

Champa And The Archaeology Of My Son Vietnam

This unique book presents a broad multi-disciplinary examination of early temple architecture in Asia, written by two experts in digital reconstruction and the history and theory of Asian architecture. The authors examine the archetypes of Early Brahmanic, Hindu and Buddhist temple architecture from their origins in north western India to their subsequent spread and adaptation eastwards into Southeast Asia. While the epic monuments of Asia are well known, much less is known about the connections between their building traditions, especially the common themes and mutual influences in the early architecture of Java, Cambodia and Champa. While others have made significant historiographic connections between these temple building traditions, this book unravels, for the first time, the specifically compositional and architectural linkages along the trading routes of South and Southeast Asia. Through digital reconstruction and recovery of three dimensional temple forms, the authors have developed a digital dataset of early Indian antecedents, tested new technologies for the acquisition of built heritage and developed new methods for comparative analysis of built form geometry. Overall the book presents a novel approach to the study of heritage and representation within the framework of emerging digital techniques and methods. The ancient ruins of Southeast Asia have long sparked curiosity and romance in the world's imagination. They appear in accounts of nineteenth-century French explorers, as props for Indiana Jones' adventures, and more recently as the scene of Lady Lara Croft's fantastical battle with the forces of evil. They have been featured in National Geographic magazine and serve as backdrops for popular television travel and reality shows. Now William Chapman's expansive new study explores the varied roles these monumental remains have played in the histories of Southeast Asia's modern nations. Based on more than fifteen years of travel, research, and visits to hundreds of ancient sites, *A Heritage of Ruins* shows the close connection between "ruins conservation" and both colonialism and nation building. It also demonstrates the profound impact of European-derived ideas of historic and aesthetic significance on ancient ruins and how these continue to color the management and presentation of sites in Southeast Asia today. Angkor, Pagan (Bagan), Borobudur, and Ayutthaya lie at the center of this cultural and architectural tour, but less visited sites, including Laos's stunning Vat Phu, the small temple platforms of Malaysia's Lembah Bujang Valley, the candi of the Dieng Plateau in Java, and the ruins of Mingun in Burma and Wiang Kum Kam near Chiang Mai in northern Thailand, are also discussed. All share a relative isolation from modern urban centers of population, sitting in park-like settings, serving as objects of tourism and as lynchpins for local and even national economies. Chapman argues that these sites also remain important to surrounding residents, both as a means of income and as continuing sources of spiritual meaning. He examines the complexities of heritage efforts in the context of present-day expectations by focusing on the roles of both outside and indigenous experts in conservation and management and on attempts by local populations to reclaim their patrimony and play a larger role in protection and interpretation. Tracing the history of interventions aimed at halting time's decay, Chapman provides a chronicle of conservation efforts over a century and a half, highlighting the significant part foreign expertise has played in the region and the ways that national programs have, in recent years, begun to break from earlier models. The book ends with suggestions for how Southeast Asian managers and officials might best protect their incomparable heritage of art and architecture and how this legacy might be preserved for future generations.

During the Vietnam War, the country was divided at the 17th parallel. About 140 kilometres north of this dividing line is a mountain pass called Ngang pass. The land south of this pass, about 60 per cent of present-day Vietnam, was occupied for centuries by the kingdoms of Linyi, Funan and Zhenla. But most people either have not heard of them or have only vague ideas about them. This book is about these kingdoms. North of Ngang pass, Giao Châu, was ruled by northern dynasties for over a thousand years from the 2nd century BCE to the 10th century CE, barring a few intervals of independence. This volume also tells how the people of Giao Châu came out of this long period to become an independent nation and why they did not want to become part of dynastic China. This is Volume II of the book series, "A Traveller's Story of Vietnam's Past"; it continues where Volume I, "The Bronze Drums and The Earrings", ends. The book contains 73 figures and illustrations. It tells the stories of familiar Vietnamese heroes like the Trưng sisters, Lady Triệu, the Black Emperor and Ngô Quyền. It also discusses the beginning of Buddhism in Vietnam and the stories of Shi Xie's clan. The stories of Linyi's kings and how the bloodthirsty Fan Wen and his successors prevented the Northern Dynasties from going beyond the Ngang pass are also explained. The expansion of the Funan territory from southern Vietnam to the Malay Peninsula by Fan Shiman is included. The little-known Nanzhao-An Nam War is also told with some details. The battle of the Bạch Đằng river in 938, when Giao Châu (Vietnam) gained independence, is recounted. Like Volume I, many places associated with historical events are also described in the book, including the sanctuary of Mỹ Sơn and its donation by King Bhavavarman. Chapter 1 – A summary of this book Chapter 2 – Under the Han - Giao Châu I Chapter 3 – Shi Xie and the beginning of Buddhism in Vietnam - Lady Triệu rebellion - Giao Châu II Chapter 4 – A forest town - the kingdom of Linyi and the Fans - A Generation of Raiders - Linyi I Chapter 5 – One hundred years of raids and plunders (336 to 446) - Linyi II Chapter 6 – The end of Linyi - Linyi III Chapter 7 – The inscriptions and the Varman's - Linyi IV Chapter 8 – The Roman medals and the Óc Eo culture - Funan/Zhenla I Chapter 9 – The Kingdoms of Funan and Zhenla - Funan/Zhenla II Chapter 10 – Pre-Angkor Inscriptions and three Khmer towers - Funan/Zhenla III Chapter 11 – Ten thousand springs or Văn Xương (542-602) - Giao Châu III Chapter 12 – The Black Emperor - The Great Father and Mother King or Bà Cấm Đế Vương - Giao Châu IV Chapter 13 – Surrounded by rivers - A city of lakes: Hanoi, a nation capital - Giao Châu V Chapter 14 – The Nanzhao-An Nam war - Giao Châu VI Chapter 15 – Prelude to independence - Giao Châu VII Chapter 16 – The Dawn of Independence - Giao Châu VIII Chapter 17 – Conclusions Appendix 1 – Sources of Vietnamese history in the Chinese language used in this book Appendix 2 – Sources of Vietnamese history by Vietnamese authors written before the 19th century Appendix 3 – Names in Pinyin Chinese, English, and Vietnamese Appendix 4 – Politics under the Northern Rule period Appendix 5 – Giao Châu (Jiaozhi), Giao Châu (Jiaozhou), Luy Lâu (Leilou) and Long Biên (Longbian) Appendix 6 – List of

Governors, Prefects etc. Appendix 7 – In Search of ancient Hanoi Appendix 8 – Ma Yuan ' s expeditions Appendix 9 – The Kings of Linyi Appendix 10 The Kings of Funan and Zhenla Appendix 11 – The land that was Linyi Appendix 12 – Citadels of blood and gold Appendix 13 – An eyewitness account of the Nanzhao-An Nam war Appendix 14 – The population question Appendix 15 – Of li, bu, chi, liang, and jin Appendix 16 – Museums in Southern Vietnam Bibliography

Interpreting Southeast Asia's Past: Monument, Image and Text features 31 papers read at the 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists, held in London in September 2004. The volume covers monumental arts, sculpture and painting, epigraphy and heritage management across mainland Southeast Asia and as far south as Indonesia. New research on monumental arts includes chapters on the Bayon of Angkor and the great brick temple sites of Champa. There is an article discussing the purpose of making and erecting sacred sculptures in the ancient world and accounts of research on the sacred art of Burma, Thailand and southern China (including the first study of the few surviving Saiva images in Burma), of a spectacular find of bronze Mahayana Buddhas, and of the sculpted bronzes of the Dian culture. New research on craft goods and crafting techniques deals with ancient Khmer materials, including recently discovered ceramic kiln sites, the sandstone sources of major Khmer sculptures, and the rare remaining traces of paint, plaster and stucco on stone and brick buildings. More widely distributed goods also receive attention, including Southeast Asian glass beads, and there are contributions on Southeast Asian heritage and conservation, including research on Angkor as a living World Heritage site and discussion of a UNESCO project on the stone jars of the Plain of Jars in Laos that combines recording, safeguarding, bomb clearance, and eco-tourism development.

Digital Archetypes

Early Civilizations of Southeast Asia

Trade and Ethnicity in the Straits of Melaka

Uncovering Southeast Asia's Past

Textiles and Clothing of Vi t Nam

A Journey of Ethnicity

Interpreting Southeast Asia's Past

From India to Australia and from Cambodia to Tonga, to describe the myriad ethnicities and cultures within the region of South Asia and the Pacific as "diverse" would be a gross understatement. The modern lifestyles and cultural traditions of the peoples in this vast area of the world span a wide spectrum as a result of each nation's location, origin, and unique historical development. Ideally suited for high school and undergraduate students studying subjects such as anthropology, geography, and social studies, *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia* provides clear, detailed, and up-to-date information on each major group in South Asian and Pacific Island countries, including India, Nepal, Indonesia, Pakistan, Singapore, Australia, Tonga, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands. Organized alphabetically by ethnic group, each entry provides an introduction followed by accessible descriptions of the origins, early history, cultural life, political life, and modern history of the ethnicity. Alternate names, major population centers, primary languages and religions, and other important characteristics of each group are also covered. Beyond being a valuable resource for student research, this book will be enlightening and entertaining for general readers interested in South Asia and the Pacific.

"Southeast Asia is one of the most significant regions in the world for tracing human prehistory over a period of 2 million years. Migrations from the African homeland saw settlement by *Homo erectus* and *Homo floresiensis*. Anatomically Modern Humans reached Southeast Asia at least 60,000 years ago to establish a hunter-gatherer tradition, adapting as climatic change saw sea levels fluctuate by over 100 metres. From about 2000 BC, settlement was affected by successive innovations that took place to the north and west. The first rice and millet farmers came by riverine and coastal routes to integrate with indigenous hunters. A millennium later, knowledge of bronze casting penetrated along similar pathways. Copper mines were identified, and metals were exchanged over hundreds of kilometres as elites commanded access to this new material. This Bronze Age ended with the rise of a maritime exchange network that circulated new ideas, religions and artefacts with adjacent areas of present-day India and China. Port cities were founded as knowledge of iron forging rapidly spread, as did exotic ornaments fashioned from glass, carnelian, gold and silver. In the Mekong Delta, these developments led to an early transition into the state known as Funan. However, the transition to early states in inland regions arose as a sharp decline in monsoon rains stimulated an agricultural revolution involving permanent ploughed rice fields. These twin developments illuminate how the great early kingdoms of Angkor, Champa and Central Thailand came to be, a vital stage in understanding the roots of modern states"--

In the past quarter century, Champa scholarship has been seeking ways out of the interpretative framework inherited from Georges Maspero's *Le royaume de Champa*, which portrayed Champa as a unitary kingdom of provinces ruled by "absolute" kings. Scholars have since been working to revise this portrait, to develop new thinking about the way the kingdom and its territories were structured, and also to critique Maspero's decision to end his history of Champa with the 1471 capture of the Chà Bàn citadel and fall of Vijaya. Much new data has been produced in recent decades, thanks especially to the access to Champa field sites enjoyed since the 1990s by international scholars under Vietnam's open door policy, and to the resources for research and discussion now available to Vietnamese scholars. Several long-term joint projects have, moreover, brought Vietnamese and overseas expertise to bear on archaeological sites or collections of documents related to Champa. The production of knowledge about Champa is thus thriving. The result is an incremental, multi-disciplinary mosaic of information on Champa's past. Some of this scholarship was published in two recent volumes: *Champa and the Archaeology of Mỹ Sơn* (Hardy et al. 2009) and *The Cham of Vietnam* (Trần Kỳ Phương & Lockhart 2011). The present volume stands in the same tradition, as a book of ground-breaking data that contributes to the renewal of Champa studies. As these data are gradually sorted, new patterns that transform our understanding of Champa are becoming discernible. One of the most striking pertains to maps. This book offers a new framework for general discussion of Champa's space, and several new maps that amount to a template for cartographical representations of the kingdom and its territories at specific historical moments. Another contribution of this volume is the publication of new data that yield ground-breaking insights into the nature of Champa's presence in the highlands. Part I of the book focuses on the territories that constituted Champa, making use of data from recent excavations, archaeological and ethnographic surveys, inscriptions, and Cham-language manuscripts from the post-1471 period. In Part II, we turn to Champa as a kingdom, using data from epigraphy and Vietnamese chronicles, but also from architectural-archaeological study of a royal temple foundation at Mỹ Sơn. Three authors present new data and analysis of the Champa kingdom in the 15th century, grappling with the issue of the kingdom's tendency toward fragmentation and eventual decline. Part III focusses on the regional connectedness of Champa. These include diplomatic and cultural exchanges with China and India, artistic and trading relations with mainland Southeast Asian countries, and language links with the Malay World.

At a time when organized heritage protection in Asia is developing at a rapid pace, *Architectural Conservation in Asia* provides the first comprehensive overview of architectural conservation practice from Afghanistan to the Philippines. The country-by-country analysis adopted by the book draws out local insights, experiences, best practice and solutions for effective cultural heritage management that will inform study and practice both in Asia and beyond. Whereas architectural conservation in much of the Western world has been extensively documented, this book brings together coverage of many regions where architectural conservation has been understudied. Following on from the highly influential companion volumes on global architectural conservation and architectural conservation in Europe and the Americas, with this book the authors extend their pioneering global examination to the dynamic and evolving field of architectural conservation in Asia. Throughout the book, the authors and regional experts provide local case studies and profile topics that bring depth and insight to this ambitious study. As architectural conservation becomes increasingly global in practice, this book will be of considerable assistance to architectural conservation practitioners, site managers and students of architecture, planning, archaeology and heritage studies worldwide.

Studies in Southeast Asian Art

Footprints of War

Territories and Networks of a Southeast Asian Kingdom

The Archaeology of Mainland Southeast Asia

National Experiences and Practice

History, Society and Art

Ancient Southeast Asia

The Cham people are thought to be descendants of the kingdoms of Champa located in central Vietnam between the 2nd and 19th centuries. Champa was one of the oldest Hinduized kingdoms in Southeast Asia, and became prosperous through maritime trades and its high quality eaglewood from the central highlands made it famous. However, Champa disappeared from the political map of Southeast Asia after its defeats against the Vietnamese southward expansion. The Cham are now one of the 54 state-recognized national ethnic groups, but Champa's

ancient brick structures and temples scattered along central Vietnam attest to its previous glory. Champa adapted a number of foreign religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam in the course of its history, which made its culture and tradition rich and unique. This book is about a journey of understanding what it means to be Cham in the Social Republic of Vietnam. It is based on field studies in various Cham villages in three different localities: namely, the south central coast area, Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta region. It is grounded in information gathered through prolonged interactions with Cham individuals over recent decades. The book stresses the complexity of Cham communities and the diversity and dynamics of the Cham's understanding of who they are. It provides a comprehensive picture of Cham communities and the situation of ethnic minority people of Vietnam in general.

This catalogue assembles sumptuous photographs of the world's leading collection of Cham sculpture, along with the most recent insights of Vietnamese and international scholars. The Champa culture thrived in magnificent temples, sculpture, dance and music along the central and southern coast of today's Vietnam from the 5th to the 15th centuries. A focused exploration here uncovers this brilliant yet almost lost culture to newcomers as well as experts. To mark its centenary, the Da Nang Museum of Cham Sculpture has been expanded and refurbished to appropriately house the world's leading collection of Cham art. The museum staff, supported by the Southeast Asia art programme of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SoaS), London University, funded by the Alphawood Foundation, worked in concert with researchers from around the world to present these masterpieces.

A corrective to the contemporary idea that Buddhism has always been an environmentally friendly religion. In the current popular imagination, Buddhism is often understood to be a religion intrinsically concerned with the environment. The Dharma, the name given to Buddhist teachings by Buddhists, states that all things are interconnected. Therefore, Buddhists are perceived as extending compassion beyond people and animals to include plants and the earth itself out of a concern for the total living environment. In *The Buddha's Footprint*, Johan Elverskog contends that only by jettisoning this contemporary image of Buddhism as a purely ascetic and apolitical tradition of contemplation can we see the true nature of the Dharma. According to Elverskog, Buddhism is, in fact, an expansive religious and political system premised on generating wealth through the exploitation of natural resources. Elverskog surveys the expansion of Buddhism across Asia in the period between 500 BCE and 1500 CE, when Buddhist institutions were built from Iran and Azerbaijan in the west, to Kazakhstan and Siberia in the north, Japan in the east, and Sri Lanka and Indonesia in the south. He examines the prosperity theology at the heart of the Dharma that declared riches to be a sign of good karma and the means by which spiritual status could be elevated through donations bequeathed to Buddhist institutions. He demonstrates how this scriptural tradition propelled Buddhists to seek wealth and power across Asia and to exploit both the people and the environment. Elverskog shows the ways in which Buddhist expansion not only entailed the displacement of local gods and myths with those of the Dharma—as was the case with Christianity and Islam—but also involved fundamentally transforming earlier social and political structures and networks of economic exchange. *The Buddha's Footprint* argues that the institutionalization of the Dharma was intimately connected to agricultural expansion, resource extraction, deforestation, urbanization, and the monumentalization of Buddhism itself.

In the 5th century, the Champa kingdom held sway over a large area of today's Vietnam. Several magnificent structures still testify to their former presence in the Nha Trang region. Cham sculpture was worked in a variety of materials, principally sandstone, but also gold, silver and bronze. It was primarily used to illustrate themes from Indian mythology. The kingdom was gradually eroded during the 15th century by the inexorable descent of the people towards the south ("Nam Tiên") from their original base in the Red River region. The author explores, describes, and comments on the various styles of Cham sculpture, drawing on a rich and, as yet, largely unpublished iconographic vein.

An Environmental History of Asia

Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jaina Religious Centres in Bihar and Bengal, c. AD 600–1200

A Heritage of Ruins

The Buddha's Footprint

Rethinking Cultural Resource Management in Southeast Asia

Masterpieces of the Da Nang Museum of Cham Sculpture

Traditions, Transmissions, and Transformations

Viet Nam is the home of more than fifty ethnic minorities--such as the Cham and Thai--many of which have distinctive clothing and weaving traditions linked to antiquity. The tight-fitting tunic called ao dai, widely recognized as a national symbol, has its roots in the country's 2,000-year history of textiles. Beginning with silk production in the Bronze Age cultures of the Red River, this book covers textiles in Viet Nam--including bark-cloth, kapok and hemp--through the centuries of Chinese rule in the north, a number of independent feudal societies and the brief period of French colonial rule.

Papers presented at a seminar organized and held in Calcutta, India.

In the religious landscape of early medieval (c. AD 600-1200) Bihar and Bengal, poly-religiosity was generally the norm than an exception, which entailed the evolution of complex patterns of inter-religious equations. Buddhism, Brahmanism and Jainism not only coexisted but also competed for social patronage, forcing them to enter into complex interactions with social institutions and processes. Through an analysis of the published archaeological data, this work explores some aspects of the social history of Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jaina temples and shrines, and Buddhist stupas and monasteries in early medieval Bihar and Bengal. This archaeological history of religions questions many 'established' textual reconstructions, and enriches our understanding of the complex issue of the decline of Buddhism in this area. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

A groundbreaking, comprehensive history of Vietnam from the earliest times to the present day.

Preservation, Development, and Neglect

The Origins of Cham in Central Vietnam

Reading via

A History of the Vietnamese

Stories of the Poor in a Colonial City

Down and Out in Saigon

EurASEAA14 Volume I: Ancient and Living Traditions

A guide to Buddhism ' s rich variety of traditions and cultural expressions for educators who would like to include Buddhism in their undergraduate courses. Over its long history, Buddhism has never been a simple monolithic phenomenon, but rather a complex living tradition—or better, a family of traditions—continually shaped by and shaping a vast array of social, economic, political, literary, and aesthetic contexts across East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. Written by undergraduate educators, *Buddhisms in Asia* offers a guide to Buddhism ' s rich variety of traditions and cultural expressions for educators who would like to include Buddhism in their undergraduate courses. It introduces fundamental yet often underrepresented Buddhist texts, concepts, and material in their historical contexts; presents the major “ ecologies ” of Buddhist belief, practice, and cultural expression; and provides methodological insights regarding how best to infuse Buddhist content into undergraduate courses in the humanities and social sciences. The text aims to represent “ Buddhisms ” by approaching the subject from a broad range of disciplinary perspectives, including art history, anthropology, history, literature, philosophy, religious studies, and pedagogy. “ I teach an introductory course on Buddhism on a regular basis, and every single chapter of this book gave me ideas for materials I could incorporate, new modules I might develop, and/or better ways I might organize and present existing content to students. I think that the book will be particularly useful to educators in Asian studies who are not themselves specialized in areas of Buddhism or religion. The collection gives them the information on Buddhist philosophy, doctrine, and practice that they would need to better incorporate the role of Buddhism into classes on Asian culture, history, society, and politics. ” — Leah Kalmanson, coeditor of *Buddhist Responses to Globalization*

A fresh and exciting exploration of Southeast Asian history from the 5th to 9th century, seen through the lens of the region's sculpture

The Cham people once inhabited and ruled over a large stretch of what is now the central Vietnamese coast. Written by specialists in history, archaeology, anthropology, art history, and linguistics, these essays reassess the ways that the Cham have been studied.

A comprehensive guide to understanding Vietnam's long and tumultuous history *A Brief History of Vietnam* explores the turbulent history of a land that has risen from the ashes of war to become the newest Asian tiger economy. This book expertly examines the history of a people and a nation with ancient roots which only took its current shape in the 19th century under French colonial rule, and its current name in 1945. Before that, Vietnam was known by many names, under many rulers. Located in the geographic center of Southeast Asia, the country we call "Vietnam" was ruled by China, then by a series of Vietnamese emperors, and by the French. A devastating, decades-long conflict for independence ensued, ending with the conclusion of the Vietnam War in 1975. Key topics discussed in this fascinating book include: China's ancient conquest of Vietnam and the millennia-long struggle of the Vietnamese for independence from their powerful neighbor to the north The reign of the Nguyen dynasty, the last dynasty to rule Vietnam, with its capital at the ancient city of Hue, today a UNESCO World Heritage Site The story of Ho Chi Minh, educated in France, who attended the Treaty of Versailles to advocate for independence and became Vietnam's first president after the French were defeated The country's miraculous emergence from three decades of war and how it has embarked on the path to becoming one of the world's fastest-growing economies today Journalist Bill Hayton's accessible prose makes *A Brief History of Vietnam* an essential study of a complex culture at the heart of Southeast Asia--and the roots of its current economic dynamism.

An Encyclopedia

Buddhisms in Asia

The Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities

Papers from the Fourteenth International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists

Selected Papers from the 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists : the British Museum, London, 14th-17th September 2004

Colonialism, War and Renewal: The Story of a Nation Transformed

Militarized Landscapes in Vietnam

Ancient Southeast Asia provides readers with a much needed synthesis of the latest discoveries and research in the archaeology of the region, presenting the evolution of complex societies in Southeast Asia from the protohistoric period, beginning around 500BC, to the arrival of British and Dutch colonists in 1600. Well-illustrated throughout, this comprehensive account explores the factors which established Southeast Asia as an area of unique cultural fusion. Miksic and Goh explore how the local population exploited the abundant resources available, developing maritime transport routes which resulted in economic and cultural wealth, including some of the most elaborate art styles and monumental complexes ever constructed. The book ' s broad geographical and temporal coverage, including a chapter on the natural environment, provides readers with the context needed to understand this staggeringly diverse region. It utilizes French, Dutch, Chinese, Malay-Indonesian and Burmese sources and synthesizes interdisciplinary theoretical perspectives and data from archaeology, history and art history. Offering key opportunities for comparative research with other centres of early socio-economic complexity, *Ancient Southeast Asia* establishes the area ' s importance in world history.

This volume comprises papers originally presented at the EurASEAA14 conference in 2012, updated for publication. It focuses on topics under the broad themes of archaeology and art history, epigraphy, philology, historic archaeology, ethnography, ethnoarchaeology, ethnomusicology, materials studies, and long-distance trade and exchange.

Southeast Asia ranks among the most significant regions in the world for tracing the prehistory of human endeavor over a period in excess of two million years. It lies in the direct path of successive migrations from the African homeland that saw settlement by hominin populations such as *Homo erectus* and *Homo floresiensis*. The first Anatomically Modern Humans, following a coastal route,

reached the region at least 60,000 years ago to establish a hunter gatherer tradition that survives to this day in remote forests. From about 2000 BC, human settlement of Southeast Asia was deeply affected by successive innovations that took place to the north and west, such as rice and millet farming. A millennium later, knowledge of bronze casting penetrated along the same pathways. Copper mines were identified and exploited, and metals were exchanged over hundreds of kilometers. In the Mekong Delta and elsewhere, these developments led to early states of the region, which benefitted from an agricultural revolution involving permanent ploughed rice fields. These developments illuminate how the great early kingdoms of Angkor, Champa, and Funan came to be, a vital stage in understanding the roots of the present nation states of Southeast Asia. Assembling the most current research across a variety of disciplines--from anthropology and archaeology to history, art history, and linguistics--The Oxford Handbook of Early Southeast Asia will present an invaluable resource to experienced researchers and those approaching the topic for the first time.

This wide-ranging collection of essays examines the arts of Southeast Asia in context. Contributors study the creation, use, and local significance of works of art, illuminating the many complex links between an object's aesthetic qualities and its origins in a community.

One Thousand Years - The Stories of Giao Chi, the Kingdoms of Linyi, Funan and Zhenla

An Illustrated Selection from the ABIA Online Bibliography on the Arts and Material Culture of South and Southeast Asia

Champa and the Archaeology of My Son (Vietnam)

Adaptations of Early Temple Architecture in South and Southeast Asia

The Art of Champa

Architectural Conservation in Asia

From 10,000 B.C. to the Fall of Angkor

This comprehensive and absorbing book traces the cultural history of Southeast Asia from prehistoric (especially Neolithic, Bronze-Iron age) times through to the major Hindu and Buddhist civilizations, to around AD 1300. Southeast Asia has recently attracted archaeological attention as the locus for the first recorded sea crossings; as the region of origin for the Austronesian population dispersal across the Pacific from Neolithic times; as an arena for the development of archaeologically-rich Neolithic, and metal using communities, especially in Thailand and Vietnam, and as the backdrop for several unique and strikingly monumental Indic civilizations, such as the Khmer civilization centred around Angkor. Southeast Asia is invaluable to anyone interested in the full history of the region.

The 36 chapters in this collection have been selected to give an overview of recent research into prehistoric and early historic archaeology in Southeast Asia. In the first chapter Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand comments on the significance of the inscriptions from the important Khmer temple, Prasat Phnom Rung in northeastern Thailand. Following this, Professor Charles Higham gives an original and insightful survey of the prehistoric threads linking south China and the countries of modern Southeast Asia.

When American forces arrived in Vietnam, they found themselves embedded in historic village and frontier spaces already shaped by many past conflicts. American bases and bombing targets followed spatial and political logics influenced by the footprints of past wars in central Vietnam. The militarized landscapes here, like many in the world's historic conflict zones, continue to shape post-war land-use politics. *Footprints of War* traces the long history of conflict-produced spaces in Vietnam, beginning with early modern wars and the French colonial invasion in 1885 and continuing through the collapse of the Saigon government in 1975. The result is a richly textured history of militarized landscapes that reveals the spatial logic of key battles such as the Tet Offensive. Drawing on extensive archival work and years of interviews and fieldwork in the hills and villages around the city of Hue to illuminate war's footprints, David Biggs also integrates historical Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data, using aerial, high-altitude, and satellite imagery to render otherwise placeless sites into living, multidimensional spaces. This personal and multilayered approach yields an innovative history of the lasting traces of war in Vietnam and a model for understanding other militarized landscapes.

A Google search for a book on Vietnamese history will result in an overwhelming number about the war, which ended in 1975. This book offers an overview of Vietnamese history from prehistory to the present day and is written for people interested in history from a traveller's perspective. It specifically focuses on the period from 700 to 111 BCE. It briefly discusses the origin of the Vietnamese and the three characters who shaped its early history: the Hùng kings – the founders of Vietnam, An Dương Vương, Zhao Tuo and the battles involved during the transfer of power from one to the next. The final battle ended the country's autonomy and placed the country under Chinese dynastic rule for one thousand years to the 10th century. It also tells the stories of the mythical Four Immortals, the bronze drums in the north, and the earrings in the centre and south. It recounts the tragic love story of the Magic Crossbow, the 2200-year-old fort of Cổ Loa. It has 71 photographs, maps and diagrams.

Essays in Honor of Stanley J. O'Connor

History NSW Syllabus for the Australian Curriculum Year 8 Stage 4

Southeast Asia

A History of Early Southeast Asia

Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific

From Prehistory to History

Monument, Image and Text

This important new synthesis focuses on the social world of early mainland Southeast Asia.

Despite the existence of about a thousand ethnolinguistic groups in Southeast Asia, very few historians of the region have engaged the complex issue of ethnicity. *Leaves of the Same Tree* takes on this concept and illustrates how historians can use it both as an analytical tool and as a subject of analysis to add further depth to our understanding of Southeast Asian pasts. Following a synthesis of some of the major issues in the complex world of ethnic theory, the author identifies two general principles of particular value for this study: the ideas that ethnic identity is an ongoing process and that the boundaries of a group undergo continual—if at times imperceptible—change based on perceived advantage. The Straits of Melaka for much of the past two millennia offers an ideal testing ground to better understand the process of ethnic formation. The straits forms the primary waterway linking the major civilizations to the east and west of Southeast Asia, and the flow of international trade through it was the lifeblood of the region. Privileging ethnicity as an analytical tool, the author examines the ethnic groups along the straits to document the manner in which they responded to the vicissitudes of the international marketplace. Earliest and most important were the Malayu (Malays), whose

dominance in turn contributed to the "ethnicization" of other groups in the straits. By deliberately politicizing differences within their own ethnic community, the Malayu encouraged the emergence of new ethnic categories, such as the Minangkabau, the Acehnese, and, to a lesser extent, the Batak. The Orang Laut and the Orang Asli, on the other hand, retained their distinctive cultural markers because a separate yet complementary identity proved to be economically and socially advantageous for them. Ethnic communities are shown as fluid and changing, exhibiting a porosity and flexibility that suited the mandala communities of Southeast Asia. *Leaves of the Same Tree* demonstrates how problematizing ethnicity can offer a more nuanced view of ethnic relations in a region that boasts one of the greatest diversities of language and culture in the world. Creative and challenging, this book uncovers many new questions that should revitalize and reorient the historiography of Southeast Asia.

A moving portrait of the lives of six poor city-dwellers, set in early twentieth century colonial Saigon. Historian Haydon Cherry offers the first comprehensive social history of the urban poor of colonial French Saigon by following the lives of six individuals—a prostitute, a Chinese laborer, a rickshaw puller, an orphan, an incurable invalid, and a destitute Frenchman—and how they navigated the ups and downs of the regional rice trade and the institutions of French colonial rule in the first half of the twentieth century. “*Down and Out in Saigon* is marked by three qualities that endow it with unusual value: the originality of its subject matter, as the first and only history of colonial Saigon’s poor population, the excellence of its research, and Cherry’s elegant prose.” —Peter B. Zinoman, University of California, Berkeley “This is more than a corrective of revolutionary historiography—it is a tour de force that brings marginal and forgotten lives into the story of modern Vietnamese history.” —Charles Keith, author of *Catholic Vietnam: A Church from Empire to Nation*

The kings of ancient Champa, a civilization located in the central region of today's Vietnam, started building sacred temples in a circular valley more than 1500 years ago. The monuments, now known by the Vietnamese name M[?] So'n, were discovered by nineteenth-century colonial soldiers and first studied by the French architect Henri Parmentier. Bombed during the Vietnam War, the ruins of the brick towers, decorated with exquisite carvings and sculptures, were designated as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site in 1999. An Italian team has worked at the site for the last ten years, doing archaeological research and restoration work in cooperation with Vietnamese specialists. This book is the first published volume based on their efforts. The opening section consists of historical, anthropological and architectural studies of the civilization of Champa. The remainder of the book presents an unusually intimate and extensively illustrated portrait of the archaeologists' research and restoration work at M[?] So'n. While this book is important for specialists and students of the history and archaeology of Champa and Southeast Asia, it also tells a fascinating story that will appeal to general readers and visitors to this exceptional archaeological site.

Champa

The Cham of Vietnam

The Oxford Handbook of Early Southeast Asia

Vietnam

Archaeology of Religion in South Asia

The Ancient Sites of Southeast Asia and Their Conservation

The Bronze Drums and the Earrings - Volume One of A Traveller’s Story of Vietnam’s Past

Early Civilizations of Southeast Asia presents a fascinating synthesis of research on the prehistoric societies of mainland Southeast Asia. Drawing on archaeological and historical research, both old and new, Dougal O'Reilly provides a general picture of the events that shaped the region in ancient times, covering the rise of the Pyu civilization in Myanmar, the Mon and Dvaravati kingdoms of Thailand, the early polities of peninsular Malaysia, the Khmer kingdoms of Cambodia, and the rise of Champa in Vietnam. This is a book that will interest both scholars and students of archaeology, anthropology, history, and Asian studies.

An extensive, illustrated bibliography for the Hindu god *Shiva* in the arts of South and Southeast Asia, offering detailed indices and easy access to resource repositories.

The definitive history of modern Vietnam and its diverse and divided past

Presenting both the need for — and difficulty of — introducing effective cultural resource management (CRM) in the region, ‘*Rethinking Cultural Resource Management*’ in Southeast Asia explores the challenges facing efforts to protect Southeast Asia’s indigenous cultures and archaeological sites from the ravages of tourism and economic development. Recognising the inapplicability of Euro-American solutions to this part of the world, the essays of this volume investigate their own set of region-specific CRM strategies, and acknowledge both the necessity and possibility of mediating between the conflicting interests of short-term profitability and long-term sustainability.

A New History

A History

Lost Kingdoms: Hindu-Buddhist Sculpture of Early Southeast Asia

Maritime Trade and Societal Development, 100 – 1500

Vibrancy in Stone

A Preliminary Review

In Search of the Cham of Vietnam

This comprehensive history provides a fresh interpretation of Southeast Asia from 100 to 1500, when major social and economic developments foundational to modern societies took place on the mainland (Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam) and the island world (Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines). Incorporating the latest archeological evidence and international scholarship, Kenneth R. Hall enlarges upon prior histories of early Southeast Asia that did not venture beyond 1400, extending the study of the region to the Portuguese seizure of Melaka in 1511. Written for a wide audience of non-specialists, the book will be essential reading for all those interested in Asian and world history.

This book offers a definitive archaeological perspective on the history of early urban growth in India. It does this by looking at both the protohistoric and the early historic periods, coming down to about AD 300 and later. Geographically, it covers all the major areas of the subcontinent. The existing archaeological data have been synthesized to yield a comprehensive picture of the morphology of ancient sites and their place within what is currently known of their settlement

perspectives. This book addresses itself to some of the cardinal issues of South Asian archaeology - the origin and decline of the Indus civilization; the issue of its merger in the main flow of India's later cultural development; the archaeological basis of its long chronology; aspects of Indus urbanism; the reasons for the growth of neolithic-chalcolithic inner India; and the patterns and problems of urban growth in the early historic period on the subcontinental scale. In each case the author's concern is with understanding the situation at the grassroots level within an essentially South Asian framework. The hypotheses offered in this book should lead to some major rethinking about the story of archaeological development in the subcontinent.

Leaves of the Same Tree

Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia

A Brief History of Vietnam