# HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

**Continent Size:** 44,579,000 sq km (*17,212,000 sq miles*) **Percent of Earth's Land:** 30% **Population:** 3,879,000,000 (*2008 est*)

# AGE

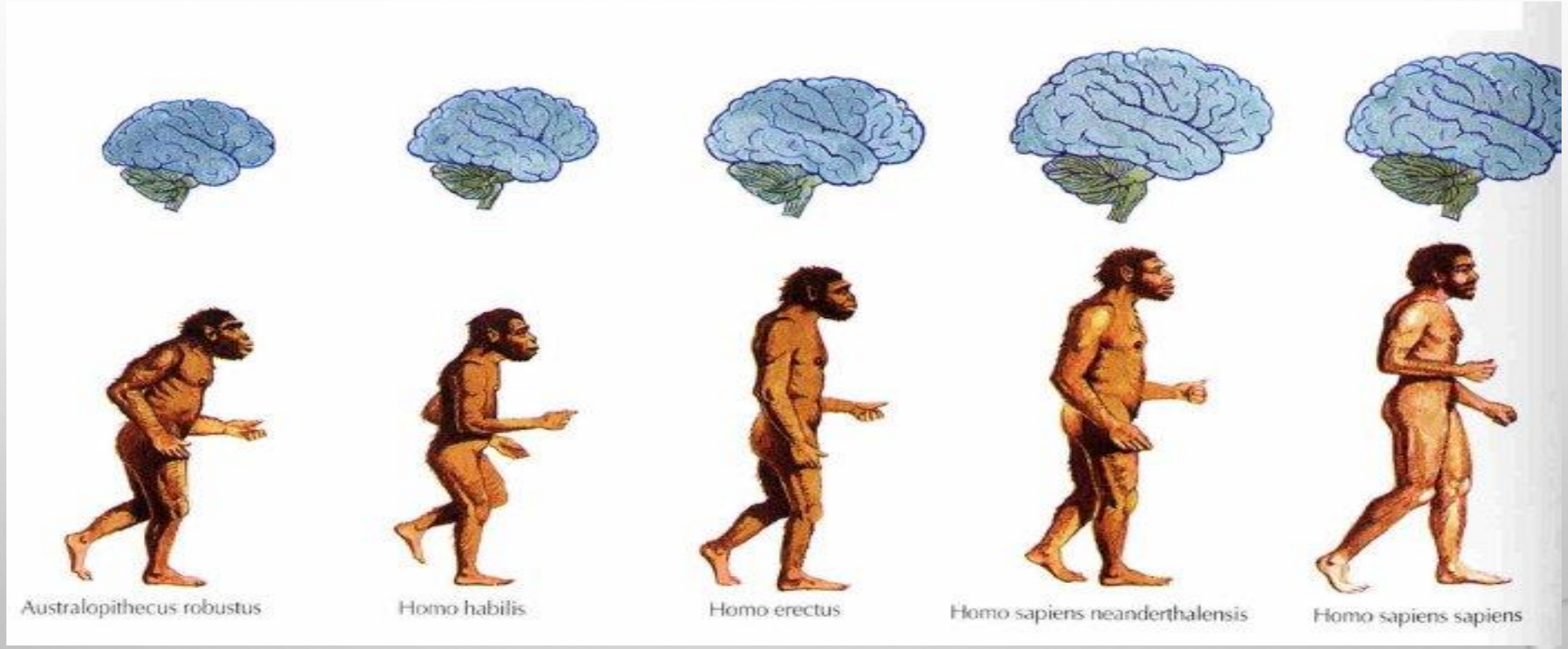
- **PREHISTORIC AGE**

  -PALEOLITHIC AGE ( 500,000-10,000 YEARS)

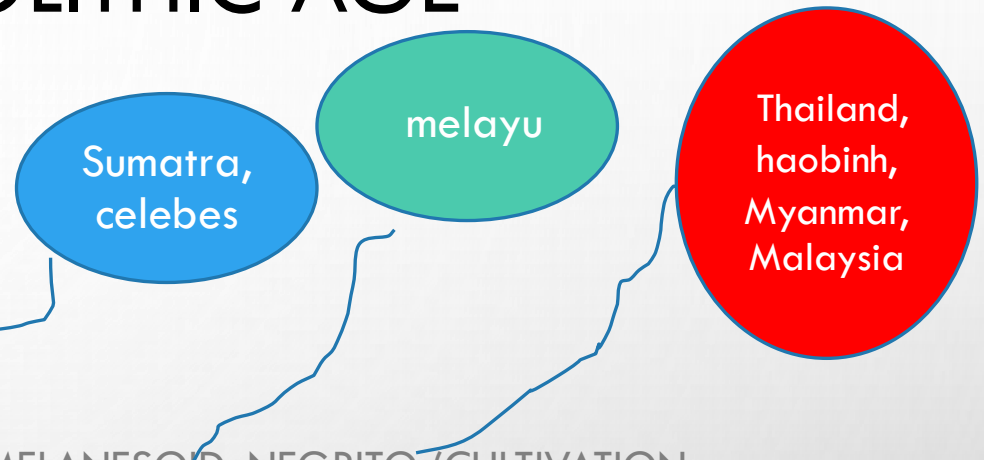
  -MESOLITHIC AGE (10,000-4000 YEARS)

  -NEOLITHIC AGE (4000-2000 YEARS)

  -METAL AGE (2000-500 YEARS)


Australopithecus robustus
Homo habilis
Homo erectus
Homo sapiens neanderthalensis
Homo sapiens sapiens

# PALEOLITHIC AGE/MESOLITHIC AGE




- **APE MAN (NO CULTIVATION  BUT HUNTING)**
  - JAVA ISLAND DISCOVERED IN 1891 (OLDEST IN ASIA)
  - SOLOMAN, WADJAK MAN
  - AUSTRALOID –MELAYU, AUSTRALIA (SAKAI, SENOI), VEDDOID, MELANESOID, NEGRITO (CULTIVATION, CULTURE, RITUAL)

- **MESOLITHIC AGE (HOMO ERECTUS)**
  - ERECTUS 10,000-2000 YEARS
  - POTTERY,

# NEOLITHIC

- **NEW OLD- POTTERY, HUNTING**
  - MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, THAILAND, VIETNAM, LAOS

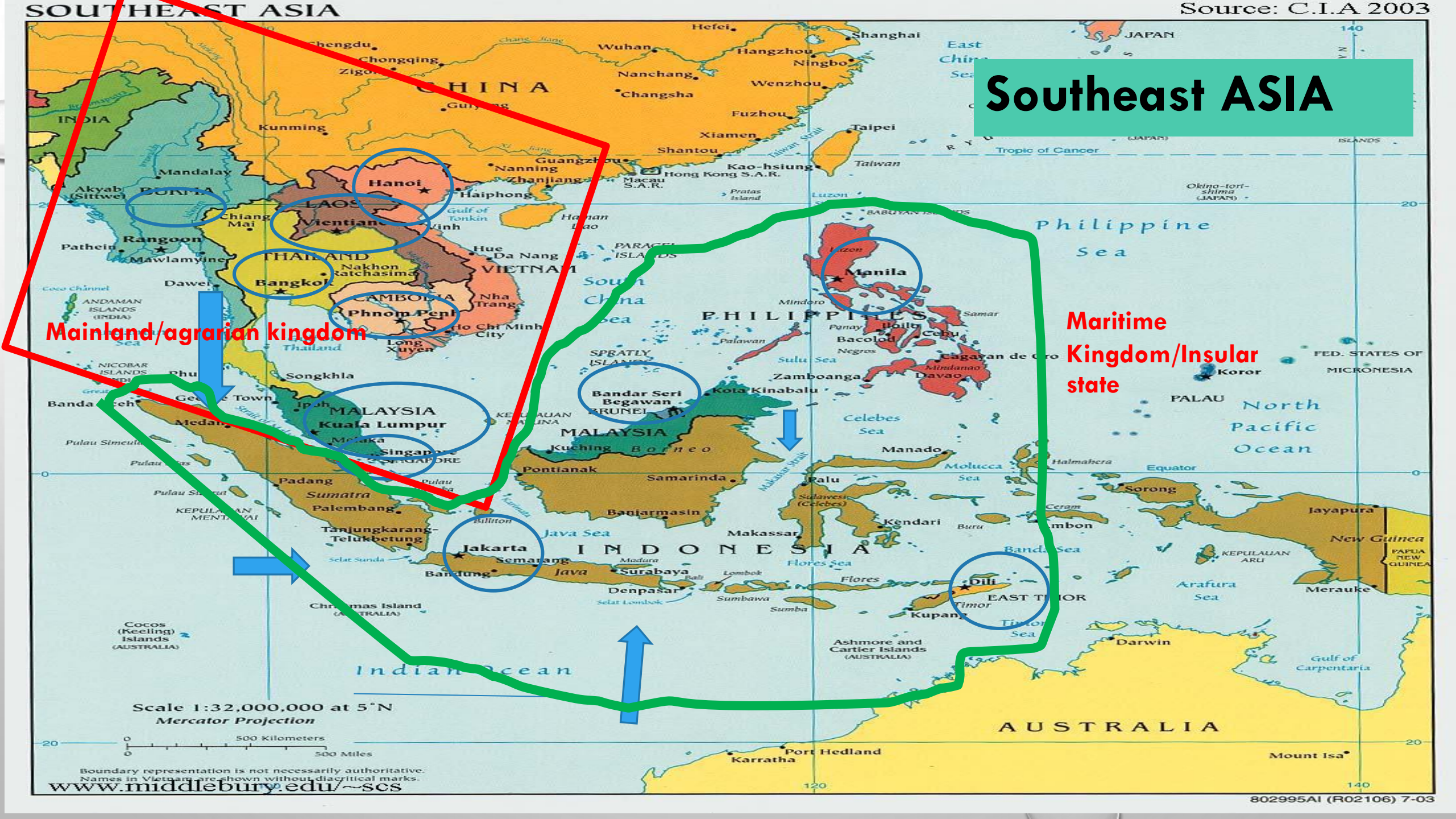
©GraphicMaps.com
Barents Sea
Novaya Zemlya (Russia)
Kara Sea
Laptev Sea
Ostrova Anzhu (Russia)
Arctic Ocean
NORTH AMERICA
Norwegian Sea
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Ural Mts.
Russian Federation
European Russia
NORTH ASIA
Lake Baykal
Ostrov Sakhalin (Russia)
Sea of Okhotsk
Bering Sea
Alaska
Kamchatka Peninsula
Aleutian Islands
EUROPE
Kazakhstan
Aral Sea
Mongolia
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Uzbekistan
Turkmenistan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
ASIA
North Korea
Kuril Islands (Russia)
Sea of Japan (East Sea)
INTERNATIONAL - - DATE LINE - -
MONDAY
SUNDAY
Turkey
Lebanon
Syria
Israel
MIDDLE EAST
Iraq
Persian Gulf
Iran
Afghanistan
Pakistan
China
Nepal
Bhutan
Bangladesh
India
Yellow Sea
South Korea
Japan
Pacific Ocean
Hong Kong (China)
Macau (China)
East China Sea
Ryukyu Islands (Japan)
Bonin Islands (Japan)
Jordon
Kuwait
Qatar
Bahrain
Saudi Arabia
U.A.E.
Oman
Gulf of Oman
Red Sea
Gulf of Tonkin
Hainan (China)
Okinawa (Japan)
Taiwan
Volcano Islands (Japan)
TROPIC OF CANCER
WIN $100.00 HERE
Burma
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Bay of Bengal
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)
Andaman Sea
South China Sea
Philippines
Philippine Sea
Yemen
Gulf of Aden
Arabian Sea
Lakshadweep Islands (India)
Laccadive Sea
Socotra (Yemen)
AFRICA
Sri Lanka
Phuket (Thailand)
Cambodia
Malaysia
Brunei
Sulu Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Celebes Sea
Maldives
EQUATOR
0°
Borneo (Indo.)
New Guinea (Indonesia)
EQUATOR
0°
Singapore
Sumatra (Indo.)
Java Sea
Banda Sea
Indonesia
Java (Indo.)
Bali (Indo.)
Flores Sea
Savu Sea
East Timor
Arafura Sea
OCEANIA
British Indian Ocean Territory (UK)
Indian Ocean
15° S
150° E
15° S
Coral Sea
1000 mi
1000 km
AUSTRALIA
60° E
90° E
120° E
180°
60° N
180°
45° N
30° N
15° N
©GraphicMaps.com

# INDIAN INFLUENCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

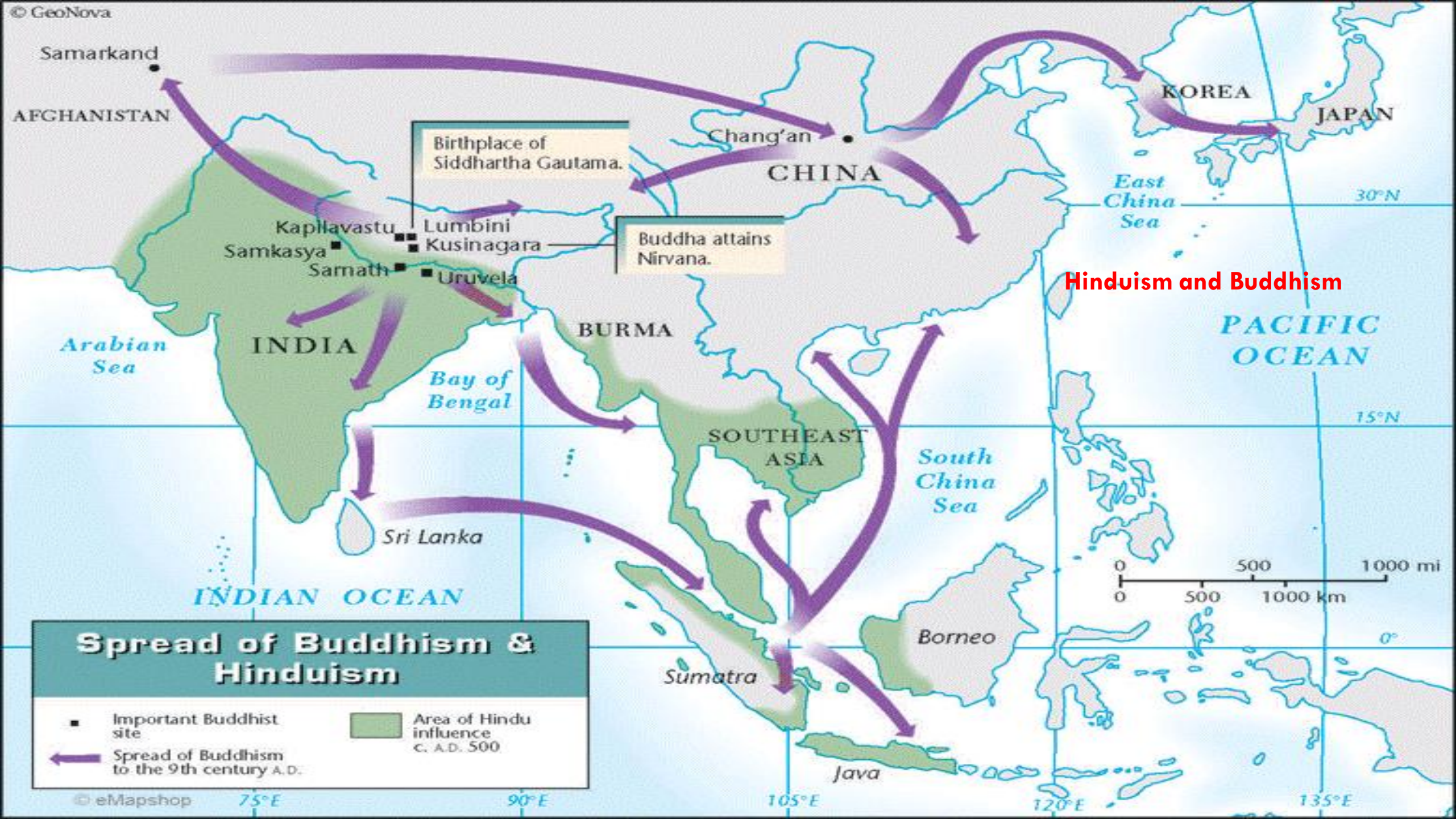
- SOUTHEAST ASIA HAS BEEN INHABITED SINCE PRE-HISTORIC TIMES. THE COMMUNITIES IN THE REGION EVOLVED TO FORM COMPLEX CULTURES AND KINGDOMS WITH VARYING DEGREES OF OCCUPATION AND INFLUENCE FROM **INDIA AND CHINA.**

- THE ANCIENT KINGDOMS CAN BE GROUPED INTO TWO CATEGORIES. **THE FIRST IS AGRARIAN KINGDOMS, WHICH ARE BASED ON AGRICULTURE. THE SECOND IS MARITIME KINGDOMS, WHICH ARE BASED ON SEA TRADE.**

- MOST AGRARIAN KINGDOMS WERE LOCATED ON MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA. ONE EXAMPLE IS THE KHMER EMPIRE.


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Source: C.I.A 2003
Southeast ASIA
Mainland/agrarian kingdom
Maritime Kingdom/Insular state
CHINA
INDIA
LAOS
THAILAND
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
AUSTRALIA
Philippine Sea
South China Sea
Celebes Sea
Java Sea
Sulu Sea
Indian Ocean
North Pacific Ocean
Hanoi
Vientiane
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Manila
Kuala Lumpur
Jakarta
Scale 1:32,000,000 at 5°N
Mercator Projection
www.middlebury.edu/~scs

Indian Influences on Hinduism
KOREA
JAPAN
CHINA
Amarnath
Vaishno Devi
Amritsar
Indus
Haridwar
Kuruksethra
Ganges
Ayodhya
Mathura
Vrindavan
Prayag (Kosambi/Allahabad)
Yamuna
Nathdwar
Varanasi
Sarasvati
Ujjain
Narmada
Tamralipti
Dvaraka
Somnath
INDIA
Kalinga
Pori
Bagan
BURMA
Godavari
Nasik
Amaravati
Tirupati
Mekong
THAILAND
Indrapura
Dvaravati
CAMBODIA
Vijaya
KHMER
CHAMPA
Angkor
Udupi
Pallava
Andaman
Kaveri
FUNAN
CHENLA
Pandurangga
Oc Eo
Chola
Chaiya
Madurai
Rameshvaram
Takua Pa
Kanyakumari
Laguna
PHILIPPINES
Butuan
Lamuri
Langkasuka
Kedah
MALAYSIA
Ganganagara
Brunei
SRI LANKA
Barus
Panai
SUMATRA
BORNEO
Kutai
Jambi
Banjar
SRIVIJAYA
Palembang
INDONESIA
Tarumanagara
Sunda
Kalingga
Majapahit
Galuh
Singhasari
Bima
Mataram
Kadiri
JAVA
Bali
Legend:
Important Hindu sites
Heartland of Hinduism, Indian Subcontinent
Realm of Hindu influence
Expansion route


© GeoNova
Samarkand
AFGHANISTAN
Birthplace of Siddhartha Gautama.
Chang'an
CHINA
KOREA
JAPAN
East China Sea
30°N
Kapilavastu
Lumbini
Kusinagara
Samkasya
Samath
Uruvela
Buddha attains Nirvana.
Hinduism and Buddhism
PACIFIC OCEAN
BURMA
Arabian Sea
INDIA
Bay of Bengal
SOUTHEAST ASIA
South China Sea
15°N
Sri Lanka
INDIAN OCEAN
0 500 1000 mi
0 500 1000 km
Borneo
0°
Sumatra
Java
75°E
90°E
105°E
120°E
135°E
Spread of Buddhism & Hinduism
Important Buddhist site
Spread of Buddhism to the 9th century A.D.
Area of Hindu influence c. A.D. 500
© eMapshop

# CIVILIZATION

King Asoke, traders, Brahma

**INDIA (BEFORE B.C-C 1) 1300 YEARS**

- GOVERNMENT-GOD, LAW ( THAI ENACT LAW), ROYAL CORONATION
- RELIGIOUS HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM
- ART
  - RAMAYANA(รามเกียรต์)
  - SCRIPTURES (คัมภีร์)
  - PURANAS (คัมภีร์)
  - JATAKA (ชาดก)
  - TRIPITKA(พระไตรปิฎก)

# CHINA INFLUENCES

- HAN DYNASTY
- TRADE ECONOMY
- TRIBUTE
- PORCELAIN

Timeline of Chinese Dynasties

**Dynasties of China**

| Dynasty | Dates |
|---|---|
| Shang | 1766 B.C.–1122 B.C. |
| Zhou | 1122 B.C.–256 B.C. |
| Qin | 221 B.C.–206 B.C. |
| Han | 202 B.C.–A.D. 220 |
| Sui | A.D. 581–A.D. 618 |
| Tang | A.D. 618–A.D. 907 |
| Song | A.D. 960–A.D. 1279 |
| Ming | A.D. 1368–A.D. 1644 |
| Qing | A.D. 1644–A.D. 1911 |

Figure 3.13
© H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

# "CLASSICAL" OR "CHARTER STATES" PERIOD (9TH-13TH CENTURIES) ANCIENT HISTORY OF SE

- BOTH TERMS REFLECT VIEW THAT THESE KINGDOMS WERE THE CULTURAL AND POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LATER NATION-STATES
- PROVIDED NATION-STATES WITH SYMBOLS TO UNIFY THEIR CITIZENS INTO A SINGLE CULTURAL IDENTITY
  - ANGKOR (CAMBODIA), 9TH-13TH CENTURIES
  - PAGAN (BURMA), 11TH-13TH CENTURIES
  - DAI VIET (VIETNAM), SINCE C. 200 CE
  - SRIVIJAYA (INDONESIA-MALAYSIA), SINCE 7TH CENTURY CE
  - MAJAPAHIT (INDONESIA), FROM LATE 13TH
- BEGINNING OF EXPANSION OF POWERFUL CENTERS TO INCORPORATE SMALLER UNITS, THOUGH PERIPHERAL AREAS CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN AUTONOMY

# Funan/Chenla/Khmer

- Located in what is now Cambodia.
- **Funan** → early Khmer kingdom that dominated sea trade from China to India.
- The Khmers were greatly influenced by the Indian and Chinese, incorporating both Buddhism and Hinduism into the culture.
- By 800, the Khmer had expanded into an empire, reaching their height of power at about 1200. The period from 889 to 1434 is known as the Angkor period.
- An increase of rice production made the Khmer prosperous.
  - → Advanced technology: elaborate irrigation systems were built. This allowed for an even greater production of rice--3 to 4 times more rice than had been previously grown.
  - → Provided a surplus of food and allowed for the culture and population to grow.
- **Angkor** → Khmer capital where elaborate temple-cities were constructed.
  - → Angkor Wat, built as a monument for the Hindu god, Vishnu, is modeled after a mountain, and was used as an observatory.

Khmer Empire in 1200

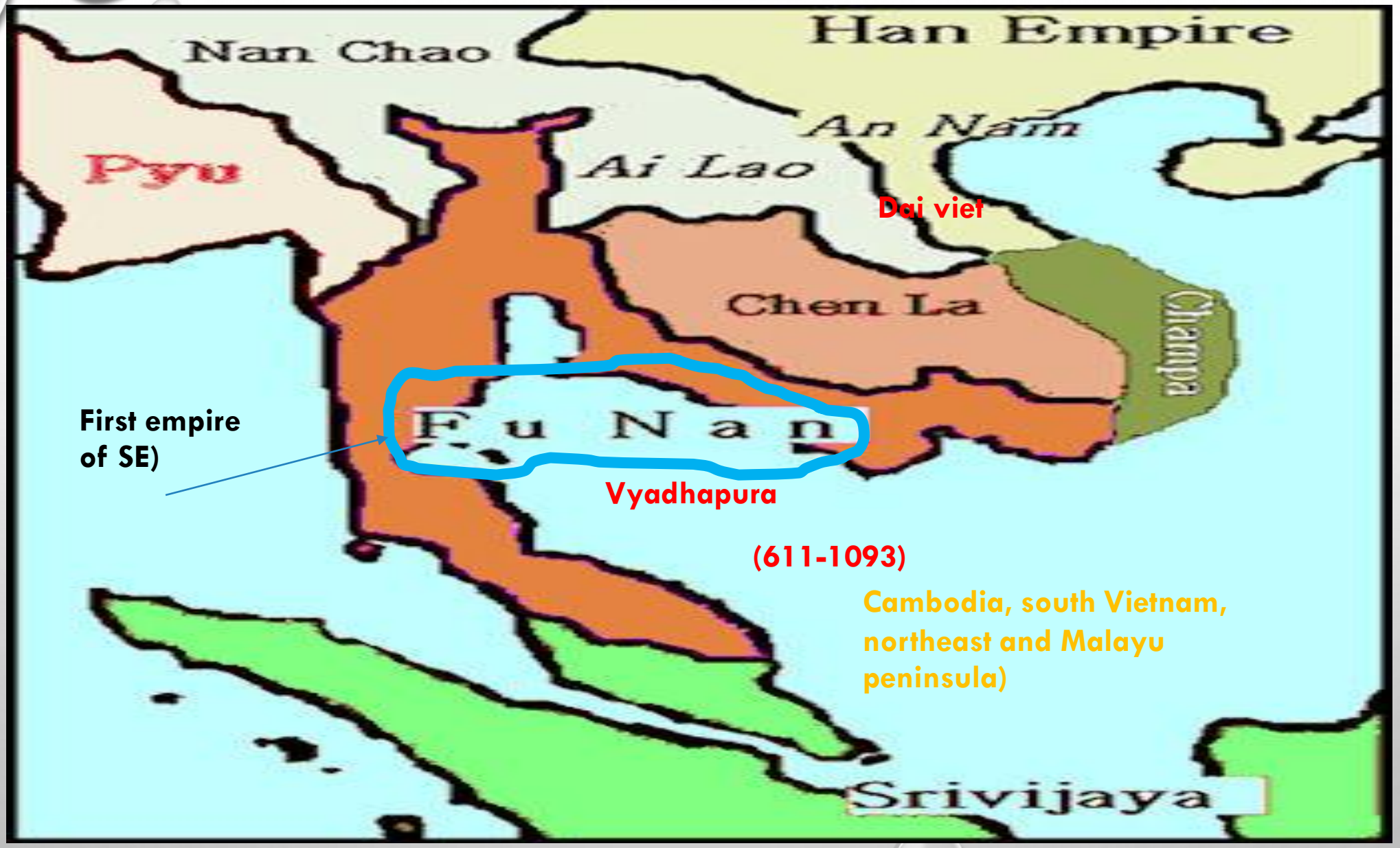
Art and architecture may be considered their greatest achievements by some historians. The Khmers used bas relief techniques on nearly every surface and built extravagant monuments.

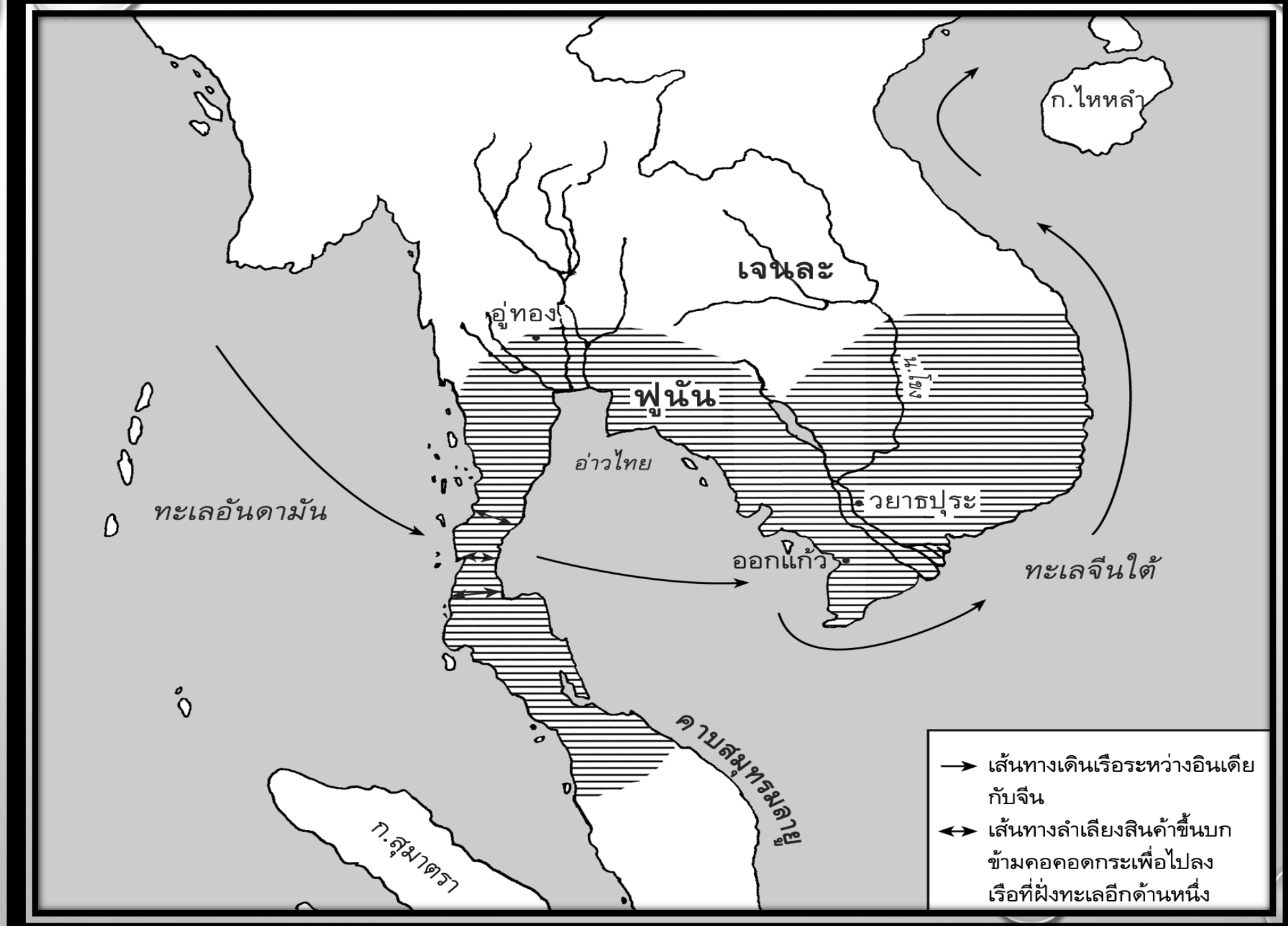
Angkor Wat

K.M.C. Pd 7

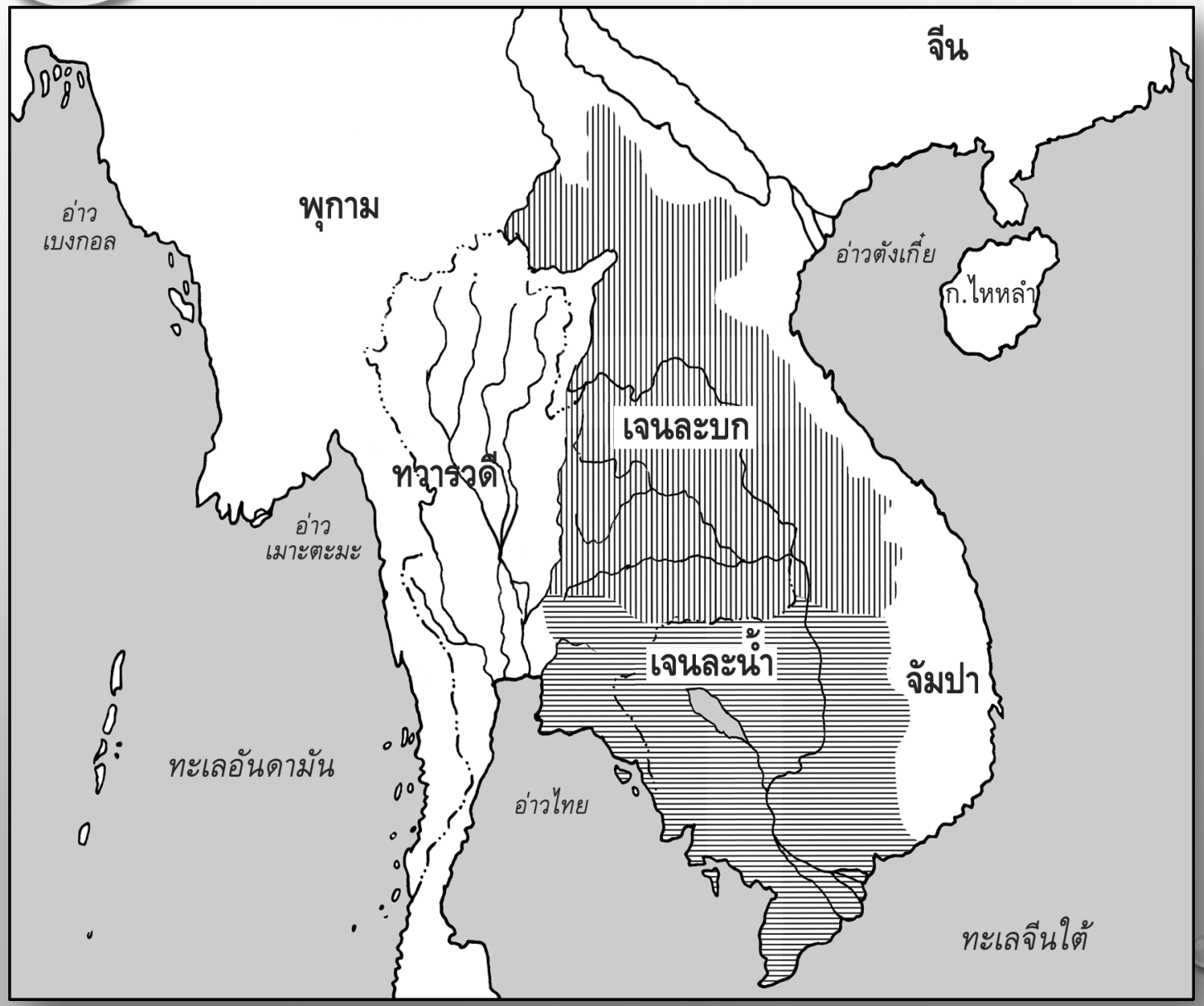
# SE EMPIRE

- FUNAN EMPIRE (611-1093)
- CHENLA EMPIRE (1093-1345)
- KHMER (1345-1431)  ANGKOR
- DARK AGE (BELONG TO SIAM)

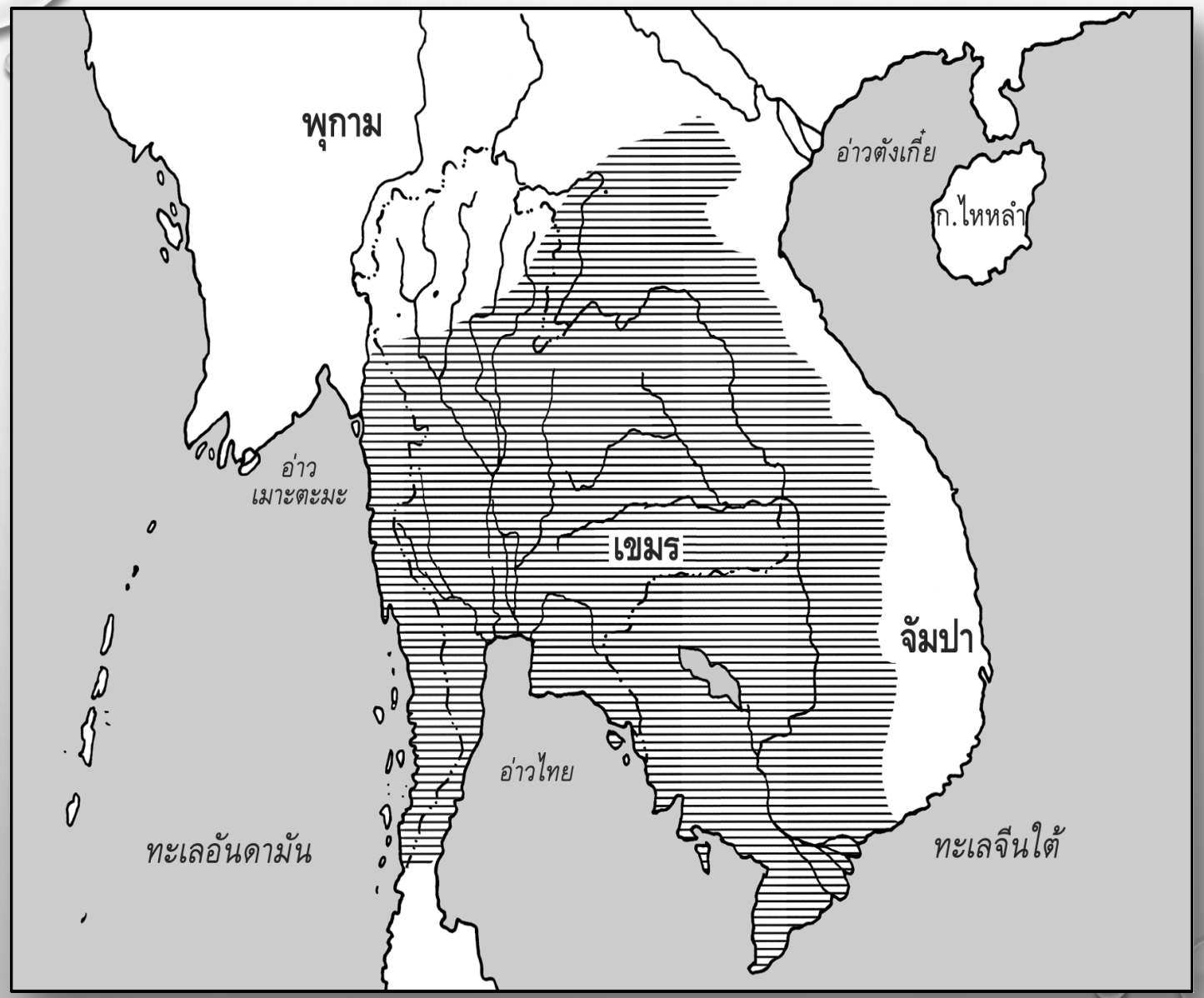

Nan Chao
Han Empire
An Nam
Pyu
Ai Lao
Dai viet
Chen La
Champa
First empire of SE)
F u N a n
Vyadhapura
(611-1093)
Cambodia, south Vietnam, northeast and Malayu peninsula)
Srivijaya


ก.ไหหลำ
เจนละ
อู่ทอง
ฟูนัน
ที่ราบสูงโคราช
อ่าวไทย
ทะเลอันดามัน
วยาธปุระ
ออกแก้ว
ทะเลจีนใต้
คาบสมุทรมลายู
ก.สุมาตรา
เส้นทางเดินเรือระหว่างอินเดียกับจีน
เส้นทางลำเลียงสินค้าขึ้นบกข้ามคอคอดกระเพื่อไปลงเรือที่ฝั่งทะเลอีกด้านหนึ่ง

Low bas relief



Khmer kingdom

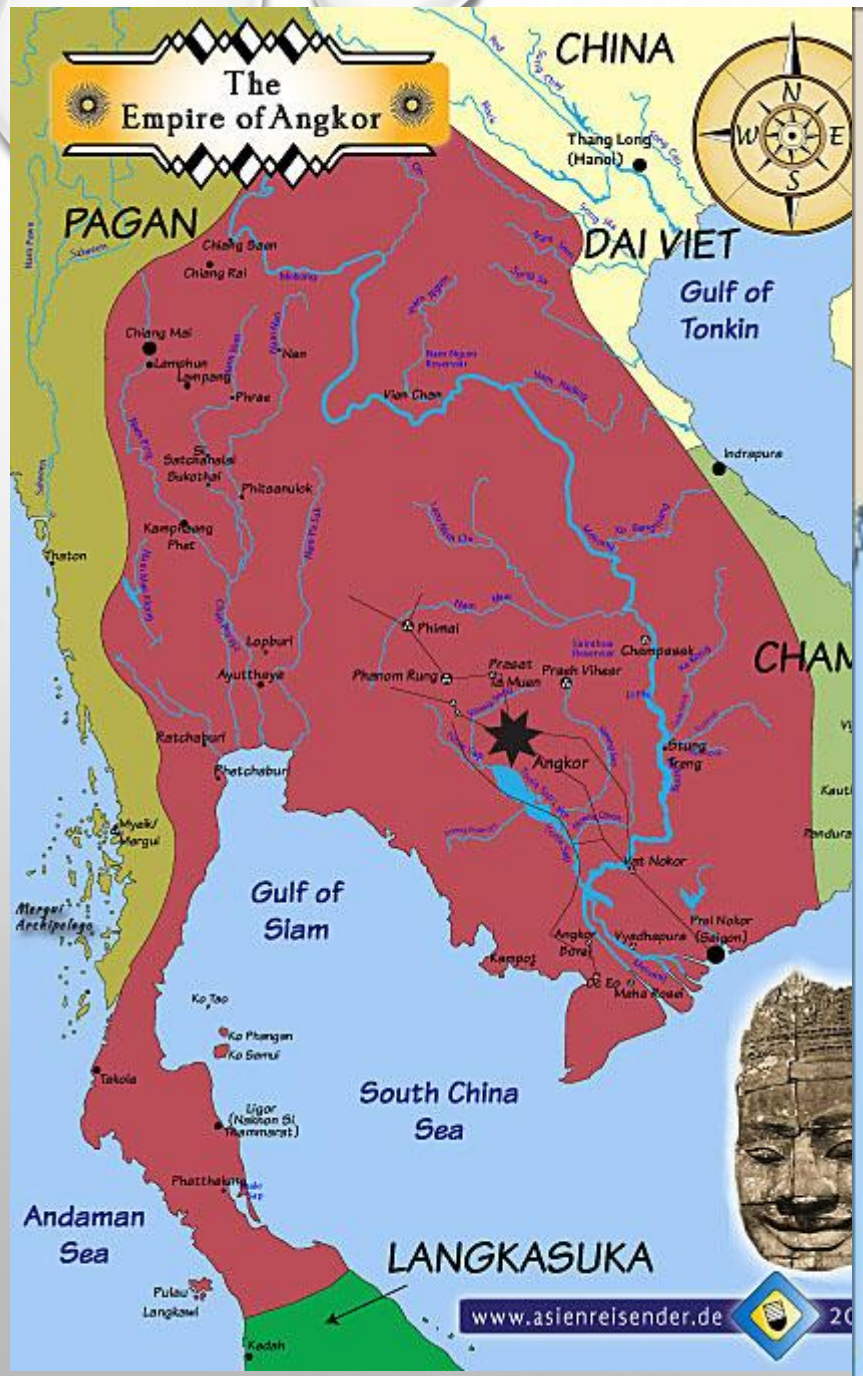


Angkor Wat by King Suriyavoraman II

**Fig 19.4** Early kingdoms, AD 100–500

**Fig 19.5** Cambodia, *c* AD 800–1100

**Fig 19.6** Kingdoms in Indo-China, AD 1500


The Empire of Angkor
CHINA
PAGAN
DAI VIET
Gulf of Tonkin
Thang Long (Hanoi)
Chiang Saen
Chiang Rai
Chiang Mai
Lamphun
Lampang
Nan
Phrae
Vien Chan
Indrapura
Sukothai
Phitsanulok
Kamphaeng Phet
Thaton
Lopburi
Phimai
Champasak
Ayutthaya
Phanom Rung
Prasat Muan
Prasat Preah Vihear
Ratchaburi
Phetchaburi
Angkor
Stung Treng
Myeik/ Mergui
Mergui Archipelago
Vat Nokor
Gulf of Siam
Kampot
Vyadhapura
Prei Nokor (Saigon)
Ko Tao
Ko Phangan
Ko Samui
Takola
Ligor (Nakhon Si Thammarat)
South China Sea
Phatthalung
Andaman Sea
LANGKASUKA
Pulau Langkawi
Kedah
www.asienreisender.de
N
W
E
S

800-1431
Salween
Red
PAGAN (MYANMAR)
Thang Long (Hanoi)
DAI VIET
Gulf of Tonkin
Mekong
Vien Chan
Thaton
Martaban
Srideb
CHAMPA
SIAM
Chao Phraya
Mun
Phimai
Champassak
Lop Buri
Banteay Chhmar
Preah Vihear
San
Vijaya
Rat Buri
Banteay Srei
Angkor
Roluos
Stung Treng
Sambor
Prah Khan
Sambor Prei Kuk
Tonle Sap
Hanchei
Krâchéh
Phnom Penh
Vat Nokor
Angkor Borey
Vyadhapura
Maha Rosei
Gulf of Thailand
Bayang
Oc Eo
MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO
Takola
MALAY PENINSULA
Nakhon Si Thammarat (Ligor)
0 50 100 150 mi
0 100 200 km
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1400s
YUNNAN
CHINA
SHAN STATES
Ha Noi
LAN NA
VIETNAM
Chiang Mai
Luang Prabang
Vientiane
THAILAND
LAN SANG
AYUDHYA KINGDOM EMPIRE
Ayutthaya
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Angkor
CHAMPA
GULF OF SIAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
MALAYSIA

1700s
YUNNAN
CHINA
VIET NAM
Ha Noi
SHAN STATES
LAOS
Luang Prabang
Chiang Mai
Lamphun
Viang Chan
KINGDOM OF SIAM
KHORAT PLATEAU
Bangkok
Angkor
CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh
VIETNAM
GULF OF SIAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
MALAYSIA

1800s
China
1885
Shan states
Burma
1893
1884
Tonkin
1888
1904
Laos
1893
Siam
1904
1867
Cambodia
1867
1862-67
Cochinchina
1909
1909
Malaya

1940s
MYANMAR
LAOS
VIETNAM
MAE HONG SON
CHIANG MAI
NONG KHAI
UDON RATCHATHANI
KHON KAEN
NAKHON SAWAN
THAILAND
LOP BURI
ANG THONG
NAKHON RATCHASIMA
KANCHANABURI
AYUTTHAYA
BANGKOK
CHON BURI
CHANTHABURI
TRAT
CAMBODIA
PRACHUAP KHIRI KHAN
GULF OF THAILAND
PHUKET
ANDAMAN SEA
MALAYSIA
Map showing
Thailand's six regions:
THE NORTH
THE CENTRAL REGION
THE NORTHEAST
THE EAST
THE WEST
THE SOUTH

Western China

- Mon kingdom of Dvaravati I
  - Expanded in the lower Chao Phraya valley in present day Thailand
  - Khmer forced Mon into modern Burma
  - Oral tradition: Buddhism arrived via sea 3rd century BCE
- Adopted Indian culture
  - Devaraja Concept
  - Sanskrit
  - Theravada Buddhism and are thought to have founded kingdoms I
  - Indians probably founded Thaton in the 6th or 7th century and Pegu n 825
- Burmans arrive 8th Century CE
  - Founded Pagan
  - First way of migrations from Tibet and China
  - Unified all of Burma in early 11th century
  - Expanded to borders of Khmer Empire
  - Kings fell under control of Sangha brotherhood of monks
  - Mongols invade and capture entire kingdom ending Pagan Dynasty
- Post-Mongols
  - Burma divided into numerous states, constantly warring on one another
  - Never able to recover as Thai Shan people migrated through region

# MYANMAR: MON & PAGAN

# PAGAN (1044-1287)

- **MORE THAN 3000 TEMPLES BUILT IN PAGAN**
- **LARGE NUMBER OF MONASTERIES—2,004 ALREADY RECORDED BY LATE 11TH CENTURY WITH 4108 MONKS**
- **AT PEAK PAGAN HAD 119,000 ACRES PLANTED WITH WET RICE;  14 MAJOR CANALS, 16 DAMS, AND 4 MAJOR TANKS**
- **PAGAN'S INFLUENCE FROM BHAMO IN THE NORTH TO MARTABAN IN THE SOUTH (ALMOST TO CURRENT BOUNDARIES)**
- **IT PROVIDED THE CULTURAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS MODEL FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT BURMESE KINGDOMS AND BECAME THE SYMBOL OF THE BURMESE NATION-STATE (AUNG-THWIN)**

# MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA

- THE FIRST DOMINANT POWER IN THE ARCHIPELAGO WAS SRIVIJAYA IN SUMATRA. FROM THE FIFTH CENTURY CE, THE CAPITAL, PALEMBANG, BECAME A MAJOR SEAPORT AND FUNCTIONED AS A TYPE OF WAREHOUSE ON THE SPICE ROUTE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.
- SRIVIJAYA WAS ALSO A CENTER OF BUDDHIST LEARNING AND INFLUENCE.
- SRIVIJAYA'S WEALTH AND INFLUENCE FADED WHEN CHANGES IN NAUTICAL TECHNOLOGY IN THE TENTH CENTURY CE ENABLED CHINESE AND INDIAN MERCHANTS TO SHIP CARGO DIRECTLY BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES.
- IT ALSO ENABLED THE CHOLA STATE IN SOUTHERN INDIA TO CARRY OUT A SERIES OF DESTRUCTIVE ATTACKS ON SRIVIJAYA.

**Hindu temple from the kingdom of Srivijaya. The root "jaya" means excellence.**

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLASSICAL (CHARTER STATE) PERIOD

- EXCEPT FOR SRIVIJAYA, ALL OTHER POLITIES WERE BASED PRIMARILY ON WET-RICE AGRICULTURE, THOUGH ALSO INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE; MAJAPAHIT HAD BOTH
- CONTINUING EVIDENCE OF CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD THROUGH TRADE, WHICH ALSO BROUGHT CULTURAL IDEAS IN RELIGION, ARCHITECTURE, STATECRAFT
- MAJOR CONCENTRATION ON EXPANSION OF WET-RICE AGRICULTURE, WHICH BROUGHT SURPLUSES, LARGER POPULATIONS, HENCE MORE PEOPLE FOR ARMIES, CORVEE LABOR, AND FOR TAXATION
- WEALTH FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE DID NOT TRANSLATE INTO LARGER POPULATION GROWTH, BUT DID ATTRACT OUTSIDERS TO SETTLE PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY IN PORT CITY
- PERIOD OF INTRODUCTION OF ISLAM IN ISLAND WORLD AND THERAVADA BUDDHISM IN MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA

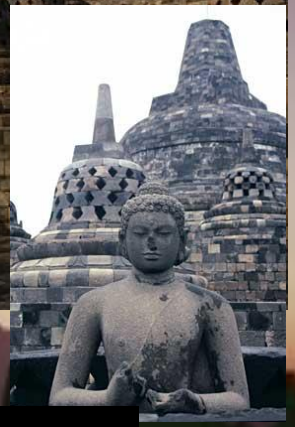
# SRIVIJAYA: A MARITIME POLITY

- FLOURISHED 7TH-13TH CENTURIES, INFLUENCE FROM SUMATRA AND THE MALAY PENINSULA TO JAVA, SOUTH BORNEO, AND LUZON (LAGUNA INSCRIPTION IN 900 CE IN PHILIPPINES)
- LATE 7TH CENTURY TRADE TO MALAGASY FROM SOUTH BORNEO?
- ABILITY TO PROVIDE FACILITIES AND DESIRED PRODUCTS ATTRACT LARGE NUMBERS AND VARIETY OF TRADERS
- ROLE OF THE ORANG LAUT AS COLLECTORS OF SEA PRODUCTS AND GUARDIANS OF THE SEALANES
- SRIVIJAYA KNOWN AS "CIVILIZED" WITH SKILLED MATHEMATICIANS ABLE TO CALCULATE ECLIPSES OF SUN
- CENTER OF BUDDHIST STUDIES WITH 1000 MAHAYANA BUDDHIST MONKS STUDYING THE SUTRAS IN LATE 7TH C.
- CULTURAL ORIGINS OF THE MALAYS, SYMBOL OF INDONESIA

# Island Trading Kingdoms

- The Sailendra Dynasty emerged on the island Java and ruled an agricultural kingdom there.
- Like the Khmers, the sailendra Dynasty made great contributions to architecture.
  - ➔ Their greatest monument, the Buddhist temple at Borobudur, was built at about 800. It includes terraced levels and an impressive statue of the Buddha. This shows the influence of China and India in Southeast Asia.
- The mighty empire of **Srivijaya** came to control the Sailendra Dynasty.
  - ➔ Srivijaya was a huge power in the sea, ruling the Strait of Malacca and the water surrounding the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.
  - ➔The capital became Palembang, located on the island of Sumatra, and grew to be a center of Buddhist learning.

Borobudur



Satue of Buddha at Borobudur

Map of Southeast Asia at end of 12th century.

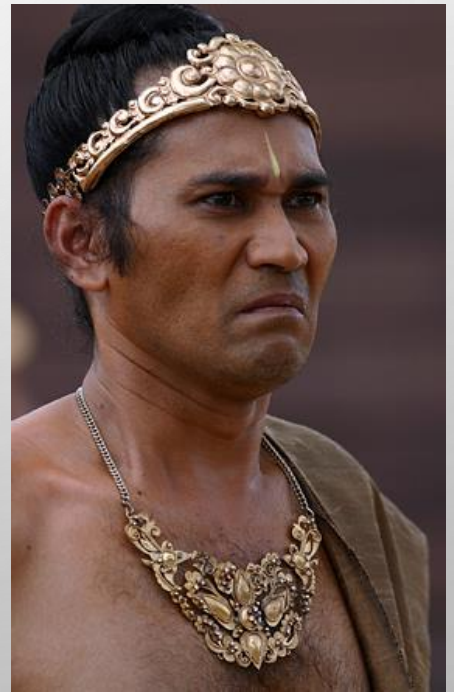
The Srivijayas would eventually name Singapore.

N
Dvaravati
(Mon)
Lavo
Khmer
Indrapura
Champa
Son Tay
(Tonkin)
767
Nha Trang
774
Phan Rang
787
ASIA
Takua Pa
Chaiya
Ligor
Panpan
8th Century
South Cambodia
Beginning
9th Century
Champa and
Vietnam
raids
SOUTH CHINA SEA
MALACCA
STRAIT
Patani
Kedah
Langkasuka
7th Century
Lamuri
Pekan
Barus
Panai
Lingga
Raids
Malayu
7th Century
Srivijaya
Kutai
INDIAN
OCEAN
Muaro Jambi
Kota Kapur
Karang Brahi
Raids
Palembang
Tanah Abang
Tarumanagara
7th Century
JAVA SEA
Palas Pasemah
Tugu
Holing
8th Century
Banten
Girang
SUNDA
STRAIT
Dieng
Kedu
Borobudur
Prambanan
Central Java
Sailendra
Legend
Srivijayan center of power
Important site
Maximum extent of Srivijaya
Sea under Srivijayan control
Srivijayan expeditions
Battle
320 km

# MAJAPAHIT (C. 1294-C. 1486)

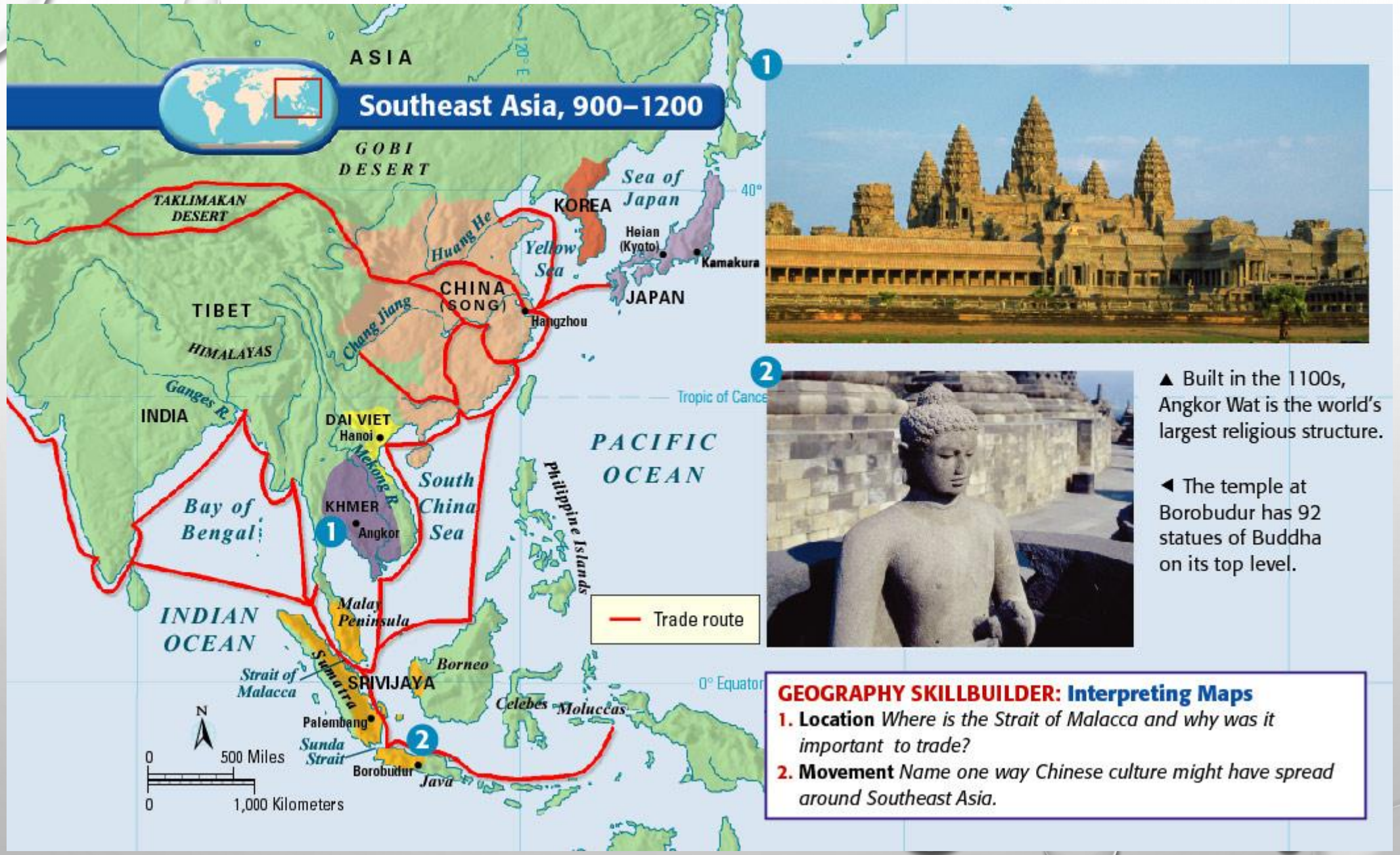
- DEVELOPED SAWAH THROUGH CLEARING OF NEW LAND AND IRRIGATION, CREATING MORE LANDED NOBILITY
- FROM PORTS IN EAST JAVA (NEAR SURABAYA), INTERNATIONAL TRADE BASED ON RICE AND MALUKAN SPICES HELPED CREATE STRONG MERCHANT CLASS
- HIGHPOINT OF MAJAPAHIT IN MID 14$^{TH}$ CENTURY UNDER HAYAM WURUK (1350-69) AND ABLE PRIME MINISTER, GAJAH MADA
- AREAS UNDER "PROTECTION" OF MAJAPAHIT RULER FROM MALAY PENINSULA TO BIRDSHEAD PENINSULA IN PAPUA, BUT AYUDHYA, CAMBODIA, CHAMPA (CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN VIETNAM) AND (NORTHERN) VIETNAM ARE "ALWAYS FRIENDS"
- MAJAPAHIT:  NATIONALIST SYMBOL OF INDONESIA, ALONG WITH SRIVIJAYA

# MAJAPAHIT CULTURE



Last empire, most prosperous

# Majapahit Empire





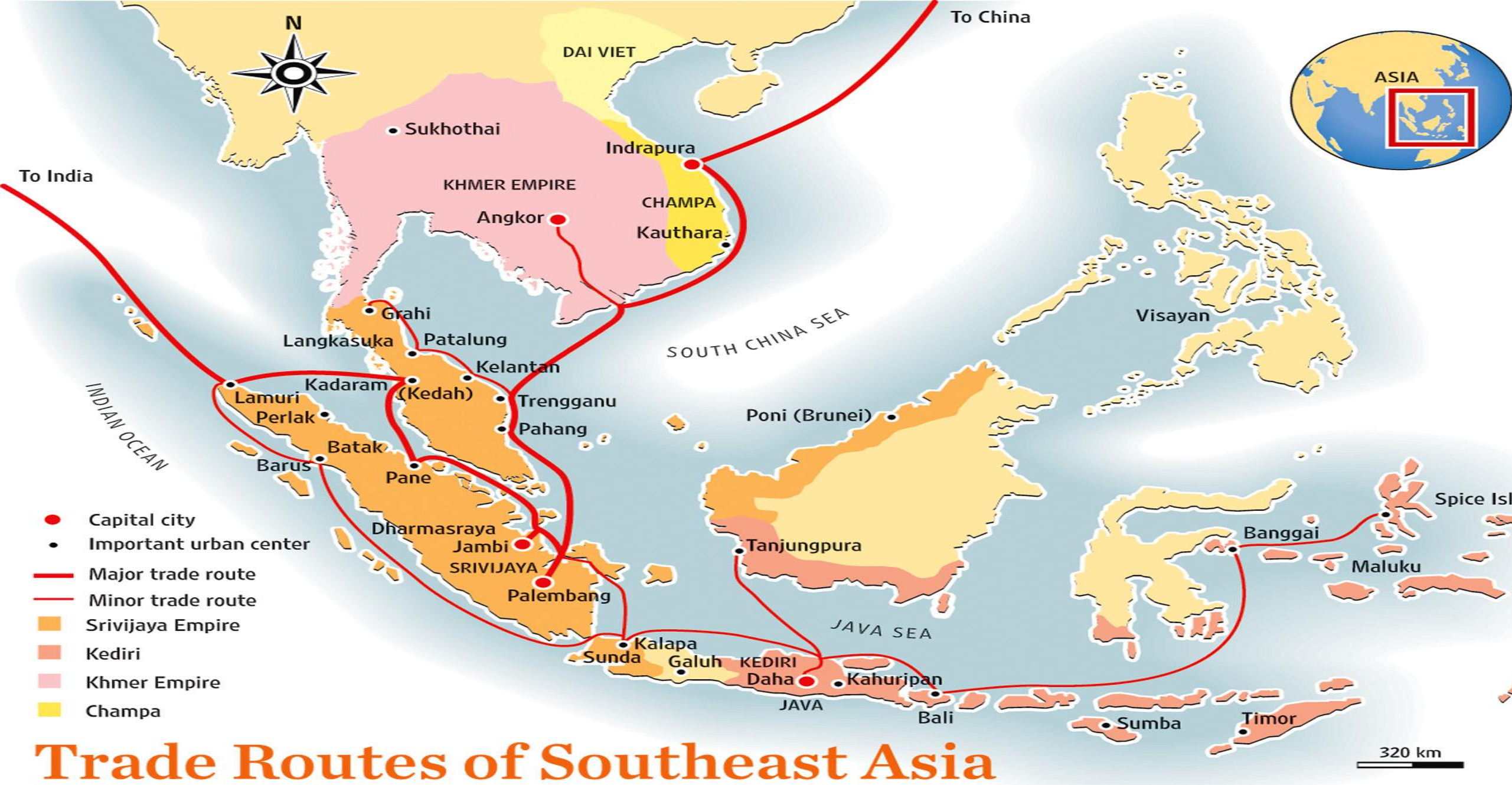



▲ Built in the 1100s, Angkor Wat is the world's largest religious structure.

◄ The temple at Borobudur has 92 statues of Buddha on its top level.

**GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps**

1. **Location** *Where is the Strait of Malacca and why was it important to trade?*
2. **Movement** *Name one way Chinese culture might have spread around Southeast Asia.*




# Trade Routes of Southeast Asia

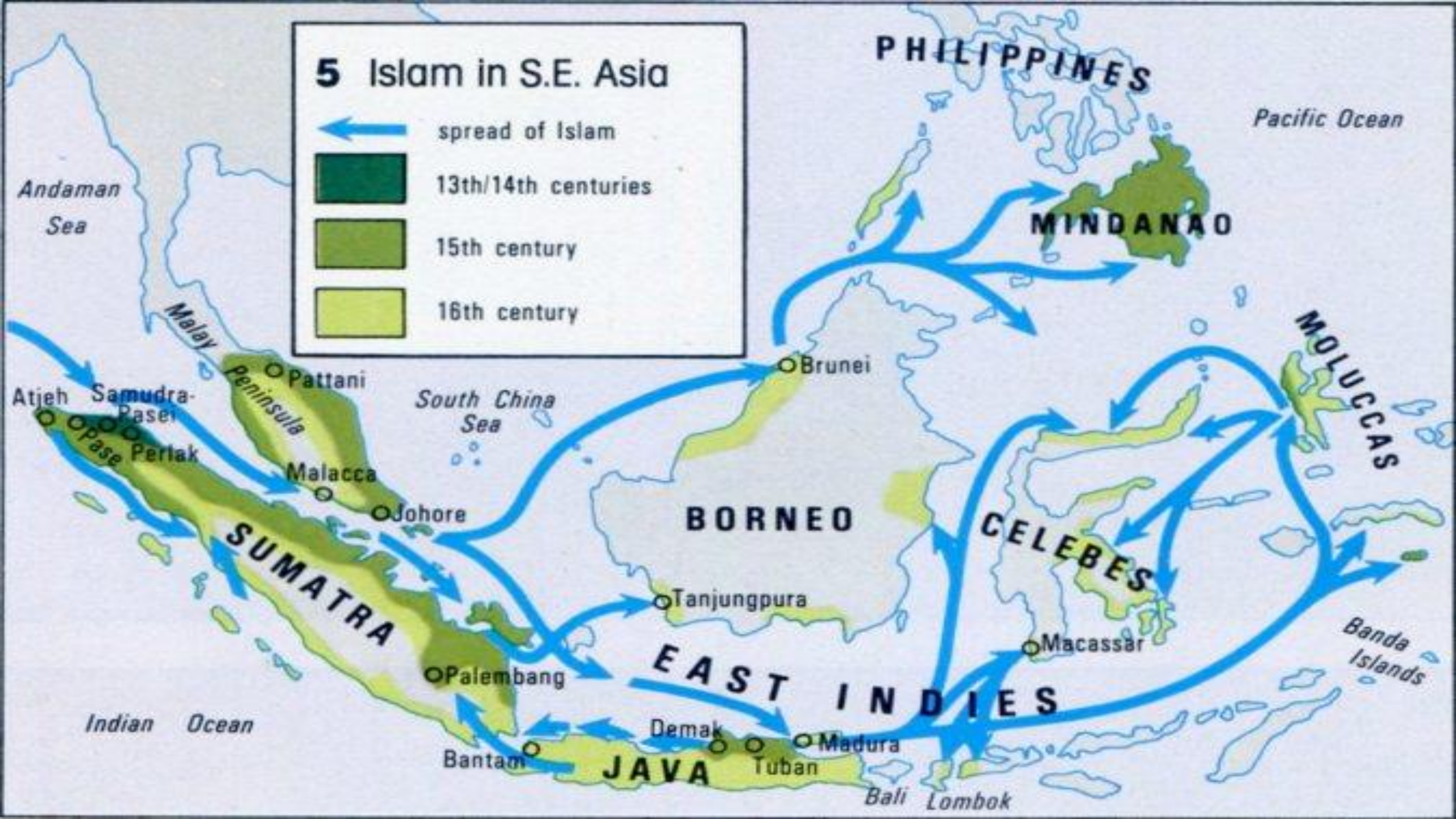
## Srivijaya, Kediri, Khmer, and Champa around XII to early XIII centur

Gunaw

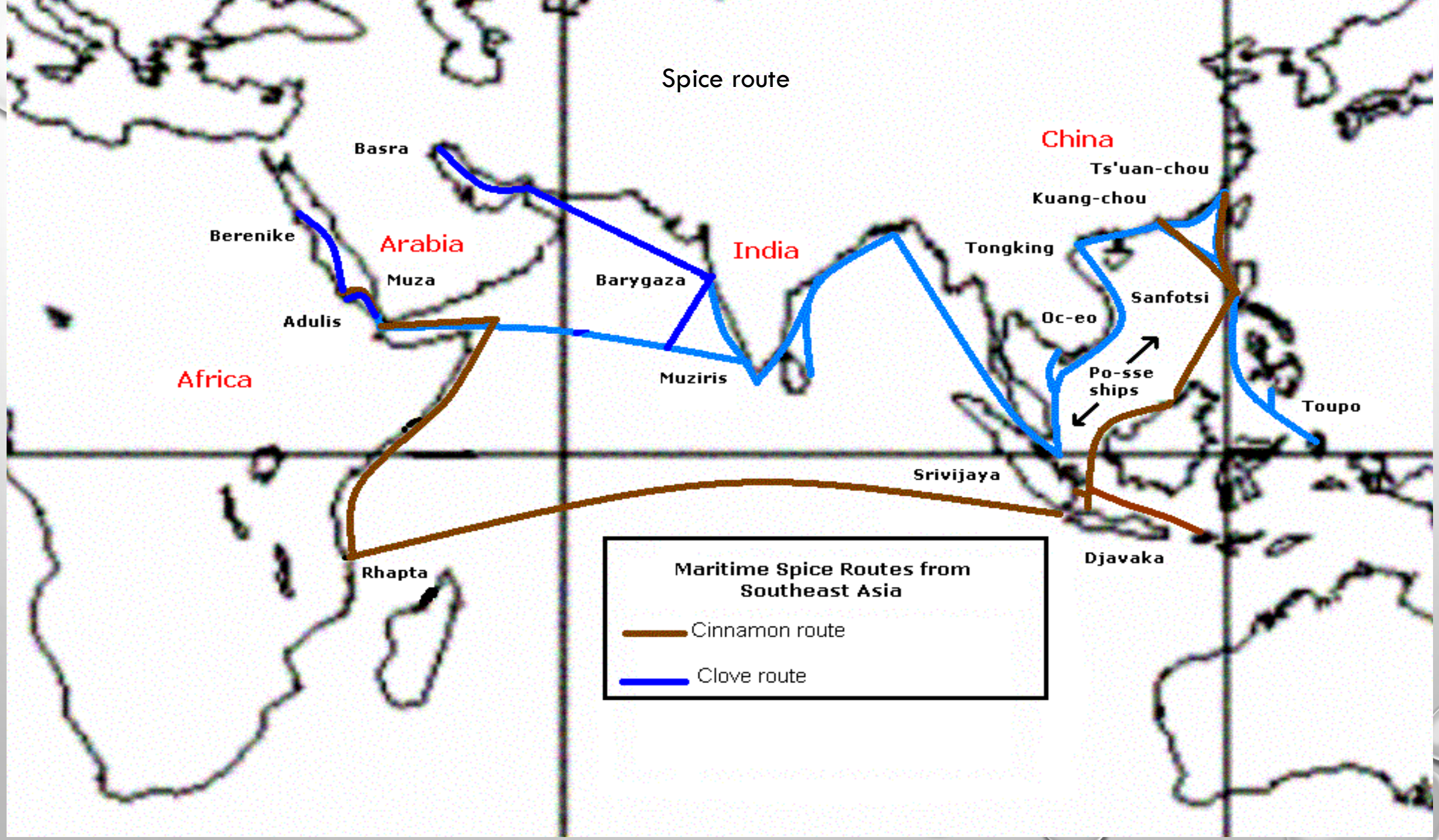
# THE ARRIVAL OF ISLAM

**Malacca Sultanate Palace is an exquisite piece of Malay architecture and is a replica of the original 15th century palace of Malacca's extinct Sultanate.**

- MUSLIM TRADERS STARTED TO VISIT SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY CE. PASAI WAS THE FIRST MUSLIM KINGDOM.
- THE SULTANATE OF MALACCA, FOUNDED BY A SRIVIJAYAN PRINCE, ROSE TO PROMINENCE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CHINA AND ASSUMED SRIVIJAYA'S ROLE.
- ISLAM SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO IN THE 13TH AND 14TH CENTURY AT THE EXPENSE OF HINDUISM WITH MALACCA FUNCTIONING (AFTER ITS RULERS CONVERTED) AS THE CENTER OF ISLAM IN THE REGION.


5 Islam in S.E. Asia
spread of Islam
13th/14th centuries
15th century
16th century
PHILIPPINES
Pacific Ocean
Andaman Sea
MINDANAO
MOLUCCAS
Malay Peninsula
Pattani
Brunei
South China Sea
Atjeh
Samudra-Pasei
Pase
Perlak
Malacca
Johore
BORNEO
CELEBES
SUMATRA
Tanjungpura
Macassar
Banda Islands
Palembang
EAST INDIES
Indian Ocean
Demak
Madura
Bantam
JAVA
Tuban
Bali
Lombok

# Spice route

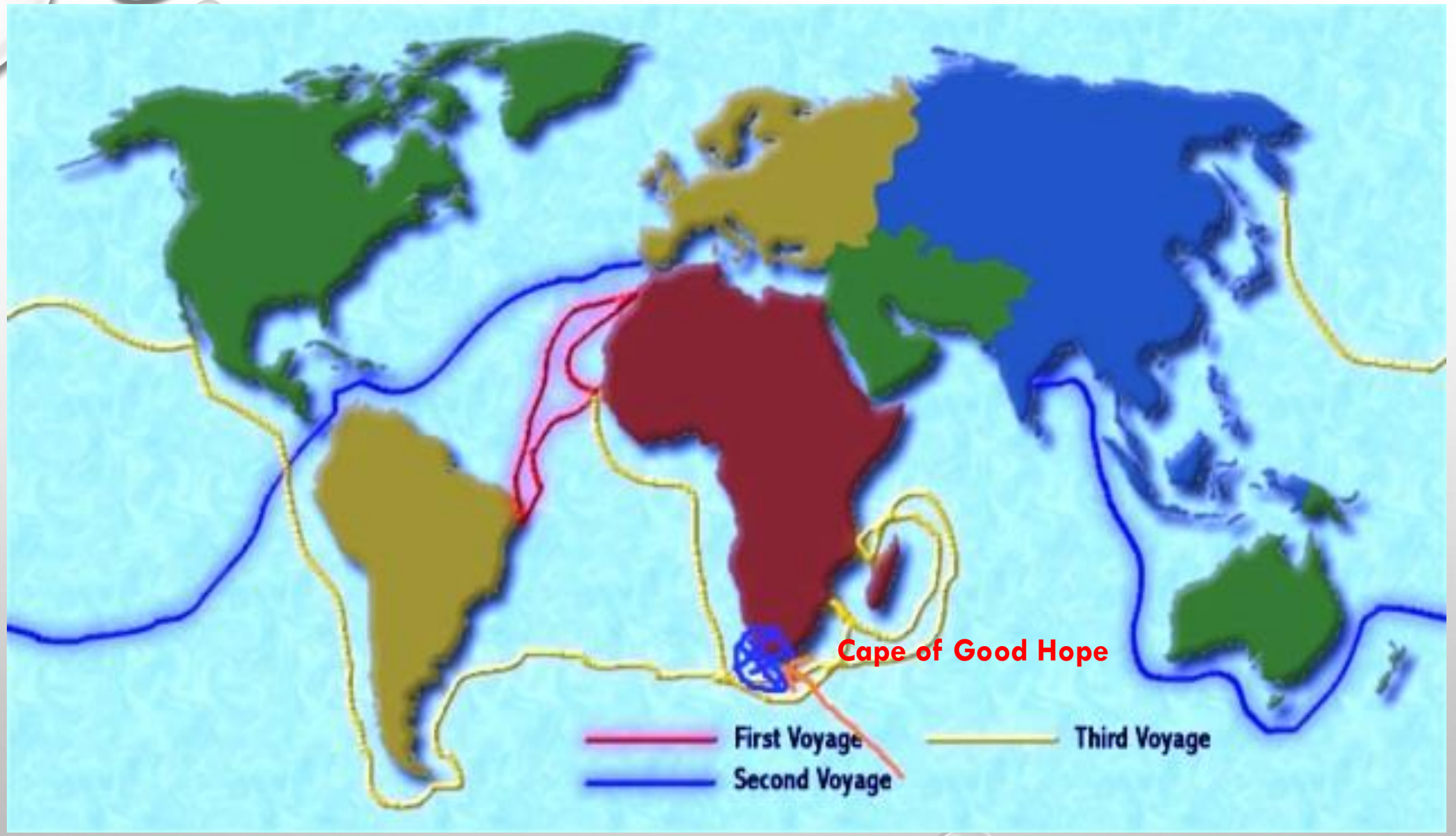

Basra
China
Ts'uan-chou
Kuang-chou
Berenike
Arabia
India
Tongking
Muza
Barygaza
Sanfotsi
Adulis
Oc-eo
Po-sse
ships
Africa
Muziris
Toupo
Srivijaya
Djavaka
Rhapta
Maritime Spice Routes from Southeast Asia
Cinnamon route
Clove route

Dutch trading posts and colonies
Spanish trading posts and colonies
English trading posts
French trading posts
Portuguese trading posts
London
Amsterdam
Lisbon
Madrid
AFRICA
Persian Gulf
Hormuz
Red Sea
INDIA
Calcutta
Bombay
Arabian Sea
Goa
Madras
Calicut
Pondicherry
Colombo
Bay of Bengal
Strait of Melaka
Melaka
(Port. to 1641, Dutch after 1641)
CHINA
Macau
South China Sea
Manila
PHILIPPINES
JAPAN
Nagasaki
PACIFIC OCEAN
São Jorge de Mina
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Moçambique
Cape Town
INDIAN OCEAN
Equator
INDONESIA
Batavia
JAVA
Ternate
AMBOINA
AUSTRALIA

# THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS

**Philip II, King of Spain 1556-1598, (1527-1598): If people have to be categorized, Philip II of Spain could be placed with Napoleon Bonaparte and Adolf Hitler. All three inflicted death and destruction upon numerous people and nations.**

- EUROPEANS FIRST CAME TO SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. IT WAS THE LURE OF TRADE AND SPICES THAT BROUGHT EUROPEANS TO SOUTHEAST ASIA. CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM
- PORTUGAL WAS THE FIRST EUROPEAN POWER TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES IN THE LUCRATIVE SOUTHEAST ASIA TRADE WITH THE CONQUEST OF THE SULTANATE OF MALACCA IN 1511.
- THE NETHERLANDS AND SPAIN FOLLOWED AND SOON OVERCAME PORTUGAL AS THE MAIN EUROPEAN POWERS IN THE REGION.
- THE DUTCH, ACTING THROUGH THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY TOOK OVER MALACCA FROM THE PORTUGUESE IN 1641 WHILE SPAIN BEGAN TO COLONIZE THE PHILIPPINES (NAMED AFTER PHILIP II OF SPAIN) IN THE 1560S.


Cape of Good Hope
First Voyage
Second Voyage
Third Voyage

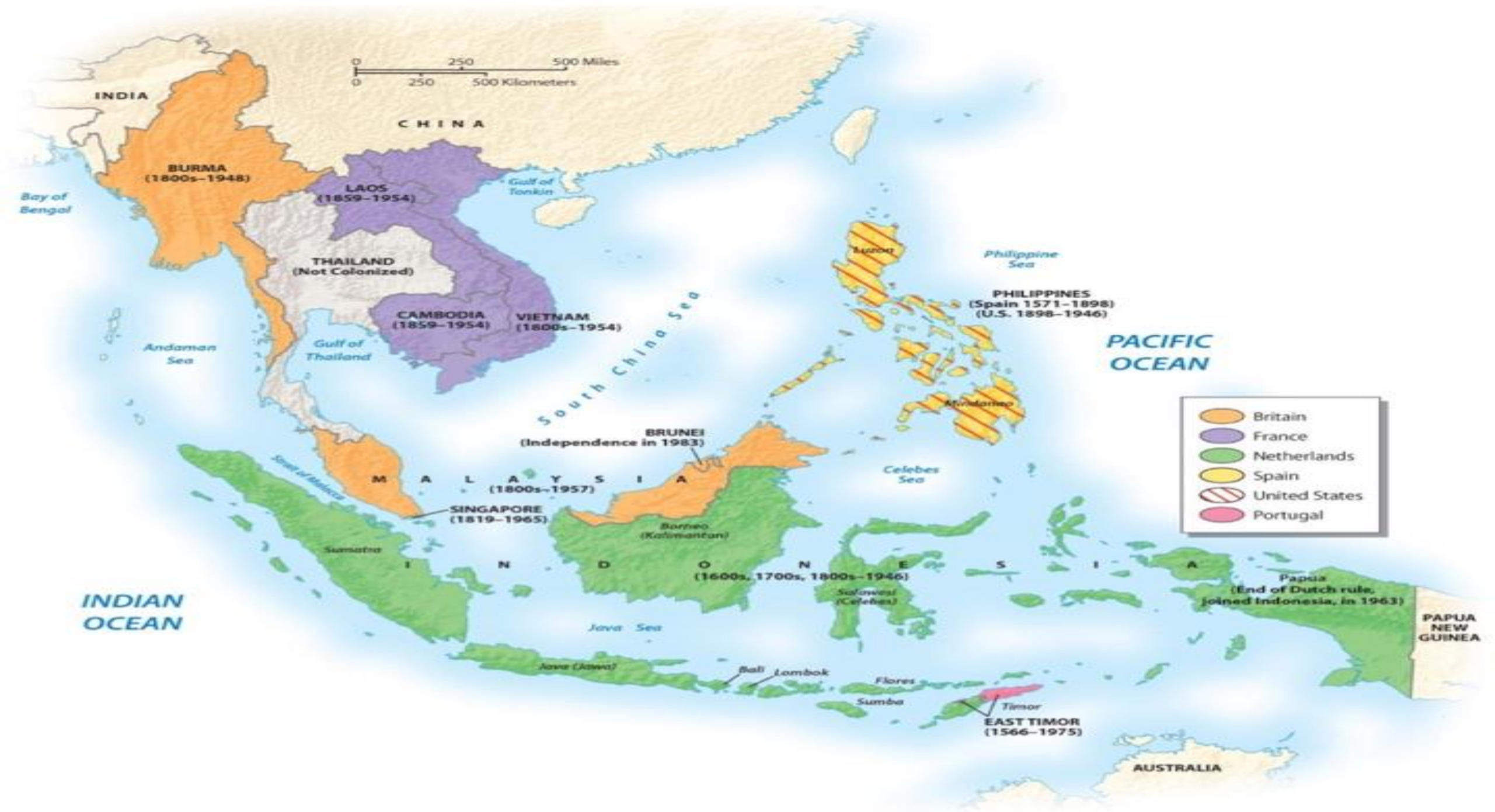
# Why were some European nations interested in imperializing south East Asia

- Southeast Asia had a lot of resources some European nations were interested in they had good for plantation agriculture and focused on sugar cane, coffee, cocoa.

- Europe wanted to invade the pacific rim because they had an strategic location along the sea that lead to the route to China.
- They also wanted to invade the Pacific rim because the colonies had sources of tropical agriculture, minerals, and oil.

- 1641- Malacca (the Ducth)
- 1560s - the Philippines (Spain)
- 1819- Singapore (Britain)
- By 1913- Burma, Malaya, Borneo territories
- French- Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
- Dutch - Indonesia
- Portugal- Portuguese Timor
- Spain - the Philippines (until 1898), USA (Spanish -American War)

SIBERIA
Sea of Okhotsk
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Lake Baikal
AMUR DISTRICT (1858)
SAKHALIN (1905)
MANCHURIA
Khabarovsk (1858)
KARAFUTO (1905)
KURILE IS. (1875)
OUTER MONGOLIA (1912)
Lake Balkash
Liaodong Peninsula
Lüshun (Port Arthur) (Russia, 1898; Japan, 1905)
(Russia, 1895; Japan, 1905)
Vladivostok (1860)
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Tashkent (1864)
Merv (1884)
XINJIANG
Huang He (Yellow R.)
Beijing
Sea of Japan
Seoul
KOREA 1905 1910
Tokyo
JAPANESE EMPIRE
Teheran (1907)
KASHMIR (1846)
Yellow Sea
CHINA
Nanjing
PERSIA
TIBET
HIMALAYAS
Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.)
Shanghai (1842)
East China Sea
RYUKYU IS. (1872)
Delhi
BAHRAIN (Britain, 1861)
TAIWAN (Formosa, 1895)
OKINAWA (1879)
Guangzhou (1842)
Hong Kong (Britian,1842)
Macao (Portugal,1557)
INDIA
Calcutta
BURMA (1852, 1885)
Hanoi
Diu (Portugal, 1535)
Bombay
Rangoon
South China Sea
Pacific Ocean
Arabian Sea
Pondicherry (France)
SIAM
FRENCH INDOCHINA (1884, 1907)
Manila
Goa (Portugal, 1510)
ANDAMAN ISLANDS (Britain)
Bangkok
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Saigon
LACCADIVE ISLANDS (Britain, 1791)
MALAY STATES (1800, 1824)
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO (1888)
SARAWAK (1888)
Singapore (Britain, 1824)
MALDIVE ISLANDS (Britain, 1796)
BORNEO
CELEBES
SUMATRA
DUTCH EAST INDIES
NEW GUINEA
Batavia
JAVA
E. TIMOR (1859)
Indian Ocean
Great Britain
France
Japan
United States
Netherlands
Russia
Portugal
Princely States of India (British protectorates)

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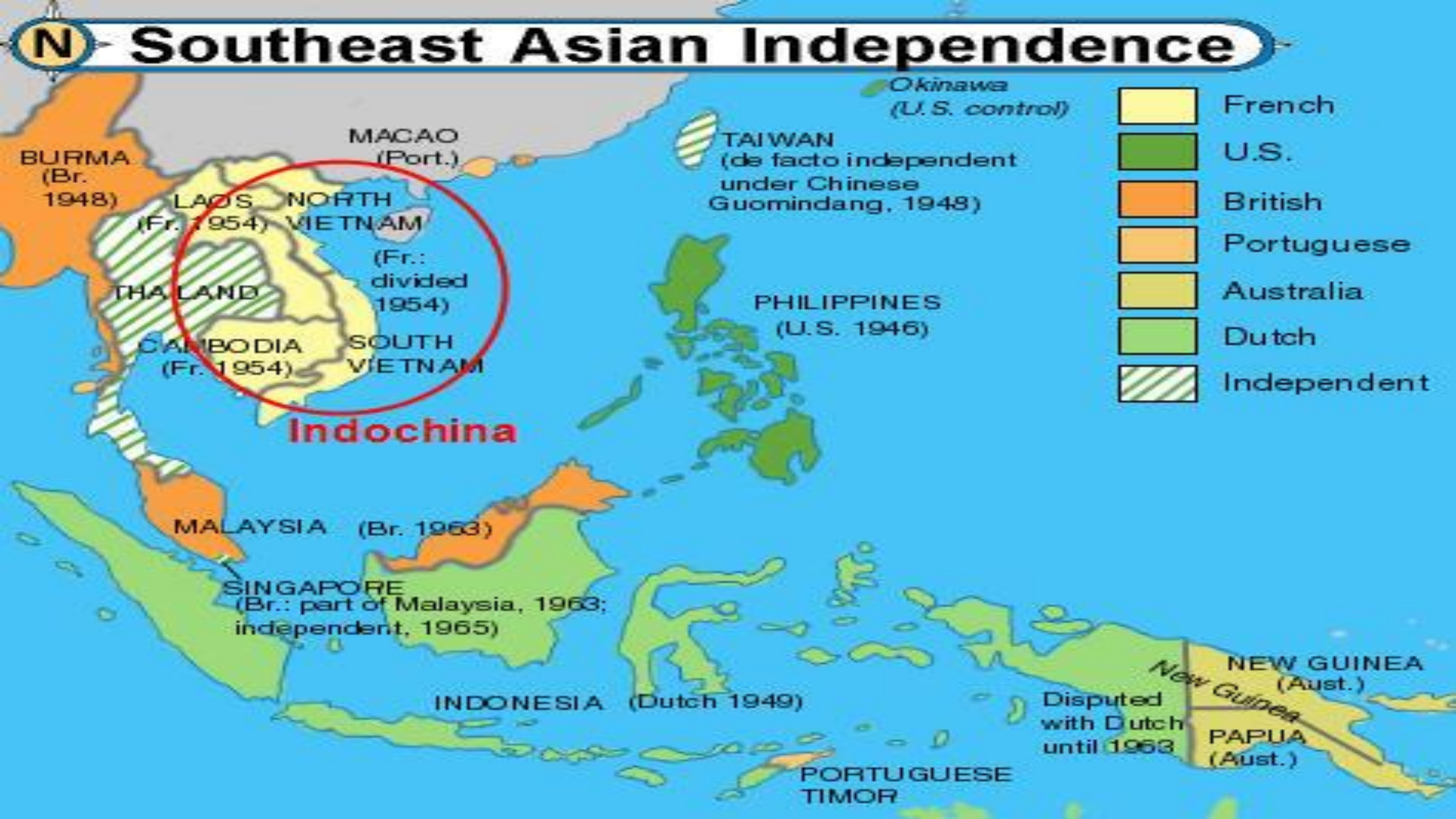

Southeast Asian Independence
N
Okinawa
(U.S. control)
MACAO
(Port.)
BURMA
(Br.
1948)
TAIWAN
(de facto independent
under Chinese
Guomindang, 1948)
LAOS
(Fr. 1954)
NORTH
VIETNAM
(Fr.:
divided
1954)
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
(U.S. 1946)
CAMBODIA
(Fr. 1954)
SOUTH
VIETNAM
Indochina
MALAYSIA
(Br. 1963)
SINGAPORE
(Br.: part of Malaysia, 1963;
independent, 1965)
INDONESIA
(Dutch 1949)
Disputed
with Dutch
until 1963
NEW GUINEA
(Aust.)
New Guinea
PAPUA
(Aust.)
PORTUGUESE
TIMOR
French
U.S.
British
Portuguese
Australia
Dutch
Independent

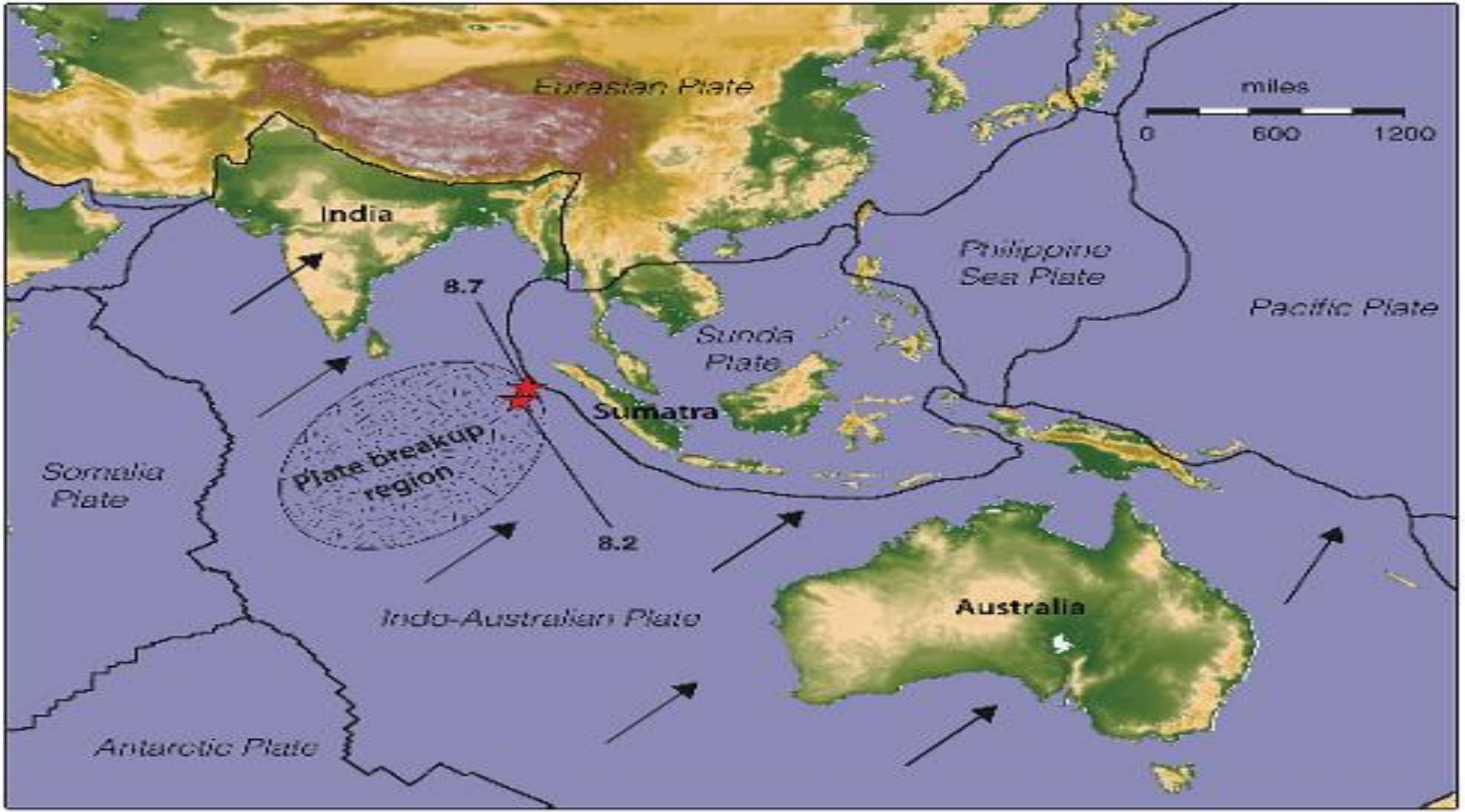
# SOUTHEAST ASIA'S PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE

เปลือกโลก

บรรยากาศเยื่อกแข็ง

บรรยากาศที่มีสิ่งมีชีวิตอาศัยอยู่

ส่วนที่เป็นน้ำบนผิวโลก


Eurasian Plate
miles
0
600
1200
India
Philippine Sea Plate
Pacific Plate
8.7
Sunda Plate
Sumatra
Somalia Plate
Plate breakup region
8.2
Indo-Australian Plate
Australia
Antarctic Plate

# SOUTHEAST ASIA'S ATMOSPHERE

**THE CLIMATE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA IS CHARACTERIZED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY THE MONSOONS. IN MOST OF SOUTHEAST ASIA THERE ARE ONLY TWO SEASONS – DRY AND WET.**

**SOUTHWEST MONSOON:**

- **TONLE SAP LAKE - CAMBODIA**

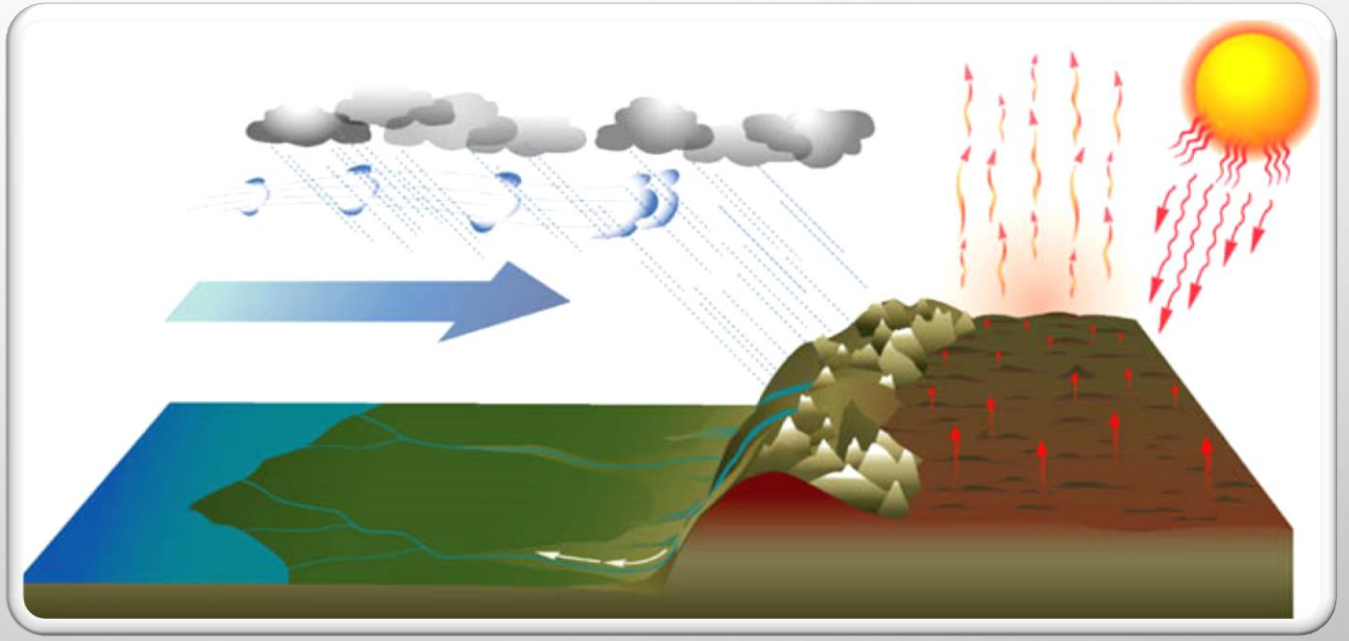
# WHY ARE THERE MONSOONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA?

- **THE FACT THAT SOUTHEAST ASIA SITS AT THE EDGE OF A MASSIVE LANDMASS AND IN BETWEEN MASSIVE WATER BODIES DRIVES THE MONSOONS.**

# HOW DO THE ASIAN MONSOONS HAPPEN?

IN SUMMER…

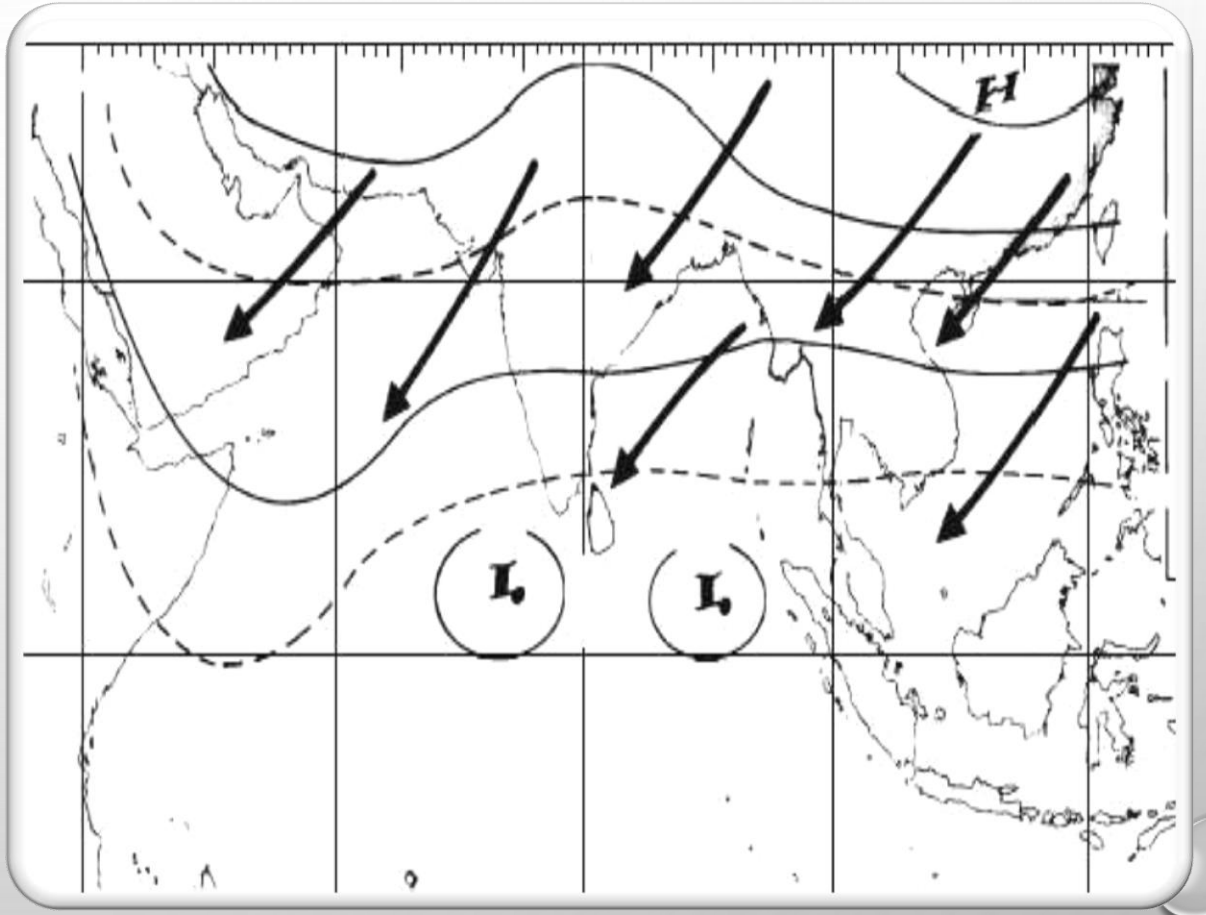
1. THE LARGE LANDMASS HEATS UP FASTER THAN THE LARGE BODY OF WATER NEAR IT.
2. HOT AIR RISES OVER THE LARGE LANDMASS.
3. COOL, MOIST AIR FROM OVER THE OCEANS REPLACES THE RISING HOT AIR. THIS BRINGS VERY HEAVY RAINS.
4.



# HOW DO THE ASIAN MONSOONS HAPPEN?

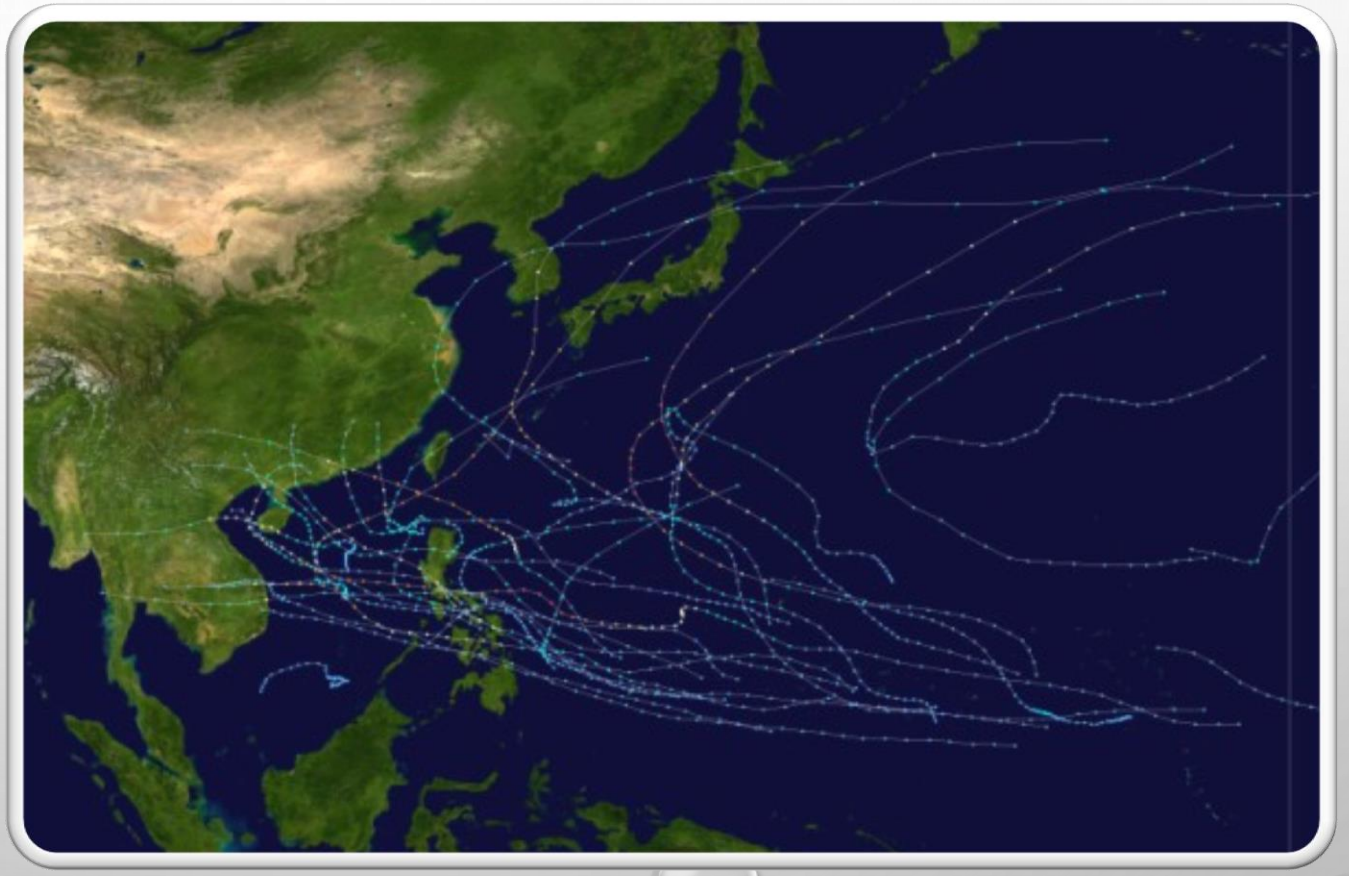
**IN WINTER…**

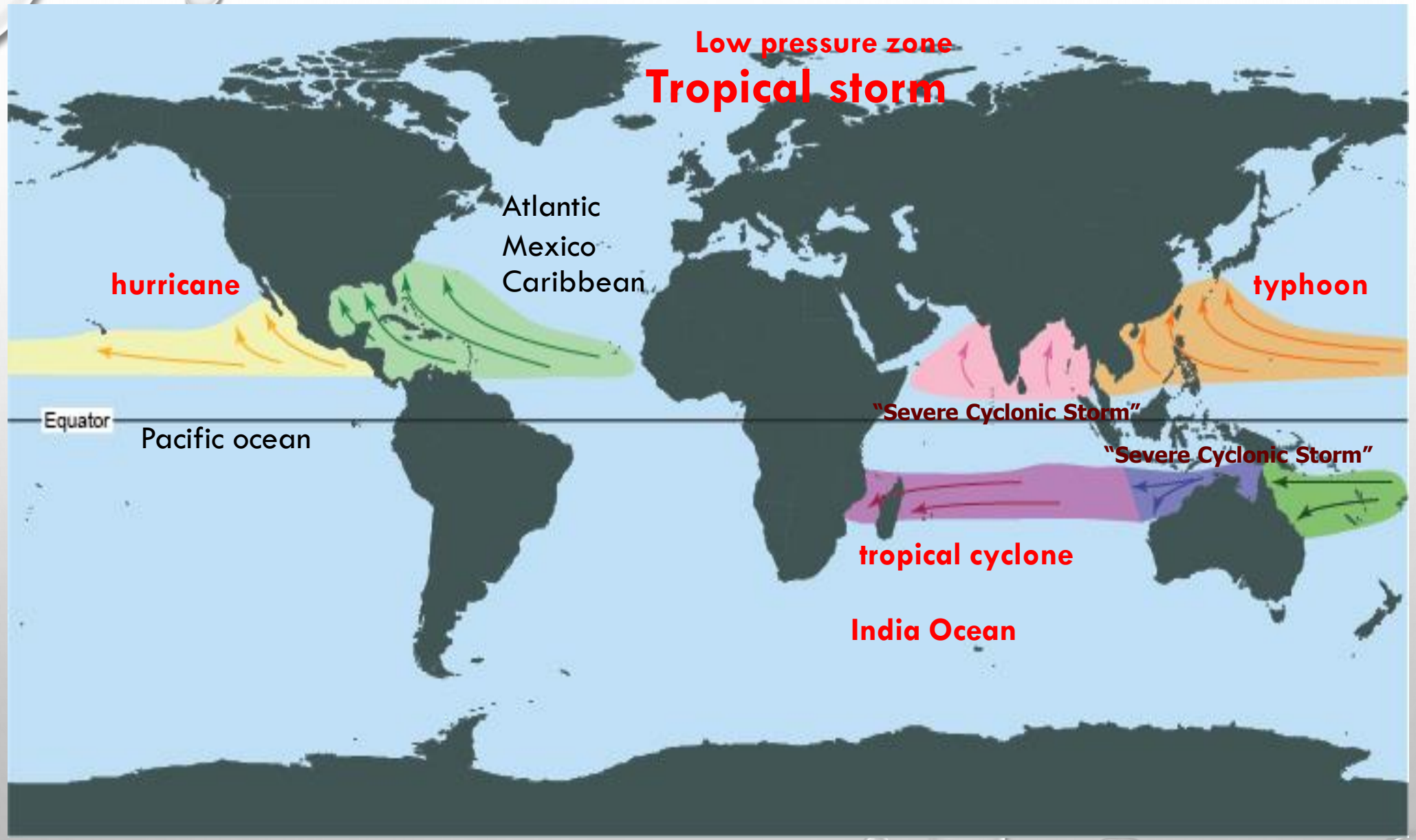
1. **NOW THE LANDMASS COOLS FASTER THAN THE BODY OF WATER.**
2. **COOL AIR FROM THE CONTINENT RUSHES OUT TOWARDS THE OCEANS.**
3. **MOISTURE CAN ONLY BUILD IN THE AIR OVER THE OCEANS, NOT OVER LAND.**
4. **THEREFORE, ONLY THOSE PLACES WITH LARGE WATER BODIES DIRECTLY TO THE NORTHEAST ARE AFFECTED.**

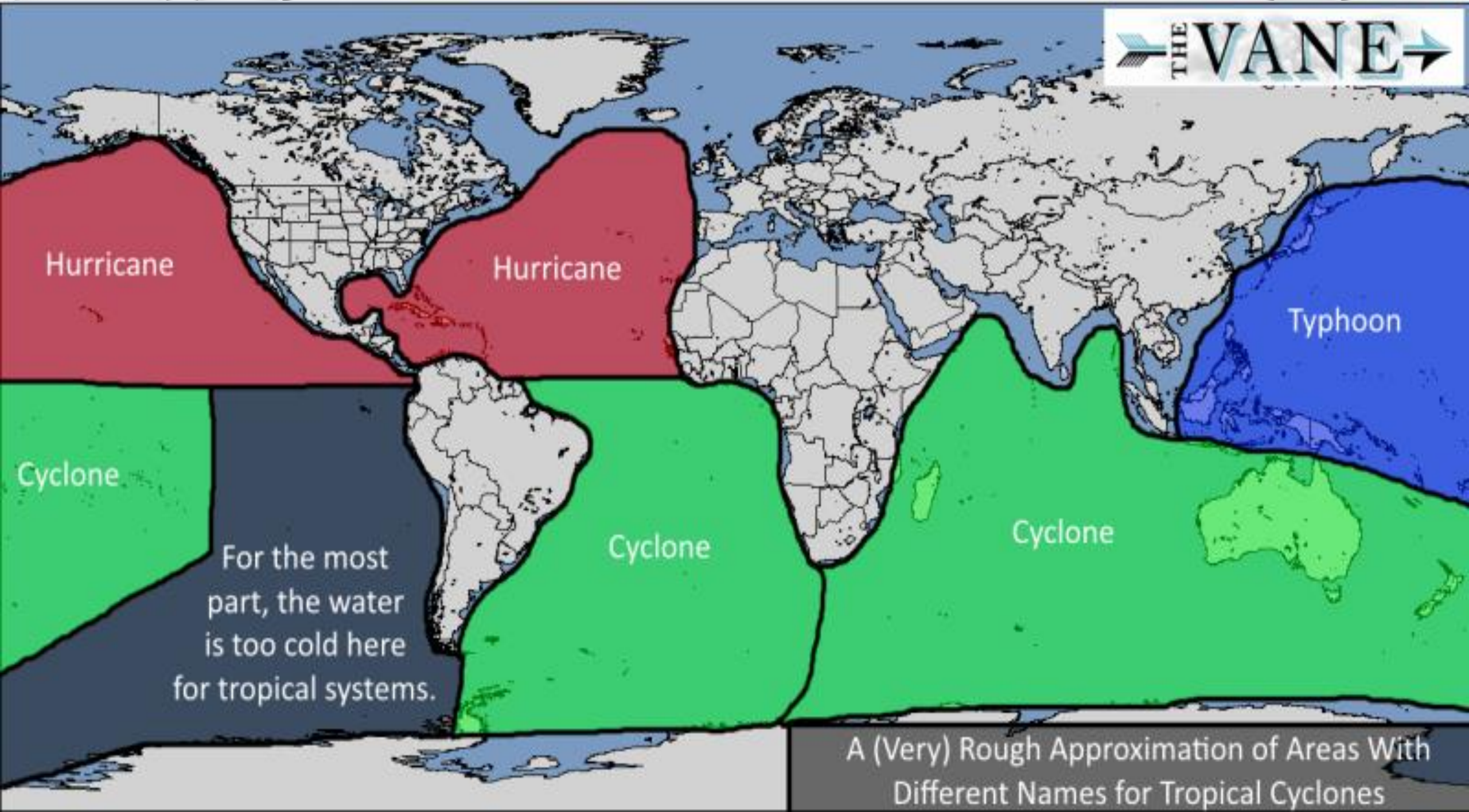


# NE MONSOON CASE STUDY: BICOL REGION - PHILIPPINES

- TYPHOONS ARE COMMON IN THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE PHILIPPINES (VERY RARE IN THE SOUTH). THIS IMAGE SHOWS THE TRACKS OF ALL OF THE TYPHOONS IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION IN 1995 – THAT'S THE YEAR THAT TYPHOON ROSING (AKA TYPHOON ANGELA) DEVASTATED THE PROVINCE OF CAMIRINES NORTE IN THE BICOL REGION OF THE PHILIPPINES. ONE CAN SEE FROM THE IMAGE THAT THE PHILIPPINES SITS IN A TYPHOON BELT.

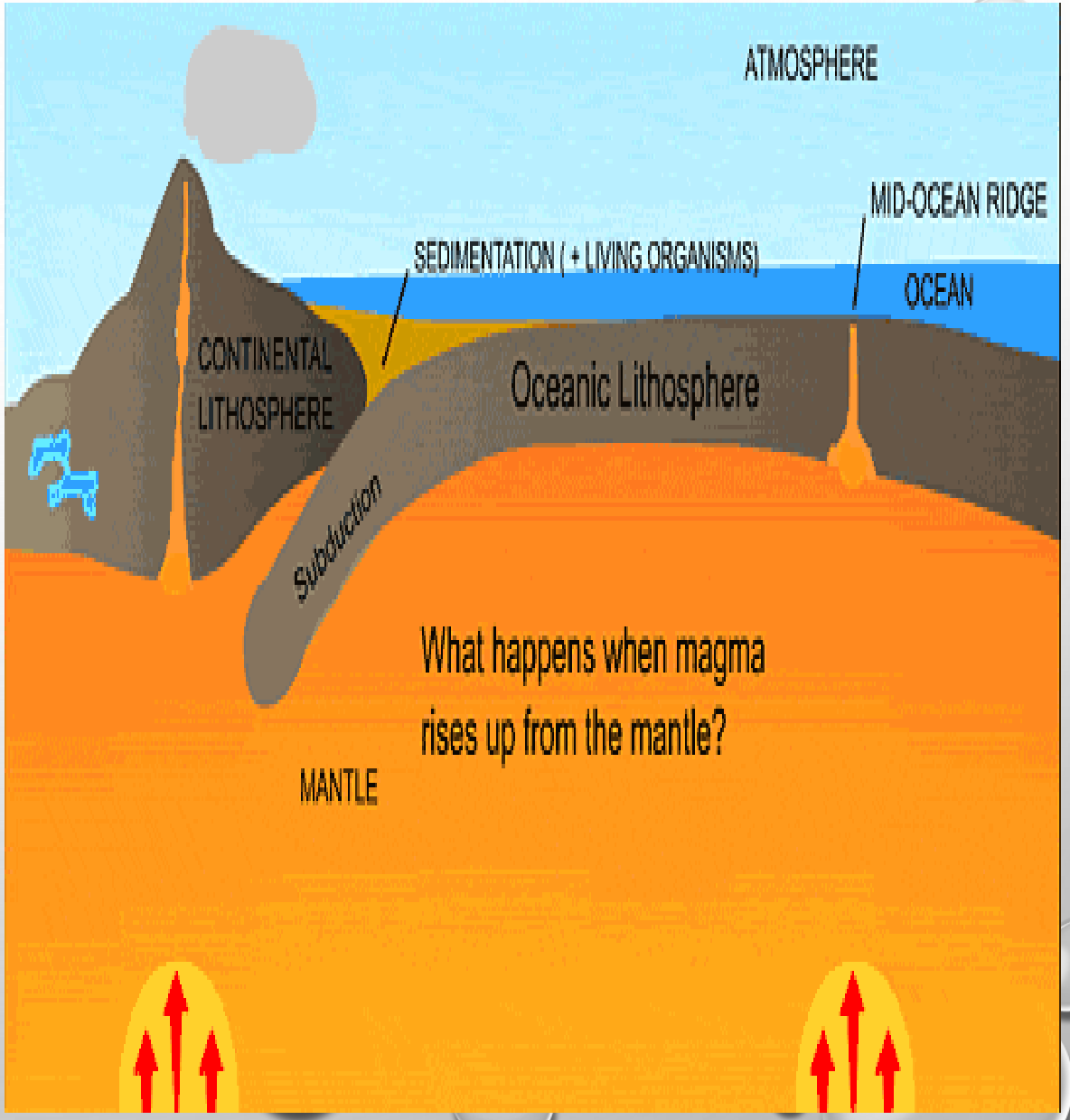



Low pressure zone
Tropical storm
Atlantic
Mexico
Caribbean
hurricane
typhoon
Equator
Pacific ocean
"Severe Cyclonic Storm"
"Severe Cyclonic Storm"
tropical cyclone
India Ocean


THE VANE
Hurricane
Hurricane
Typhoon
Cyclone
Cyclone
Cyclone
For the most part, the water is too cold here for tropical systems.
A (Very) Rough Approximation of Areas With Different Names for Tropical Cyclones

# WHAT IS THE LITHOSPHERE?

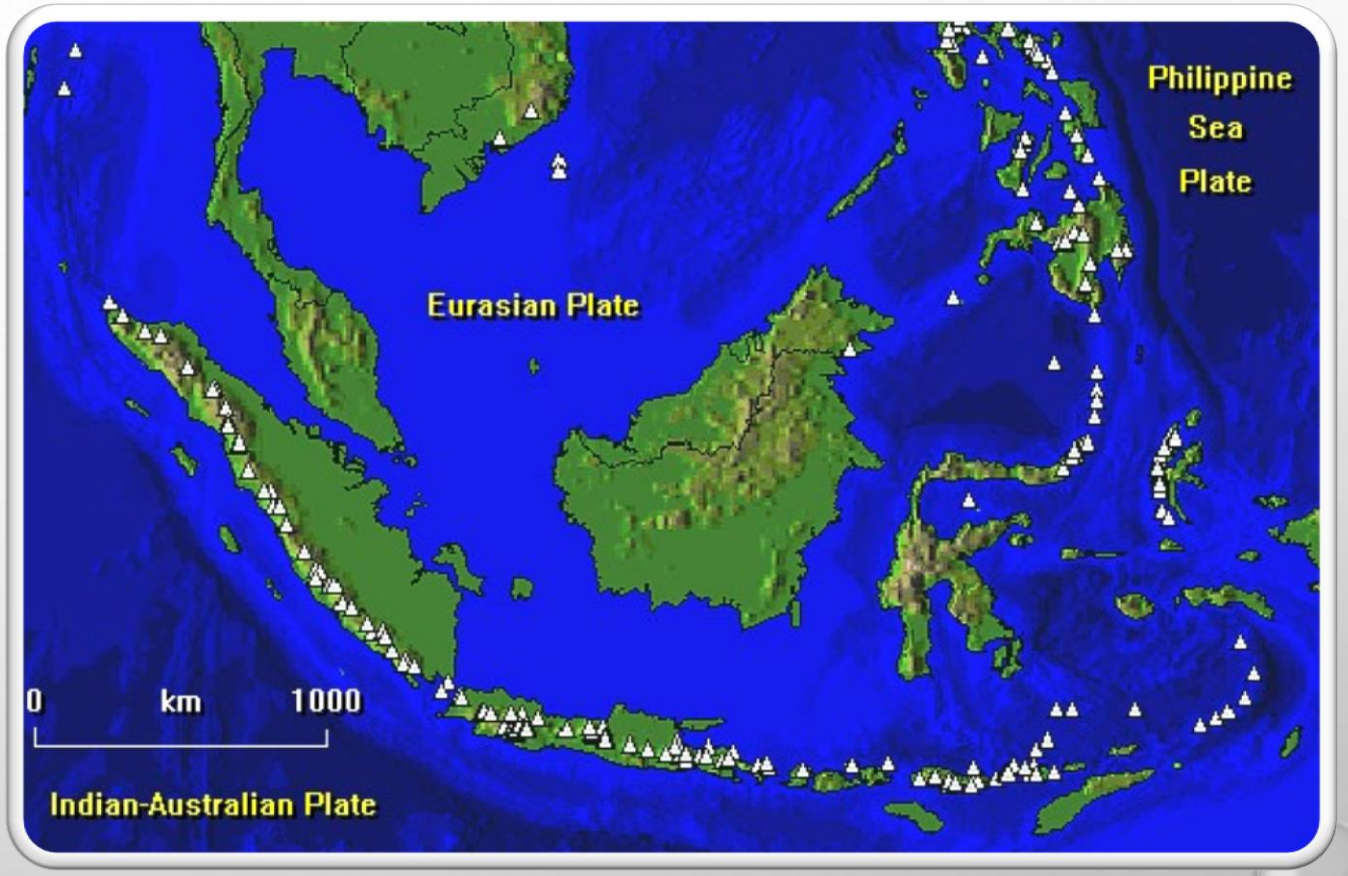
"THE EARTH'S CRUST (OR LITHOSPHERE) IS CONSTANTLY CHANGING, FORMING THE WORLD WE KNOW TODAY. VOLCANOES, EARTHQUAKES, AND GEYSERS HAVE ALWAYS REVEALED THE DYNAMIC NATURE OF THE LITHOSPHERE



# Southeast Asia's Lithosphere

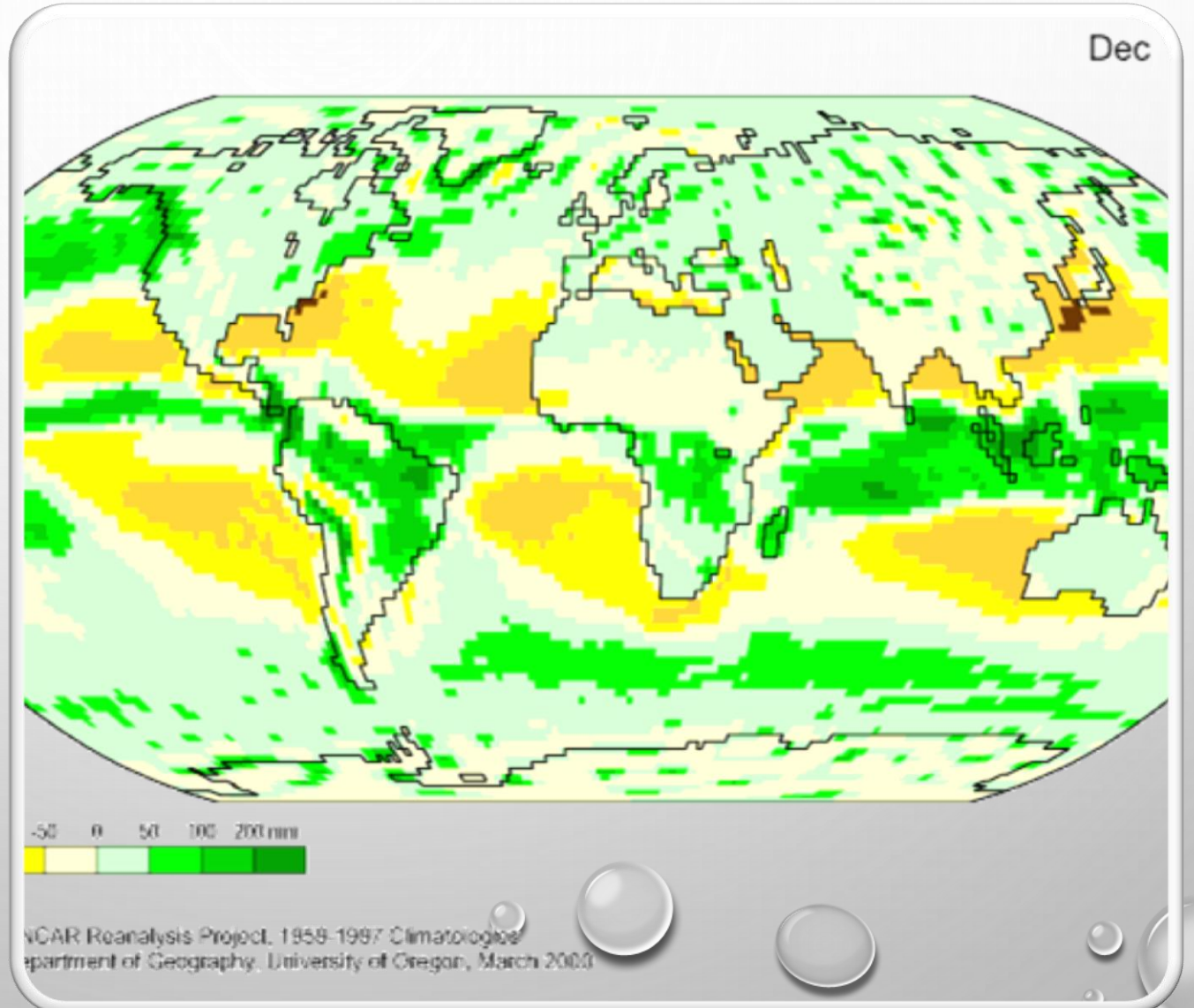
- **INSULAR SOUTHEAST ASIA IS KNOWN FOR ITS VOLCANOES. TWO OF THE MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ARE DOTTED WITH VOLCANOES – INDONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.**

- **VOLCANIC SOILS ARE RICH IN MINERALS AND THEREFORE GOOD FOR AGRICULTURE.**



# SOUTHEAST ASIA'S HYDROSPHERE

SOUTHEAST ASIA IS ONE OF THE WETTEST AREAS ON THE GLOBE, BUT IS ALSO EXTREMELY WARM. THERE IS A CONSTANT BATTLE BETWEEN EVAPORATION AND PRECIPITATION. INSULAR SOUTHEAST ASIA ALWAYS GETS MORE PRECIPITATION THAN EVAPORATION. MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA HAS A FEW MONTHS EACH YEAR WHICH ARE DRYER; WHEN EVAPORATION IS GREATER THAN PRECIPITATION.



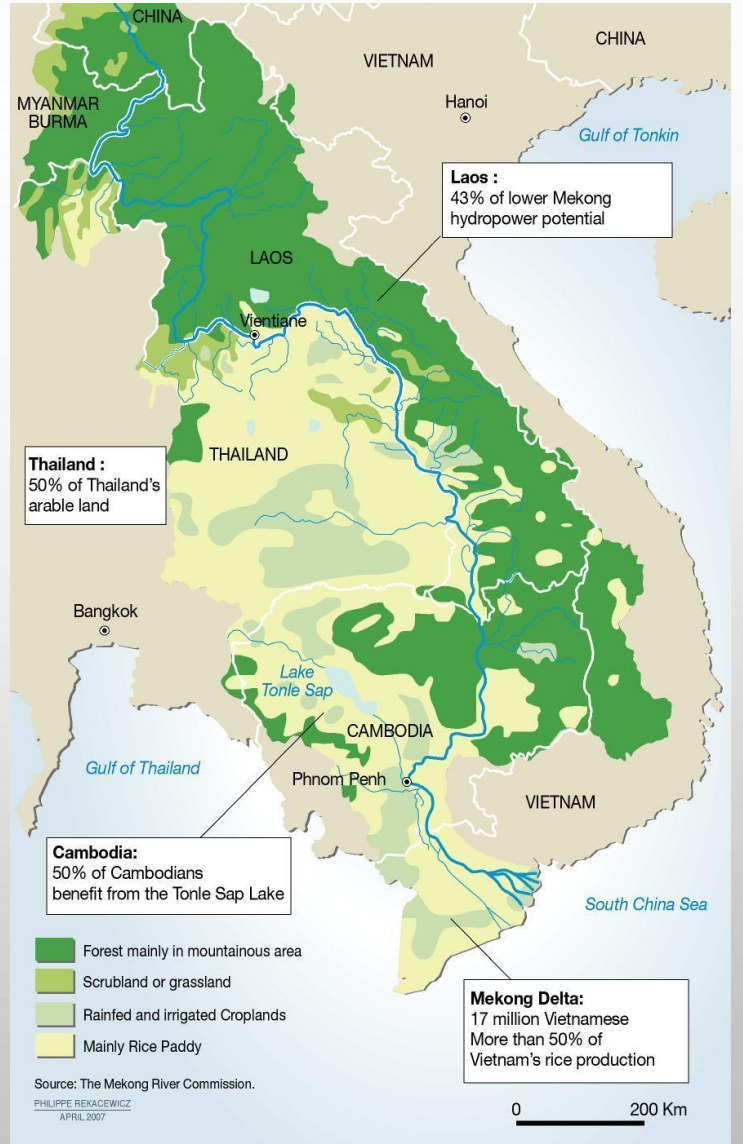
# SOUTHEAST ASIA'S CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

- POPULATION CLUSTERS AND POPULATION STRUCTURE
- DEMOGRAPHICS - RELIGION
- DEMOGRAPHICS - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- THE URBAN/RURAL CONTRAST
- SOUTHEAST ASIA AS PART OF THE WIDER WORLD. HOW IT'S SHAPING OTHERS AND IS SHAPED BY OTHERS
- CASE STUDIES

# CASE STUDY:

## MEKONG RIVER VALLEY - INDOCHINESE PENINSULA

•"More than a third of the population of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam - some 60 million people - live in the Lower Mekong Basin, using the river for drinking water, food, irrigation, hydropower, transportation and commerce"

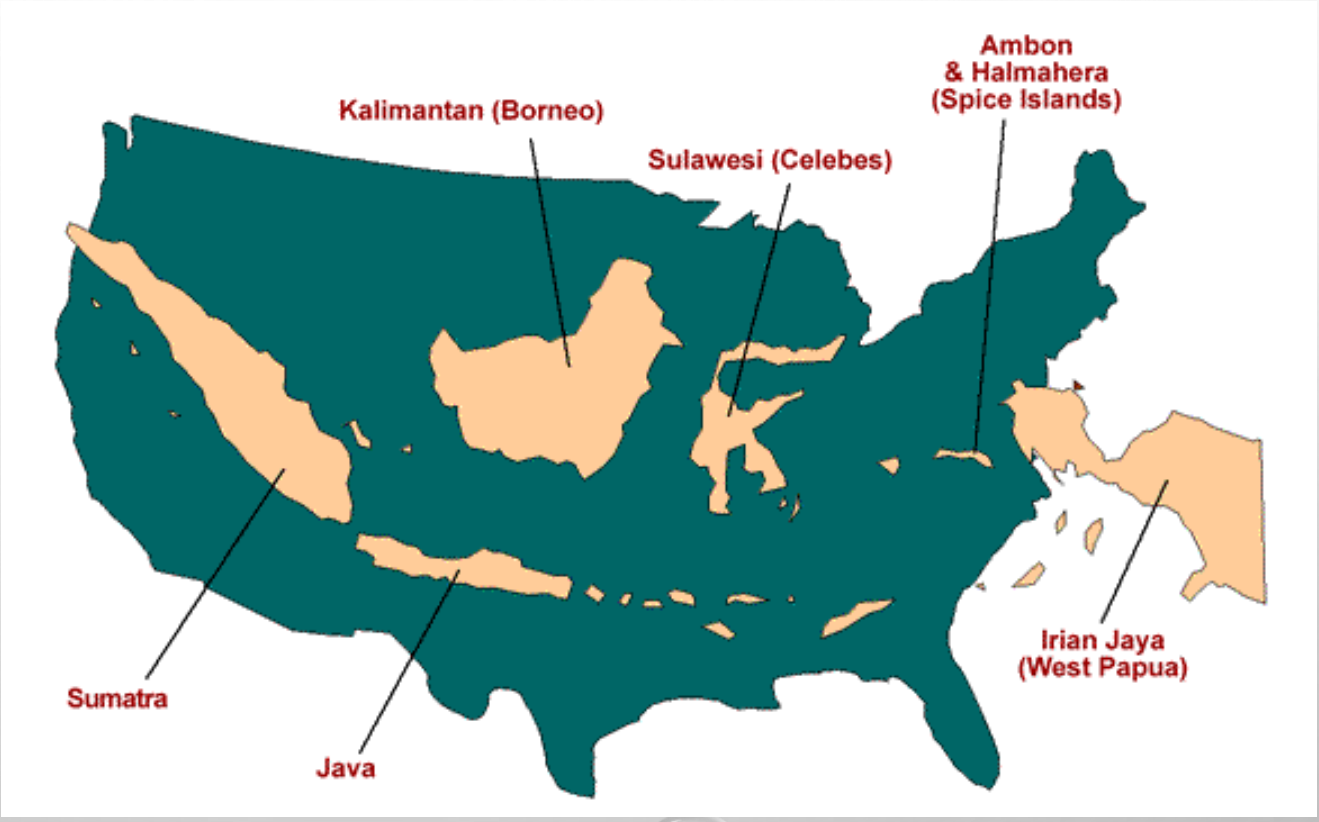


# Case Study:

## Volcanic Soils of Java - Indonesia

- Let's put things in perspective. There are over 200 million people on the island of Java even though it's more than 30 times smaller in area than the USA – which has a population of about 300 million.

- Indonesia is the world's 4th most populous country.



# Case Study:

## Volcanic Soils of Java - Indonesia

•Tropical soils are known for being leached of their nutrients by excessive rainfall, but the soils of Java are fertile because they are of volcanic origin, and therefore rich in minerals.

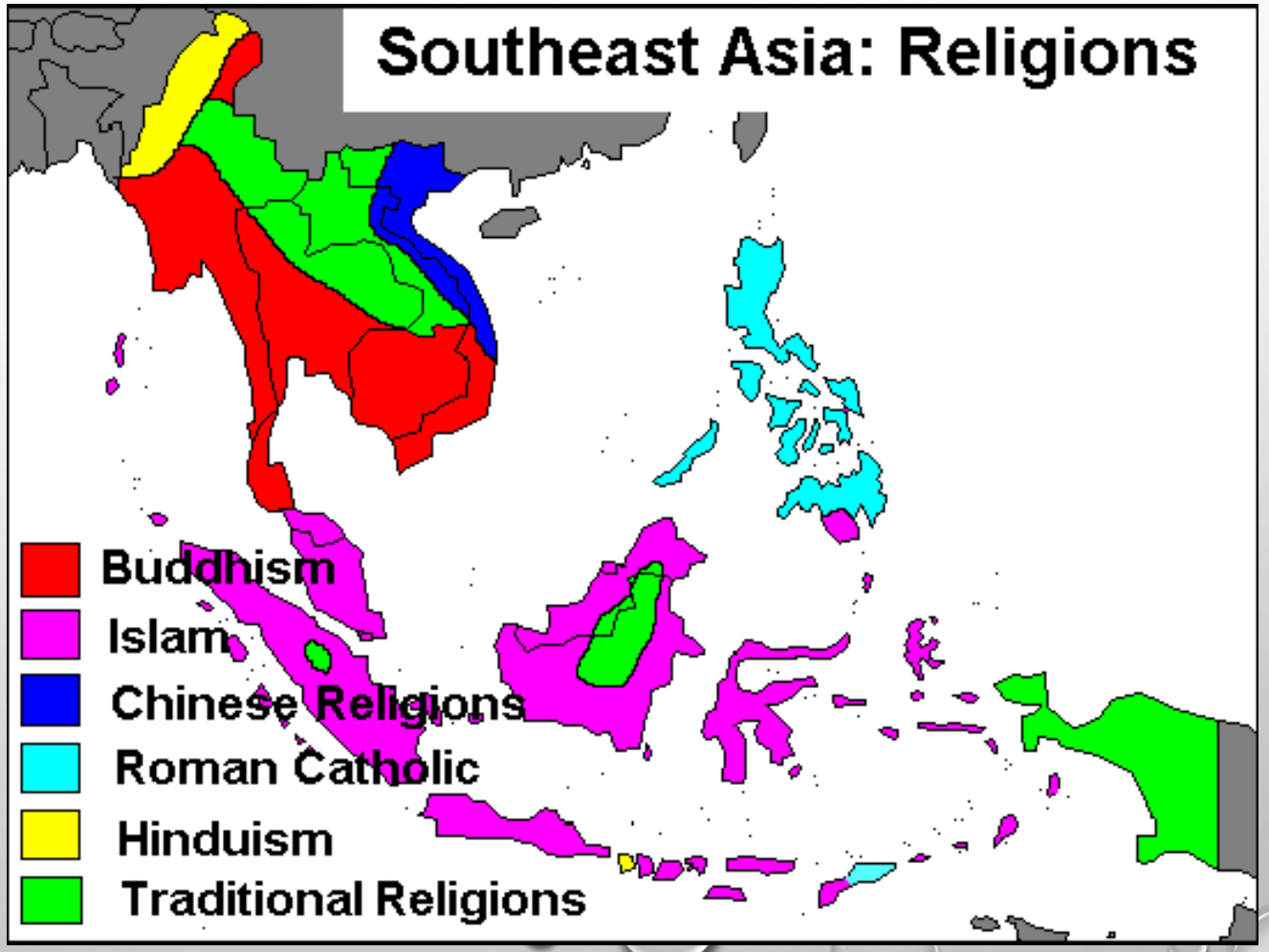
•They've supported life for a long time on this relatively small island including the Javanese Empire of the past. Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, is also found on Java.

# Demographics: Religion in Southeast Asia

IT'S HARD TO CALL SOUTHEAST ASIA A REGION BASED ON A COMMON RELIGION AS ALMOST ALL OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR RELIGIONS ARE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE AREA.

**CASE STUDY EXAMPLES**

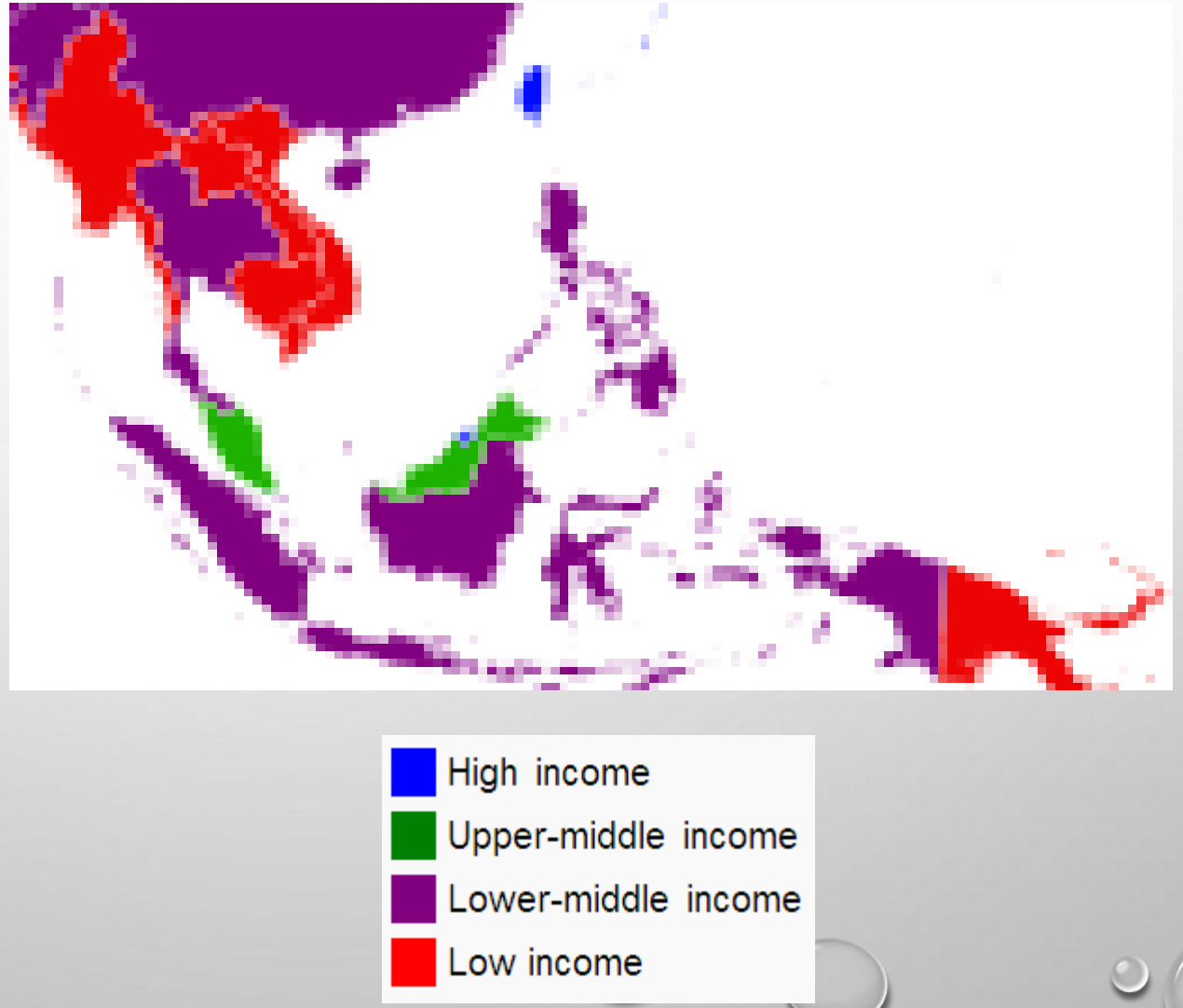
- ISLAM IN MALAYSIA
- CHRISTIANITY IN THE PHILIPPINES
- HINDUISM IN BALI



# Demographics:
# Human Development in Southeast Asia

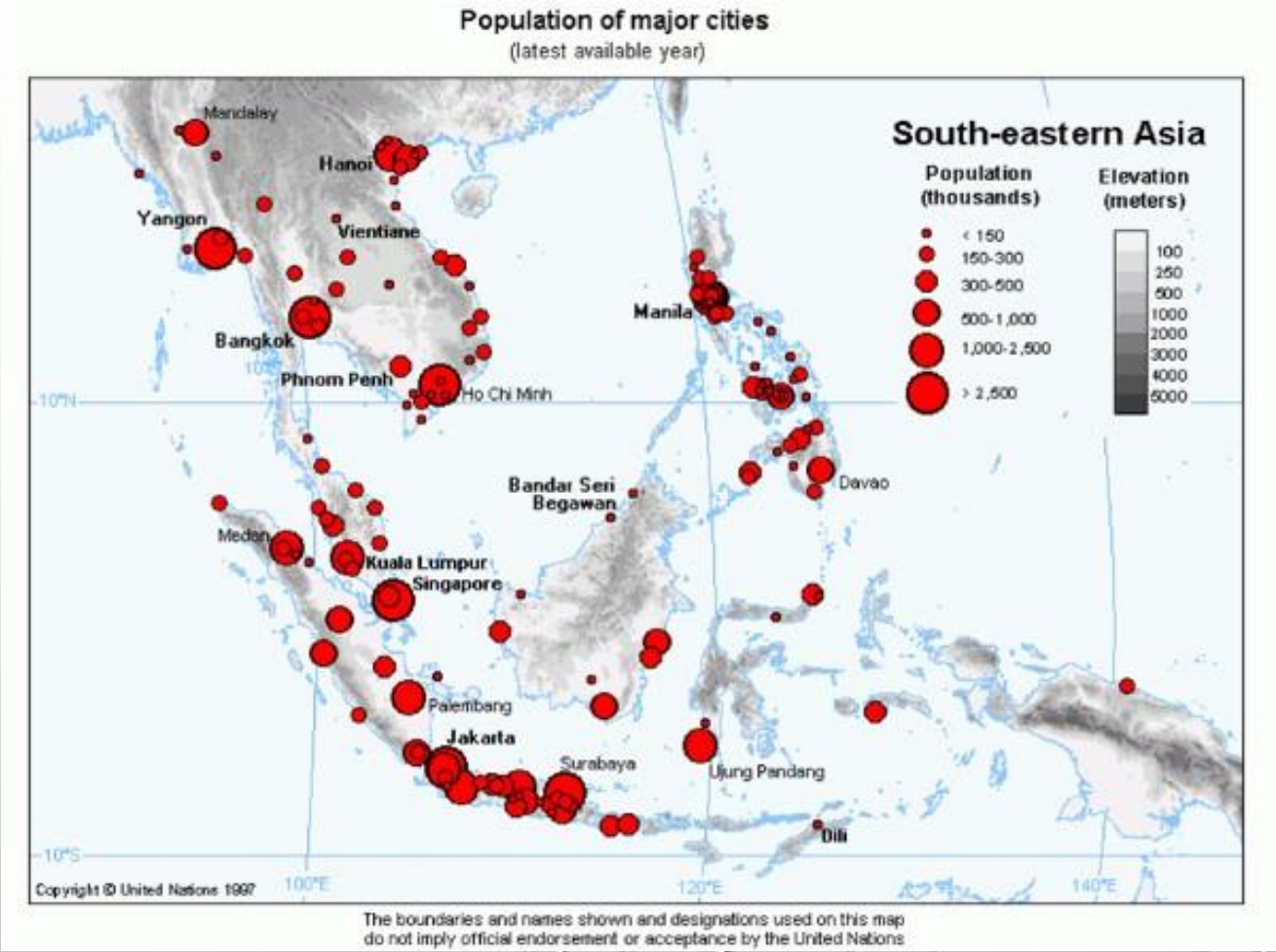
- THE MAP TO THE RIGHT SHOWS THE GENERALIZED PICTURE OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION ACROSS COUNTRIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. AGAIN, THIS VARIES GREATLY WITHIN COUNTRIES.

- GENERALLY SPEAKING, PEOPLE IN MAINLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA ARE POORER THAN THOSE IN INSULAR SOUTHEAST ASIA, WITH SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA BEING THE RICHEST COUNTRIES IN THE REGION.



# The rural/urban contrast in Southeast Asia

SOME OF THE FASTEST GROWING CITIES IN THE WORLD ARE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CONTRASTS BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS ARE GREAT – BUT CITIES DO NOT ALWAYS PROVIDE A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE.



# CASE STUDY:
# 1997 ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS - THAILAND

- THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 1997 STARTED IN THAILAND DUE TO INVESTORS RAPIDLY PULLING MONEY OUT OF THAI SECURITIES. THAILAND, ALONG WITH OTHER LARGE ECONOMIES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA IS PART OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY. THE AVERAGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN FAMILY WAS, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE, EFFECTED BY THE DECISIONS OF THOSE IN POWER IN THE RICHEST COUNTRIES.

# Case Study:
## Avian Flu - Indonesia

•A large population, tropical climate, poor healthcare system, and an agricultural lifestyle make Indonesia a hotspot for a potential Avian Flu outbreak.

•Indonesia and the rest of the world must work together to deal with transnational health issues including disease prevention and treatment. Both sides need to understand the stakes for all parties involved.

# ECONOMY

- GDP (GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT)

GDP IS A BROAD MEASUREMENT OF A NATION'S OVERALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

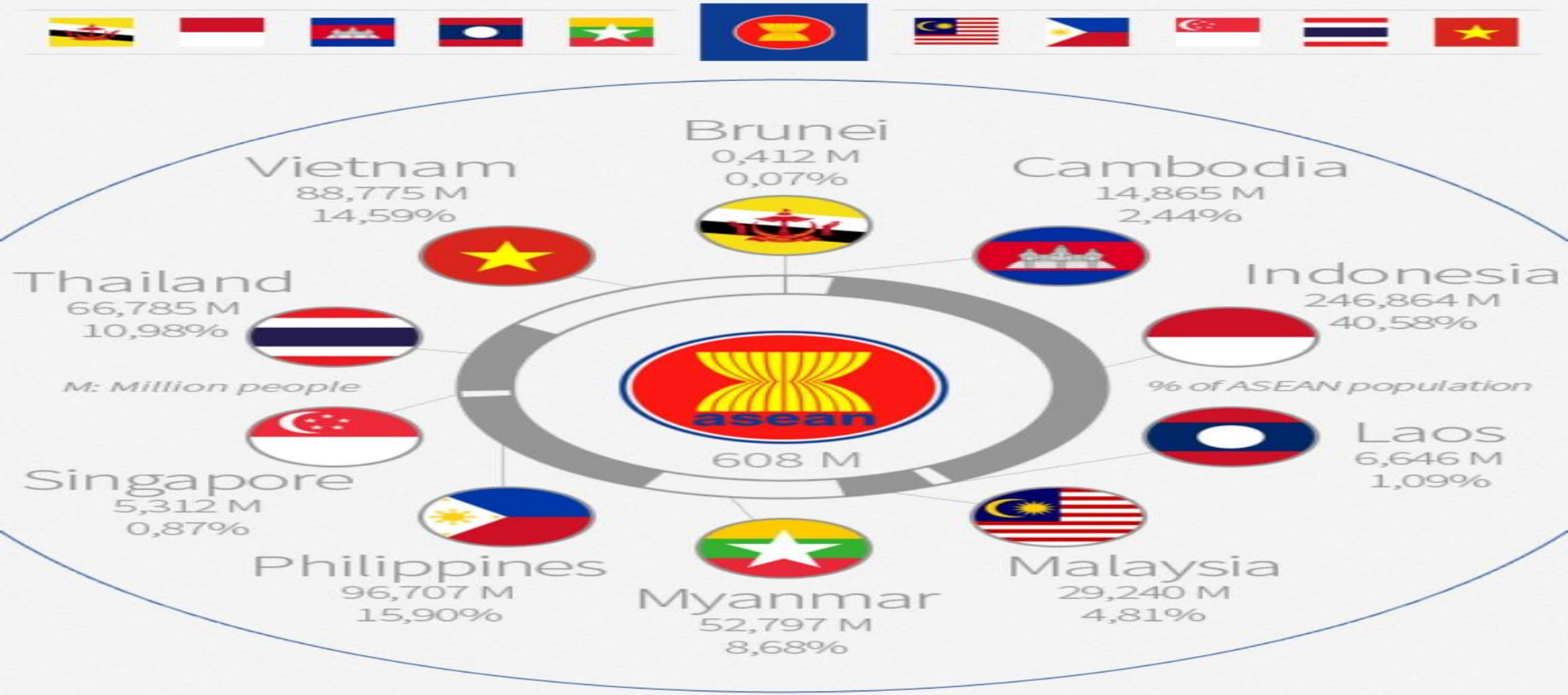
**GDP = C + G + I + NX**

- GDP PER CAPITA ( DIVIDED BY POPULATION)
- GNP
- GNP IS A MEASURE OF A COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, OR WHAT ITS CITIZENS PRODUCED (I.E. GOODS AND SERVICES) AND WHETHER THEY PRODUCED THESE ITEMS WITHIN ITS BORDERS.

- PPP (PURCHASING POWER PARITY)

The

# ASEAN POPULATION




2012 data

aseanup.com - Source: 2012 World Bank data and indexmundi for Myanmar data
Infographics by Fluorcom - Digital Agency - www.fluorcom.com

ASEAN up

*Empowering business in Southeast Asia*

**Population per sq. km**

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 71.5 | 87.7 | 105.2 | 121.7 | 135.4 | 144.1 |
| India | 150.6 | 186.3 | 235.5 | 293.9 | 354.5 | 417.6 |
| Indonesia | 50.8 | 65.3 | 83.3 | 101.8 | 117.8 | 133.8 |
| Korea, Rep. | 254.0 | 323.3 | 386.1 | 434.2 | 476.1 | 504.2 |
| Malaysia | 24.8 | 33.2 | 42.1 | 55.4 | 71.3 | 87.8 |
| Philippines | 87.2 | 118.9 | 157.8 | 206.7 | 259.3 | 318.1 |
| Singapore | 2,456.7 | 3,097.0 | 3,603.0 | 4,547.8 | 6,011.8 | 7,736.9 |
| Thailand | 53.5 | 72.3 | 92.9 | 111.7 | 123.6 | 136.1 |
| Vietnam | 106.7 | 131.3 | 165.0 | 202.8 | 249.6 | 282.4 |

Sources: World Bank and author's calculations

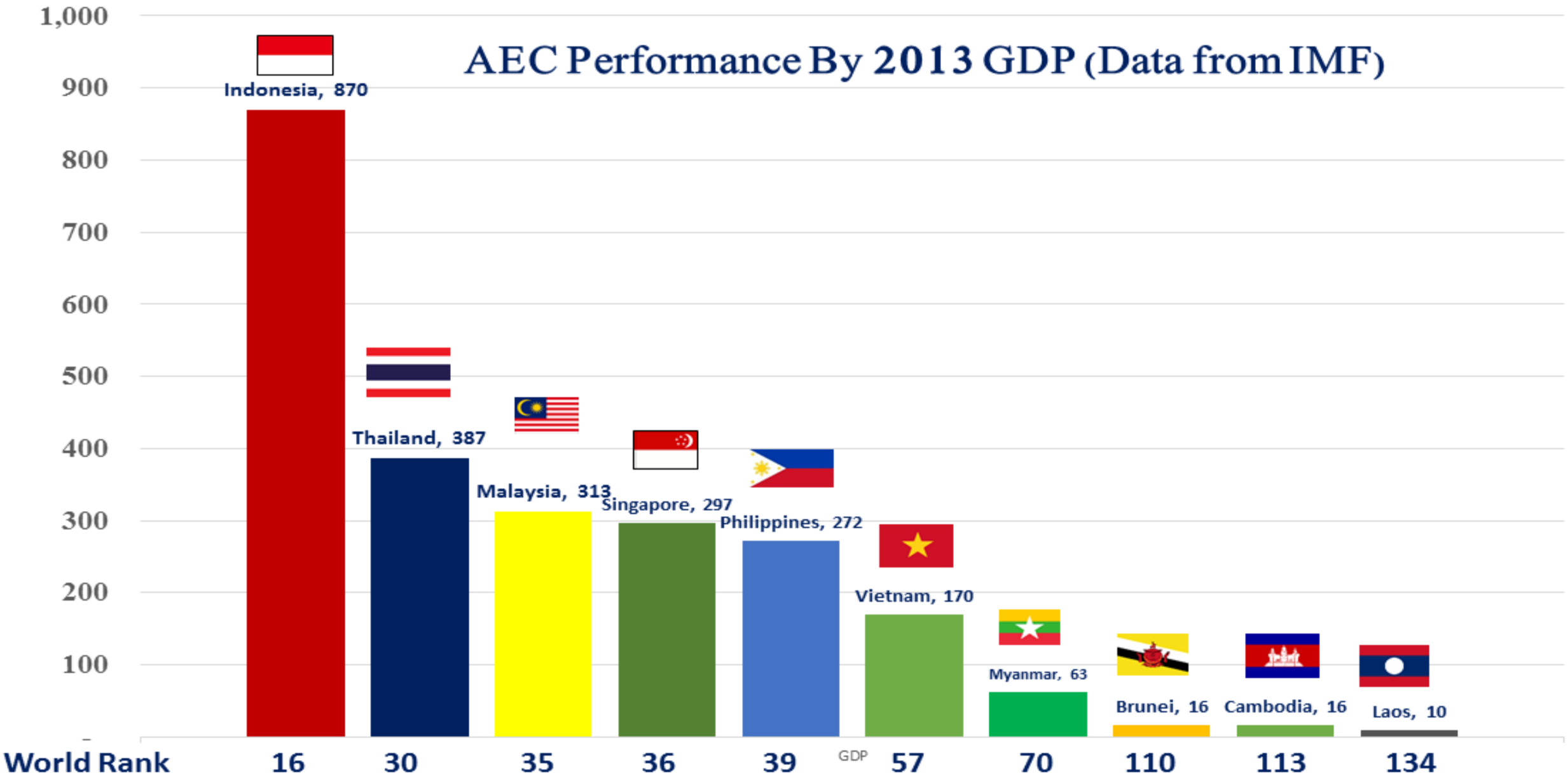
# ASEAN – at a glance

| | |
|---|---|
| Population | 625 million |
| - Youth | 60% |
| GDP | USD2,398 billion |
| GDP Growth | 5.1% |
| GDP per capita | USD3,837 |
| Total Trade | USD2,511 billion |
| - Intra-ASEAN | USD608 billion |
| - Ratio to GDP | 104.7% |
| Total FDI | USD122.4 billion |
| - Intra-ASEAN | USD21.8 billion |
| Tourist Arrivals | 89.3 million |
| - Intra-ASEAN | 39.9 million |

Thousand
Million USD

www.toddtamnanjit.com

# AEC Performance By 2013 GDP (Data from IMF)



# An ocean apart

GDP per head of Asean members at purchasing power parity 2011 ($)

| Singapore | Brunei | Malaysia | Thailand | Indonesia |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59,937 | 49,518 | 15,579 | 9,693 | 4,668 |

| Philippines | Vietnam | Laos | Cambodia | Burma |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,111 | 3,355 | 2,659 | 2,286 | 1,327 |

| US | China | Asean | India |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48,147 | 8,394 | 5,522 | 3,703 |

Population forecast 2012

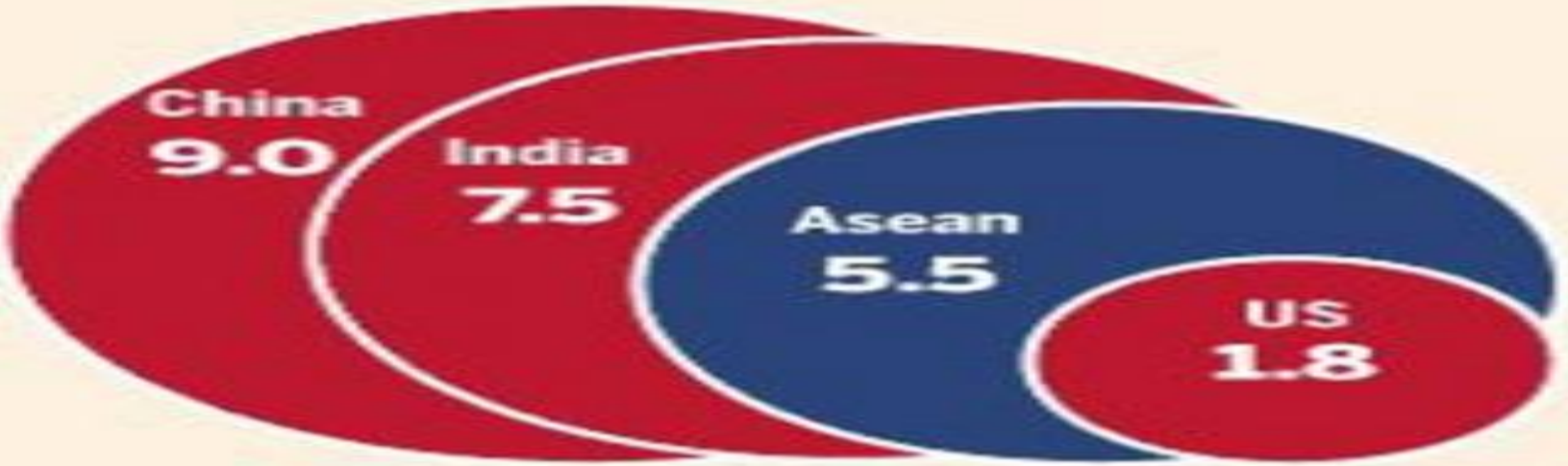
China 1,343m

India 1,205m

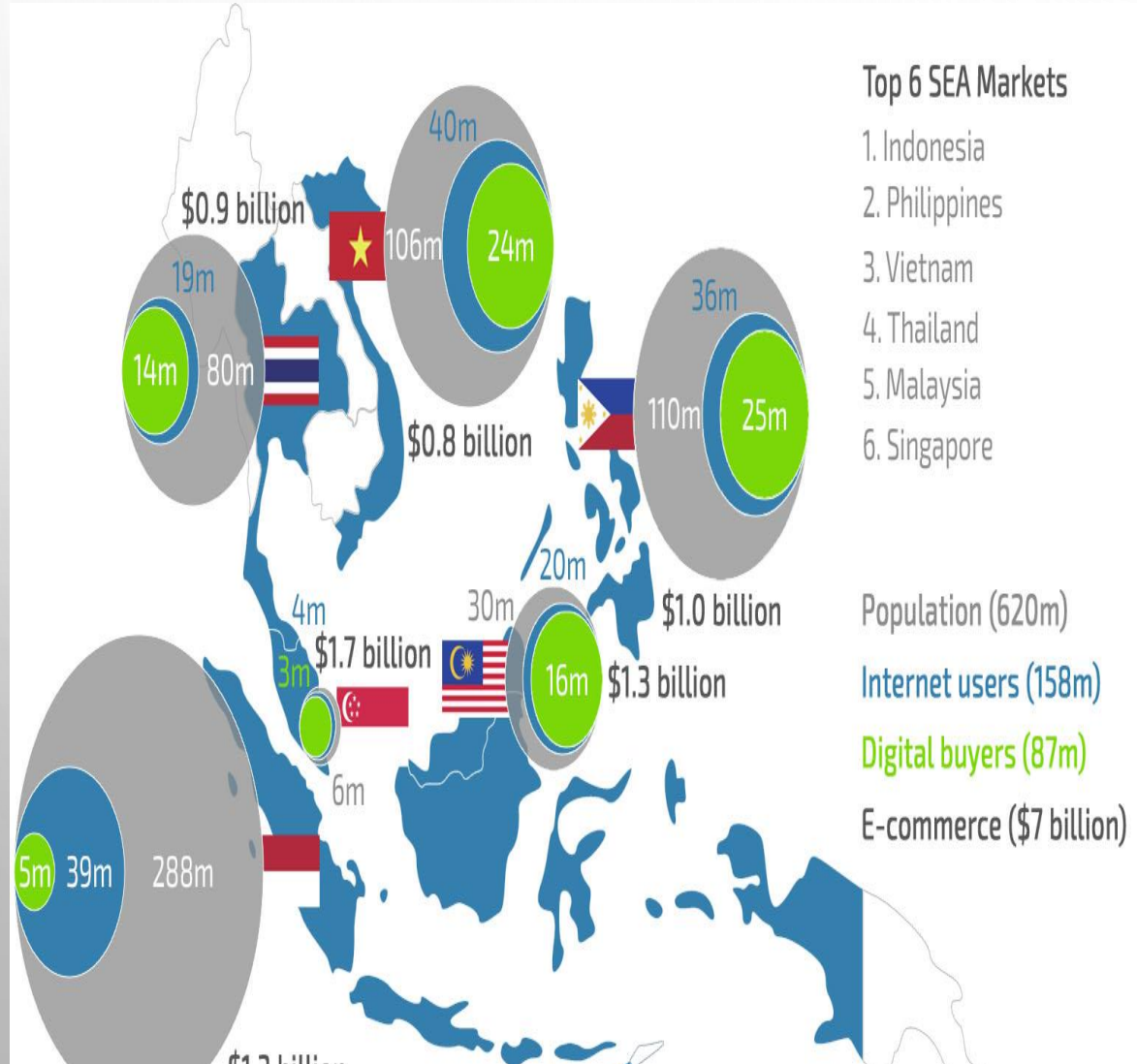
Asean 622m

US 314m

Forecast GDP growth, 2012 (%)




Sources: IMF; US Census Bureau




## Real GDP growth; in percent

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Philippines | 6.1 | 7.2 |
| Malaysia | 6.0 | 4.7 |
| Vietnam | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Indonesia | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Singapore | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Thailand | 0.7 | 2.9 |

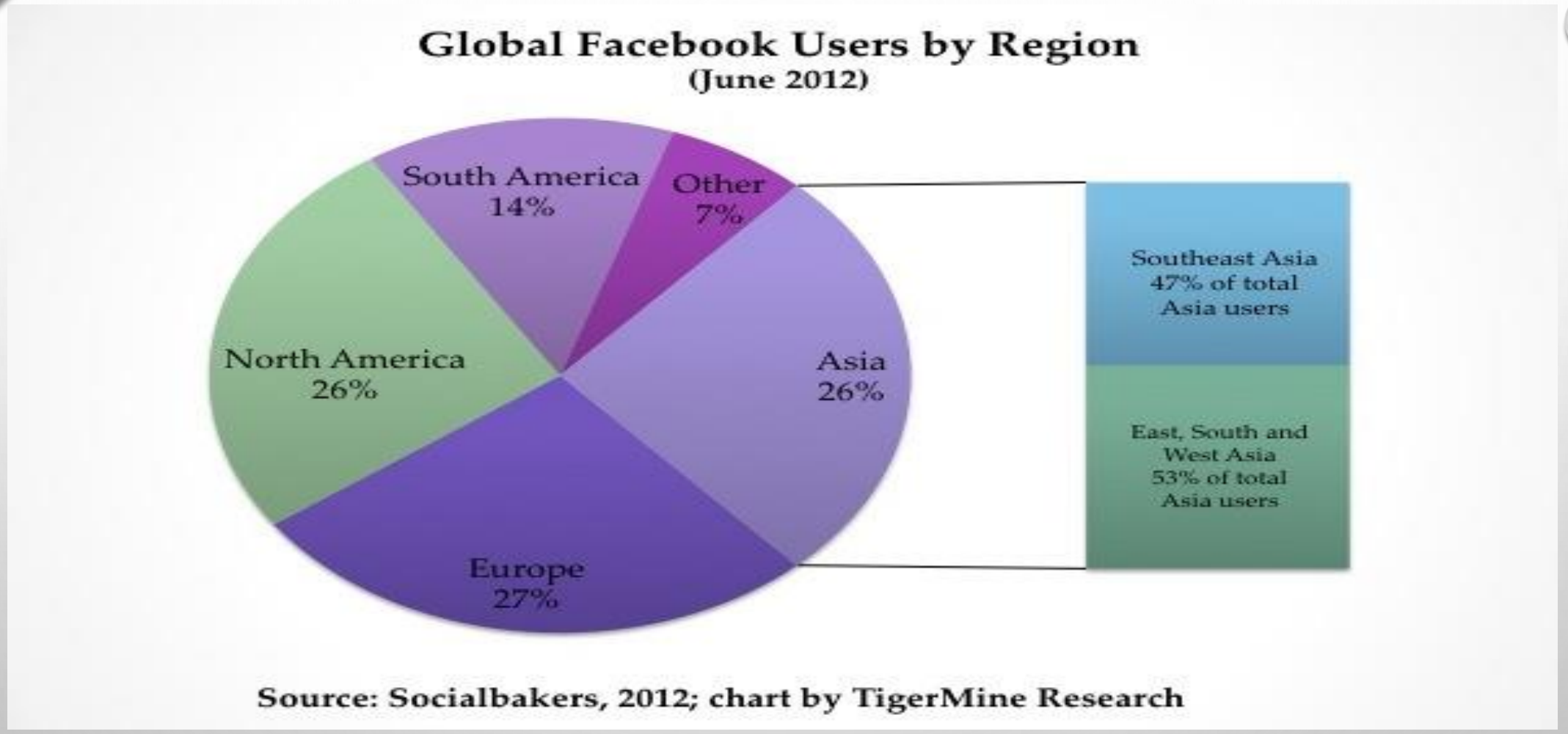
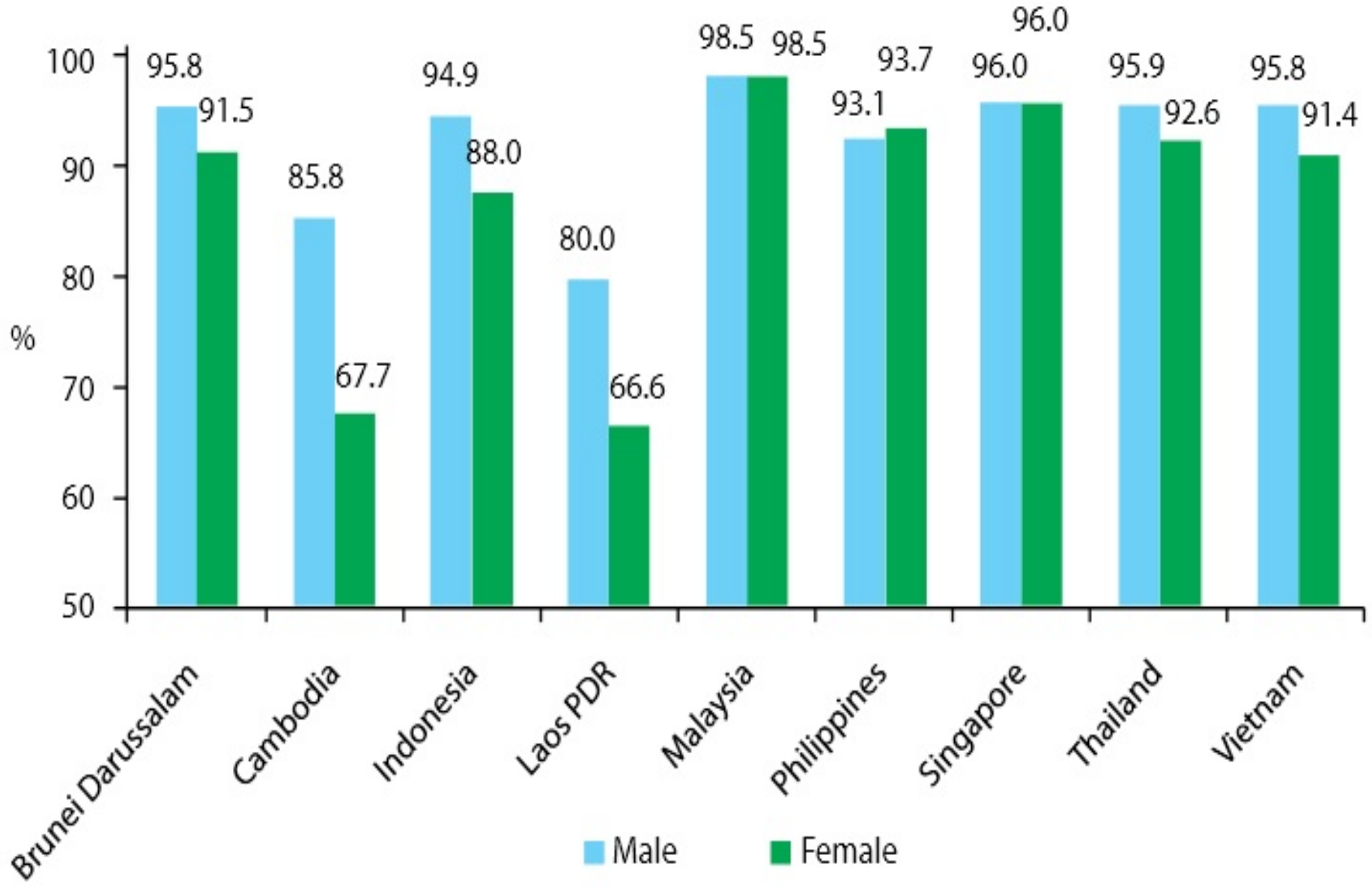

Global Facebook Users by Region
(June 2012)
South America
14%
Other
7%
North America
26%
Asia
26%
Europe
27%
Southeast Asia
47% of total
Asia users
East, South and
West Asia
53% of total
Asia users
Source: Socialbakers, 2012; chart by TigerMine Research

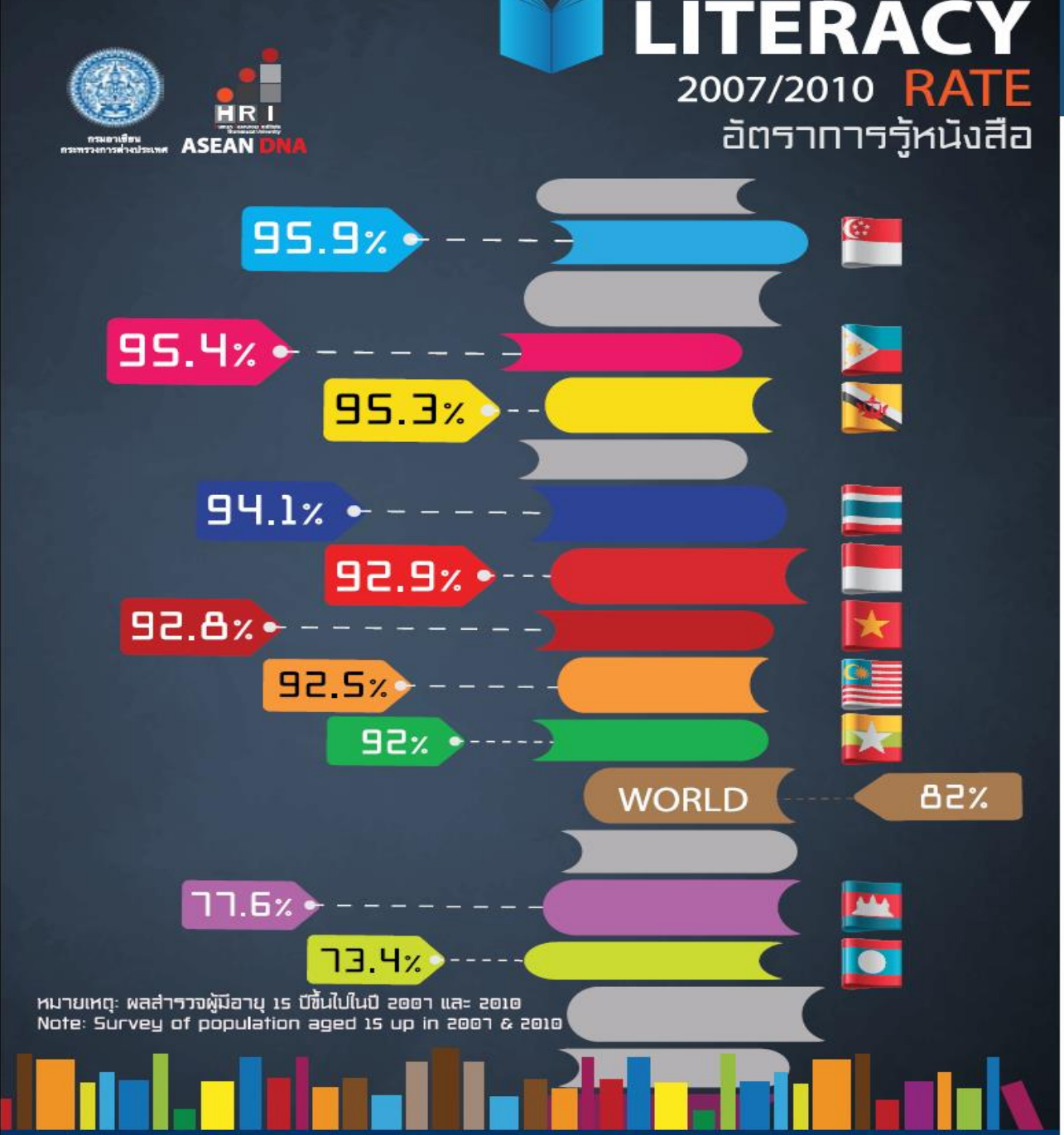
**Figure 3.3: Literacy rates of the population aged 15 and older of selected ASEAN countries**



# LITERACY

## 2007/2010 RATE

## อัตราการรู้หนังสือ




หมายเหตุ: ผลสำรวจผู้มีอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปในปี 2007 และ 2010
Note: Survey of population aged 15 up in 2007 & 2010



ที่มา : ASEAN Community in figure 2011 page 54

# English Proficiency Index

## ดัชนีวัดความสามารถทางภาษาอังกฤษ 2012

อันดับโลก* จากทั้งหมด 44 ประเทศ

AVERAGE
WORLD 50.70
FROM 54 COUNTRIES

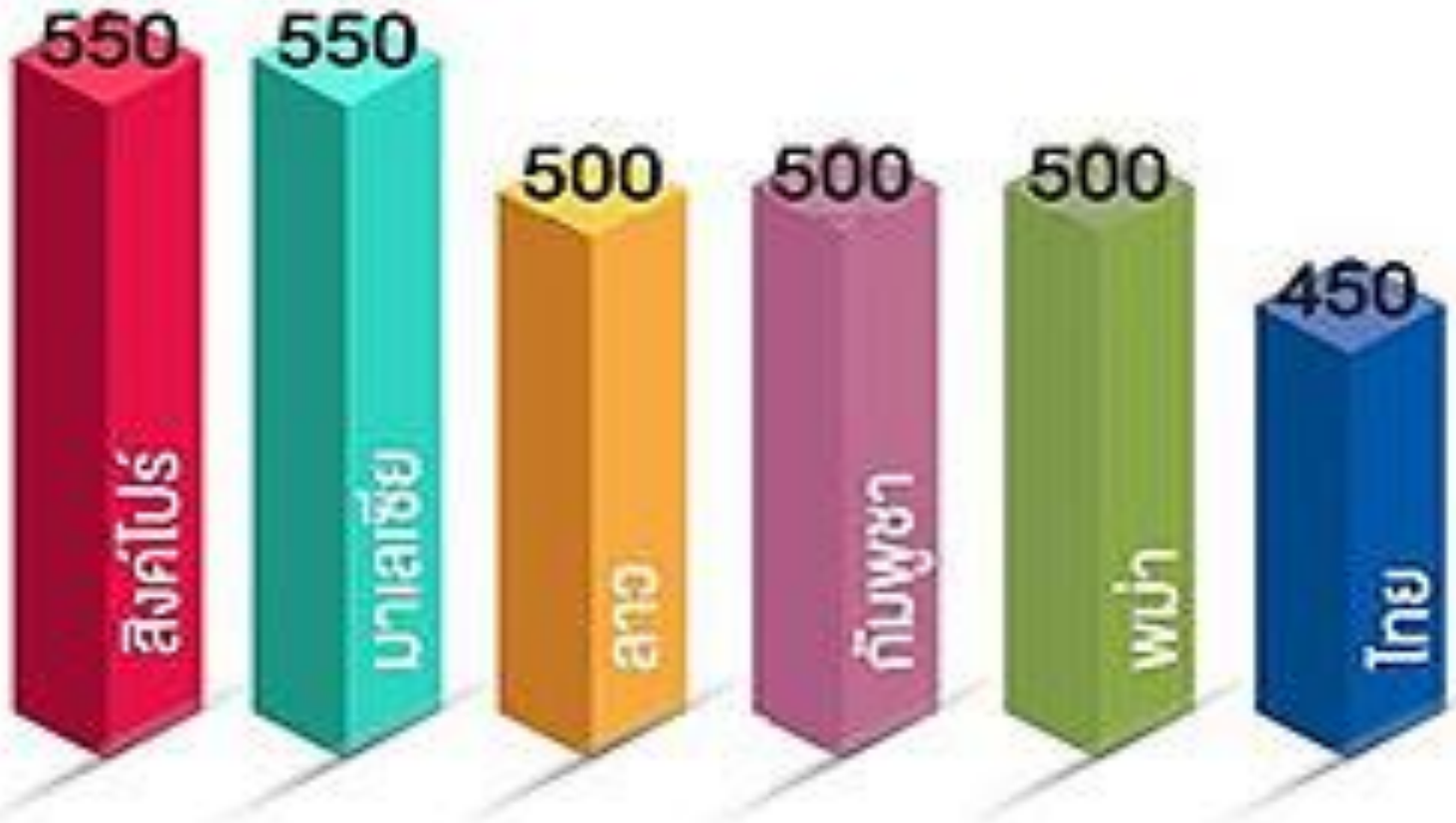
ASIA 47.54
FROM 12 COUNTRIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | SINGAPORE สิงคโปร์ | 58.65 |
| 13 | MALAYSIA มาเลเซีย | 57.95 |
| 27 | INDONESIA อินโดนีเซีย | 53.31 |
| 31 | VIETNAM เวียดนาม | 52.14 |
| 53 | THAILAND ไทย | 44.36 |

หมายเหตุ : นำเสนอเฉพาะประเทศที่อยู่ในการสำรวจตามที่ระบุในที่มา
Note : Only countries with available data from the EF English Proficiency Index



ที่มา : EF English Proficiency Index 2012, Education First page 5

# คะแนน TOEFL

## ประเทศไทยต่ำสุด จากประเทศผู้นำอาเซียน