

The background of the slide is a photograph of the Angkor Wat temple complex in Cambodia at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and grey, with scattered clouds. The dark silhouettes of the temple's towers and palm trees are visible against the bright horizon. The scene is reflected in a body of water in the foreground.

The Societies of Southeast Asia

Vietnam, Pagan, India, Khmer,
Srivijaya

Chinese influence in Vietnam

- Han Chinese invade and conquer in 111 B.C.E.
- Vietnamese adopt Confucianism, civil service system, government, and language from Chinese
- Vietnamese adopted Mahayana Buddhism
 - Not Theravada from India

Creation of Vietnamese Empire

- In 939 C.E. Tang dynasty fell and Vietnam broke away
- Maintained as tribute state of China
 - Eventually became independent



The Pagan Kingdom

- Founded in 849 C.E. in what is now Myanmar (Burma)
- People had migrated from Yunnan Province of China



Strength and Fall of Pagan

- 1044 Kingdom united and Buddhism made official religion
- Fell in 1287 to combination of Shan and Mongol attacks

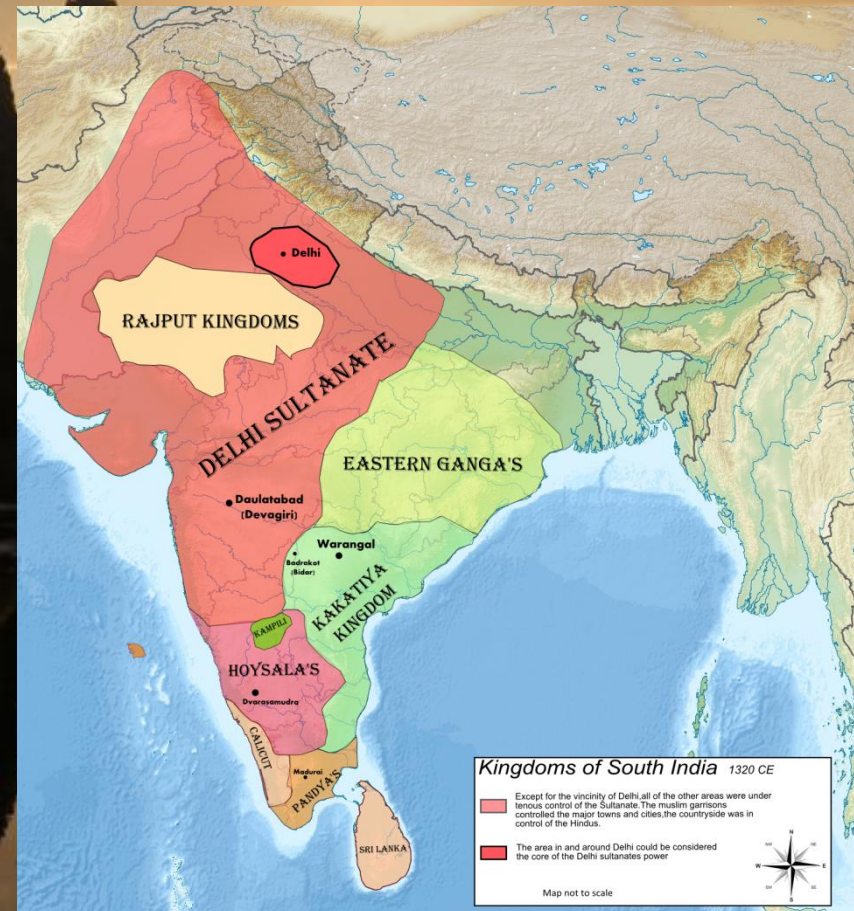


India

- India Invaded by Central Asian tribes in 8th and 11th centuries
 - Indian Hindu and Buddhists not much resistance to Invaders
 - Introduce Islam to India

Delhi Sultanate

- 13th to 16th Century
- Islamic Empire
 - Met resistance from Hindu and Buddhists
 - Buddhists pushed into Nepal and Tibet
 - Hindu and Muslim cultures combine



The Khmer Empire

- Developed between 800 and 1350 in what is now Cambodia
- Adopted Indian writing, math, art and architecture
- Hindu=Elite
- Buddhist=Commoners



Decline of Khmer

- Adoption of Theravada Buddhism
 - Less emphasis on Kings
- Invasion by Ayutthaya
- Black Death
- Move of capital to Phnom Pehn
- Flood, Drought, Famine

Angkor Wat & Angkor Thom



Srivijaya

- Existed between 7th and 13th centuries
- Developed around straights of Malacca
- Influenced by Indian Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam
- Strategic naval power
- Empire cut apart by Islamic powers

