

Thematic Timelines: Southeast Asian Civilization

Period 1: 1200 CE – 1450 CE

Period 1 – Post-Classical Era – 1200 CE - 1450 CE

- **Melaka** established as an incredibly wealthy and powerful port city, able to tax and toll trade ships at the choke point (**Straits of Melaka**) / gateway to the Pacific and China as part of the **Srivijayan Empire**
- **Hinduism** spread to the Khmer and Champa empires—influenced by the ideas of reincarnation and karma as justification for emperor's rule, as well as influenced by Hindu deities such as the **Shiva**, and influenced by the extensive history and prestige of India's ancient society
- Buddhism spread to the - **Srivijaya Empire** (7th-14th century) to the south and the **Khmer Empire** (9th-15th century)
- **Khmer Empire** one of the most affluent and developed empires in the post-classical era, with its magnificent jungle city of **Angkor** (mystery as to disappearance of empire and abandonment of city)
- **Angkor Wat** established as the largest Hindu temple in the Khmer Empire
- Chinese tribute states and protectorates (**Champa**) formed, exchanging tributes for protection and guarantees of sovereignty by China
- **Nyai Gede** and female merchants surprised Muslim and later European merchants as women dominated trade and exchange in Southeast Asia culture
- **Jakarta** and **Melaka** established as major trade centers; **Malay merchants** spread and settled throughout the Indian Ocean
- **Islam** spread into Indonesia and Malaysia by Muslim merchants in the IOTN
- Chinese establish communities throughout Southeast Asia during the **Chinese diaspora**, including Singapore as Chinese ethnic settlements for trade

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Period 2 – Period 3

Period 2 – Early Modern Era – 1450 CE – 1750 CE

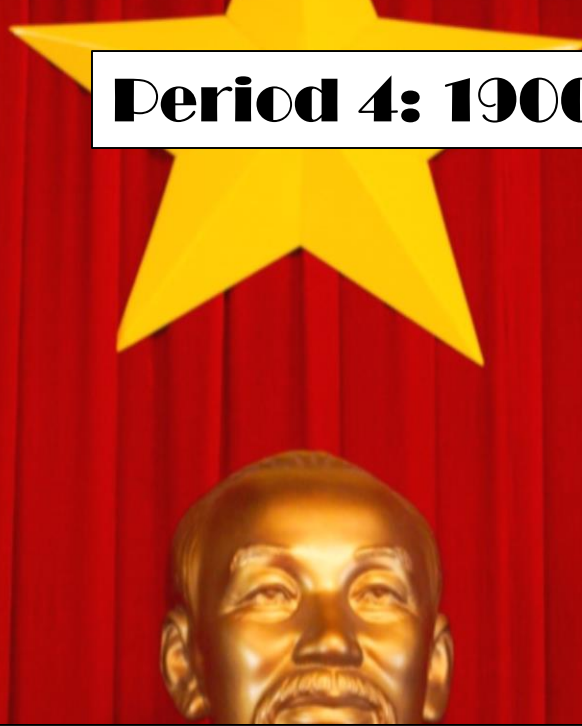
- SE Asia flourishes, offering agr. goods and spices in the IOTN, between the civilizations of India and China, and the 'gateway' to the Pacific and China
- **Dutch East India Company** established in Indonesia in 1600, and the gradual conquest, bribery, and negotiating of local rulers to bring the Dutch East India Company in complete control of modern-day Indonesia within 100 years
- Indonesia used for extensive trade and enrichment by the Dutch for spices and raw materials such as rubber, oil, and others

Period 3 – Modern Era – 1750 CE – 1900 CE

- Dutch continue their political and economic dominance of Indonesia, and the Dutch government takes over control of Indonesia from the Dutch East India Company in 1800
- French conquer and imperialize Indochina in the 1880s, forming **French Indochina** and administering it as a colony
- British form imperial and economic colonies in Burma, Malaysia and Singapore
- Thailand remains independent thanks to negotiations with British and French diplomats, remaining one of the few areas that avoided imperialism
- **The Propaganda Movement** in the Philippines resisted Spanish imperialism from 1880 to 1895
- **Lola Rodríguez de Tió** advocated for the independence of Puerto Rico against Spain in the late 19th century

Thematic Timelines: Southeast Asian Civilization

Period 4: 1900 CE – Present



Period 4 – Contemporary Era – 1900 CE - Present

- Vietnamese nationalism and **Ho Chi Minh** move for Vietnamese independence following **WWI** and its message of self-determination and democracy
- Losing faith in Western democracy and capitalism (**imperialism**), Ho Chi Minh and his supporters (**Vietcong**) turn to **Marxist communism** and self-determination
- Japanese invasion of Indochina removes French, Vietcong and Ho Chi Minh fight against Japanese occupation
- **WWII** ends, Vietnam declares independence, British recapture, and French re-assert control of French Indochina
- **Vietnam War** begins in 1954 as Vietnamese nationalists under Ho Chi Minh fight for independence from France, defeated the French at **Dien Bien Phu**, and prompting the entrance of the US to prevent the spread of communism under Ho Chi Minh
- **Sukarno** resisted Dutch imperialism in Indonesia and served as president from 1945 to 1967

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Period 4: 1900 CE – Present

Period 4 – Contemporary Era – 1900 CE - Present

- **The Khmer Rouge** comes to power in Cambodia as an authoritarian communist state in the 1970s
- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos declared independent nations; Cambodia came embroiled in a conflict due to postcolonial borders and ethnic Khmer settled Vietnam, as well as ethnic Vietnamese settled in Cambodia
- North Vietnam (Hanoi) supported by Soviet Union and China (funding and supplies only) and South Vietnam (Saigon) support by U.S. directly (funding, supplies, and troops)
- Vietnam officially becomes an independent, communist state after the North conquers the South, upon the US's exit from Vietnam in the 1970s
- **Pol Pot**—Cambodian communist leader—communist massive genocides against non-Cambodians (Vietnamese, Chinese, Thai) and non-communists (Buddhists, Hindu, Christians, native Cambodians), killing millions in the 1970s
- Buddhist and Muslim violence against each other continue in Southeast Asia to this day in Burma and Malaysia
- **Production and manufacturing economies** take hold in many developing nations such as **Vietnam** and **Bangladesh**
- **The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** forms as an interregional economic and governmental organization