SOUTHEAST ASIA

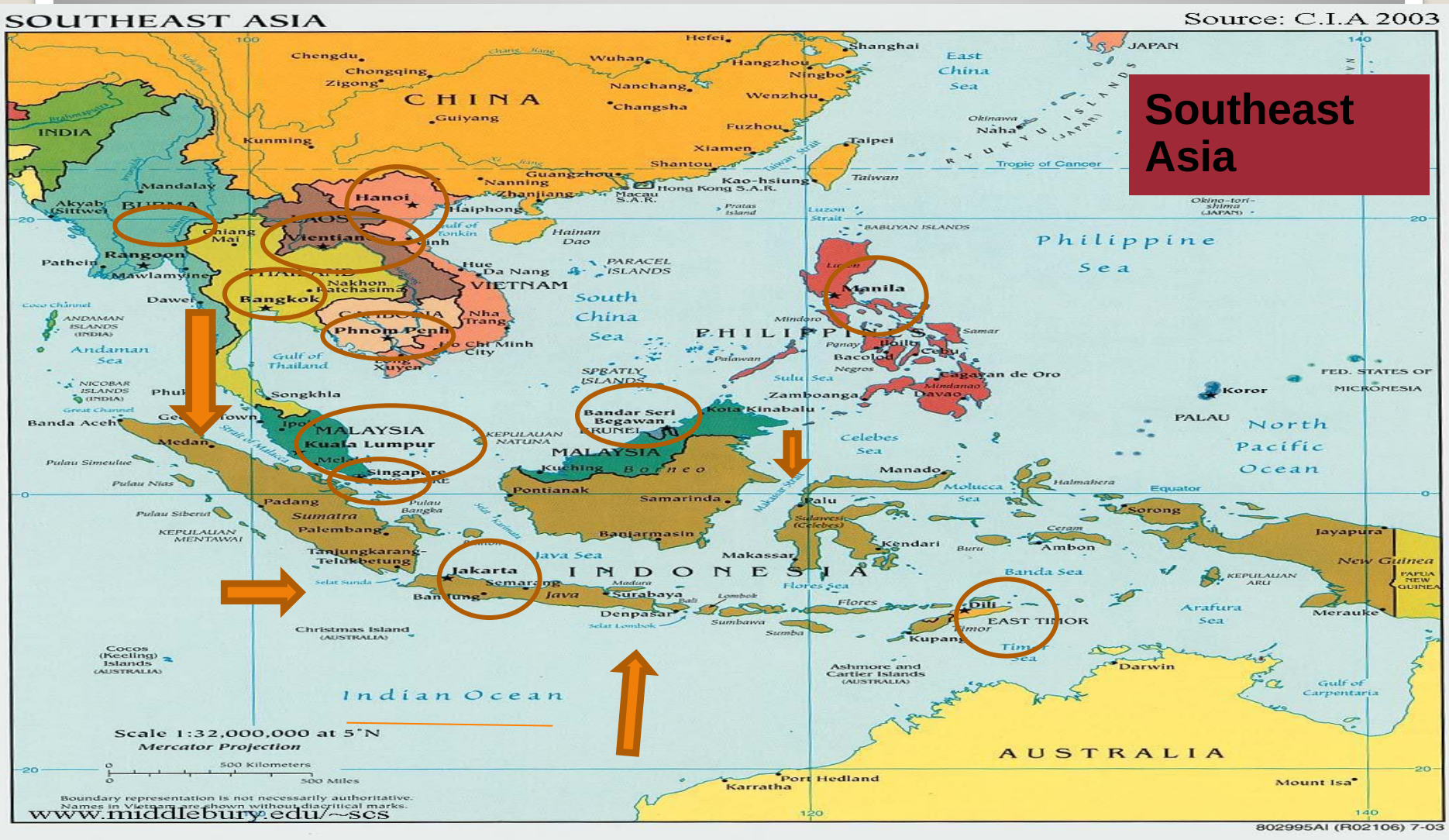
VOCAB

- History/paleolithic/Neolithic/megalistic/archaeology/millennium

- Kingdom/empire
- Education
- Economics, economy
- Geography/archaepelago/tropical/mangrove/monsoon/ring of fire/volcano
- Demographic
- Religion/animism/Hinduism/Buddhism/Christianity
- Culture/ritual/ethics
- Politics
- Colony
- context

- BCE= Before Christ Era
- BE= Buddhist Era
- A.D= Anno Domini
- Thassalocracy
- Dolmen=prehistoric
- Spindle
- Sinicize =identity
- Tectonic
- Silt
- Slash-burn farming

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*)


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Source: C.I.A 2003
Southeast Asia
CHINA
INDIA
BURMA
LAOS
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
MALAYSIA
PHILIPPINES
INDONESIA
AUSTRALIA
JAPAN
Hanoi
Vientiane
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Manila
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Bandar Seri Begawan
Jakarta
Dili
EAST TIMOR
Kupang
Darwin
Port Hedland
Karratha
Mount Isa
Merauke
Jayapura
Sorong
Manado
Palu
Kendari
Makassar
Banjarmasin
Samarinda
Pontianak
Kuching
Kota Kinabalu
Zamboanga
Davao
Cagayan de Oro
Bacolod
Cebu
Iloilo
Mandalay
Rangoon
Pathein
Mawlamyine
Dawei
Chiang Mai
Nakhon Ratchasima
Hue
Da Nang
Nha Trang
Ho Chi Minh City
Songkhla
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Tanjungkarang-Telukbetung
Semarang
Surabaya
Denpasar
Bandung
Makassar
Ambon
Taipei
Taiwan
Hong Kong S.A.R.
Macau S.A.R.
Hainan Dao
Pratas Island
Luzon Strait
BABUYAN ISLANDS
PARACEL ISLANDS
SPRATLY ISLANDS
KEPULAUAN NATUNA
KEPULAUAN MENTAWAI
KEPULAUAN ARU
Christmas Island (AUSTRALIA)
Cocos (Keeling) Islands (AUSTRALIA)
Ashmore and Cartier Islands (AUSTRALIA)
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
South China Sea
East China Sea
Philippine Sea
Celebes Sea
Molucca Sea
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Java Sea
Flores Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
North Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
FED. STATES OF MICRONESIA
PALAU
Koror
Okinawa
Naha
RYUKYU ISLANDS (JAPAN)
Okino-tori-shima (JAPAN)
Scale 1:32,000,000 at 5°N
Mercator Projection
500 Kilometers
500 Miles
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks.
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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.**

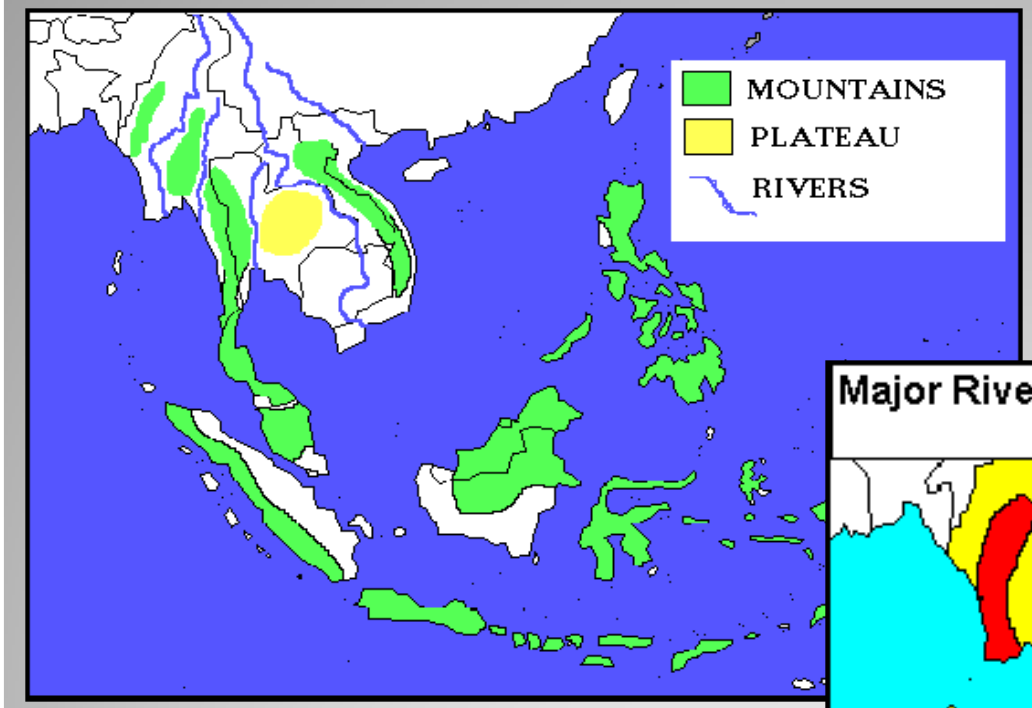
- Most agrarian kingdoms were located on mainland southeast Asia. One example is the Khmer Empire.

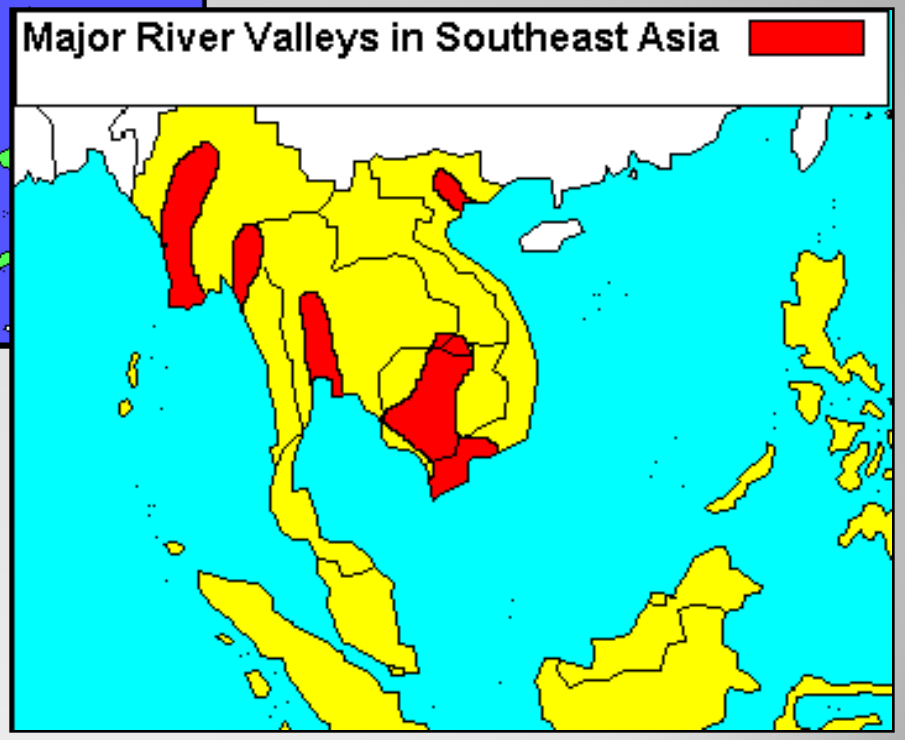
SOUTHEAST ASIA: POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY
POPULATION
Under 50,000
50,000–250,000
250,000–1,000,000
1,000,000–5,000,000
Over 5,000,000
National capitals are underlined
Railroad
Core area
Transition Zone
0 200 400 600 800 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
SOUTH ASIAN REALM
INDIA
EAST ASIAN REALM
CHINA
MAINLAND
THAILAND REGION
MYANMAR (BURMA)
LAOS
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
WEST MALAYSIA
EAST MALAYSIA
BRUNEI
INSULAR
INDONESIA REGION
PACIFIC REALM
AUSTRAL REALM
AUSTRALIA
TAIWAN
Tropic of Cancer
Myitkyina
Mandalay
Yangon
Moulmein
Ye
Chiang Mai
Viangchan
Hanoi
Haiphong
Nanning
Guangzhou
Xianggang (Hong Kong)
Zhanjiang
Haikou
Hué
Da Nang
Bangkok
Kompong Thom
Phnom Penh
Loc Ninh
Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon-Cholon)
Songkhla
Alor Setar
Pinang
Ipoh
Kuala Lumpur
SINGAPORE
Medan
Tanjungbalai
Banda Aceh
Padang
Palembang
Telukbetung
Jakarta
Bandung
Semarang
Surakarta
Surabaya
Jawa (Java)
Madura
Bali
Lombok
Sumbawa
Flores
Sumba
Ujungpandang
Banjarmasin
Pontianak
Kuching
Bandar Seri Begawan
Manila
Luzon
Mindoro
Visayan Islands
Iloilo
Cebu
Mindanao
Davao
Sulu Archipelago
Manado
Sulawesi (Celebes)
Buru
Ceram
Malukus (Moluccas)
Papua
New Guinea
Dili
Timor
EAST TIMOR
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Gulf of Tonkin
Paracel Islands
Spratly Islands
South China Sea
Philippine Sea
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Maluku Sea
Banda Sea
Flores Sea
Timor Sea
Java Sea
Strait of Malacca
Sumatera (Sumatra)
Kalimantan
Borneo
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Longitude East of Greenwich
0° Equator
100°
110°
120°
130°
140°
20°
10°
0°

- THE LAND
  - Peninsulas
    - Indo-China
    - Malay or Krat
  - Archipelagos
    - East Indies
      - Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes
    - Philippines
      - Luzon, Mindanao

- MOUNTAINS AND HILLS
  - Region is product of volcanic activity, tectonic action
  - Mountains run north-south; traversing difficult
  - Plateaus between coasts and mountains cut by rivers
- COASTAL PLAINS AND RIVER VALLEYS
  - Narrow coastal strips bordered by mountains, hills
  - Isolated plateaus
  - River valleys
  - Constantly replenished by silt from rivers

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY





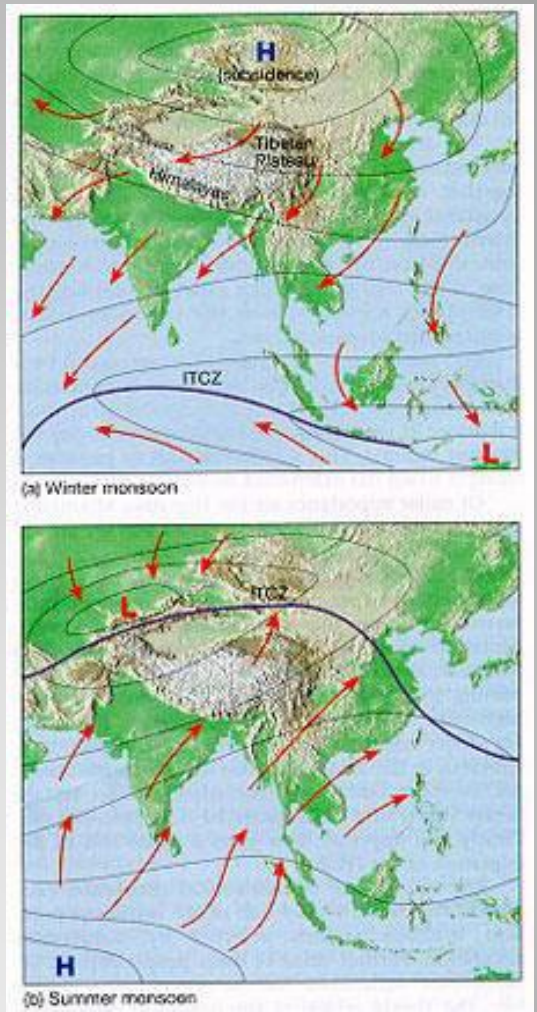
S.E. ASIAN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- BODIES OF WATER
  - Straits
    - Malacca Straits
    - Sunda Straits
  - Seas
    - South China Sea
- WATER
  - Rivers
    - Red
    - Mekong
    - Irrawady
  - Many streams, riverines
  - Swamps and lakes
- MOVEMENT
  - By seas, by water
  - Only links between parts of the region

THE SEAS

Khong River

- THE MONSOONS
  - Subject to Indian Ocean Monsoon Circuit
    - Dry Wind: September to April
    - Wet Wind: May to August
  - Gentle Monsoon Flooding
    - Excess water creates problems
    - Irrigation necessary
- CLIMATES & FARMING
  - Tropical, Subtropical lowlands
    - Land: tends towards aguaculture
    - Islands: plantation agriculture
    - Jungles: slash-burn agriculture
  - Plateaus, mountains
    - Moderated climate
    - Terrace farming common



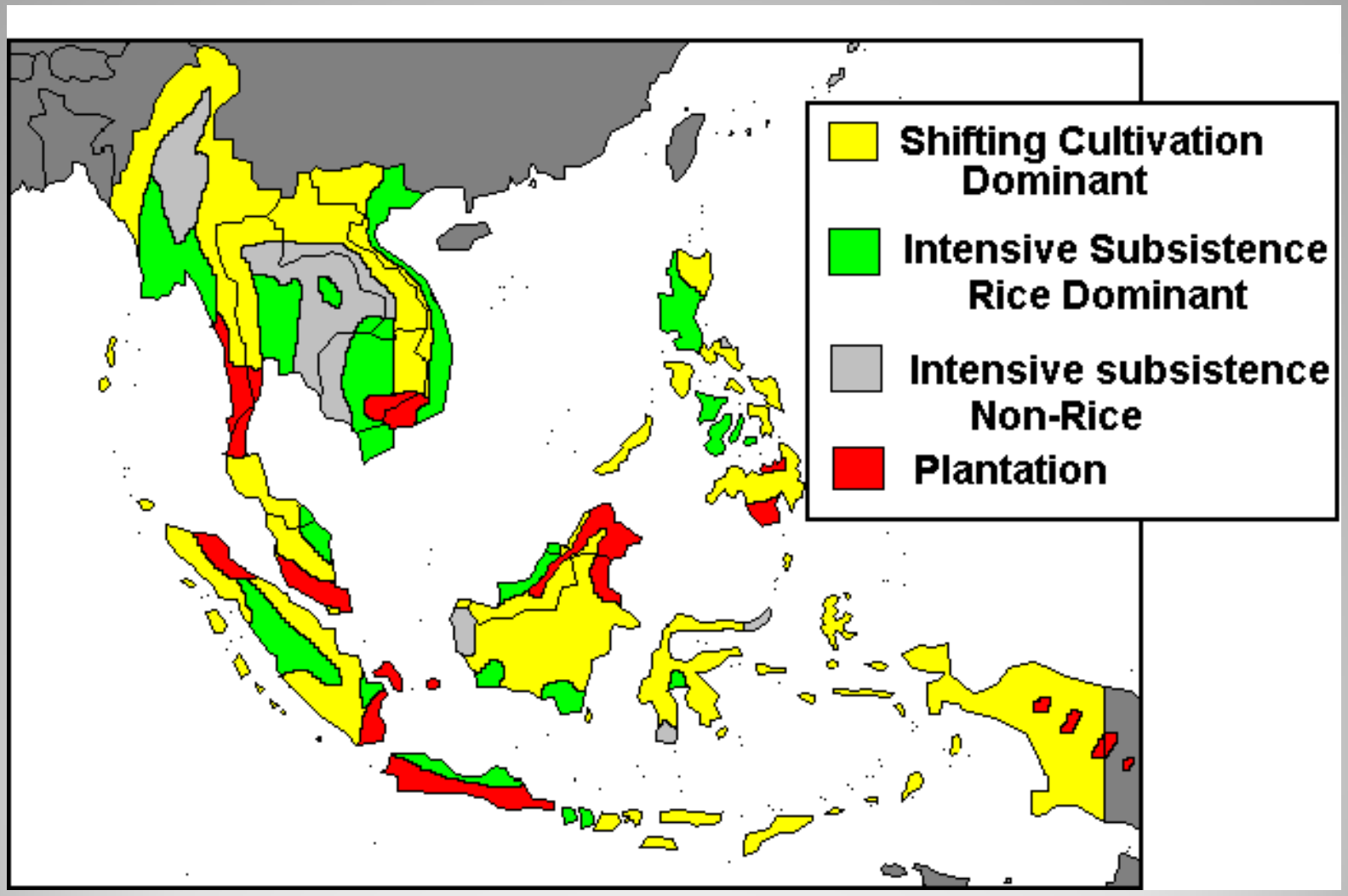
WINDS AND CLIMATES

MAINLAND VS ISLAND

- Mainland
  - Intense rice cultivation along river banks
    - Probable origin of rice in world history
    - 2-3 harvests a year
  - Supports large populations, cities
  - Supports large, land based tribute empires
- Island
  - Plantation agriculture
    - Rare spices, perfumes, scented woods
    - Later coffee, tea plantations
  - Supports thassalocracies
    - Sea-based trading empires
    - Settlement only along rivers, on islands
- Two Regions Dependent on Each Other

UPLAND VS LOWLAND

- Upland areas
  - Lower population densities
  - Great uniformity in cultures, ethnicity
  - Greater political fragmentation
  - Slash burn cultivation of root or grain crops
- Lowland areas
  - Larger areas of language uniformity
  - Higher population densities
  - Larger forms of political integration
  - Larger, more powerful states
  - Wet rice cultivation



AGRICULTURE IN S.E. ASIA

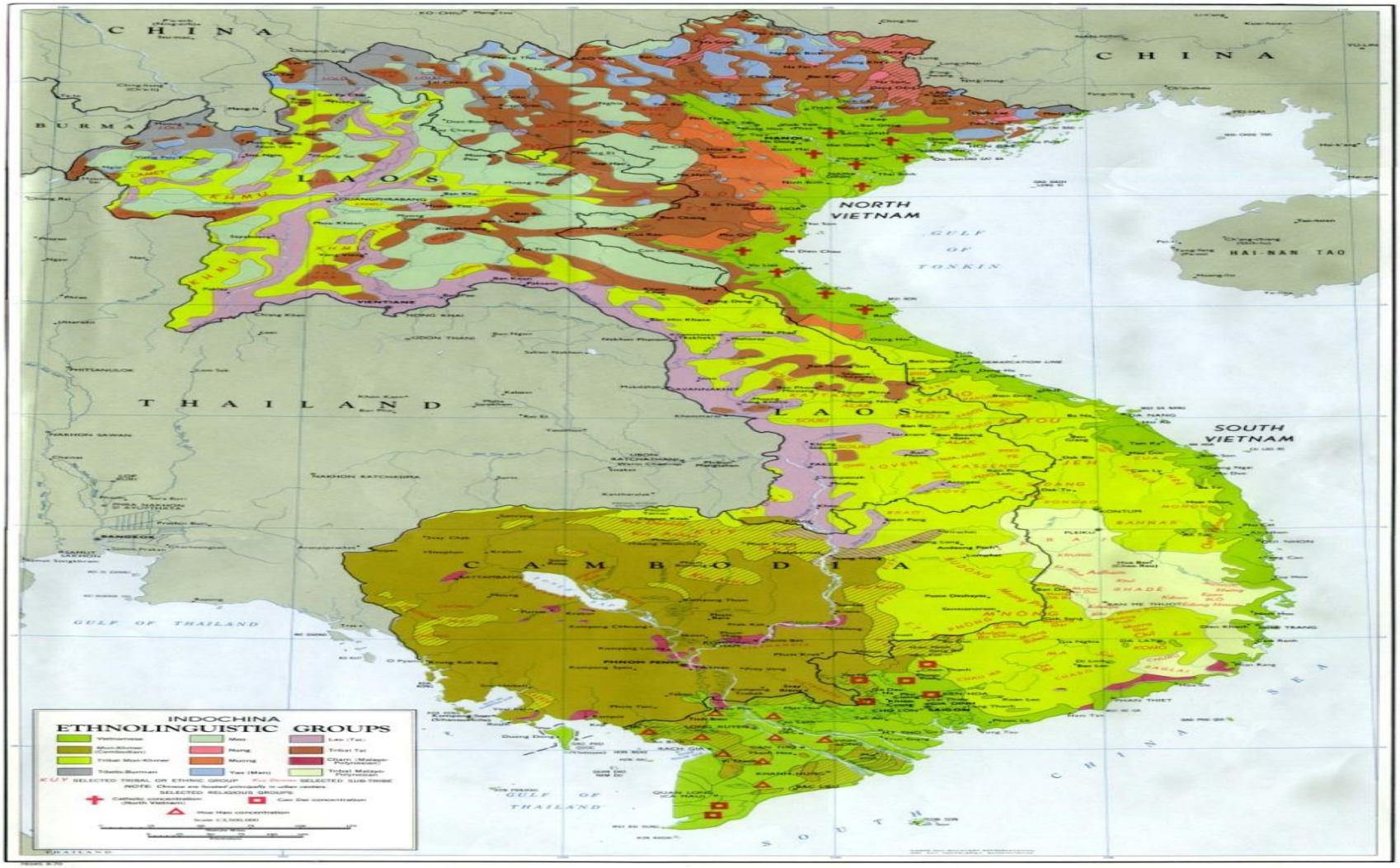
- EARLY PALEOLITHIC POPULATION
  - Negritos related to Australian Aborigines, Dravidians
  - Short, very dark skinned, curly hair
  - Hunted, gathered and fished
- MOVEMENT
  - Mon-Khmer moved in from Tibet, Sichuan
    - Settle Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos
  - Malayo-Polynesian
    - Originated in Southern China
    - Settled Vietnam, Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia
    - Migrated into Indo-China, Malayan Peninsula
    - Used outrigger canoes and crossed the seas to islands
      - Later migrations crossed Pacific, Indian to settle islands
      - Used shifting agriculture, slash-burn to cultivate yams
- SITUATION
  - Malayo-Polynesians, Mon-Khmer
    - Took lowlands, villages, towns
  - Negritos pushed into hills, mountains
    - Lived separately, tributary to lowland peoples
    - Heavily taxed, controlled by lowland peoples

PRE-HISTORY

- Malayo-Polynesian migration
  - Spread Neolithic technology in Indochina, onto islands
    - Malay pottery in New Guinea;
    - Spread of bronze, iron technology, tools in region
  - Farming and herding
    - Dry rice farming, millet
    - Domesticated cattle, pigs, chickens
  - Animism
    - Shamanism, ancestor worship
      - Sacrificial rites
    - Priest/priestess as chiefs;
  - Social customs transmitted orally
  - Architecture
    - Megaliths, dolmens
    - Common as ceremonial centers

- Kat Peninsula, Thailand
  - Ban Chiang village
    - Dead buried with pottery
    - Bronze bells, tools, weapons gave way to Iron weapons, tools, bracelets
    - Wet rice cultivation replaces dry cultivation increased yields
    - Water buffalo domesticated, pulled plow
    - Spindle, bits of thread suggest knowledge, cultivation of silk

NEOLITHIC CULTURES



MOVEMENT PRODUCES AN ETHNIC MAP SOUTHEAST ASIA

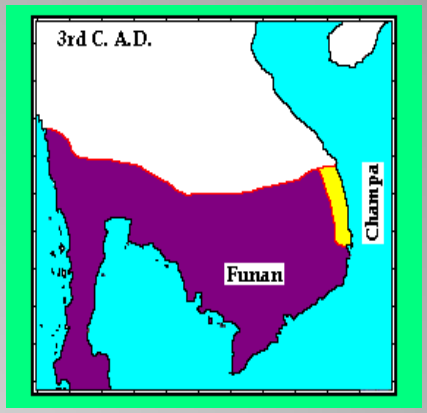
- 7th Century BCE
  - Hindu epic *Ramayana*
    - *R*efers to the islands of Southeast Asia
    - Lands of gold and grains
    - Likely that some (few) Indian merchants had visited area
- 5th Century BCE
  - Internal Chinese migration, conquests
  - Forced Migrations of local peoples into SE Asia
    - Vietnamese, Mon-Khmers, Tibeto-Burmans, Thai
- 3RD Century BCE
  - Ashoka sent Theravada Buddhist missionaries
    - Mon peoples of Burma
    - Mon exchanges with India: Hinduism, Buddhism, ideas, goods
- 334 BCE
  - Chinese absorb Yueh (Vietnamese) state in Yangzte River;
  - Chinese attempt to Sinicize elites, elite culture
- 2nd Century BCE
  - 208 BCE: State of Nam Viet arose in Red River
    - Select Chinese rulers, elites who adopt Vietnamese customs
  - India, China begin to trade through SE Asia

OUTSIDE CONTACTS

- Social
  - Society stratified
    - Towns ruled by elders, councils
    - Elite culture
    - Urban, rural quite distinct
    - Extensive peasant class
    - Autonomous villages
- Religion
  - Animistic, placation of spirits
  - Ancestor worship critical in placation of spirits
  - Shaman have great influence
- Gender
  - Descent traced through both males, females
  - Women could rule states, own land
  - Village elders include women
  - Women run market places, businesses

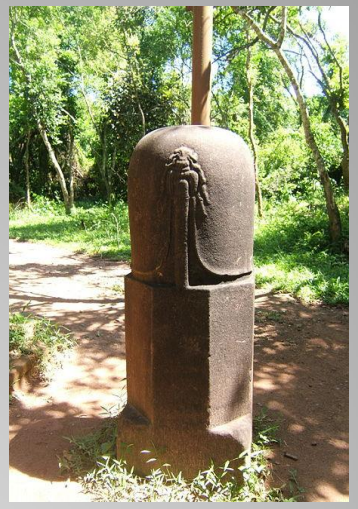
SOUTHEAST ASIAN SOCIETY

FUNAN



- Origins
  - Ethnically related to Mon-Khmer
  - 3rd c. CE
    - Chinese envoys K'ang T'ai and Chu Ying say
    - The state of Funan was established
    - In the first century C.E.
    - By an Indian Brahmin named Kaundinya
  - Myth Concerning the Rise of Funan
    - Indian Brahmin has dream to sail to Funan
    - Shiva gave him a magic bow and arrow
    - Kaundinya arrives at Funan where naked queen, followers attack boat
    - Golden Arrow saves the day, Kaundinya clothes naked queen
    - Marries the queen, becomes king, establishes Indian style Dynasty
- History
  - Funan reached its greatest extent in the early third century C.E.
    - Southern Vietnam, Cambodia, central Thailand
    - Northern Malaysia (Kat Peninsula)
    - Southern Burma
  - It extended as far south as Malaysia and as far west as Burma
  - Diplomatic missions sent to India and China
  - Collapsed under pressure from Chenla in 6th century BCE

- Structure of States in SE Asia
  - Model created by Funan
  - Adopted by Chenla, Khmer, Champa
  - Srivijaya, Javanese
- Devaraja Cult
  - Indian notion of divine ruler
  - Incarnation of Shiva (could also be Vishnu)
    - Ceremony overseen by Brahmins
    - Population worships as god
    - Symbolized by lingam
      - Pillar representing strength of ruler
      - Blended with local animism
- Buddhist Adaptation
  - Rulers become bodhisatva
  - Delay nirvana to help subjects



DEVARAJA: GOD-KING

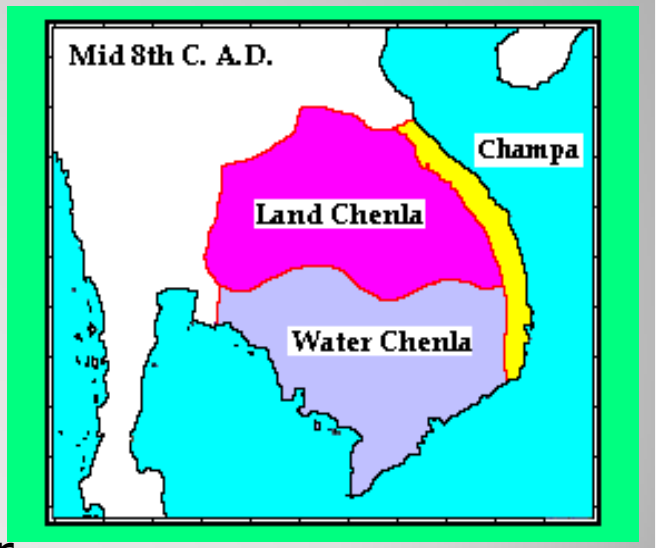
STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY

- State
  - Quasi-feudal pattern with princes, aristocrats
  - Large naval, merchant fleet; bureaucracy
  - System of mercantilism, commercial monopolies
  - Effectively a tribute empire
  - Left local customs and identities intact
- Funanese Culture
  - A mixture of native beliefs, Indian ideas.
    - Southeast Asian believed the cobra to be sacred
    - Idea of Indian naga (celestial serpent) used
    - Practiced animism, ancestor worship
  - Heavily influenced by Indian culture
    - Employed Indians for state administration purposes
      - Brahmins oversaw religion, religious ritual at court
      - Kshatriyas dominated the aristocracy, royalty, military
    - Sanskrit was the language at the court
- Religious doctrines
  - Syncretism was strong
  - Hinduism venerated Shiva but rarely Brahma or Vishnu
  - Buddhism was Theravada but alternated with Mahayana

ECONOMY & DEMOGRAPHY

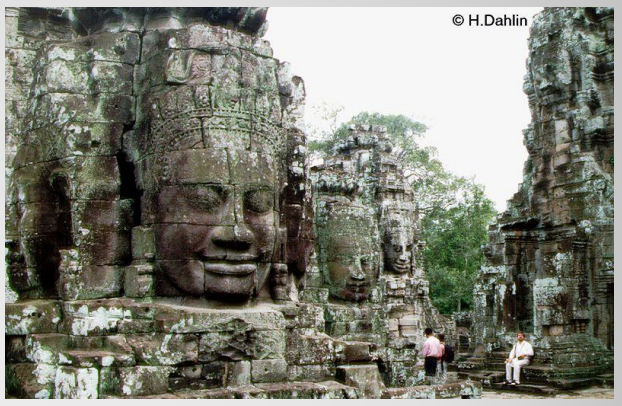
- Southeast Asia's first great economy
  - Funan was rich because of trade and agriculture
  - Trade in spices, silver, gold, pearls, scented woods
  - Funan grew massive surpluses of rice
  - Funanese economy depended on rice surpluses
  - Maritime trade also extremely important role
  - At Funan's main port, Oc Eo, were found
    - Roman and Greek artifacts (glass, coins)
    - Persian and Indian fabrics, cottons, manufactured goods
- Funanese Demography
  - Population concentrated mainly along the Mekong River
  - Towns, villages concentrated on coast, rivers
  - Natural region for fishing and rice cultivation
  - Extensive inland irrigation system
  - Lowlands: Mon-Khmer peoples
  - Highlands, Hills: Negritos

- Early Khmer tributary kingdom of Funan
  - Revolted and Conquered Funan
  - Collapse of Funan due to end of maritime trade
  - Related to the collapse of Rome, China
- Chenla
  - Divided into northern, southern states
    - "Chenla of the Land"
      - or inland areas especially Laos
    - "Chenla of the Sea"
      - or coastal, Mekong River area
  - Divided into smaller states
- The End
  - Chenla threatened Srivijaya
  - Srivijaya invaded, killed king
  - Srivijaya set up its own prince as ruler

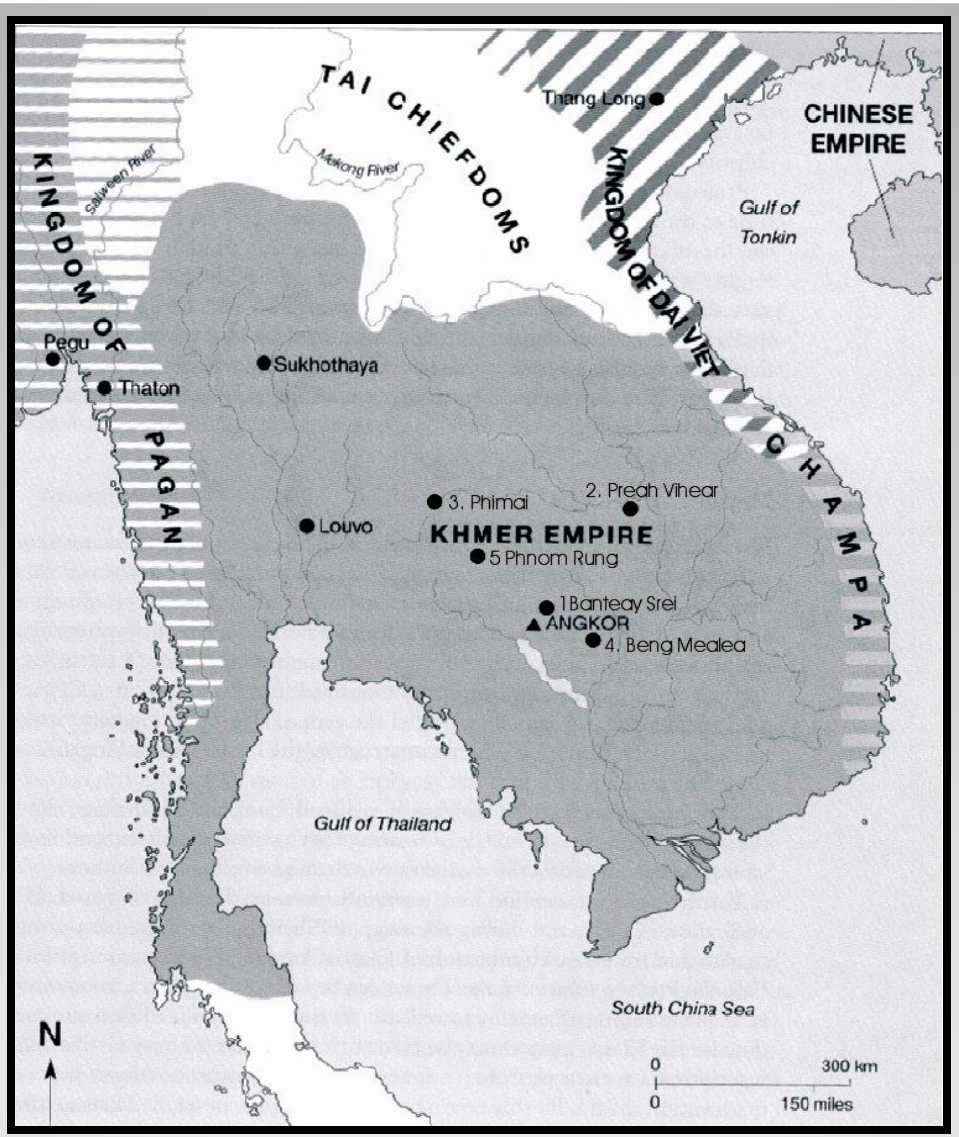


SUCCESSOR: CHENLA

- Jayavarman II (reigned AD 802 to 850)
  - Lived as prince at the court of Sailendra dynasty in Java
  - Influenced by refined art and culture of Javan Sailendra
  - Adoption of the concept of divine Deva-Raja (God-King)
    - Rulers deified as Shiva
    - Lingam pillars displayed throughout state
- Late in the 8th and early in the 9th century
  - Srivijaya launched naval raid against Indochina
  - Invasion against the modern day Cambodia
  - Jayavarman was a Srivijayan puppet ruler
- In 802
  - Recognized as the Deva-raja
  - Declared independence



FOUNDING THE KHMER EMPIRE



KHMER EMPIRE

- Building Capital Cities
  - No large cities to serve as capital
  - Each new ruler added on to older capitals
  - Many new rulers simply built new capitals
  - Capitals were to impress people of rulers' power
    - Began extensive building projects
    - Wealth gained through trade and agriculture made possible
- Indravarman I Reigned A.D. 877 - 889
  - Expanded kingdom without wars
  - Followed by son Yasovarman I (reigned A.D. 889 - c. 910)
  - Established a new capital, Yasodharapura (First city of Angkor)
- Jayavarman V From A.D. 968 to c. 1001
  - His rule was a largely peaceful period
  - Marked by prosperity and cultural flowering
  - Established a new capital near Yashodharapura, Jayenanagari
  - At court lived philosophers, scholars and artists.
  - New temples were also established including first of Angkor Wat

NEW CAPITAL CITIES

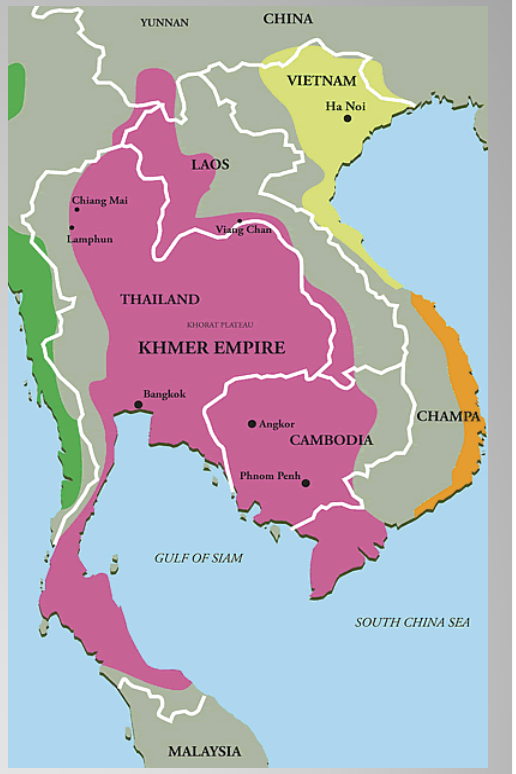
- Hinduism
  - Arrived with Indians
  - Devotion to Shiva (Shaivism)
    - Lesser devotion to Vishnu (Vaishnavism)
  - Came devoid of castes
    - Brahmins: religious advisors
    - Kshatriyas were rulers, military
    - Only in Bali did castes take
  - Brought science, literature, art
    - Cosmology
    - Epic Poetry
    - Puranas
- Buddhism
  - Arrived from India as Mahayana
  - Arrived from Ceylon as Theravada
  - Bitter rivalry between two branches
  - Only began to spread after 1200 CE in area
  - Eventually Theravada became dominant

HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM

VAJRAYANA BUDDHISM

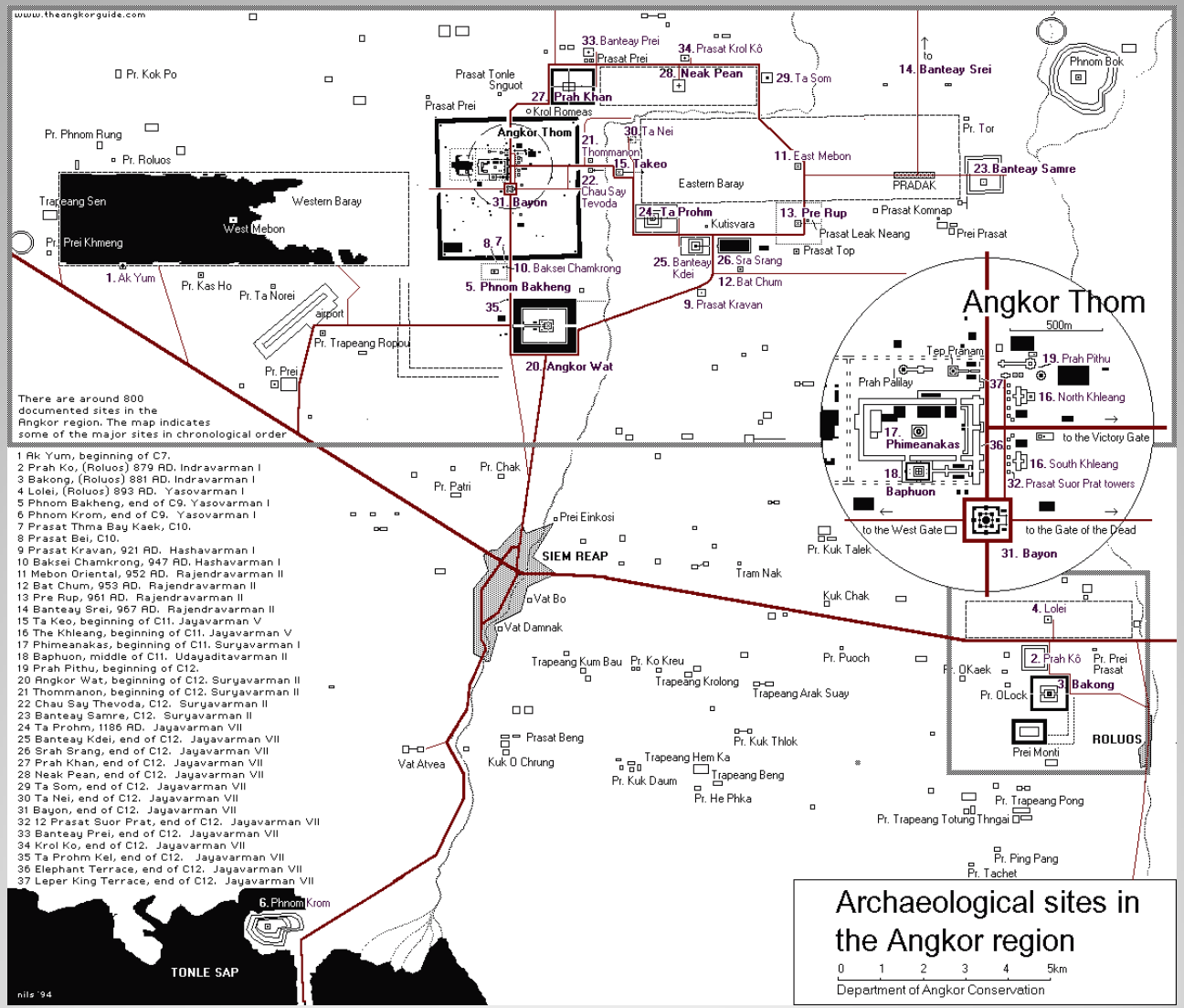
- Similar to Tibetan Buddhism
  - Mahayana Buddhism
  - Blended with local animistic traditions
- Goal
  - Attain bodhisatva status in this life
  - Special means, practices accelerate nirvana
- Tantric Rites (Esoteric)
  - The body mind is in a very subtle state
  - Change the body mind
    - During sex, death, meditation, dreaming
    - Yoga, activities help achieve desired state
  - Advanced practitioners transform the mind stream
  - Achieve nirvana through these practices
- Arose in India through Hindu contacts
  - Spread to Southeast Asia
  - Srivijaya was one of the centers

- 11th century was time of conflict, power struggles
  - Rivalry with Champa in Indochina
  - Rivalry with Srivijaya on seas
- Suryavarman II
  - Reigned 1113 - after 1145
  - United the kingdom
  - King was a staunch Saivite
  - Khmer Empire conquered
    - Mon kingdom of Haripunjaya
    - Kingdom of Pagan
    - Parts of the Malay peninsula
    - Several provinces of Champa
    - Countries in the north as far modern Laos



SURYAVARMAN II

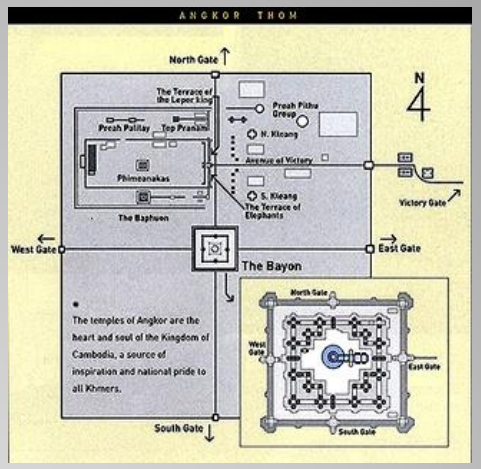
ANGKOR WAT



THE TEMPLE DISTRICT

- The future king Jayavarman VII (reigned 1181-after 1206)
  - Already a military leader as prince under previous kings.
  - After Cham conquered Angkor, he built army, regained capital
  - In 1181 he ascended the throne
  - Continued war against the Champa until conquered in 1203
  - King was a follower of Mahayana Buddhism
- Jayavarman VII was the last of the great kings of Angkor
  - Not tyrannical ruler like his immediate predecessors
  - Unified the empire
  - Massive builder
- New capital Angkor Thom (literally: "Great City") was built
  - Constructed the state temple the Bayon with its towers
  - Further important temples built under Jayavarman V
  - Built the reservoir of Srah Srang
  - Laid down an extensive network of streets
  - Built roads to connect every town of the empire
  - Built 121 rest-houses were built for traders, officials, travellers
  - Built 102 hospitals.

JAYAVARMAN VII

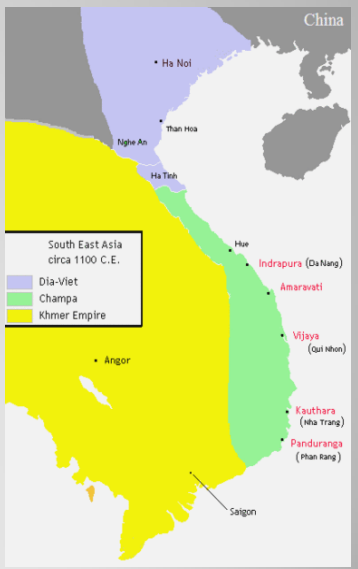

ANGKOR THOM
North Gate
The Terrace of the Leper King
Preah Pithu Group
Preah Palilay
Top Pranam
N. Kleang
Avenue of Victory
Phimeanakas
S. Kleang
The Terrace of Elephants
Victory Gate
The Baphuon
West Gate
East Gate
The Bayon
The temples of Angkor are the heart and soul of the Kingdom of Cambodia, a source of inspiration and national pride to all Khmers.
North Gate
West Gate
East Gate
South Gate
South Gate
N
4

ANGKOR THOM

- Mongols disrupt East Asia
  - Conquer China, Vietnam, Burma and disrupt trade
  - Attempt to Invade Borneo and Java
  - Khmer paid tribute to Mongols
- Rise of Thai
  - Mongols conquer Nan Chao, Thai state in Sichuan China
  - Thai peoples moved into Indo-China
  - Settled in central peninsula
  - Rebelled against Khmer
  - Established Thai state
  - Thai state eventually overran most of Khmer Empire
- Spread of Theravadan Buddhism changes Khmer state
- Costly construction projects bankrupted the state
- Dynastic civil wars weakened state

Decline of Khmer Empire

- The kingdom of Champa
  - Controlled southern and central Vietnam
  - Consisted of 5 Provinces, numerous capitals
  - People were Malayo-Polynesian
  - Little arable land – relied on piracy, trade
- Outside Influences
  - China, India, Khmer Empire
  - Initially tied to Chinese cultural, religious traditions
- 4th Century: conquered Funanese lands
  - Infusion of Mon-Khmer culture, institutions
  - Predominance of Hinduism (Shaivism) as state religion
  - Mahayana Buddhism important later in history
  - Sanskrit was adopted as a scholarly language
- 7th-10th Centuries
  - Controlled spice trade between Indonesia and China
  - Much preferred by Arab merchants over Srivijaya
  - Constant rivalry between Khmer, Champa
- Decline 11th to 19th Centuries
  - Mongols conquered in 13th century
  - Decline due to rise to power of Nam Viet



CHAMPA

- Nan Chao
  - Thai state in Sichuan
  - Ethnic Thai are Sino-Tibetan
  - Powerful military: able to resist Chinese
  - Controlled trade routes between India, China
  - Pressure from Mongols forces a migration
  - State destroyed by Mongols in late 13th century
  - Large migration through Burma into Khmer Empire

- Sukhothai becomes the Kingdom of Siam
  - First Thai states in Indo-China Established 1238
    - Three principalities which unite in 1287
    - Expands into the Menam river valley
    - Siam is the real destroyer of Khmer State
  - Adopt Mon-Khmer civilization
    - Creates Siamese alphabet from Mon-Khmer
    - Devaraja
    - Theravadan Buddhism

SUKHOTHAI: SIAM

BURMA (MYANMAR): PYU

- Burma (or Myanmar)
  - Oldest ethnic group is Mon or Pyu.
  - Burman people migrated from China-Tibet border c. 800 CE
    - Into the valley of the Ayeyarwady
    - Now form the governing majority.
- Paleolithic Life
  - Artifacts suggests rice growing settlements c. 500 BCE
  - Trade with Qin, Han Dynasties of China c. 200 BCE
- The Pyu
  - Arrived in Burma in the 1st century BC
  - Established 18 city-state kingdoms
  - Part of an overland trade route from China to India
  - War was virtually unknown
  - Disputes solved through duels by champions or building competitions
  - Wore silk cotton instead of actual silk so did not have to kill silk worms
  - Crime was punished by whippings and jails were unknown,
  - Pacticed Theravada Buddhism,
  - Children educated as novices in temples from age of 7 until 20

- 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

- An ancient Malay kingdom
  - On the island of Sumatra
  - Influenced Malay Straits & East Indies Archipelago
- Records
  - Rare – usually Chinese
  - Earliest proof of its existence from the 7th century
    - A Chinese monk, I-Tsing
    - Wrote that he visited Srivijaya in 671
  - Kedukan Bukit Inscription dated 683
  - Ceased to exist between 1200/1300
- In Sanskrit
  - *Sri* means "shining" or "radiant"
  - *Vijaya* means "victory" or "excellence"

SRIVIJAYA

- Little evidence of Srivijaya remains
- According to the Kedukan Bukit Inscription
  - Empire was founded by Dapunta Hyang Sri Jayanasa
  - He led 20,000 troops, 200 warships
  - To conquer Palembang, Jambi, and Bengkulu (Sumatra)
- Maritime Tribute Empire
  - Had few resources, arable lands
  - A thalassocracy based on sea power
  - Wealth from trade, taxes on trade
- Palembang capital on Sumatra
  - Administered directly by the ruler
  - Hinterland
    - Remained under local datus or chiefs
    - Organized into a network of allegiance

FORMATION & GROWTH

- Srivijaya
  - Relied on fleet and force to run its empire
  - Demanded tribute from semi-autonomous states
- By end of the 7th century
  - Ruled coasts of Sumatra
  - Parts of Eastern Java
  - Coasts of Malaya
  - Dominated Kat Peninsula on all sides
  - Western Coasts of Borneo
- Rivalry with Chenla and Champa
  - Srivijaya launched naval raids of coasts
  - Installed rulers in Chenla, defeats Champa
  - Founder of Khmer Empire severed link in same century
- By 12th Century
  - Kingdom now ruled parts of Ceylon
  - Sulawesi (Celebes) the Moluccas
  - Sulu Archipelago and Visayas islands

7TH – 12th CENTURY

- Controlled
  - Both the spice route traffic
  - And local trade, charging tolls on passing ships
  - Could turn to piracy when all else failed
- Served as an entrepôt
  - For Chinese, Malay, and Indian markets
  - Envoys travelled to and from China frequently
- Golden Age in 9th and 10th centuries CE
  - Around decline of Tang in China
  - Came to dominate trade in area
  - Traded heavily with Song China
- Buddhist Centre
  - Buddhist libraries and monks
  - Centre visited by Indians, Chinese

TRADE AND COMMERCE

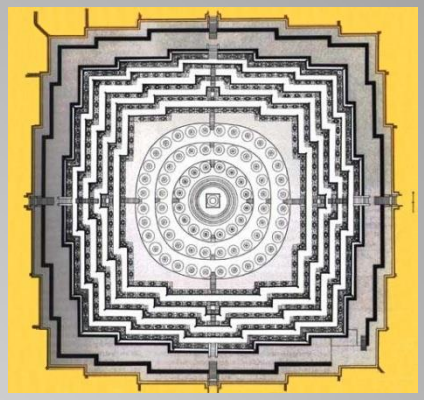
- Java as Rival to Sumatra
  - Java has few ports but large amounts of rich farm land
  - States in Java tended to be small but heavily populated
  - Javanese states defied Srivijavan control of the area
  - Agricultural states produced large surpluses of crops
- Rice Paddy culture
  - Requires extensive work on drainage, canals, terracing
  - Dynastic states mobilized labor of large populations
- Sailendra power centered on the Kedu Plain (South Java)
  - An area where paddy field or *sawah* cultivation flourished
  - Location secure from sea-borne Srivijayan raids
  - Used of symbolic power associated with Hinduism, Buddhism
  - An Indianized court
- Maintained close alliance with Srivijaya
  - Married their sons, daughters into Srivijaya
  - Later when ousted from Java, became rulers in Srivijaya

JAVA: SALIENDRA

- Cholan Empire in Southern India
  - Srivijaya tries to conquer Ceylon, annoys Cholan Empire
  - In 1025 Chola king conquered Kedah, occupied other areas
  - Cholas continued a series of raids and conquests
  - Chola invasion weakened the Srivijayan hegemony
    - Enabled the formation of regional kingdoms
    - Based on intensive agriculture rather than trade
- Majapahit
  - On Java Replaces Matarem and Saliendras
  - In 1288 conquered Palembang, Jambi, much of Srivijaya
    - In 1293, Majapahit ruled much of Sumatra
    - In 1347 Majapahit Prince given responsibilities over Sumatra
  - Rebellion in 1377
    - Was squashed by Majapahit
    - Left area of southern Sumatra in chaos and desolation
- Rivers silted up – cut off trade
- Arrival of Islam to Acheh and Malaccan straits changed society

DECLINE

- Kedu Plain
  - Dynasty asVajrayana Buddhist
  - Built shrines and temples
    - Built Borobudur temple complex
    - Largest Buddhist structure in world



BOROBUDUR

- Mongol Invasion
  - Yuan Dynasty invades, destroys Matarem
  - Raden Wijaya allies with Mongols, tricks them into leaving
  - Establishes new capital at Majapahit
  - Succeeding princes, princesses strengthen state
  - Attacks Srivijaya; expels them from Western Java
- The State
  - Decentralized, semi-autonomous state
  - Large areas connect by trade, ritual
    - Buddhism, Shaivism, Vaishnavism
    - King was regarded as incarnation
    - Sophisticated court
  - Refined taste in art and literature
  - Complex system of religious rituals.
- The Nagarakertagama written in 1365
  - Great Javanese epic
  - Tells of the rise of Majapahit

JAVA: MATAREM & MAJAPAHIT

Nusantara Archipelago
in XIV century
Majapahit Empire
U
ASIA
Majapahit Capital City
Core realm of Majapahit
Majapahit vassal states
SOUTH CHINA SEA
SEA OF SULAWESI
JAVA SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
BANDA SEA
Nagor
Lengkasuka
Jere
Keda
Kalanten
Tringgano
Lamuri
Samudra
Hujung
Dungun
Pasai
Parlak
Medini
Pahang
Lwas
Tumihang
Kelang
Barus
Pakamuar
Teba
Tumasik
Mandahiling
Siyak
Niran
Darmmacraya
Karitang
Kanjab
Minangkabwa
Malayu
Jambi
Swarnadwipa
Palembang
Lampung
Sambas
Sedu
Landa
Kapuhas
Samedang
Tanjung Puri
Nusa
Tanjungnagara
Berune
Malano
Solot
Udamakatraya
Tanjung Kutei
Kuta Waringin
Tabalung
Kuta Lingga
Katingan
Sampit
Sawaku
Sakasanusa
Luwu
Maloko
Banggawi
Wanin
Sran
Ambwan
Hutan
Kadali
Wandan
Gowa
Makasar
Butun
Salaya
Madura
Sunda
Jawadwipa
Majapahit
Bedahulu
Lombok
Mirah
Dompo
Bima
Sapi
Timur
Bali
Lwagajah
Gurun
Taliwang
Saksak
320 km

MAJAPAHIT

ARRIVAL OF ISLAM

- Conversion to Islam was slow and quiet
  - Ruling elite converted in cities
  - Rural residents retained their traditions
  - Islam was not an exclusive faith
    - In southeast Asia, people practiced many beliefs
  - Sufis
    - Appealed to a large public in these countries
    - Aided conversation by toleration, understanding
- Melaka was first powerful Islamic state
  - On Straits of Malucca
  - Power based on controlling trade
  - Destroyed by Portuguese