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 Hindi 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
Srivijaya

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