

A History of Cambodia: from Funan to Modern Times

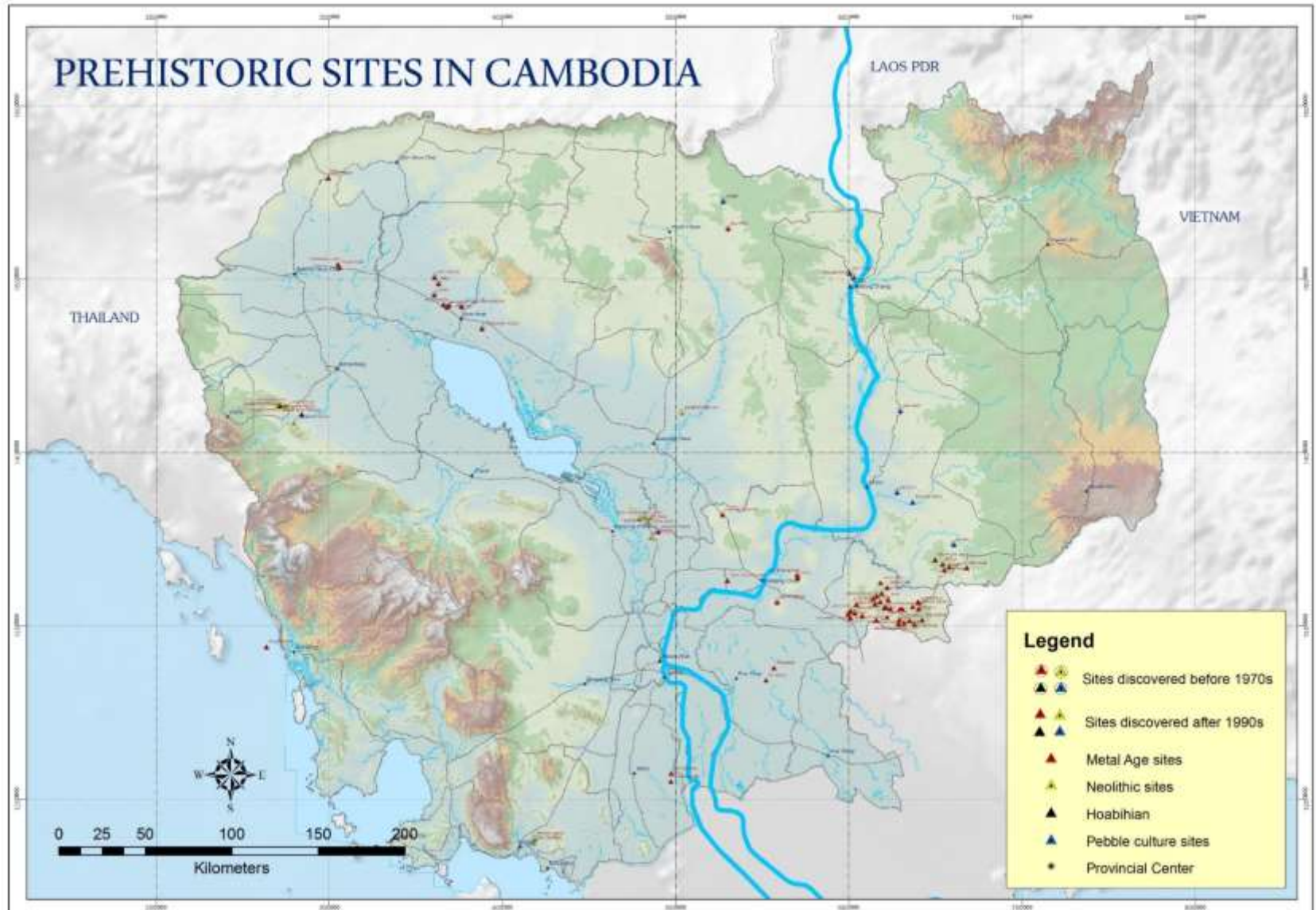


Ea Darith, PhD
Archaeology Professor
RUFA

Cambodian History at a Glance



Pre-History: 70,000 BCE to 0 CE



Pre-History

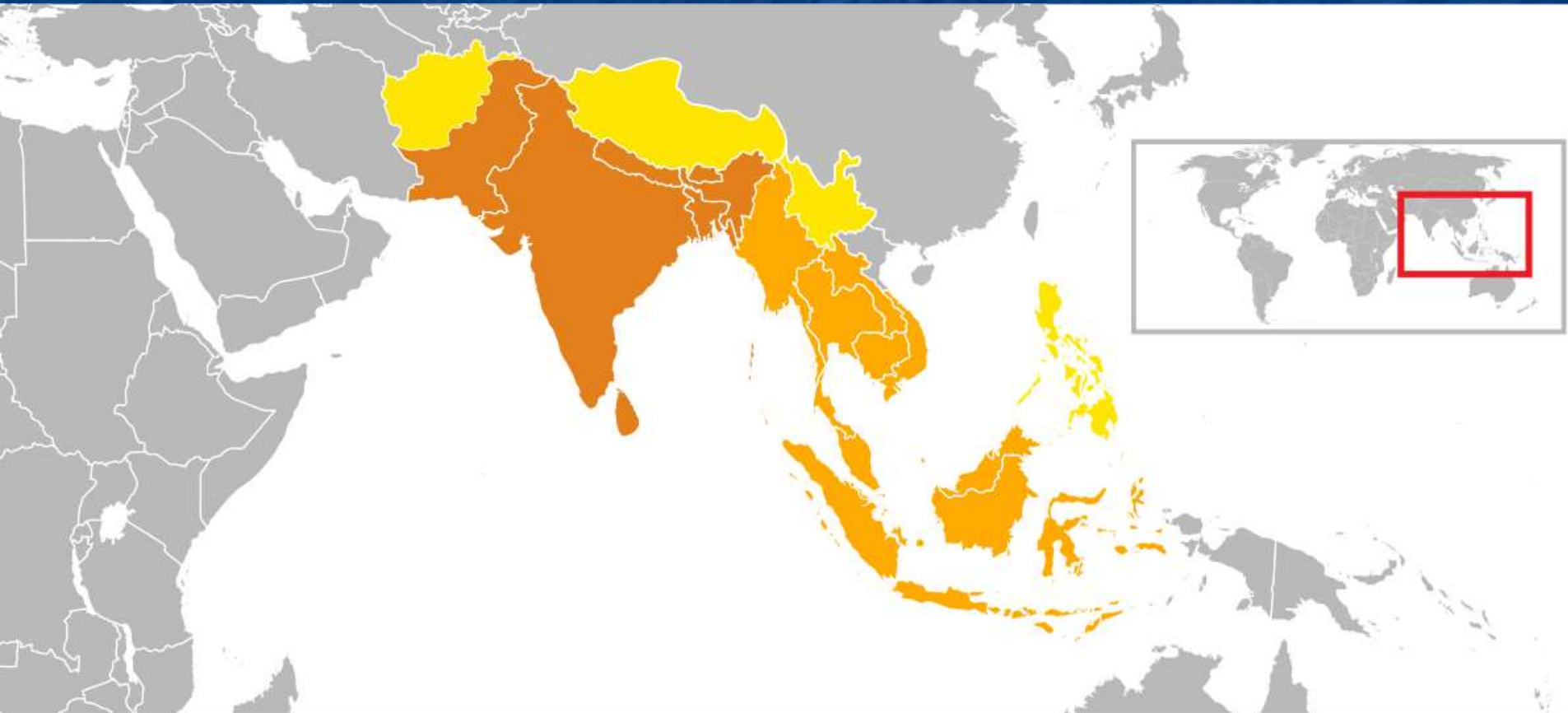
70,000 BCE to 0 CE



Fig. 2. Variety forms and sizes of polished stone adzes shouldered adzes from Samrong Sen.



INDIANIZATION



Indianization refers to the historical spread of Hinduism and Buddhism in SEA from approximately the early century of our Common Era.

INDIANIZATION

- Indianization was whereby elements of Indian culture were absorbed or chosen by the Cambodian people.
- Cambodia respect a stone as *Neak Ta* (ancestor spirit) in their community. Similarity between Cambodian and Indian culture. India respect a stone in the shape of *Linga*.
- George Coedes has remarked the Indian's *civilizing mission*

INDIANIZATION (Cont.)

- The process of Indianization made Cambodia and India share similarity.
 - Carried goods on their heads
 - Wore turbans rather than straw hats
 - Wore skirts rather than trousers
 - Ate with fingers
 - Musical Instruments, jewelry, and manuscripts were introduced by Indian
 - Cattle raising in Cambodia had been introduced by Indians

INDIANIZATION (Cont.)

- India provided Cambodia with a writing system, meters for poetry, a Sanskrit to write it in a vocabulary of social hierarchies, Buddhism, idea of universal kingship, and new ways of looking at politics, sociology, architecture, iconography, astronomy, and aesthetics.
- Without India Angkor would never have been built; yet Angkor was never as Indian city.

INDIANIZATION (Cont.)

- Indian influence in Cambodia was not imposed by colonization or by force. Indian troops never invaded Cambodia.
- When Indians came, at first as adventurers perhaps, they were absorbed into the local population.
- The ritual procedures in Cambodian royal palace showed respect for Indian traditions.

Contact with China: the three kingdoms 220-280 CE



FUNAN (扶南) Period

(1 to 6 CE)

- Funan was the Chinese name of an ancient kingdom located around the Mekong Delta of southern Cambodia and Vietnam (present day).
- Two Chinese diplomats: Kang Tai (康泰) and Zhu Ying (朱應) representing the Wu Kingdom came to Funan in the mid-3rd CE and wrote about Funan (Higham 2001).
- The Chinese sources: Funan established by a foreigner named Huntian from around 1st c., but archaeological evidences shows human settlement from 4th BCE.

FUNAN (扶南) Period

(1 to 6 CE)

- OC EO was an ancient international trading port of Funan. Funan established a strong system of maritime trade between China and India.
- From archaeological evidence: Roman coins, Chinese and Indian artifacts were found. Funan must have been a powerful trading state.
- However, Malleret believed that the port declined in importance in the 4th CE.

FUNAN (扶南) Period

(1 to 6 CE)

- Angkor Borei was the capital of Funan linked with Oc Eo by canals system.
- Funan maritime trade declined when the maritime trade shifted to Sumatra during the rise in the Srivijaya trade empire.
- Funan was absorbed in the 6th CE. by another Khmer polity of the Chenla kingdom.

Exchange products

- Forest products and precious metals from Cambodia for export included gold, elephants ivory, rhinoceros horn, kingfisher feathers, cardamom, lacquer, and aromatic wood.
- The forest people probably traveled considerable distances before they reached Oc-Eo port to changed their products with goods or coins.

Tribute

- FUNAN sent tribute to Chinese emperors on an irregular basis between 253 C.E. and 519 C.E.
- The FUNAN sent tribute to China (an idea occasion for encouraging trade) or of seeking Chinese help against their neighbors.

FUNAN Period

- Chinese manuscript about Indinazation at FUNAN:

Then the kingdom was ruled by a brahman named Kaudinya. A spirit announced to him that he would be called upon to govern FUNAN, so he traveled there...and the people of FUNAN came out to meet him, and proclaimed him king. He changed the institutions to follow Indian models. He wanted his subjects to stop digging wells, and to dig reservoirs in the future; several dozen families could then unite and use one of these in common.

Chinese manuscript about (cont.)

- *The king's dwelling has a double terrace on it. Palisades take the place of walls in fortified places. The houses are covered with leaves of a plant which grows on the edge of the sea. These leaves are six to seven feet long, and take the form of a fish. The king rides mounted on an elephant. His subjects are ugly and black; their hair is frizzy; they wear neither clothing nor shoes. For living, they cultivate the soil; they sow one year and reap for three....*
- *These barbarians are not without their own history books; they even have archives for their texts.*

Angkor: 9th-15th Centuries CE (historians)
Dense settlement of area prior
Kulen thought to be first city (802 CE): Jayavarman II (before Yasodharapura)
Demise previously thought due to conquest
Environmental, ecological and economic models
now prevailing after significant archaeological efforts.

Angkor

Chenla: 7th-8th Centuries CE (historians)
Two Chenlas (land, water)
Limited dirt archaeology related to
settlement pattern, industry, etc.
Major temple building, increased
urbanization

Chenla-Sambor Prei Kuk

Post-Angkor/Longvek: 16th century
to Colonial period...

Post-Angkor-Longvek

Funan-Angkor Borei

Funan-Oc Eo

Funan: 1st-6th Centuries CE (historians)
400 BCE – way past the 6th century (archaeology)
“Demise” may be related to rise of Srivijaya (economic
competition; Funan no longer central in trade network)



Urbanization

Figure 5: Location of Archaeological Features Within Angkor Borei

Angkor Borei, Takeo
First City in SEA (ca. 400 BCE- 550 CE)

The map illustrates the floodplain area around the village of Khatwa. Key features include the floodplain, the village, and the surrounding areas. The legend identifies various symbols used on the map, such as flood, heavy, temple, school, and other features. The map also shows the location of the village relative to the floodplain and the surrounding areas.

An aerial photograph of Angkor Borei, Takeo, Cambodia. The image shows a large, dense urban area with a river flowing through it. The river is a prominent feature, winding through the landscape. The urban area is characterized by a grid-like pattern of roads and buildings. The surrounding landscape is a mix of fields and forests. The text 'Urbanization' is visible in the top right corner, and 'Angkor Borei, Takeo' and 'First City in SEA (ca. 400 BCE- 550 CE)' are visible in the bottom left corner.

Urbanization

Angkor Borei, Takeo
First City in SEA (ca. 400 BCE- 550 CE)

Field School: Site Visits: Angkor Borei; Asram Maha Russei; Phnom Da; others...





ea darith



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Field School: Site Visits: Angkor Borei; Asram Maha Russei; Phnom Da; others...



Chenla (真蠟) Period (6th to 8th CE)

Rulers and Capitals of Chenla

- The oldest Chinese text that mentions Zhēnlà was the Annals of the Suí Dynasty (隋書), compiled by Wèi Zhēng in AD 636, which gives the information that at the beginning of the 7th century Zhēnlà was ruled by Citrasena and Ishanavarman.

Reign of Isanavarman

- The earliest known date of the reign of Isanavarman is in AD 616-17 when he first sent envoy to Chinese court of the Suí.
- This king is also known from his own inscriptions, one incised at Ishanapura, dated 627 AD (K. 604), the other one at Khău Nôi (Thailand), dated 7 May 637 (K. 506).

Turmoil of Chenla

- After the death of Jayavarman I, turmoil came upon the kingdom and at the start of the 8th century, the kingdom broke up into many principalities.
- The region of Angkor was ruled by his daughter, Queen Jayadevī who complained in her Western Baray inscription K. 904, dated 713.

Chenla

- The Táng histories tell us that after the end of the reign period *shénlóng* (神龍) in 707 Zhēnlà came to be divided in two realms:
 - 1. Land Chenla (陸真蠟)
 - 2. Water Chenla (水真蠟)

Chenla sent embassy to China

- Land Chenla sent an envoy to China in 717 C.E.
- Land Chenla is located at Vat Phou area (Lingaparvata), Champasak province in Lao.
- Water Chenla sent an envoy to China in 750 C.E.
- Water Chenla is located at Sambor Prei Kuk (Ishanapura) in Kampong Thom province.

Chenla

- During the 8th century, a naval state emerged into a strong “Java empire”.
- The Sailendra dynasty in Java actively established control on Water Chenla.
- Land Chenla maintained a relatively stable existence.

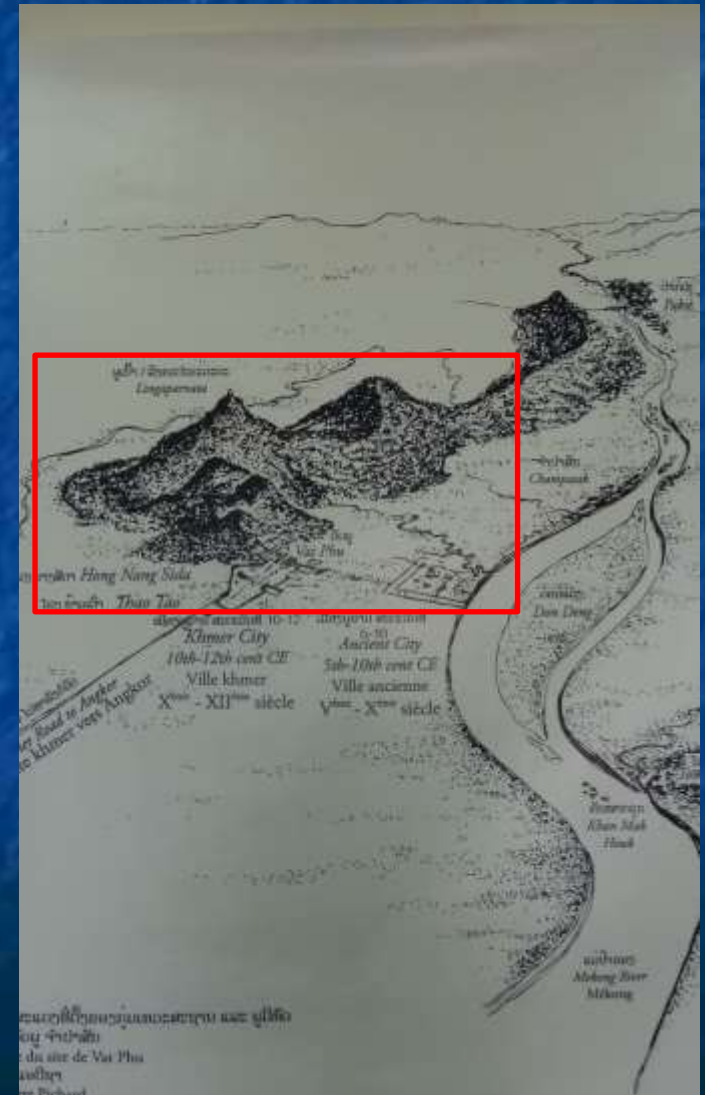
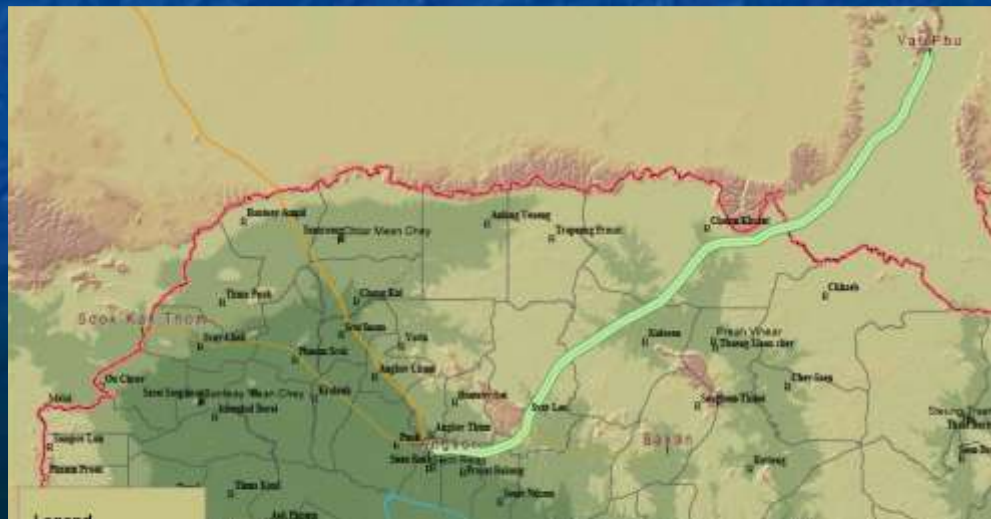
Water Chenla, Sambor Prei Kuk, (Ishanapura)



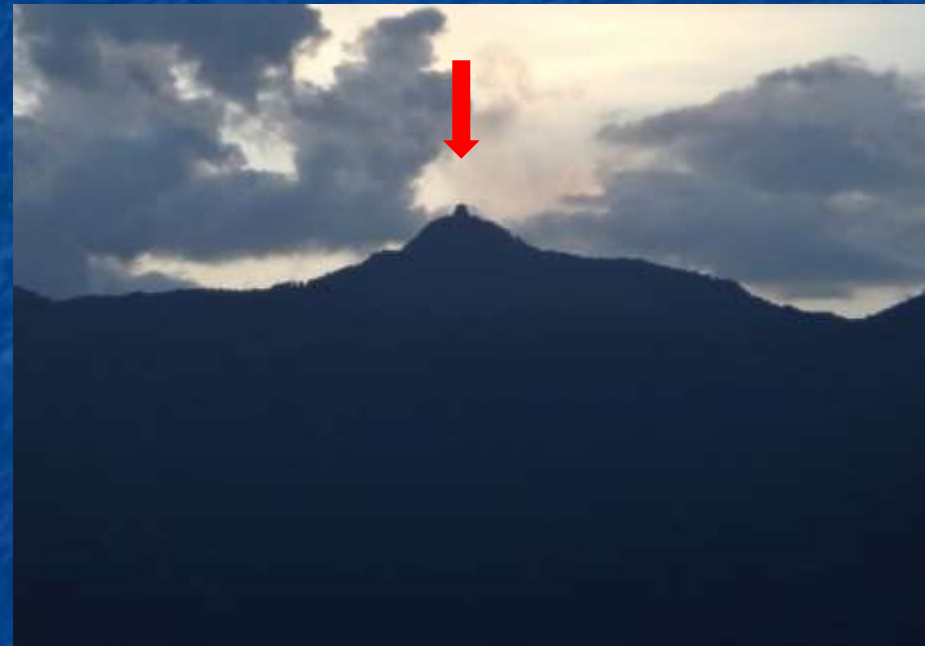
Water Chenla Capital: Sambor Prei Kuk (Ishanapura)



Land Chenla Capital, Shrestapura, Lingapura, Lingaparvata (Vat Phu)



Lingaparvata



Vat Phu Temple



View of Vat Phou



Vat Pou temple



Vat Phou



Vat Phou



Vat Phou



Vat Phou





Angkor Period

9th to 15th CE

Angkor Period

- Jayavarman II (802 – 835 CE) marked the liberation of the Khmer people from Java and the beginning of a Khmer empire.
- J. II reunited the kingdom, the capital was moved to Mehendraparavata (Kulen Mountain) and later to Hariharalaya (Roluos).
- The first “Devaraja” or “god king”, a Hindu ritual ceremony was performed on Kulen Mountain.



634 archaeological
sites built between
7th to 17th Centuries



Srah Damrei Site





Damrei Krap



Neak Ta

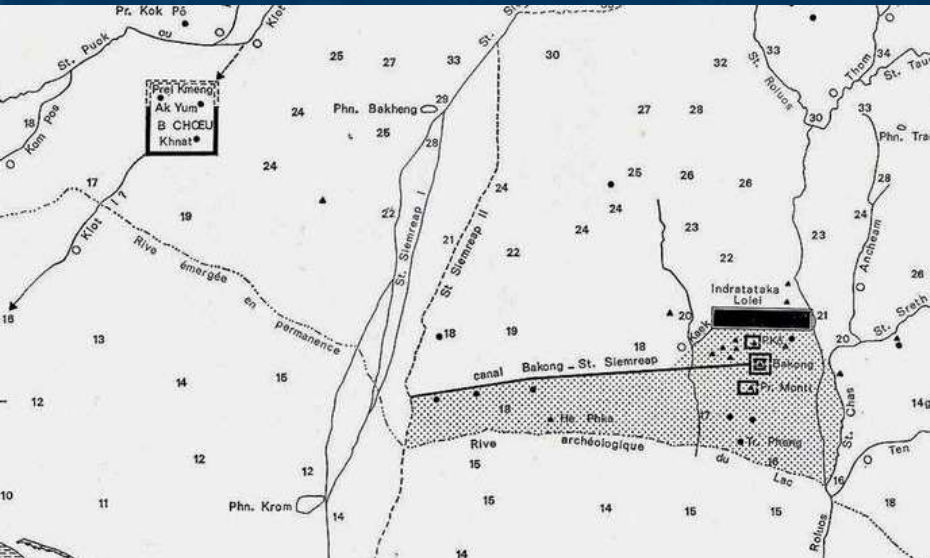


O Paong

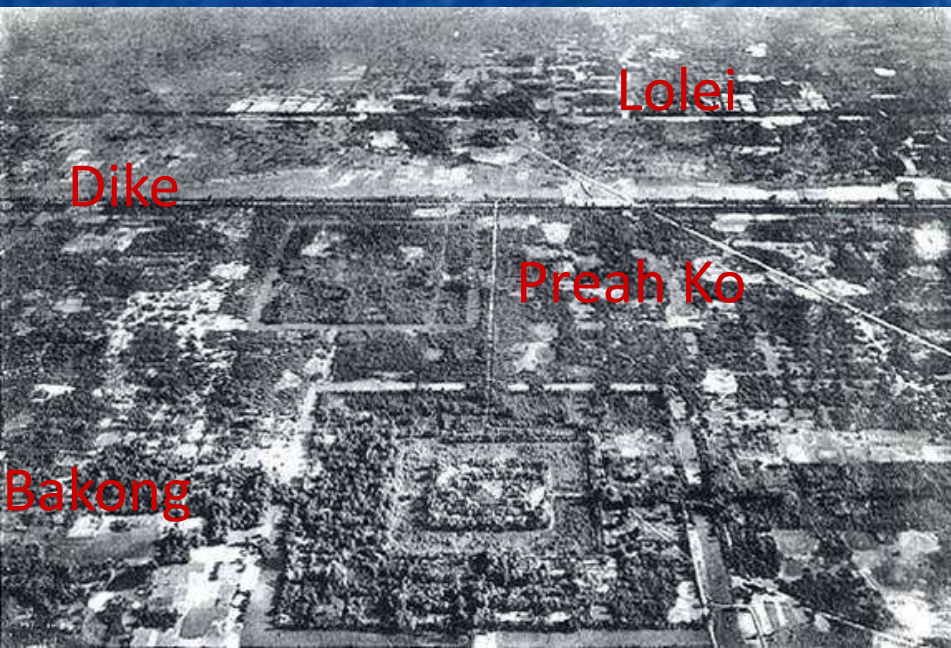


Rong Chen

Hariharalaya



Preah Ko, 9 c.



Bakong, 9 c.

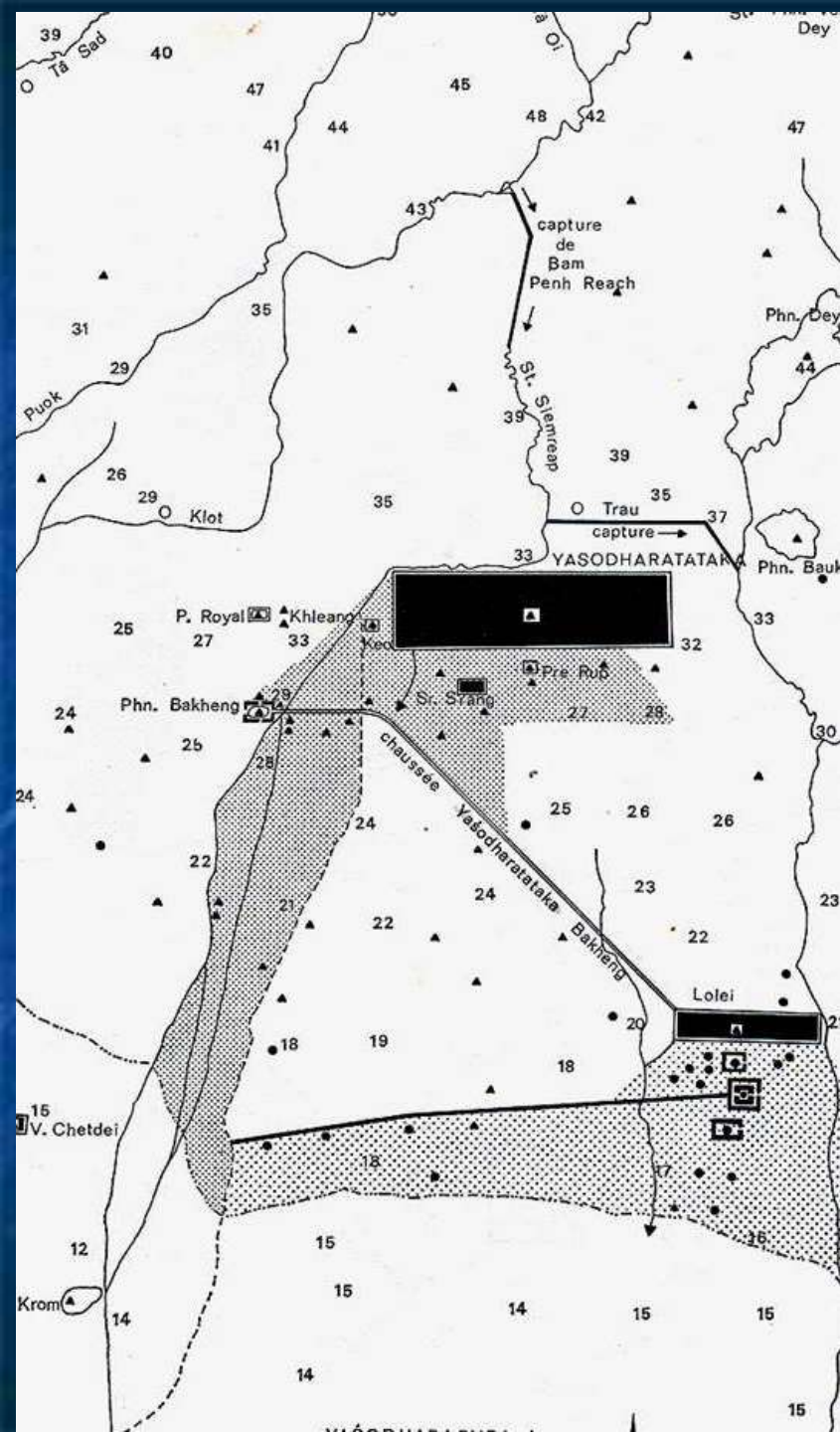
Preah Ko temple, 9th c.



Bakong temple, 9th c.

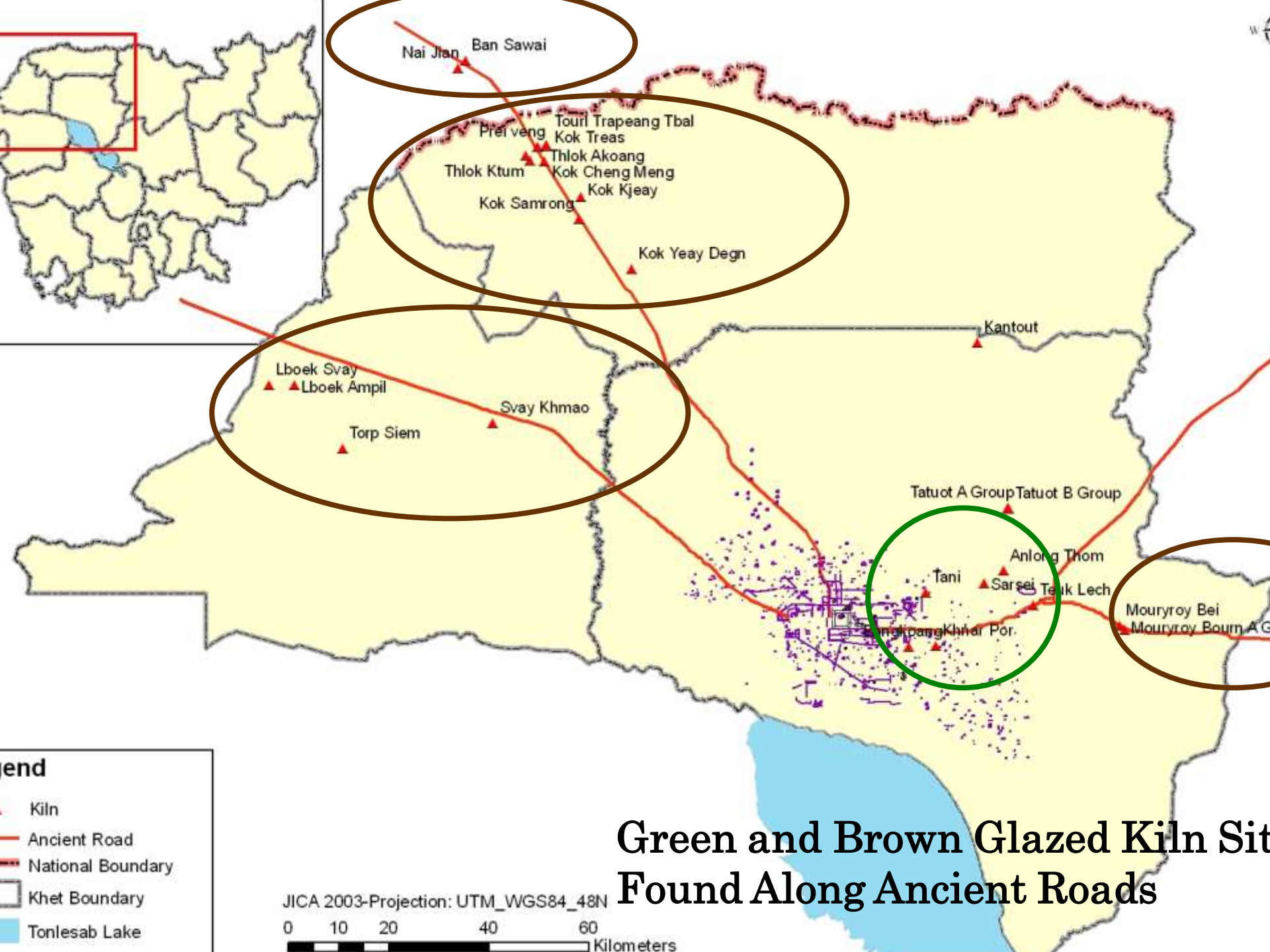


Yasotadaka (East *Baray*) 10th c.



Phnom Bakheng temple, 9th c.





**Green and Brown Glazed Kiln Sites
Found Along Ancient Roads**

Previous Research on Khmer Ceramics and kilns

- 1980s: Kiln sites in Buriram excavated.
- 1996 to present: 10+ kilns in Angkor excavated.
- Kiln structure and ceramic typology of kilns in Angkor were recorded and divided into two phases:

Phase 1:

9th – 11th centuries
Kiln size small
1.5 – 3.5m x 5.5m – 9.0m
Green glazed and unglazed stoneware.

Phase 2:

11th – 14th/15th centuries.
Kiln size large
3.0m x 21m
Brown glazed wares were produced.

A photograph of a large, rectangular, earthen structure, possibly a tomb or a large storage jar, built into a hillside. The structure has a flat top and a slightly recessed base. The surrounding area is dry and hilly, with some sparse vegetation visible in the background.

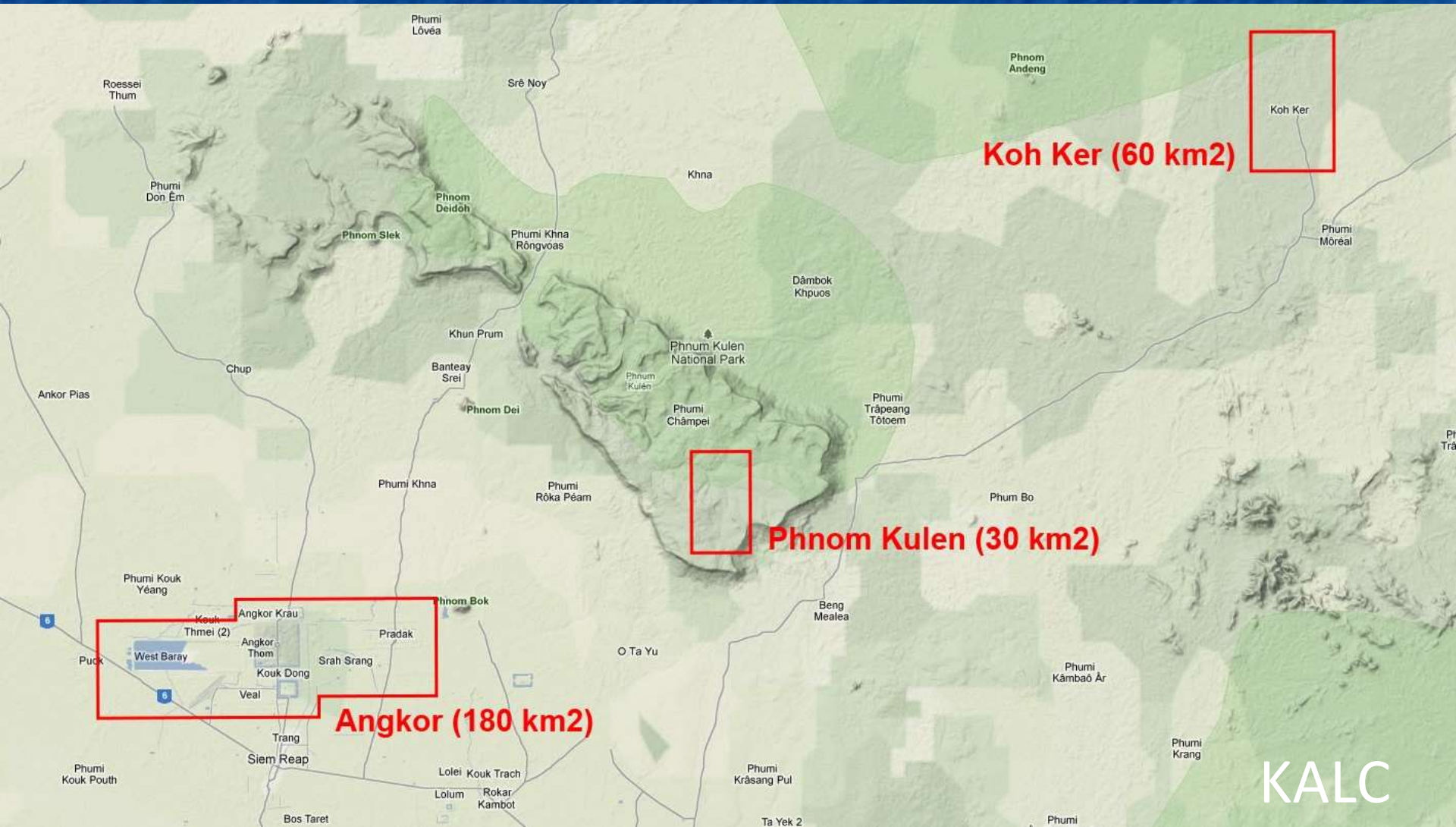


Structure of Kiln and Ceramics in Phase 2





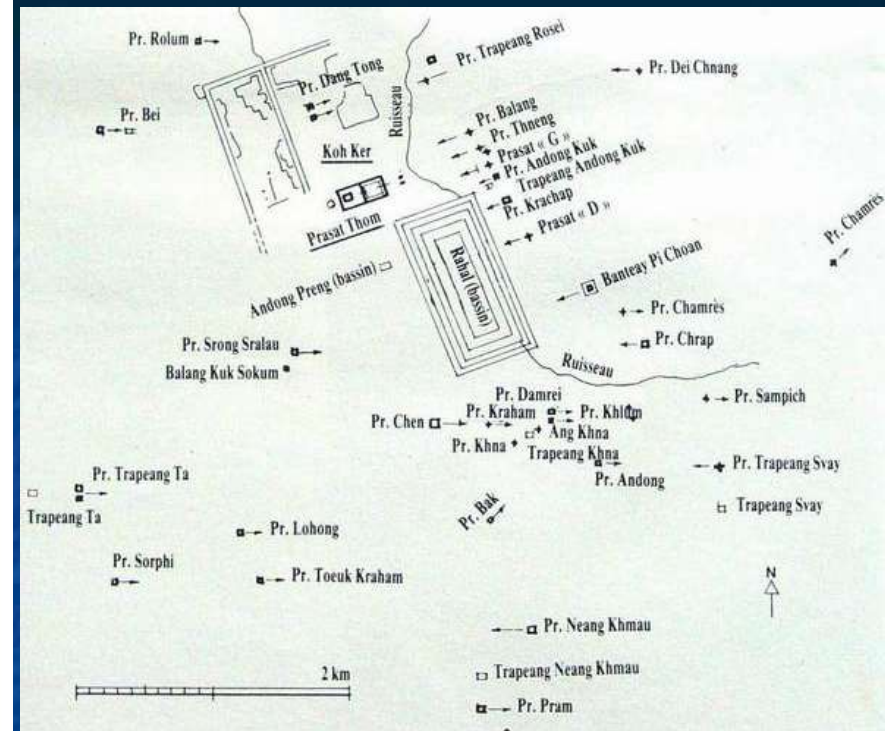
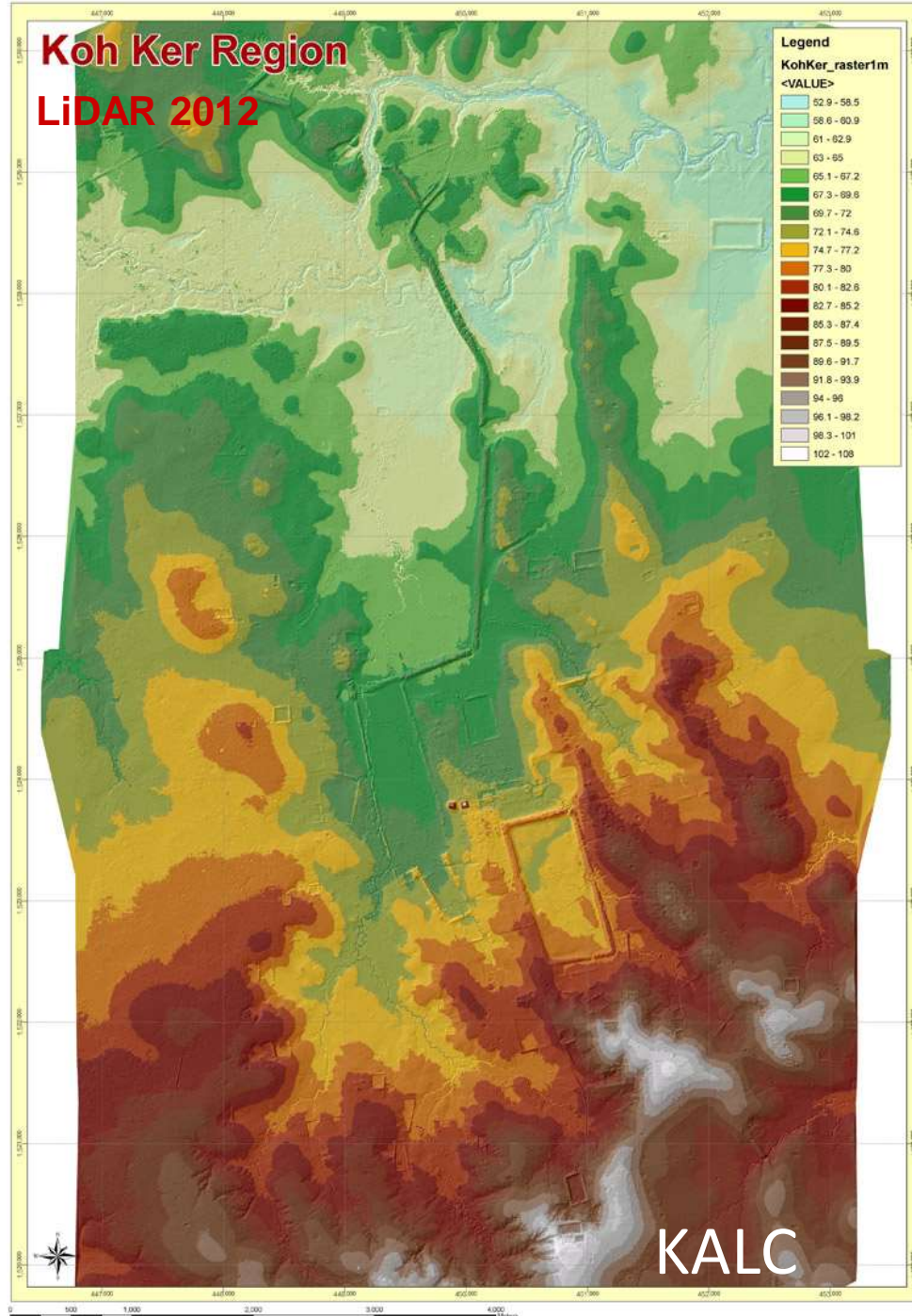
(928-944)



History, city layout and landscape

- The capital city of Jayavarman IV and his son, Harshavarman II (928-941-944)
- The city layout includes:
 - a 35m tall, 7 tiered sandstone mountain temple dedicated to Shiva (Prasat Thom)
 - a large water reservoir (Rohal 1200 X600m)
 - numerous temples (most encircling the Rohal)
 - the large ancient dam in SEA (7km).
 - numerous landscape features (dams, dykes, reservoirs, ponds, berms, mounds, terraces, roads, quarries, agricultural systems, etc.)
 - several organized settlement areas (neighborhoods)
- The architectural and artistic styles as well as inscriptions display larger scales and dynamism than previous periods. Everything was designed to be bigger and more dynamic (even many stone building blocks, doorways and roof tiles are larger).

Koh Ker Region LiDAR 2012



Prasat Thom and its environment





© ea darith



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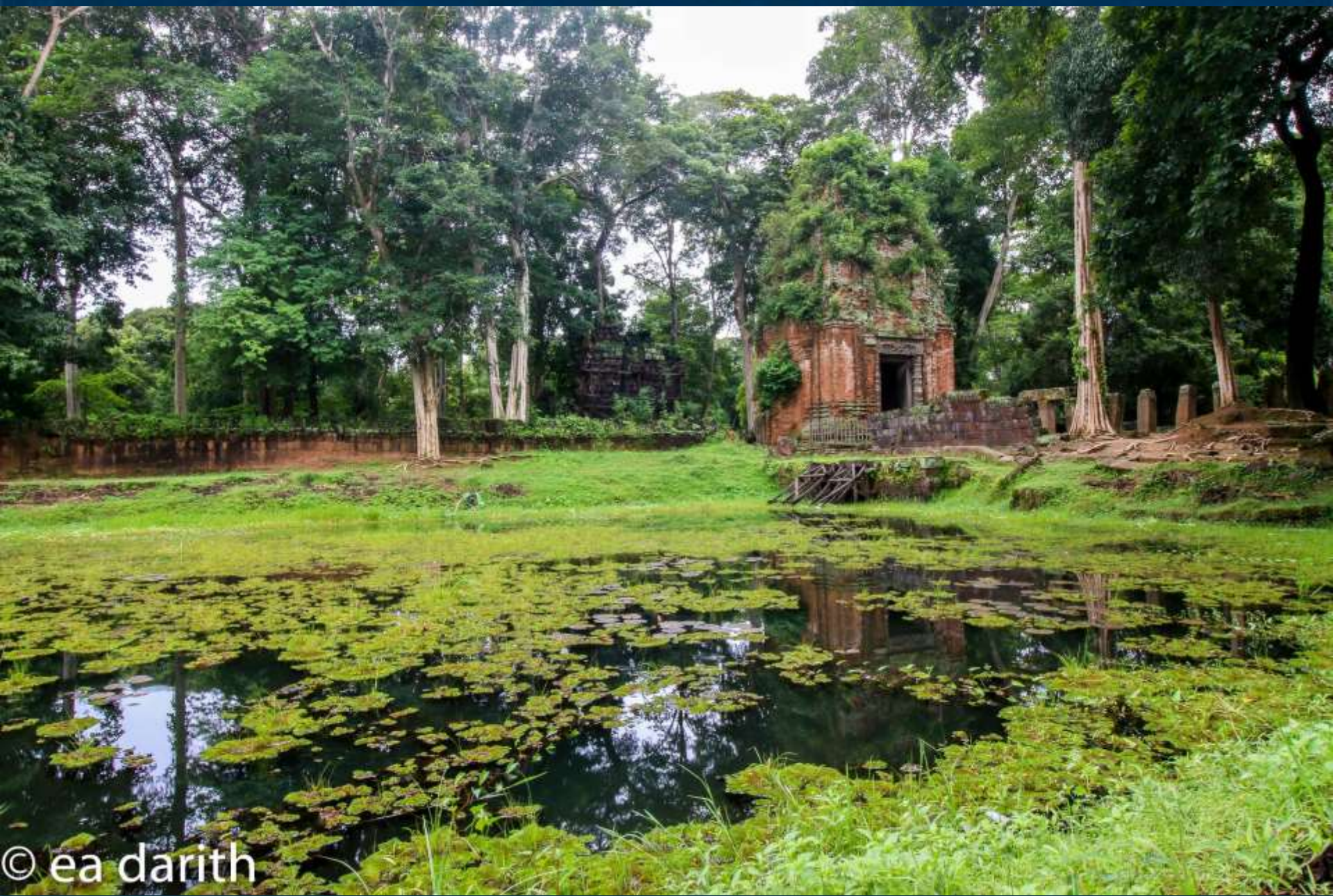
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Prasat Thom





Prasat Kraham, brick shrines and moat associated
with Prasat Thom



Angdong Preng (A Royal Water Reservoir/pool)



Prasat Chen



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Prasat Banteay Pir Chhoan



Prasat Linga



Carving at Trapeang Khnar, 10th c.



Giant Garuda, Valin & Sugriva



Inscription at Prasat Krachap

[illegible]

Koh Ker in the News

U.S. museum returns Hanuman statue



Cambodia's Deputy Prime Minister Sok An (2nd R) touches the kneeling monkey god statue of Hanuman at the Council of Ministers in Phnom Penh May 12, 2015.
UTTERONGKONG PHOTO

Denver museum to return last of looted Cambodian statues

BY BRAVANTH VERMA FEB 24, 2018 IN ARTS

The Denver Art Museum will be returning the last of a set of stolen statues from the Koh Ker temple to Cambodia after nearly 30 years.



Screenshot of the Bhima statue on a Cambodian news channel.

Cambodia Vox

Like this image



Sotheby's to return looted statue to Cambodia

Seven months after the Metropolitan Museum of Art returned a pair of 10th-century Khmer statues known as the Kneeling Attendants that had been looted from the Prasat Chen temple in Koh Ker, Cambodia, Sotheby's has agreed to return a statue looted from the same temple that has been blocked from sale for two years. It's been a long, arduous process of diplomacy, negotiation and legal wrangling, none of it pretty and some of it impressively nasty, even for a cultural property dispute.

Our story begins more than a 1,000 years ago when King Jayavarman IV moved the capital of the Khmer Empire to Koh Ker, a remote site 75 miles northeast of Siem Reap and the previous capital of Angkor. It was 928 A.D. and up until this point, Khmer sculptural art was characterized by static figures, most of them carved bas reliefs of Hindu deities and mythology. Jayavarman IV commissioned a whole new style of carving for his new capital. In Koh Ker, statues of gods and warriors were made to be freestanding, their poses dynamic captures of figures in movement. One group in front of the western pavilion of Prasat Chen Temple featured 9 statues depicting the final battle between Duryodhana and his nemesis Bhima from the Sanskrit epic *Mahabharata*. Massive 500-pound sandstone statues of the two enemies were posed facing each mid-fight, surrounded by their supporters.



Moving Capital from Koh Ker to Angkor



Moving Capital from Koh Ker to Angkor



Pre Rup temple, 10th c.



Mebon temple, 10th c.



Banteay Srei, 10th c.

The importance: not only the King/Royalty had power and wealth to construct temples, but others as well—e.g., Guru of King (Yajnavaraha)



Beautiful reliefs of Banteay Srey





From the 11th Century, The Khmer community in the North became wealthy and powerful, They could also build temples, organize labor, etc. Occasionally competition and conflict emerged

Preah Vihear temple, 11th c.



Preah Vihear temple, 11th c.



Phnom Rung Temple, 11th C.



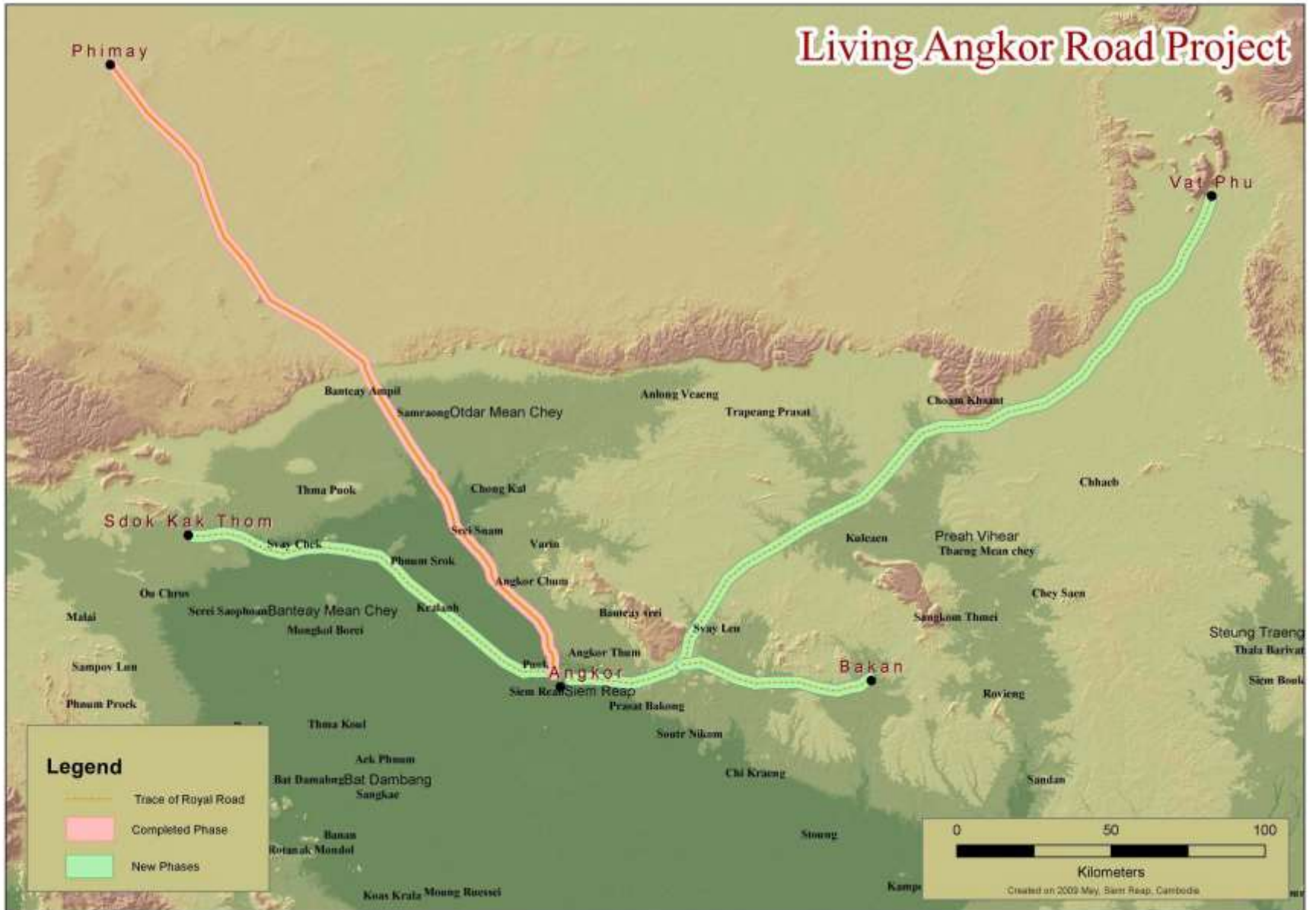
Phimai Temple
11-12th C.



Phnom Van Temple
11th C.



Ancient Khmer Road Network



No.	Distance from Capital to provincial cities	Distance App.
1	Angkor-Phimai	245 km
2	Angkor-Sdok Kak Thom	120 km
3	Angkor-Beng Mealea	45 km
4	Angkor-Beng Mealea-Bakan	95 km
5	Beng Mealea-Koh Ker	47 km
6	Koh Ker-Vat Phu	124 km
7	Angkor-Beng Mealea-Koh Ker-Vat Phu	216 km
8	Angkor-Prasat Andet-Sambor Prey Kuk	110 km

Ta Prohm's Inscription, late 12th century

“Social Welfare”

Translated by Georges Coédès, 1906, *BEFEO* VI:44-85

Stanaza CXVII: “...Il y a 102 hôpitaux [répartis] entre les diverses provinces...”



...102 hospitals (Arogyashala) were built in cities and in various provinces...

Chapel of Hospitals:

- 4 chapels found along the road from Angkor to Dangrek
- 4 chapel situated from Dangrek to Phimai



- Average distance from one hospital to other is roughly 40km.
- This means traveler took about half day walk, passing two relay stations, rest-houses for visiting at hospital

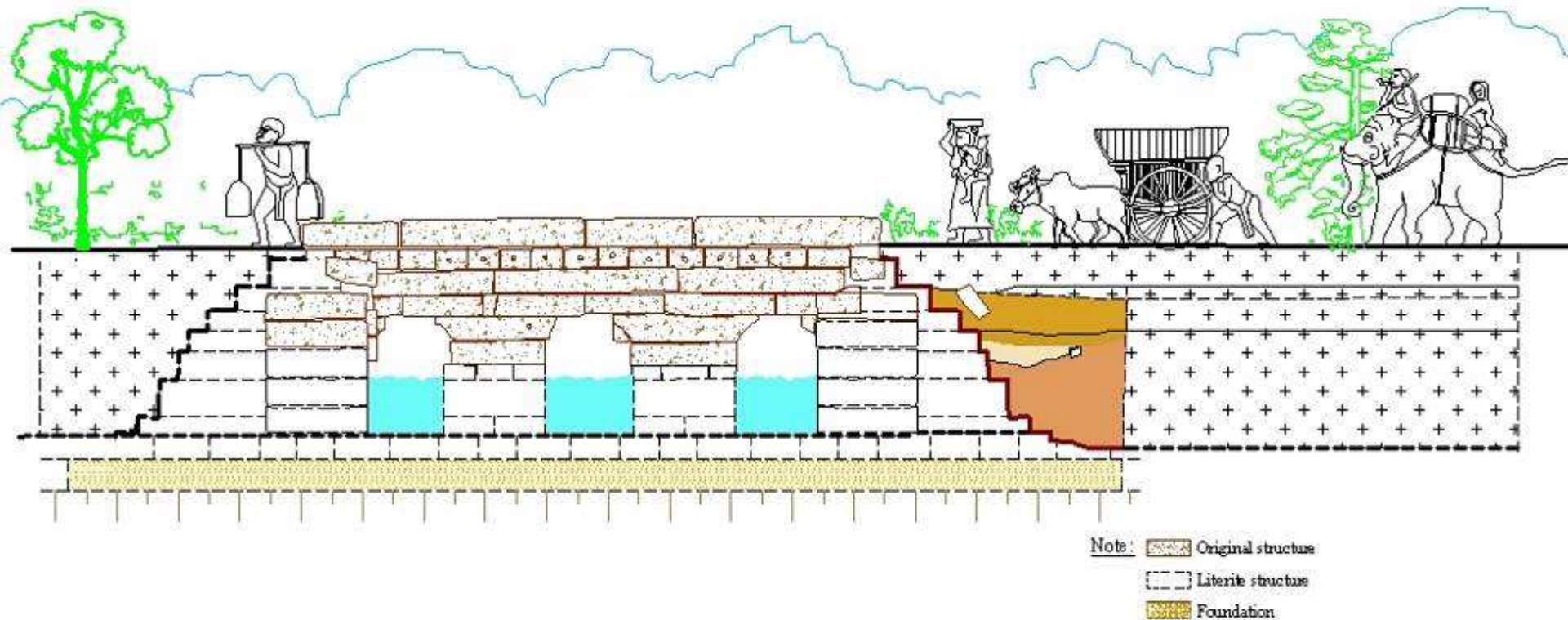
32 Stone Bridges:

- 20 bridges found in Siem Reap
- 12 bridges found in Uddor Meanchey
- None found in Thailand

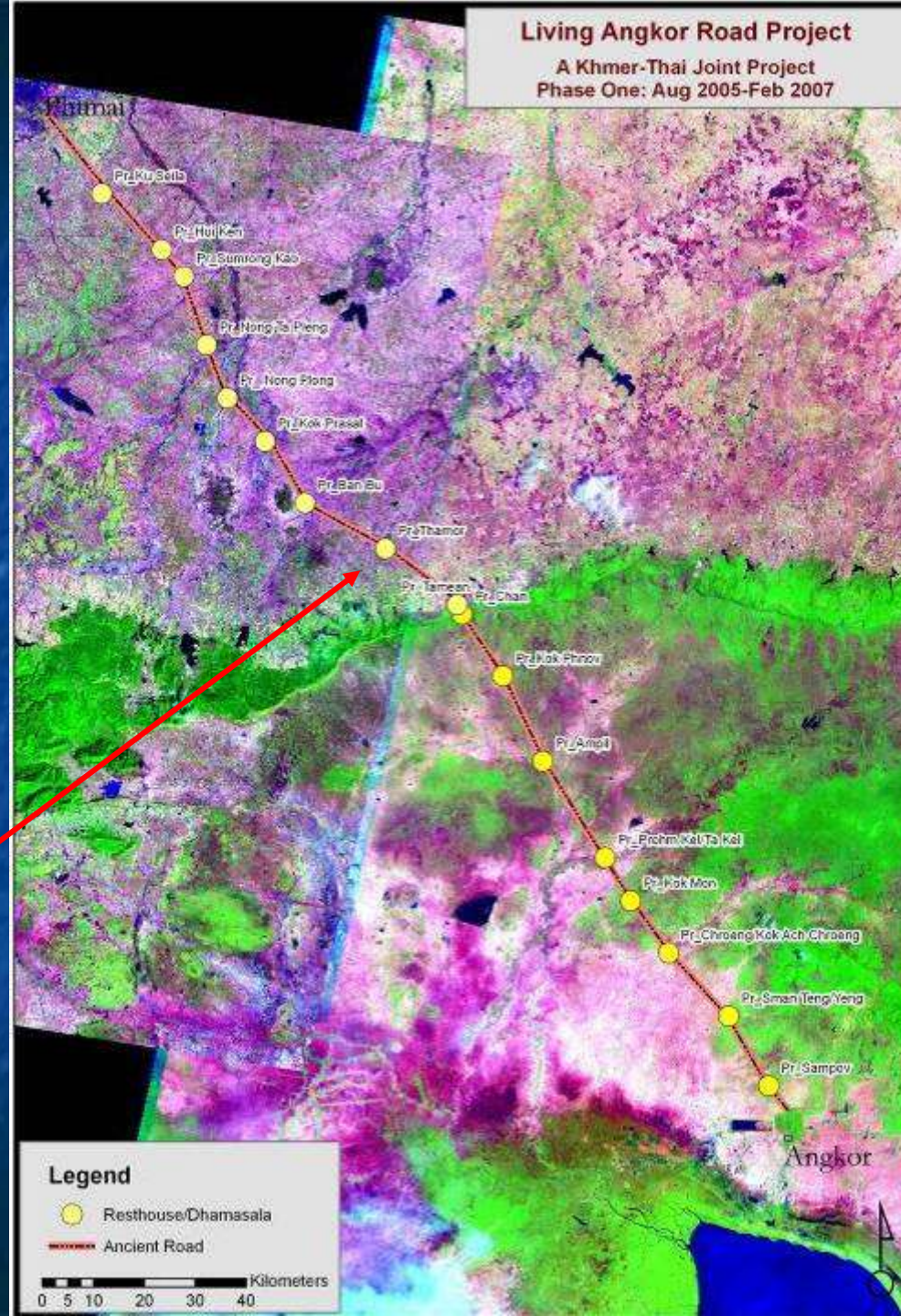
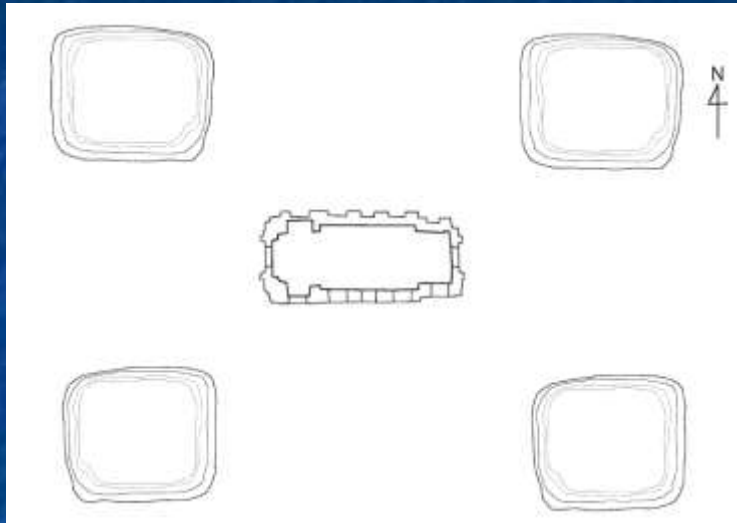


Spean Boran, Stone Bridges:

- The longest bridge named *Spean Torp* situated, Uddor Meanchey, measures 150m long x 14.5 m wide x 28 arches
- The shortest bridge named *Spean Hal* at Kol village measuring 7.5 x 6.10 x 3 arches

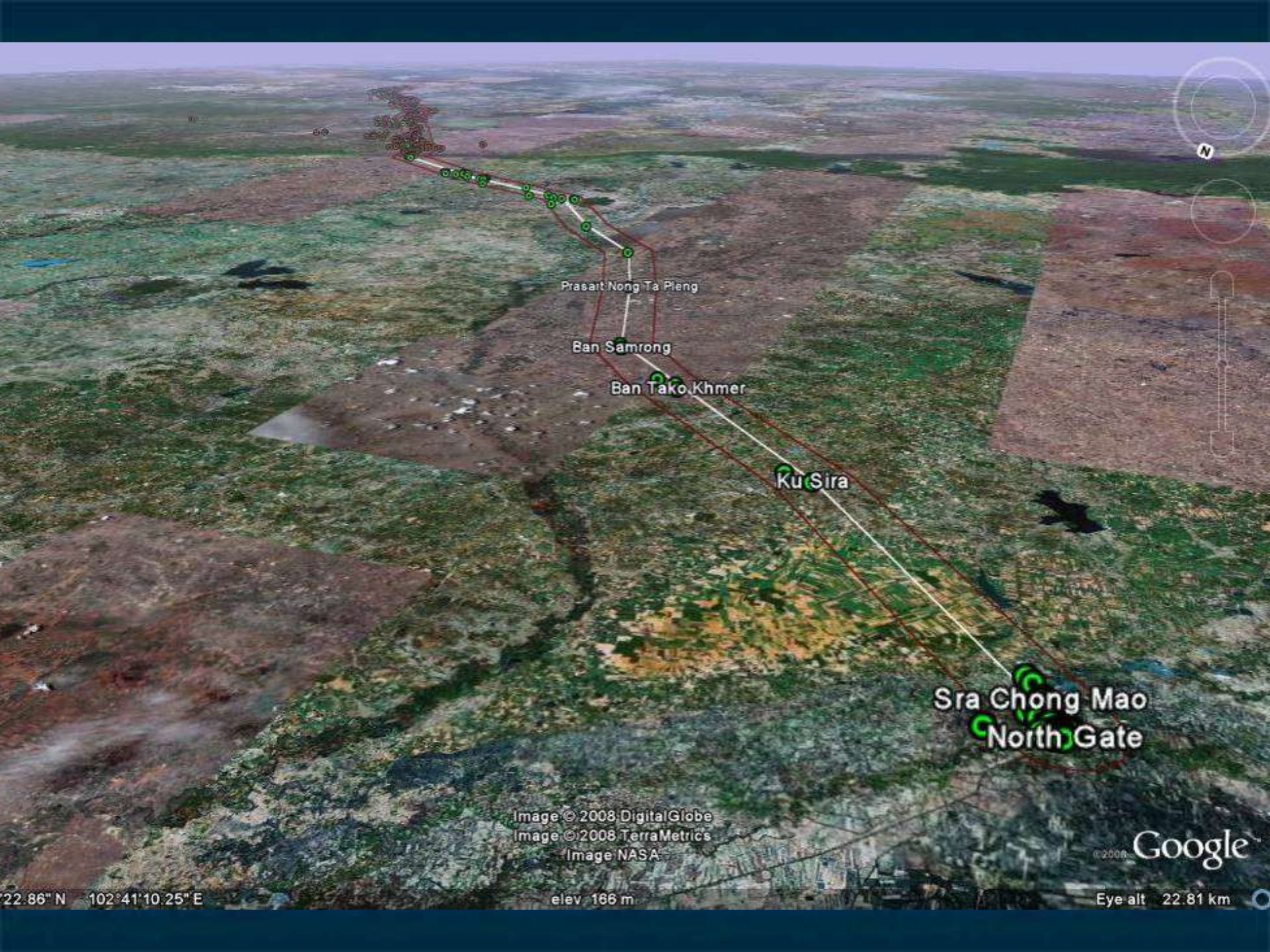


Rest-houses, 17 chapels listed in *Preah Khan* Inscription



Development of Internet Geo-Spatial Database Server: Google Earth





Prasat Nong Ta Pieng

Ban Samrong

Ban Tako Khmer

Ku Sira

Sra Chong Mao
North Gate

Image © 2008 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2008 TerraMetrics
Image NASA

© 2008 Google

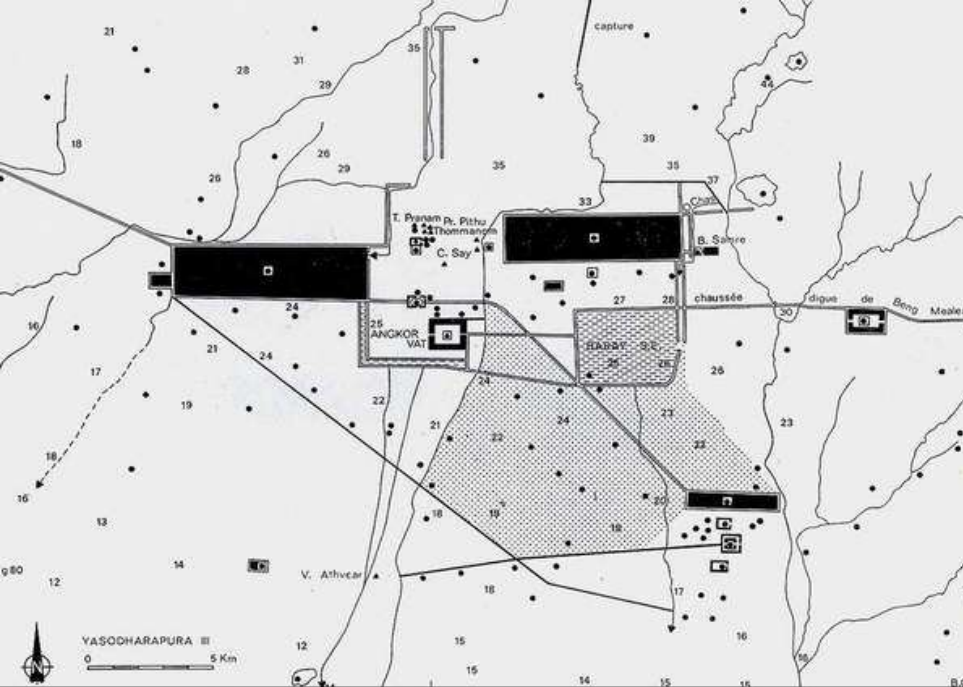
22.86° N 102.41' 10.25" E

elev 166 m

Eye alt 22.81 km

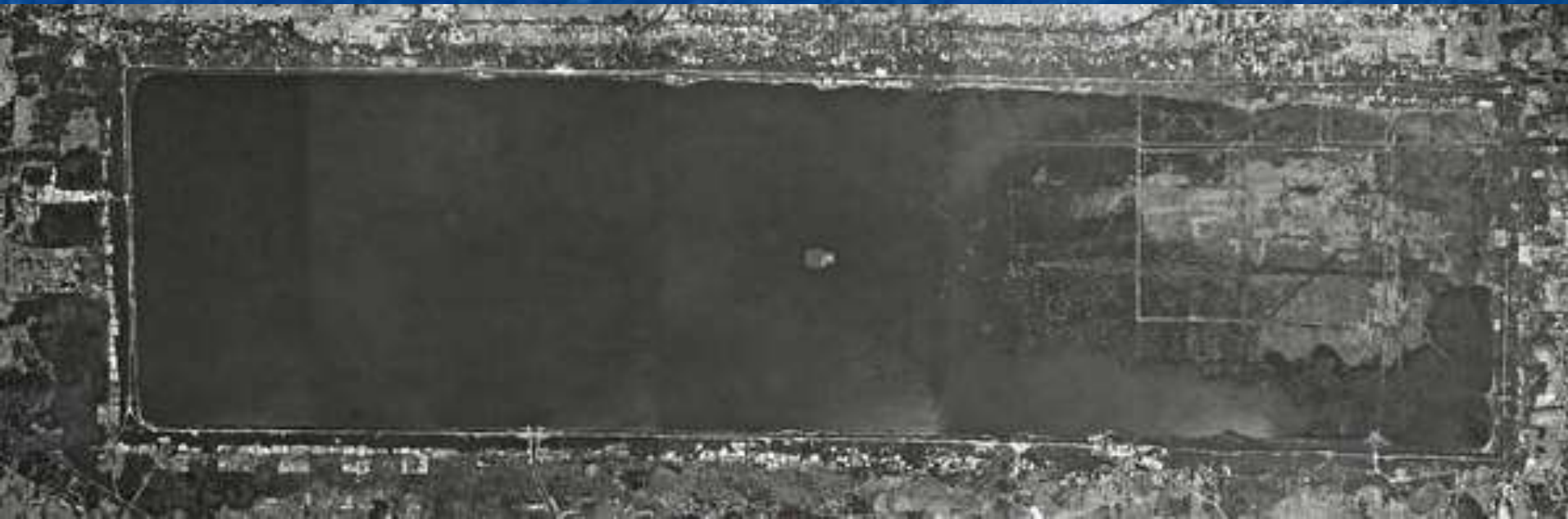
Bapuon Temple, 11th C.





Clark

Western Water Reservoir (West Baray 2.2 X 8km), 11th C.





Hydraulic Engineering



Western Baray (Reservoir)



Suryavarman II

- The 11th century was a time of conflict. Only with Suryavarman II (reigned 1113–1149/50) was the kingdom united internally and extended externally.
- Under his rule, the largest temple of Angkor was built in a period of approximately 37 years. Angkor Wat, dedicated to the god Vishnu.

Suryavarman II

If his inscriptions are to be believed, he gained power while still young after winning a battle against a rival prince

“leaving the ocean of his army on the field of combat...he bounded to the head of the elephant of the enemy king, and killed him as a garuda on the slope of a mountain might kill a snake.”

Angkor Vat Temple

12th c.





Jayavarman VII

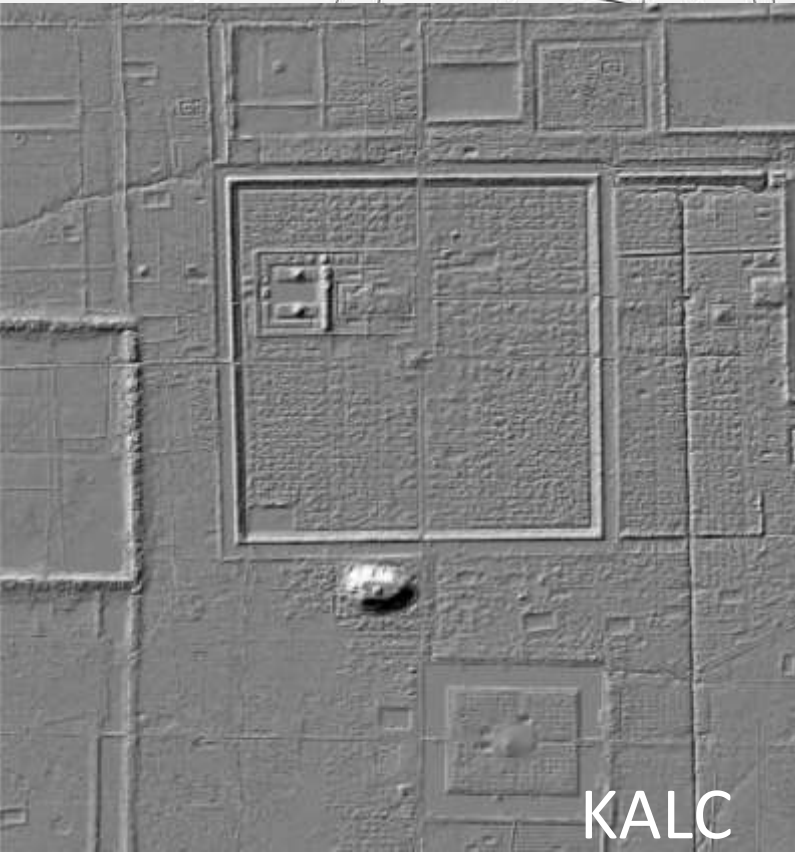
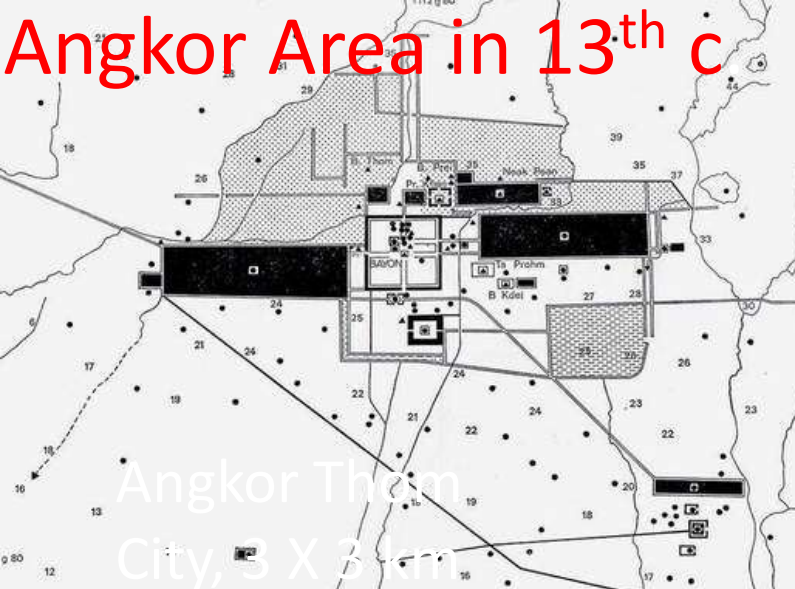
Angkor Thom

- The king Jayavarman VII (reigned 1181–1220) was already a military leader as prince under previous kings.
- After the Cham had conquered Angkor, he gathered an army and regained the capital, Yasodharapura.
- In 1181 he ascended the throne and continued the war against the Cham.

History of Jayavarman VII

- Jayavarman VII was not a Hindu. Instead, he was a Buddhist king.
- He was also a revolutionary one.
- The public infrastructure was built very fast such as: roads, temples, rest-houses, reservoirs, and hospitals.

Angkor Area in 13th c



KALC



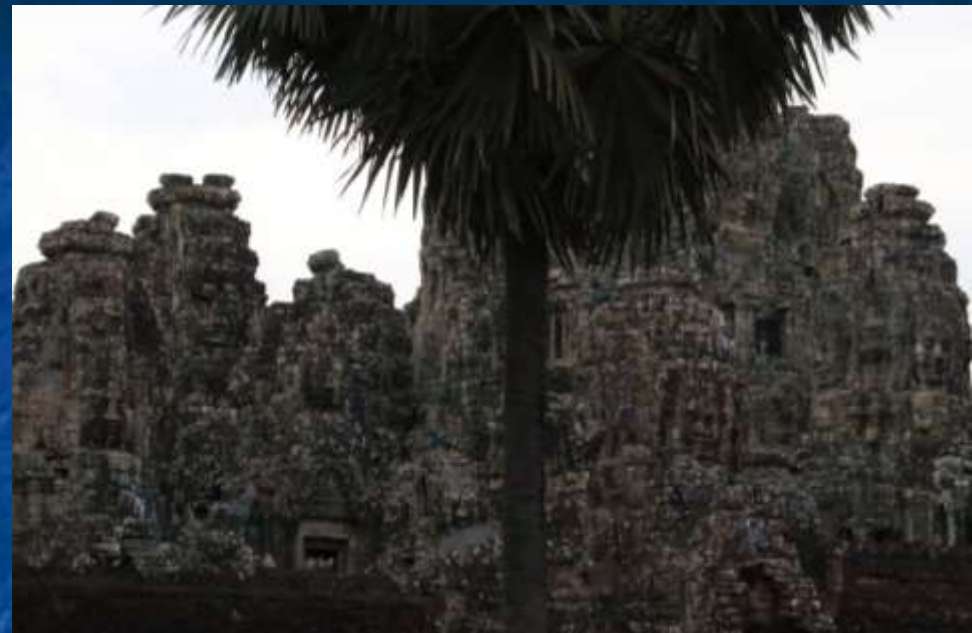
South Gate of Angkor Thom



Northern gate of Angkor Thom



Bayon temple, 12th/13th c.



Angkor Thom complex



Angkor Thom complex



Neak Poan temple, 12th/13th c.



Ta Prum temple, 1186 A.D.



Preah Khan temple, 1191 A.D.



Reaction of Hinduism at the end of 13th c.





Changing from
Hindu and
Mahayana
Buddhism to
Theravada;
Preah Palilay
Temple from
13c.





Theravada Buddhism structures typically have a flat stone terrace with a wooden structure on top (e.g., *vihara/vihear*).

The structure generally houses a single Buddha; although smaller Buddha statues are often added by patrons.

Evidence of Theravada influence exists from the late 13th century.



Post Angkor Period

15th c. (1431CE)-18th c.

Moving the capital to the South



Baphuon
Temple



Changed
from Hindu
to
Theravada
Buddhism

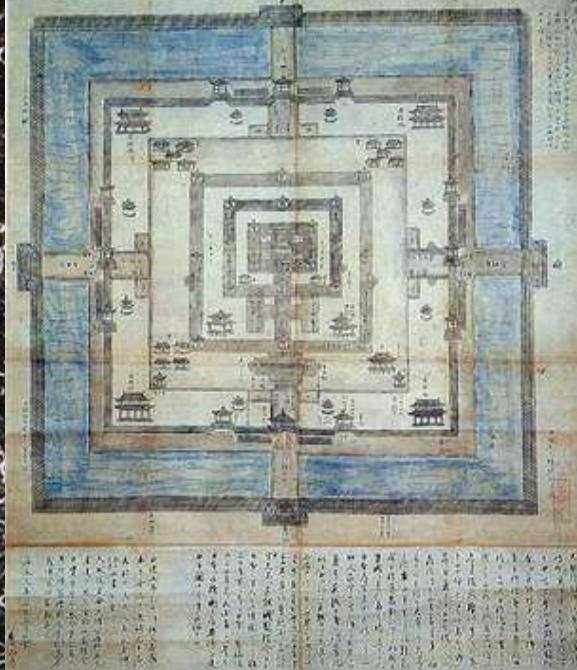
Thousand Buddha Gallery at AV in the middle Period



EFE0

IMA33

၁၁၀၅ ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၁၁ ရက်နေ့
(သို့မဟုတ်) တာဝန်သယံ ပဋိပက္ခ
သုပ္ပဋ္ဌာန် ပဋိပက္ခ နှစ်ရက် အတွက်
သင်္ကန်းတော်သစ် ရေးသား ခဲ့သော
အကြောင်းကို ဝိသုဒ္ဓိသီလဝါဒီ
တို့က ပြောဆို နားထောင် ခဲ့ကြောင်း
သိရသည်။



Angkor Vat in 19th c.



Longvek Period (1528-1618)



Lidar Data Coverage



Longvek (1528-1618)

- Longvek became the nation's capital in the 16th century after the Civil War Between Sdech Kan and Ang Chan. After Ang Chan's victory, he became the new king of Cambodia.
- King Ang Chan (1516–66) ordered to move his palace from Phnom Penh to Longvek in 1528.

Longvek

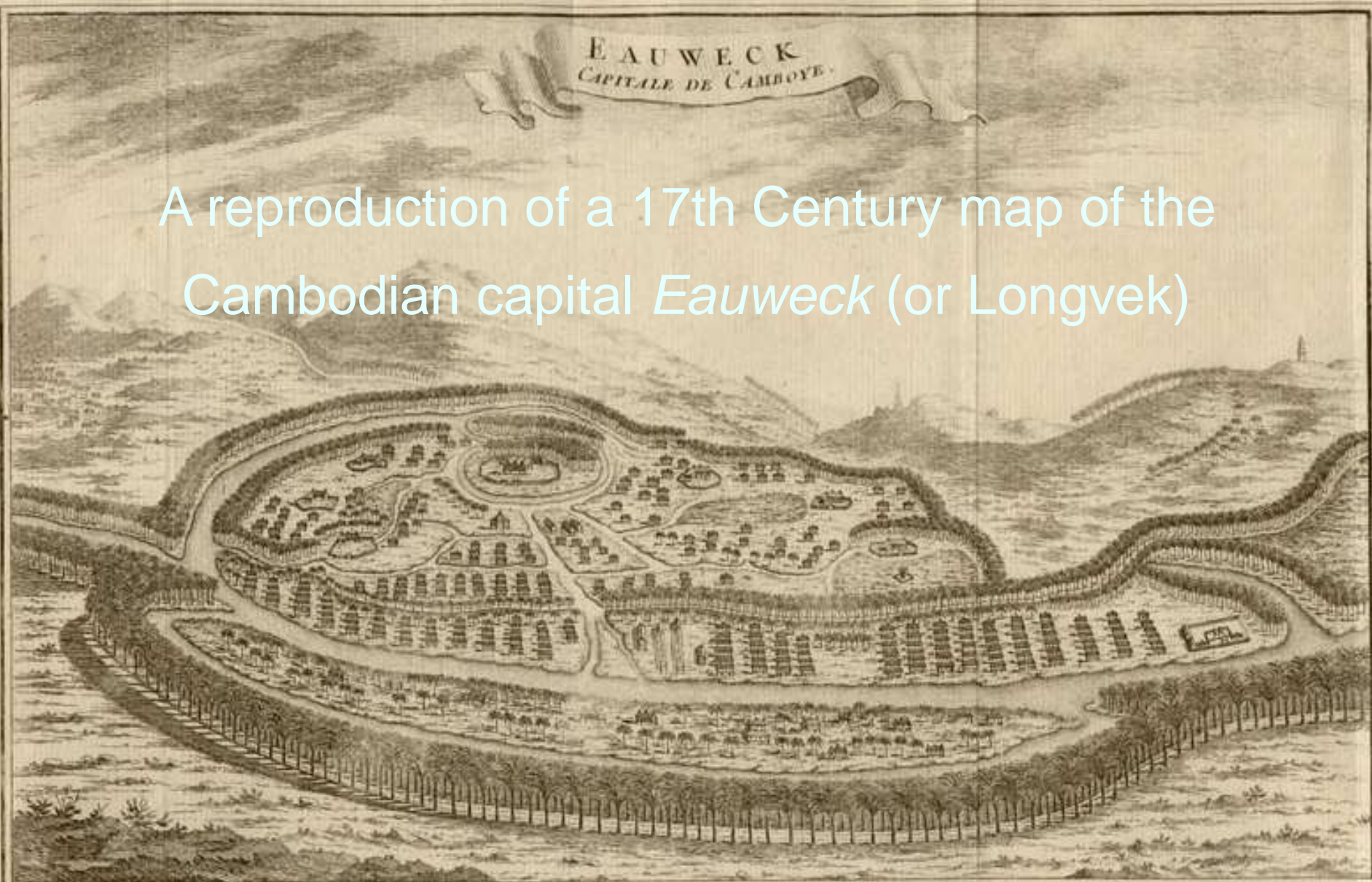
- In 1593, king Sattha (1576–94) asked the Spanish governor of the Philippines for aid to protect invasion from Siam. He promised to convert to Christianity.
- In 1594, Siam captured Longvek.
- In 1597, the Spanish placed one of Sattha's sons on the throne.

Longvek

- The products traded in Longvek included precious stones, metals, silk and cotton, incense, ivory, lacquer, livestock, and rhinoceros horn.
- Longvek contained flourishing foreign trading communities of Chinese, Indonesians, Malays, Japanese, Arabs, Spanish, and Portuguese. They were joined later in the century by the English and the Dutch.

EAUWECK
CAPITALE DE CAMBOYE

A reproduction of a 17th Century map of the
Cambodian capital *Eauweck* (or Longvek)



Udong period (1618-1866)

- In the historical period that followed Cambodia became a pawn in power struggle between its two increasingly powerful neighbors, Siam and Vietnam.
- In 1618, the capital was once again relocated and was moved to Oudong by king Chey Chettha II.

Udong (1618-1866)

- Udong is a town situated in the north-western part of the capital Phnom Penh.
- The town is located on top of Phnom Udong, about 20 km northwest of Phnom Penh.
- The mountain itself runs from the southeast to northeast, with a low saddle in the middle.

Stupa of king Ang Duong





ea darith



ea darith

Udong capital, (1618-1866)

Moving to Phnom Penh

- In 1866, Udong was abandoned by King Norodom, taking his royal court along with him to the current capital, Phnom Penh.



Phnom Penh, (1432-1528) and (1866-present)





Phnom Penh, (1432-1528) and (1866-present



Thank you