

# **SOUTHEAST ASIA**

# VOCAB

- History/paleolithic/Neolithic/megalithic/archaeology/millennium
- **Kingdom/empire**
- **Education**
- **Economics, economy**
- **Geography/archipelago/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

- Paleolithic Age= 500,000-10,000 years
- Mesolithic Age=10,000-4,000 years=Homo sapiens
- Neolithic Age=4000-2000 years
- Metal age-2000-500 years

## Age of Southeast Asia



## ■ THE LAND

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



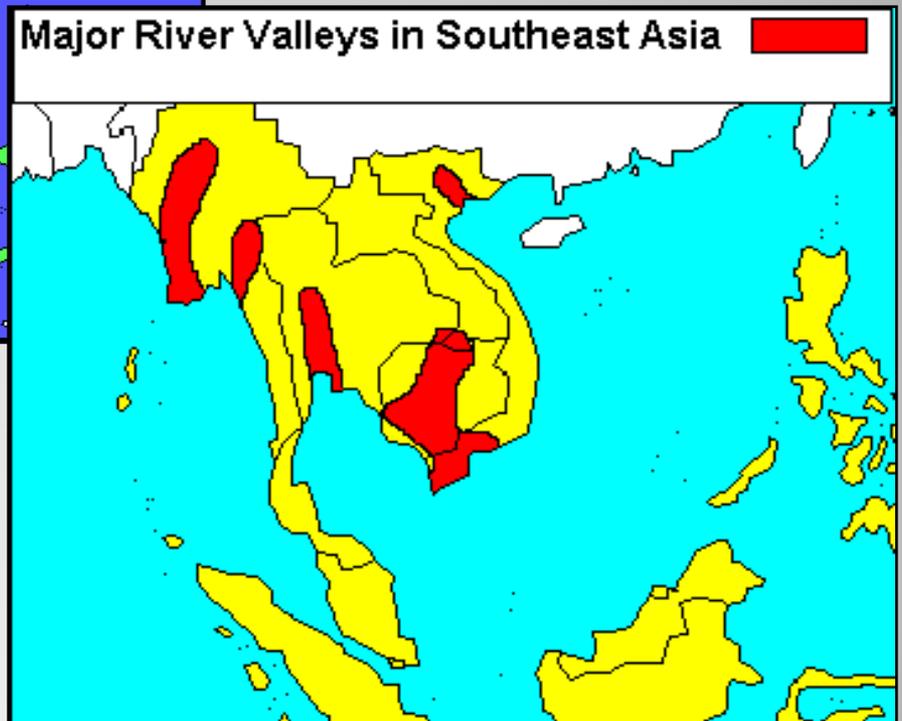
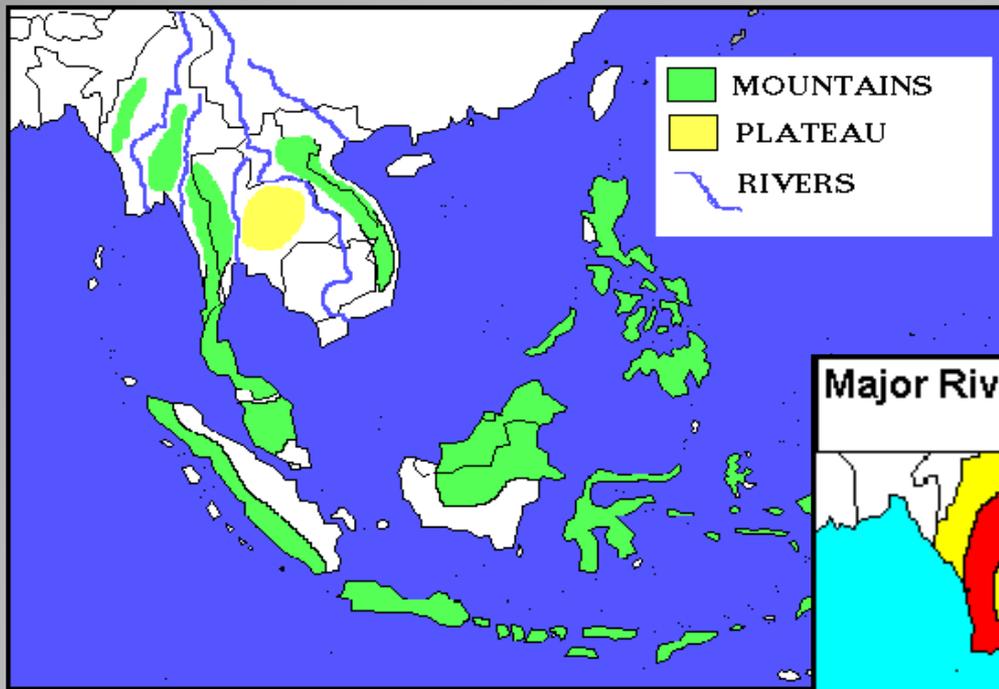
## ■ MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

- 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

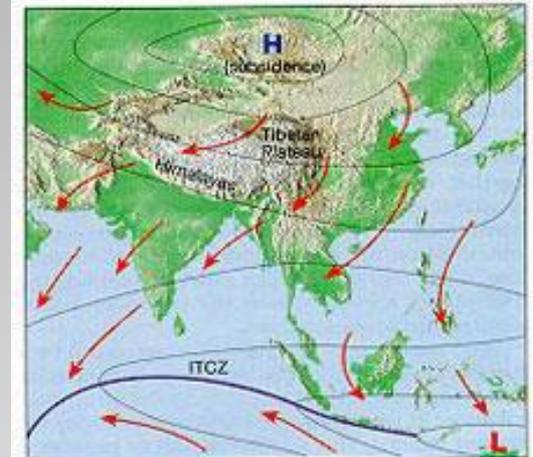
- CLIMATES & FARMING

- Tropical, Subtropical lowlands

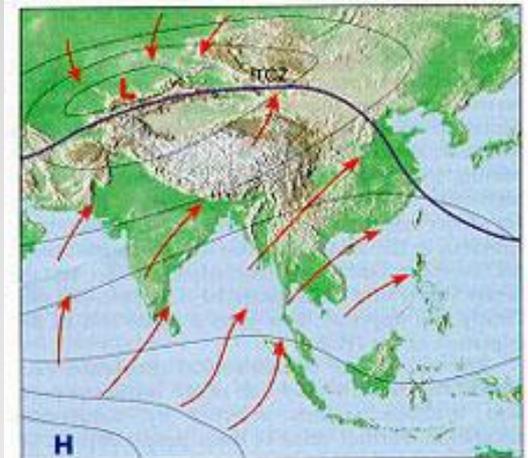
- Land: tends towards aguaculture
- Islands: plantation agriculture
- Jungles: slash-burn agriculture

- Plateaus, mountains

- Moderated climate
- Terrace farming common



(a) Winter monsoon



(b) Summer monsoon

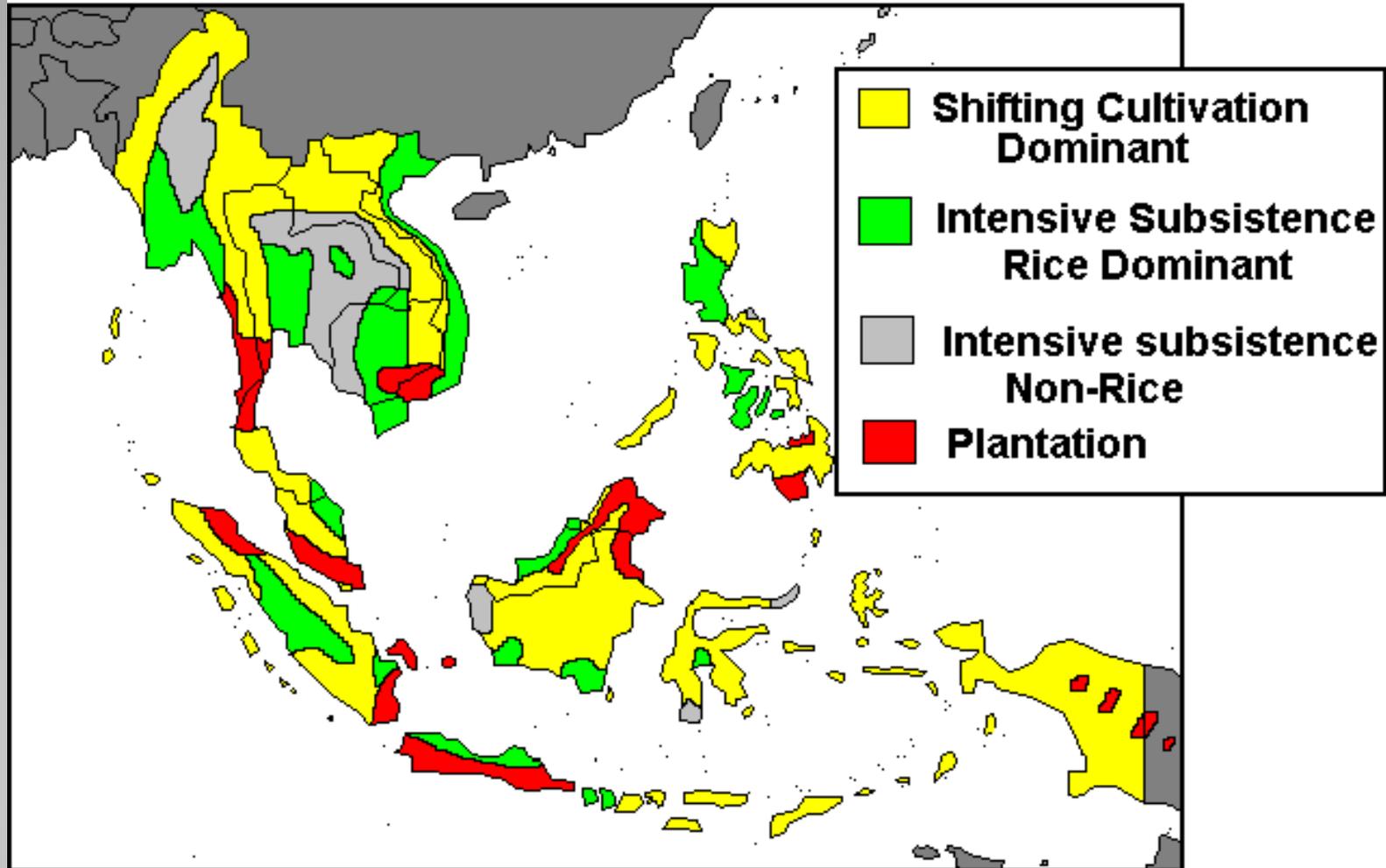
# WINDS AND CLIMATES

- 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

## MAINLAND VS ISLAND

- 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

## UPLAND VS LOWLAND



# AGRICULTURE IN S.E. ASIA

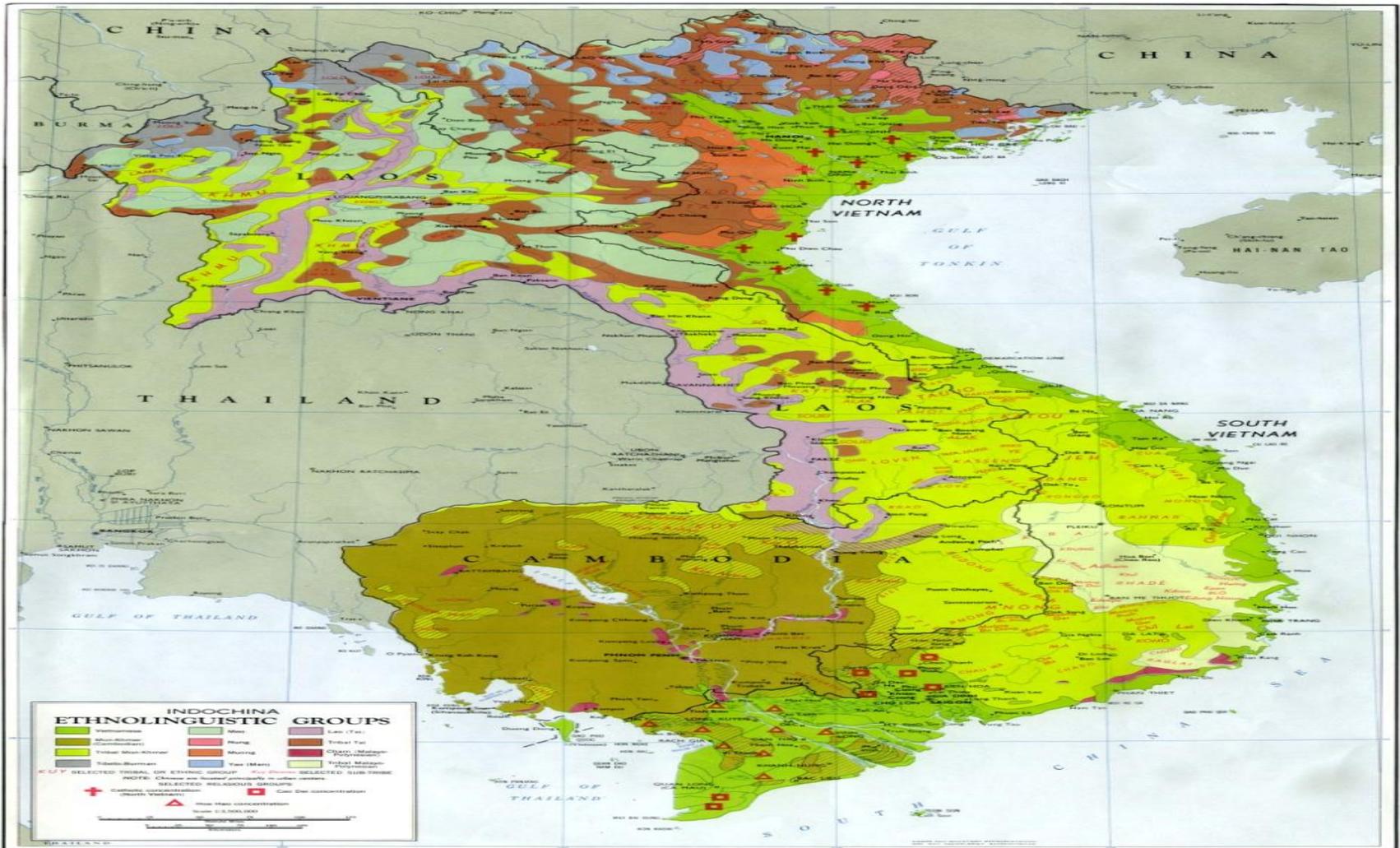
- **EARLY PALEOLITHIC POPULATION**
  - Negritos related to Australian Aborigines, Dravidians
  - Short, very dark skinned, curly hair
  - Hunted, gathered and fished
- **MOVEMENT**
  - Mon-Khmer moved in from Tibet, Sichuan
    - Settle Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos
  - Malayo-Polynesian
    - Originated 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

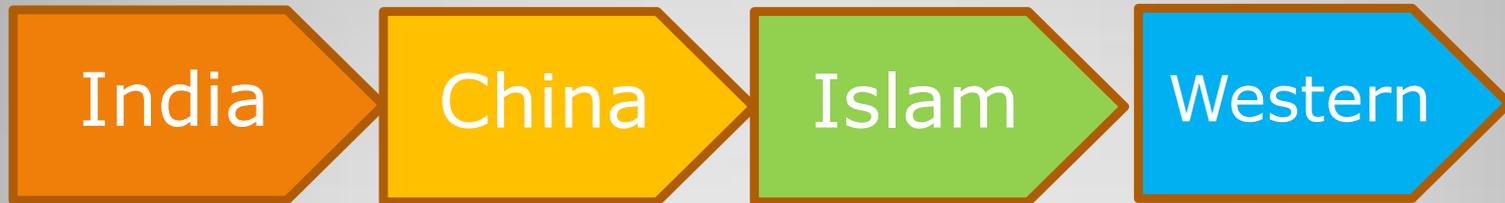


# NEOLITHIC CULTURES



**MOVEMENT PRODUCES AN ETHNIC MAP  
SOUTHEAST ASIA**

# Early Kingdoms/empires



# Early Kingdoms

## 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.

- 7<sup>th</sup> Century BCE
  - Hindu epic *Ramayana*
    - Refers to the islands of Southeast Asia
    - Lands of gold and grains
    - Likely that some (few) Indian merchants had visited area
- 5<sup>th</sup> Century BCE
  - Internal Chinese migration, conquests
  - Forced Migrations of local peoples into SE Asia
    - Vietnamese, Mon-Khmers, Tibeto-Burmans, Thai
- 3<sup>RD</sup> 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
- 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

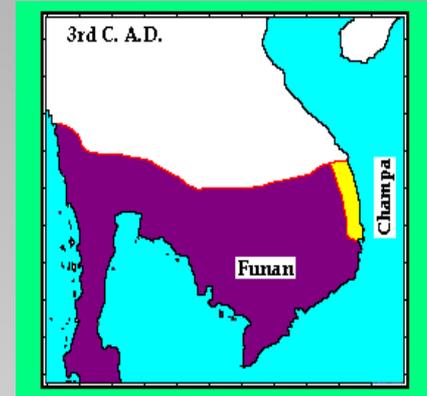
- Descent traced through both males, females
- Women could rule states, own land
- Village elders include women
- Women run market places, businesses



**SOUTHEAST ASIAN SOCIETY**

- Origins

- Ethnically related to Mon-Khmer
- 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE

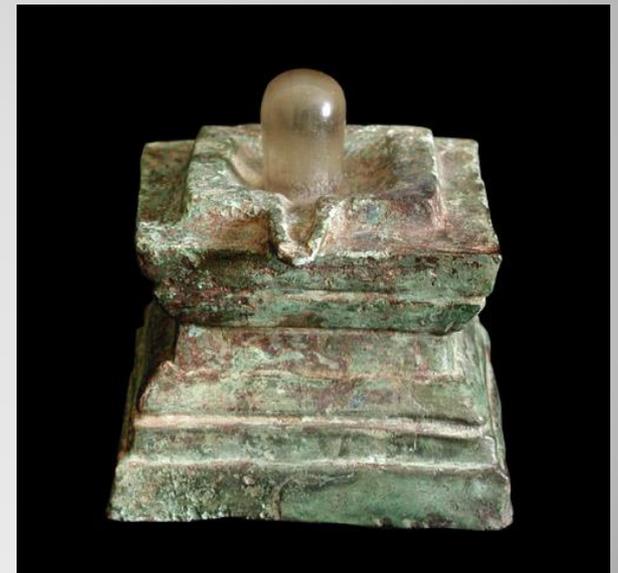
**FUNAN**

# Chinese Dynasties

## From beginning to end...

- Xia Dynasty 1994 BCE - 1766 BCE
- Shang Dynasty 1766 BCE - 1027 BCE
- Zhou Dynasty 1122 BCE - 256 BCE
- Qin Dynasty 221 BCE - 206 BCE
- Early Han Dynasty 206 BCE - 9 AD
- Xin Dynasty 9 AD - 24 AD
- Later Han Dynasty 25 AD - 220 AD
- Three Kingdoms - Period of Disunion 220 AD - 280 AD
- Sui Dynasty 589 AD - 618 AD
- Tang Dynasty 618 AD - 907 AD
- Sung Dynasty 969 AD - 1279 AD
- Yuan Dynasty 1279 AD - 1368 AD
- Ming Dynasty 1368 AD - 1644 AD
- Manchu or Qing Dynasty 1644 AD - 1912 AD

- 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**

- 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

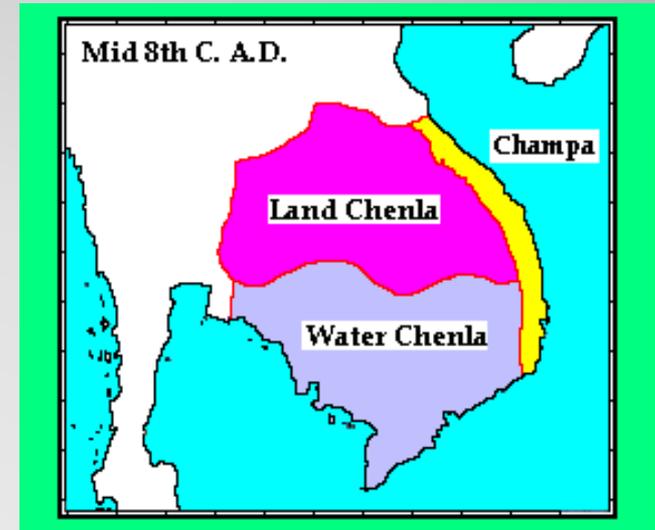


## STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY

- 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

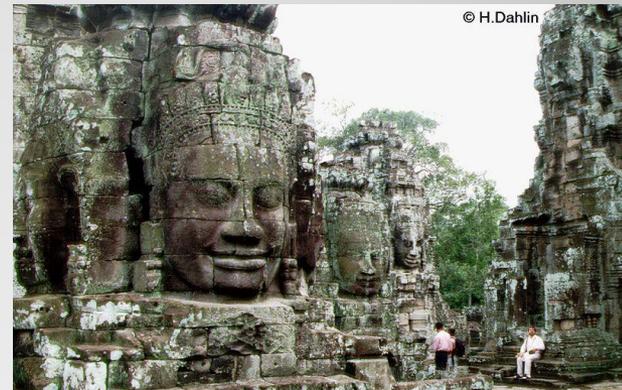
## ECONOMY & DEMOGRAPHY

- 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

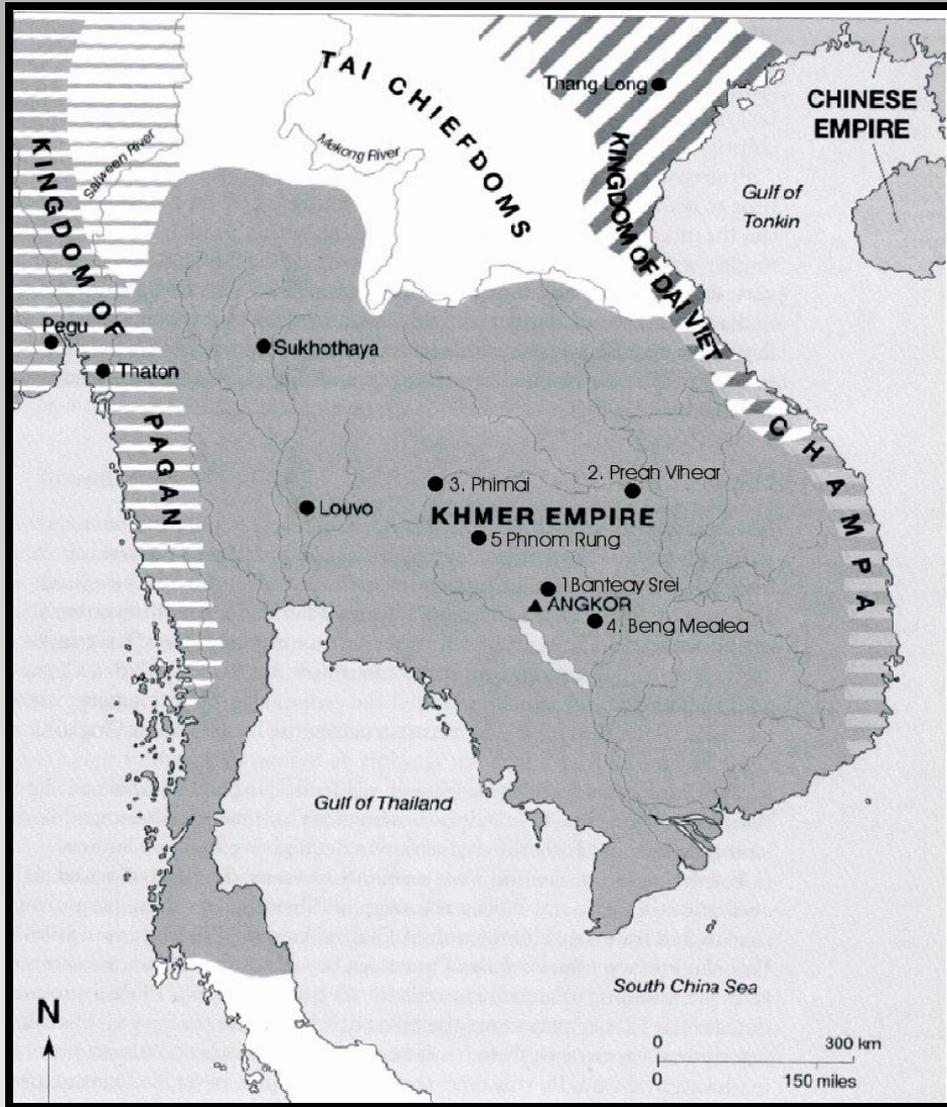


**SUCCESSOR: CHENLA**

- 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-rajaja
  - 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

- 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



# VAJRAYANA BUDDHISM

- 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



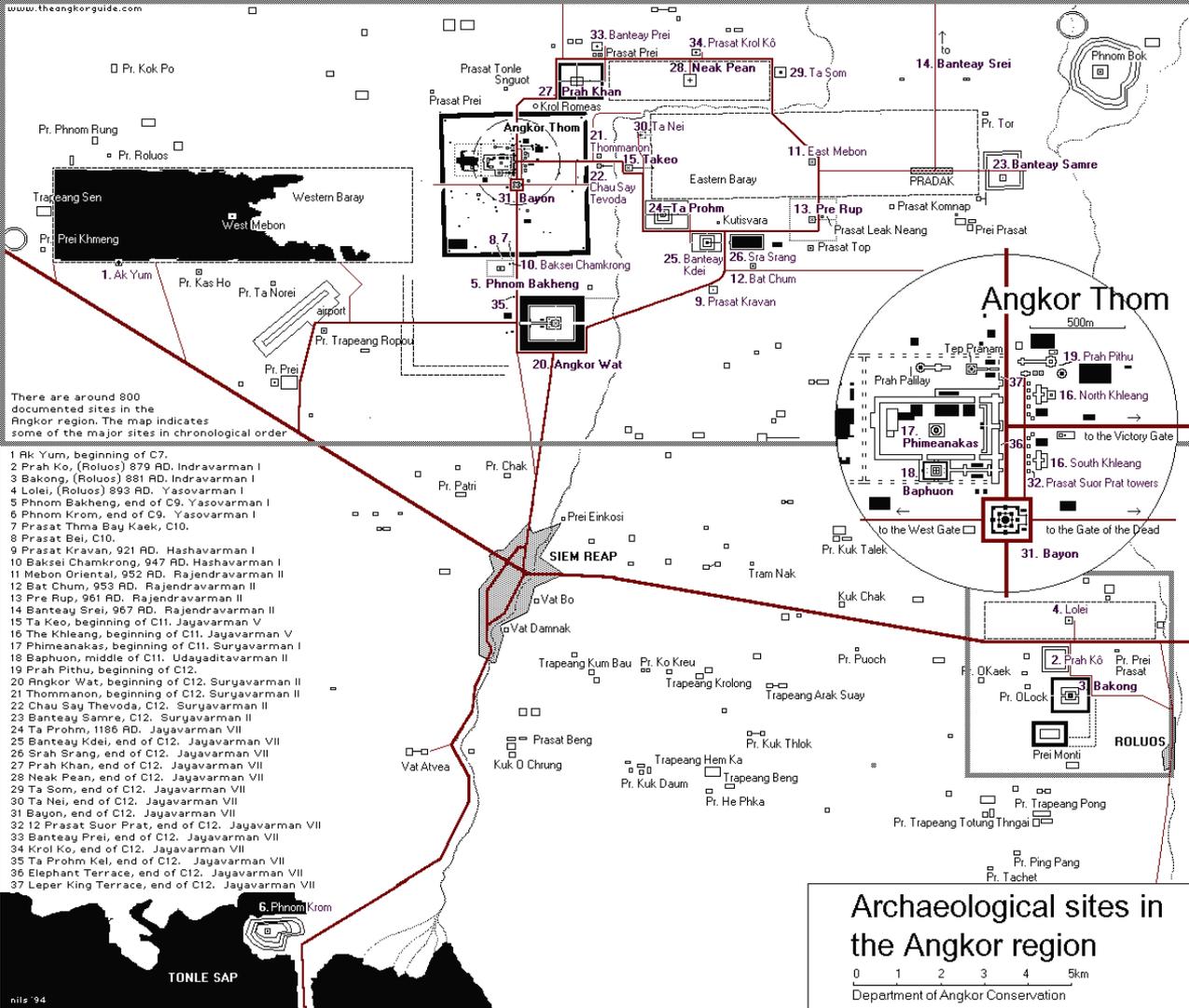
## SURYAVARMAN II

*Angkor Wat*  
*Combodia*



*ToThailand.com*

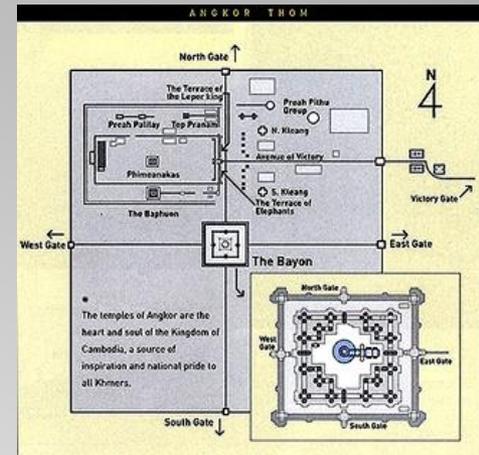
**ANGKOR WAT**



# 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

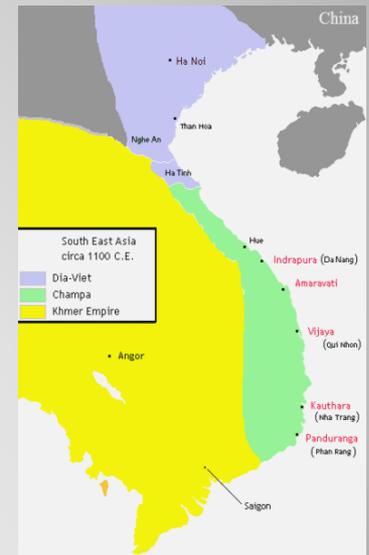


# ANGKOR THOM

- 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
- 4<sup>th</sup> 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
- 7<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> Centuries
  - Controlled spice trade between Indonesia and China
  - Much preferred by Arab merchants over Srivijaya
  - Constant rivalry between Khmer, Champa
- Decline 11<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries
  - Mongols conquered in 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 (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,
  - Practiced Theravada Buddhism,
  - Children educated as novices in temples from age of 7 until 20

**BURMA (MYANMAR): PYU**

- 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 8<sup>th</sup> Century CE
  - Founded Pagan
  - First way of migrations from Tibet and China
  - Unified all of Burma in early 11<sup>th</sup> 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

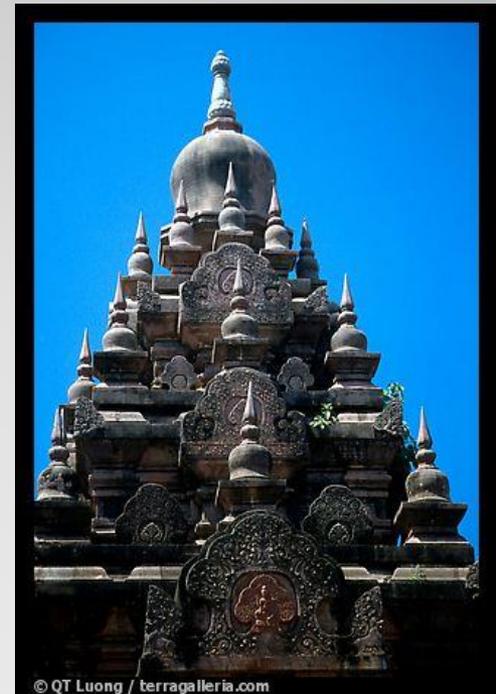
## MYANMAR: MON & PAGAN

- 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> Century
  - Kingdom now ruled parts of Ceylon
  - Sulawesi (Celebes) the Moluccas
  - Sulu Archipelago and Visayas islands



**7<sup>TH</sup> – 12<sup>TH</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> 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**

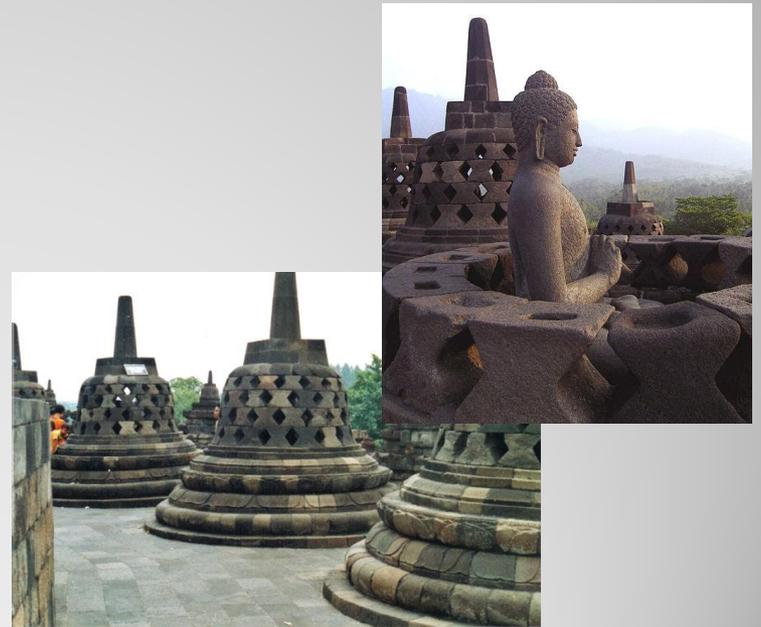
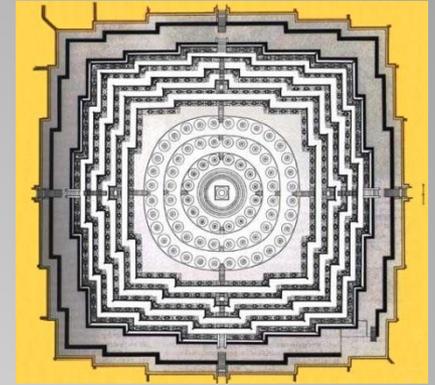
- Java as Rival to Sumatra
  - Java has few ports but large amounts of rich farm land
  - States in Java tended to be small but heavily populated
  - Javanese states defied Srivijayan control of the area
  - Agricultural states produced large surpluses of crops
- Rice Paddy culture
  - Requires extensive 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 Aceh and Malaccan straits changed society

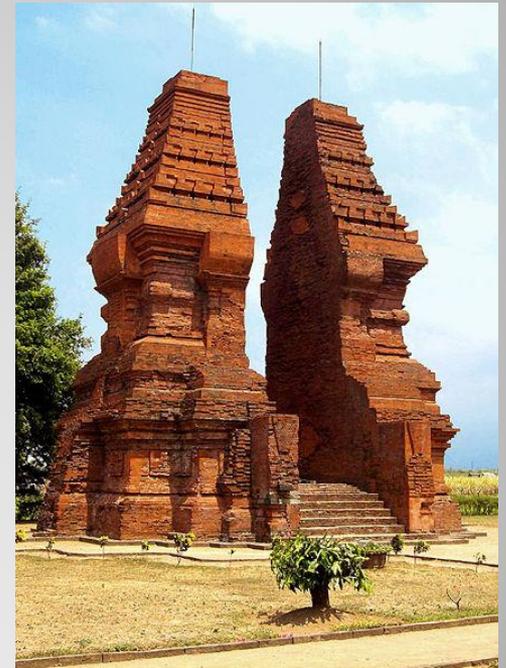
**DECLINE**

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



**BOROBUDUR**

- Mongol Invasion
  - Yuan Dynasty invades, destroys Mataram
  - 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



- **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 conversion by toleration, understanding**
- **Melaka was first powerful Islamic state**
  - **On Straits of Malacca**
  - **Power based on controlling trade**
  - **Destroyed by Portuguese**

## **ARRIVAL OF ISLAM**



# Southern Asia

