tang Dynasty China and the Mongol Empire, to small-scale instances of modernisms, including the poetry of Du Fu and Kabir and Abbasid ceramic art. She maps the interconnected modernisms of the long twentieth century, pairing Joseph Conrad with Tayeb Salih, E. M. Forster with Arundhati Roy, Virginia Woolf with the Tagores, and Aimé Césaire with Theresa Hak Kyung Cha. She reads postcolonial works from Sudan and India and engages with the idea of Négritude. Rejecting the modernist concepts of marginality, othering, and major/minor, Friedman instead favors rupture, mobility, speed, networks, and divergence, elevating the agencies and creative capacities of all cultures not only in the past and present but also in the century to come.

burbank empire center history: The Early Imperial Republic Michael A. Blaakman, Emily Conroy Krutz, Noelani Arista, 2023-05-16 Created in a world of empires, the United States was to be

something new: an expansive republic proclaiming commitments to liberty and equality but eager to extend its territory and influence. Yet from the beginning, Native powers, free and enslaved Black people, and foreign subjects perceived, interacted with, and resisted the young republic as if it was merely another empire under the sun. Such perspectives have driven scholars to reevaluate the early United States, as the parameters of early American history have expanded in Atlantic, continental, and global directions. If the nation's acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands in 1898 traditionally marked its turn toward imperialism, new scholarship suggests the United States was an empire from the moment of its creation. The essays gathered in *The Early Imperial Republic* move beyond the question of whether the new republic was an empire, investigating instead where, how, and why it was one. They use the category of empire to situate the early United States in the global context its contemporaries understood, drawing important connections between territorial conquests on the continent and American incursions around the globe. They reveal an early U.S. empire with many different faces, from merchants who sought to profit from the republic's imperial expansion to Native Americans who opposed or leveraged it, from free Black colonizationists and globe-trotting missionaries to illegal slave traders and anti-imperial social reformers. In tracing these stories, the volume's contributors bring the study of early U.S. imperialism down to earth, encouraging us to see the exertion of U.S. power on the ground as a process that both drew upon the example of its imperial predecessors and was forced to grapple with their legacies. Taken together, they argue that American empire was never confined to one era but is instead a thread throughout U.S. history. Contributors: Brooke Bauer, Michael A. Blaakman, Eric Burin, Emily Conroy-Krutz, Kathleen DuVal, Susan Gaunt Stearns, Nicholas Guyatt, Amy S. Greenberg, M. Scott Heerman, Robert Lee, Julia Lewandoski, Margot Minardi, Ousmane Power-Greene, Nakia D. Parker, Tom Smith

burbank empire center history: Cumulative List of Organizations Described in Section 170 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 United States. Internal Revenue Service, 1996

burbank empire center history: *Managing Frontiers in Qing China* , 2016-11-14 In *Managing Frontiers in Qing China*, historians and anthropologists explore China's imperial expansion in Inner Asia, focusing on early Qing empire-building in Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, and beyond – Central Asian perspectives and comparisons to Russia's Asian empire are included. Taking an institutional-historical and historical-anthropological approach, the essays engage with two Qing agencies well-known for their governance of non-Han groups: the Lifanyuan and Libu. This volume offers a comprehensive overview of the Lifanyuan and Libu, revising and assessing the state of affairs in the under-researched field of these two institutions. The contributors explore the imperial policies towards and the shifting classifications of minority groups in the Qing Empire, explicitly pairing and comparing the Lifanyuan and Libu as in some sense cognate agencies. This text offers insight into how China's past has continued to inform its modern policies, as well as the geopolitical make-up of East Asia and beyond. Contributors include: Uradyn E. Bulag, Chia Ning, Pamela Kyle Crossley, Nicola DiCosmo, Dorothea Heuschert-Laage, Laura Hostetler, Fabienne Jagou, Mei-hua Lan, Dittmar Schorkowitz, Song Tong, Michael Weiers, Ye Baichuan, Yuan Jian, Zhang Yongjiang.

burbank empire center history: *Italian Fascism in Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands, 1922-44* Valerie McGuire, Aron Rodrigue, 2024-07-12 This book is the first English-language collection of scholarly essays to investigate the ambiguous and supporting role that colonialism in the Aegean Region played in Mussolini's imperial ambitions, bringing to light a history rarely scrutinized until recently. The Dodecanese archipelago is often absent from histories of Italian fascist colonialism, as Italian territories in East Africa, Libya, and the Balkans have figured more centrally in discussions of how nationalism and later fascism relied on the empire to promote discourses of national renewal and regeneration. Over the past twenty years, a new wave of research has emerged, animated by the opening of previously closed state archives in various countries. This volume's international contributors provide fresh perspectives on a topic frequently mythologized as a "golden period" of social and cultural intimacy among twentieth-century Greeks, Turks, and Jews. Themes include the fascist adaptation in the islands of Ottoman imperial

governance, programs of infrastructure, development, and administration in the Dodecanese, Jewish history and memory in Rhodes, and the place of the islands in larger regional tensions of the interwar period. The volume will be of interest to scholars of Italian history, modern colonialism, fascism, Mediterranean studies, the end of the Ottoman Empire, and Sephardic Jewry.

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burbank empire center history: The Winter Palace and the People Susan McCaffray, 2018-09-21 In the face of a changing social landscape in their rapidly growing nineteenth-century capital, Russian monarchs reoriented their display of imperial and national representation away from courtiers and toward the urban public. When attacked at mid-century, monarchs retreated from the palace. As they receded, the public claimed the square and the artistic treasures in the Imperial Hermitage before claiming the palace itself. By 1917, the Winter Palace had come to be the essential stage for representing not just monarchy, but the civic life of the empire-nation. What was cataclysmic for the monarchy presented to those who staffed the palace and Hermitage not a disaster, but a new mission, as a public space created jointly by monarch and city passed from the one to the other. This insightful study will appeal to scholars of Russia and general readers interested in Russian history.--Amazon.

burbank empire center history: Historians and Historical Societies in the Public Life of Imperial Russia Vera Kaplan, 2017-02-27 What was the role of historians and historical societies in the public life of imperial Russia? Focusing on the Society of Zealots of Russian Historical Education (1895-1918), Vera Kaplan analyzes the network of voluntary associations that existed in imperial Russia, showing how they interacted with state, public, and private bodies. Unlike most Russian voluntary associations of the late imperial period, the Zealots were conservative in their view of the world. Yet, like other history associations, the group conceived their educational mission broadly, engaging academic and amateur historians, supporting free public libraries, and widely disseminating the historical narrative embraced by the Society through periodicals. The Zealots were champions of voluntary association and admitted members without regard to social status, occupation, or gender. Kaplan's study affirms the existence of a more substantial civil society in late imperial Russia and one that could endorse a modernist program without an oppositional liberal agenda.

burbank empire center history: Shadow Empires Thomas J. Barfield, 2023-10-17 An original study of empire creation and its consequences, from ancient through early modern times The world's first great empires established by the ancient Persians, Chinese, and Romans are well known, but not the empires that emerged on their margins in response to them over the course of 2,500 years. These counterempires or shadow empires, which changed the course of history, include the imperial nomad confederacies that arose in Mongolia and extorted resources from China rather than attempting to conquer it, as well as maritime empires such as ancient Athens that controlled trade without seeking territorial hegemony. In *Shadow Empires*, Thomas Barfield identifies seven kinds of counterempire and explores their rise, politics, economics, and longevity. What all these counterempires had in common was their interactions with existing empires that created the conditions for their development. When highly successful, these counterempires left the shadows to become the world's largest empires—for example, those of the medieval Muslim Arabs and of the Mongol heirs of Chinggis Khan. Three former shadow empires—Manchu Qing China, Tsarist Russia, and British India—made this transformation in the late eighteenth century and came to rule most of Eurasia. However, the DNA of their origins endured in their unique ruling strategies. Indeed, world powers still use these strategies today, long after their roots in shadow empires have been forgotten. Looking afresh at the histories of important types of empires that are often ignored, *Shadow*

Empires provides an original account of empire formation from the ancient world to the early modern period.

burbank empire center history: *Russia's Orient* Daniel R. Brower, Edward J. Lazzerini, 1997-06-22 From a 1994 conference (U. of California, Berkeley), Borderlands Research Group participants present their findings based on unprecedented access to the hinterlands of what is the now the CIS. Fourteen contributors provide context for the current self-deterministic ethnic turmoil in Chechnya and elsewhere far from the Kremlin, via discussions of tsarist colonial policies and historical, heartland majority attitudes toward the ignoble savages and unfaithful subjects (read Muslim) of Russia's diverse Orient. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

burbank empire center history: *Birth of the Geopolitical Age* Shellen Xiao Wu, 2023-09-12 From the 1850s until the mid-twentieth century, a period marked by global conflicts and anxiety about dwindling resources and closing opportunities after decades of expansion, the frontier became a mirror for historically and geographically specific hopes and fears. From Asia to Europe and the Americas, countries around the world engaged with new interpretations of empire and the deployment of science and technology to aid frontier development in extreme environments. Through a century of political turmoil and war, China nevertheless is the only nation to successfully navigate the twentieth century with its imperial territorial expanse largely intact. In *Birth of the Geopolitical Age*, Shellen Xiao Wu demonstrates how global examples of frontier settlements refracted through China's unique history and informed the making of the modern Chinese state. Wu weaves a narrative that moves through time and space, the lives of individuals, and empires' rise and fall and rebirth, to show how the subsequent reshaping of Chinese geopolitical ambitions in the twentieth century, and the global transformation of frontiers into colonial laboratories, continues to reorder global power dynamics in East Asia and the wider world to this day.

burbank empire center history: *Genocide* Donald Bloxham, A. Dirk Moses, 2022-03-24 The growth of scholarship on the pressing problem of genocide shows no sign of abating. This volume takes stock of Genocide Studies in all its multi-disciplinary diversity by adopting a thematic rather than case-study approach. Each chapter is by an expert in the field and comprises an up-to-date survey of emerging and established areas of enquiry while highlighting problems and making suggestions about avenues for future research. Each essay also has a select bibliography to facilitate further reading. Key themes include imperial violence and military contexts for genocide, predicting, preventing, and prosecuting genocide, gender, ideology, the state, memory, transitional justice, and ecocide. The volume also scrutinises the concept of genocide - its elasticity, limits, and problems. It does not provide a definition of genocide but rather encourages the reader to think critically about genocide as a conceptual and legal category concerned with identity-based violence against civilians.

burbank empire center history: *The Ends of European Colonial Empires* Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo, António Costa Pinto, 2016-02-16 This volume provides a multidimensional assessment of the diverse ends of the European colonial empires, addressing different geographies, taking into account diverse chronologies of decolonization, and evaluating the specificities of each imperial configuration under appreciation (Portuguese, Belgian, French, British, Dutch).

burbank empire center history: *Rampart Nations* Dr. Liliya Berezhnaya, Heidi Hein-Kircher, 2019-03-11 The "bulwark" or antemurale myth—whereby a region is imagined as a defensive barrier against a dangerous Other—has been a persistent strand in the development of Eastern European nationalisms. While historical studies of the topic have typically focused on clashes and overlaps between sociocultural and religious formations, *Rampart Nations* delves deeper to uncover the mutual transfers and multi-sided national and interconfessional conflicts that helped to spread bulwark myths through Europe's eastern periphery over several centuries. Ranging from art history to theology to political science, this volume offers new ways of understanding the political, social, and religious forces that continue to shape identity in Eastern Europe.

burbank empire center history: *Governing Post-Imperial Siberia and Mongolia, 1911-1924* Ivan Sablin, 2016-02-05 The governance arrangements put in place for Siberia and Mongolia after

the collapse of the Qing and Russian Empires were highly unusual, experimental and extremely interesting. The Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic established within the Soviet Union in 1923 and the independent Mongolian People's Republic established a year later were supposed to represent a new model of transnational, post-national governance, incorporating religious and ethno-national independence, under the leadership of the coming global political party, the Communist International. The model, designed to be suitable for a socialist, decolonised Asia, and for a highly diverse population in a strategic border region, was intended to be globally applicable. This book, based on extensive original research, charts the development of these unusual governance arrangements, discusses how the ideologies of nationalism, socialism and Buddhism were borrowed from, and highlights the relevance of the subject for the present day world, where multiculturalism, interconnectedness and interdependency become ever more complicated.

burbank empire center history: Short-term Empires in World History Robert Rollinger, Julian Degen, Michael Gehler, 2020-06-04 The volume will focus on a comparative level on a specific group of states that are commonly labelled as "empires" and that we encounter through all historical periods. Although they are very successful at the very beginning, like most empires are, this success is very ephemeral and transient. The era of conquest is never followed by a period of consolidation. Collapse and/or reduction to much smaller dimension run as fast as the process of wide-ranging conquest and expansion. The volume singles out a series of such "short-term empires" and aims to provide a methodologically clearly structured as well as a uniform and consistent approach by developing a general set of questions that guarantee the possibility to compare and distinguish. This way it intends to examine not only already well established empires but also to illuminate forgotten ones.

burbank empire center history: Transnational Russian Studies Andy Byford, Connor Doak, Stephen C. Hutchings, 2020 '[The book] shows that nationalist topoi inevitably have anti-transnational implications. [...] Vlad Strukov and Lara Ryazanova-Clarke look at Russian media ecology from the outside - from Latvia and the United Kingdom media ecology. Strukov's contribution conversely elaborates [...] the Russo-national centrality of the international media outlet of the Riga news portal Meduza, which he calls transnational Russo-centrism.' Dirk Uffelman, *Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie*

burbank empire center history: Comparative Constitution Making David Landau, Hanna Lerner, 2019 Recent years have witnessed an explosion of new research on constitution making. Comparative Constitution Making provides an up-to-date overview of this rapidly expanding field. p.p1 {margin: 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px; font: 10.0px Arial}

burbank empire center history: Legal Pluralism Explained Brian Z. Tamanaha, 2021 Throughout the medieval period law was seen as the product of social groups and associations that formed legal orders, as Max Weber elaborates, either constituted in its membership by such objective characteristics of birth, political, ethnic, or religious denomination, mode of life or occupation, or arose through the process of explicit fraternization. During the second half of the Middle Ages, roughly the tenth through fifteenth centuries, there were several distinct types of law, sometimes competing, occasionally overlapping, invariably invoking different traditions, jurisdictions and modes of operation. Types of law included imperial and royal edicts and statutes, canon law, unwritten customary law of tribes and localities, written Germanic law, residual Roman law, municipal statutes, the law of merchants and of guilds, and in England the common law, on the continent the Roman law of jurists after the twelfth century revival of the Justinian Code. The types of courts included various imperial and royal courts, ecclesiastical courts, manorial or seigniorial courts, village courts, municipal courts in cities, merchant courts, and guild courts. Serving as judges in these courts, respectively, were kings or their appointees, Bishops and abbots, barons or lords of the manor or their appointees, local lay leaders, leading burghers, merchants, and members of the guild. These various positions were not wholly separate-many high government officials were in religious orders, while Churches held landed estates that came with local judicial responsibilities. Bishops, abbots and prioresses, as lords of temporal possessions, controlled manorial or honorial

courts at which they sometimes, though not generally, presided in person, exercising responsibility for criminal and customary law. The result was the existence of numerous law communities, Weber wrote, the autonomous jurisdictions of which overlapped, the compulsory, political association being only one such autonomous jurisdiction in so far as it existed at all. Jurisdictional rules for judicial tribunals and the laws to be applied related to the persons involved and the subject matter at issue. The personality principle linked law to a person's community or association, and under feudalism property ownership came wrapped together with the right to judge those tied to the property. Demarcation disputes between these laws and courts were numerous. Jurisdictional conflicts arose especially in relation to ecclesiastical courts, which claimed broad jurisdiction over personal status laws (marriage, divorce, inheritance) and moral crimes, as well as church property and personnel, matters which regularly overlapped with the jurisdiction of other courts. Furthermore, different bodies of law could be applicable in a given court in a given case. It was common to find many different codes of customary law in force in the same kingdom, town or village, even in the same house, if the ninth century bishop Agobard of Lyons is to be believed when he says, 'It often happened that five men were present or sitting together, and not one of them had the same law as another.' In long settled areas, the personal law of communities became local customary law. People living within cities were subject to municipal statutes and customary law on certain matters (penal law, procedural), and the community law to which they were attached--

burbank empire center history: Empires at War Robert Gerwarth, Erez Manela, 2014
Empires at War, 1911-1923 offers a new perspective on the history of the Great War, looking at the war beyond the generally-accepted 1914-1918 timeline, and as a global war between empires, rather than a European war between nation-states. The volume expands the story of the war both in time and space to include the violent conflicts that preceded and followed World War I, from the 1911 Italian invasion of Libya to the massive violence that followed the collapse of the Ottoman, Russian, and Austrian empires until 1923. It argues that the traditional focus on the period between August 1914 and November 1918 makes more sense for the victorious western front powers (notably Britain and France), than it does for much of central-eastern and south-eastern Europe or for those colonial troops whose demobilization did not begin in November 1918. The paroxysm of 1914-18 has to be seen in the wider context of armed imperial conflict that began in 1911 and did not end until 1923. If we take the Great War seriously as a world war, we must, a century after the event, adopt a perspective that does justice more fully to the millions of imperial subjects called upon to defend their imperial governments' interest, to theatres of war that lay far beyond Europe including in Asia and Africa and, more generally, to the wartime roles and experiences of innumerable peoples from outside the European continent. Empires at War also tells the story of the broad, global mobilizations that saw African soldiers and Chinese labourers in the trenches of the Western front, Indian troops in Jerusalem, and the Japanese military occupying Chinese territory. Finally, the volume shows how the war set the stage for the collapse not only of specific empires but of the imperial world order.

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