

TU101

Thailand , ASEAN and the world
Week 1

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Grading:

In-Class Activities and Assignments 60%

Final Examination 40%

Attendance, Quizzes, Assignment 0%

Total **100%**

1st module

- ❑ Introduction : ASEAN and Thailand's Shared Culture and History
- ❑ Political Development in ASEAN (Aj. Thanet)
- ❑ ASEAN's Community and governance (10 points)
- ❑ Ethnicity in ASEAN (Aj. Samak)
- ❑ Group presentation "ASEAN and Thailand's Issues: Culture, History, Society, Democracy" (10 points)
 - ❑ Interview
 - ❑ Fieldwork
 - ❑ Museums (Museum Siam, ASEAN Cultural Center, and others)
 - ❑ Others
 - ❑ 10 - 15 mins presentation

QUESTIONS

- How many countries situated in Southeast Asia ?
- Which country in the region have highest number of Muslim in the region ?
- What are the four official languages of Singapore?
- Who is the current president of the Philippines?
- Which four countries in Southeast Asia were under British colonial rule?
- What are 3 main ethnic groups living in Malaysia?
- Who is state counselor of Myanmar ?
- Which country in Southeast Asia is an Islamic State?
- Which country in Southeast Asia had been colonized by China for 1,000 years?

ASEAN and Thailand's Shared Culture and History

- ❑ What is ASEAN ?
- ❑ What is Southeast Asia ?

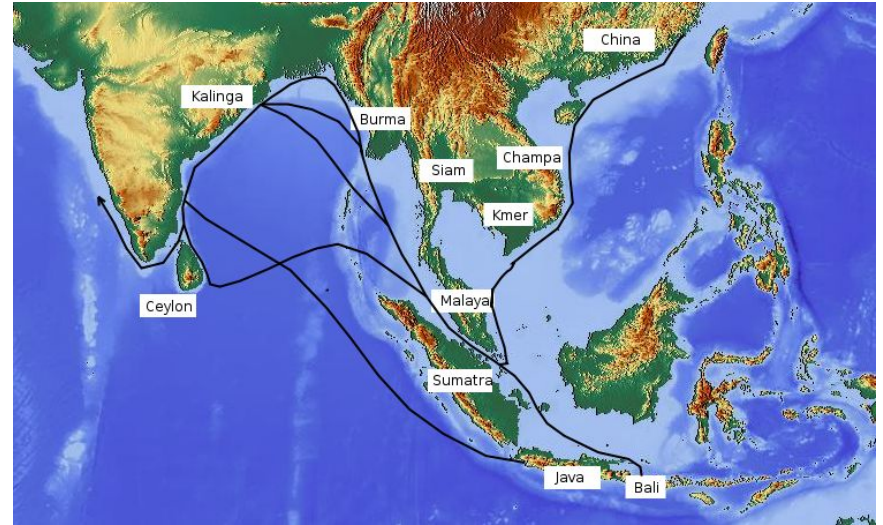
Brainstorming

- ❑ Do you think we have **shared culture and history** in ASEAN/Southeast Asia ?
- ❑ What are **similarities** in ASEAN/Southeast Asia ?
- ❑ What are **differences** in ASEAN/Southeast Asia ?
- ❑ Do we have **ASEAN identity** ?
- ❑ **Why should we have ASEAN identity** ?



Southeast Asian History

- ❑ **Pre-Colonial Era**
- ❑ China – India – Southeast Asia Connection
 - ❑ Nanyang
 - ❑ Nambo
 - ❑ East India (Later recognized by Colonials)
- ❑ Multiethnic groups
- ❑ Dynamic transnational economic zone
- ❑ **Flexible political boundaries**

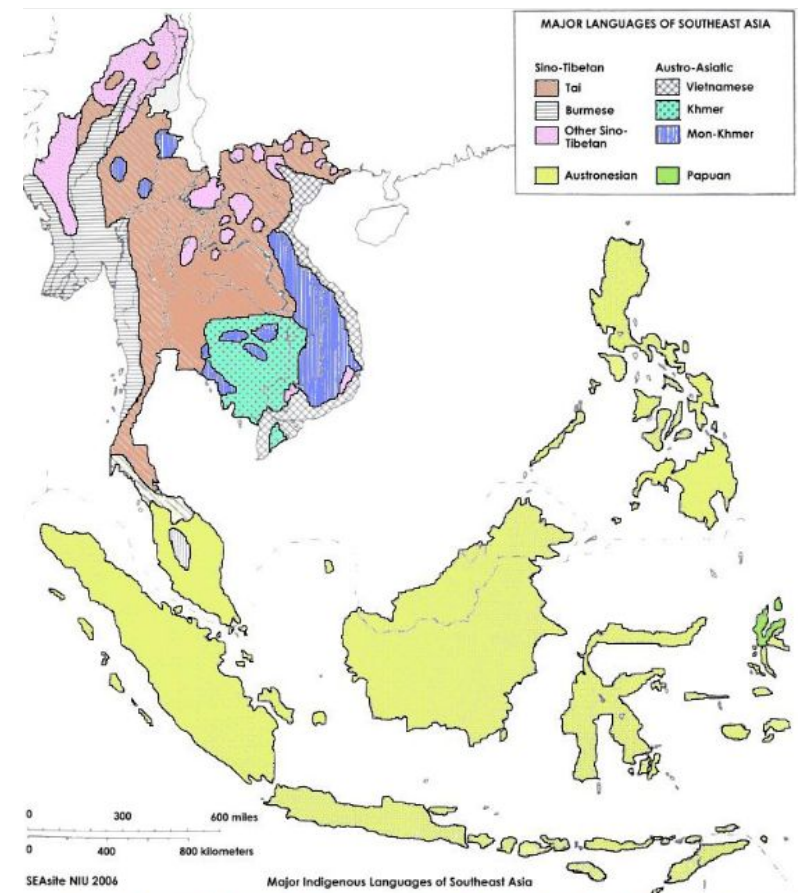


Who were travelling to **connect SEA** ?

“There is no way to go between two [neighboring districts via land]...If you want to go to another [district] you must leave the port by **sail on to the sea and following the mountains, proceed to the other port**”

Who are living in SEA

- **Austronesian peoples**
 - Bahasa Maleyu , Bahasa Indonesia, some ethnic groups in Insular Southeast Asia
- **Austroasiatic peoples**
 - Mon, Khmer, Vitenamese, Some ethnic dialates
- **Tai-Kadai speaking peoples**
 - Thai, Laos
- **Tibeto-Burmese peoples**
 - Burmese



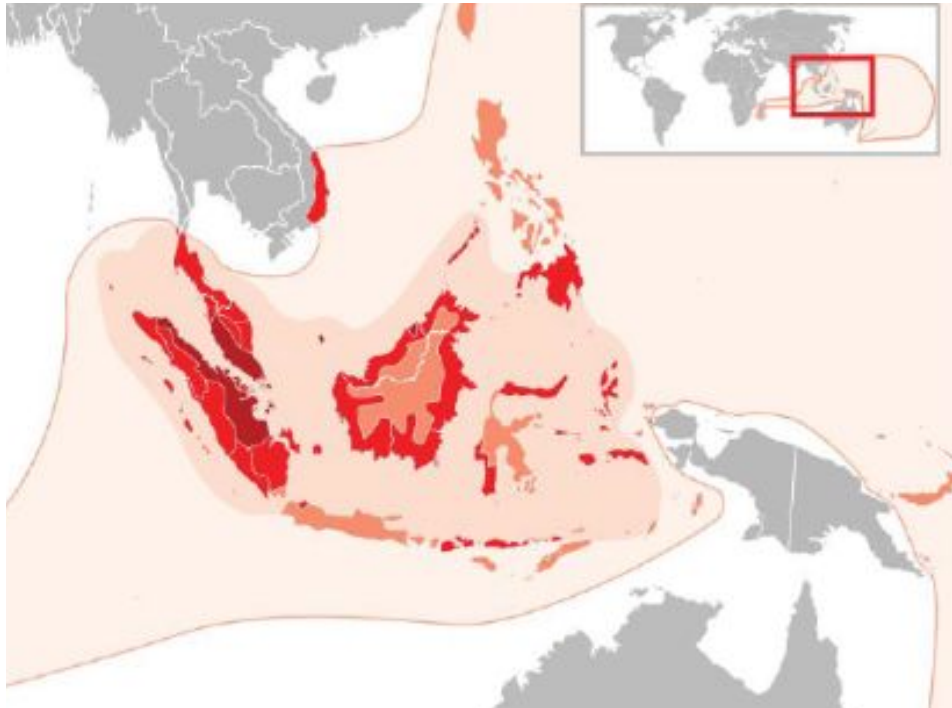
Pre-Southeast Asian society

- **Peninsular Southeast Asia**
 - **Non-Austronesian people**
 - **Except : Cham , and some groups of highland minorities in Southern Vietnam**

Modern state of Southeast Asia

- **The Lowlanders**
 - **Cultivators of wet rice**
 - **Living in permanent towns**
 - **Have state political organizations**
- **The Highlanders**
 - **Shifting cultivation of dry rice**
 - **Less permanent settlements**
 - **Tribal political organizations**

Adhere to **Animism**, then **accepted Buddhism, Christianity , Islam**



**Ocean and River
Connections**

- **Insular Southeast Asia**
 - **Austronesian people**
- **Coastal people**
 - **Trader**
 - **Movement by seas from one land to others**
 - **Have state political organizations and **trade alliances****

Adhere to **Animism**, then **accepted Buddhism**, **Christianity** , **Islam**

PRE-SOUTHEAST ASIAN SOCIETY :

Common Characteristics

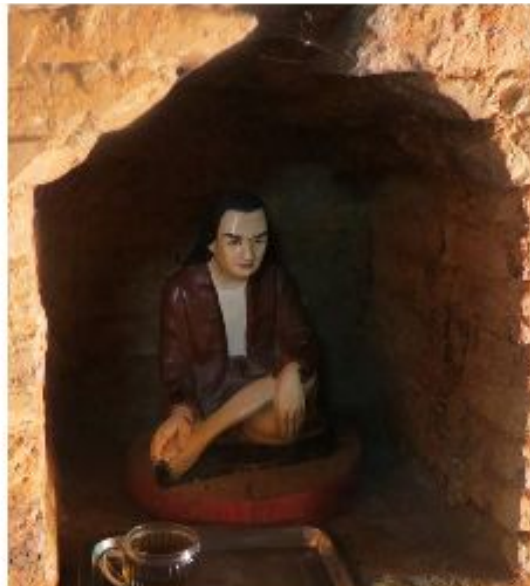


- **Houses**

- **Stilt houses**
- **Made from wood, leaves, grass, bamboo**
- **Space underneath : leisure , keep animals, storage**

WORLD OF ANIMISM

- **What is animism ?**
- **Could you give some example of animism practices ?**
- **Why do people believe in animism ?**
- **How well animism rooted in Southeast Asian nations ?**



Animism

- Relations between **human and non-Human** (Environment and spirits)
- Good and Bad spirits
- **Agricultural society** depends on nature.
- Uncertainty of nature (Raining, Storm, Earthquake)
- Force people into exchange **relationships** : sacrifice, rituals, praying





- Spiritual guardian
- Gatekeeper
- Ceremony leader
- **Although converted to Islam**

Javanese Experiences





TAU-TAU

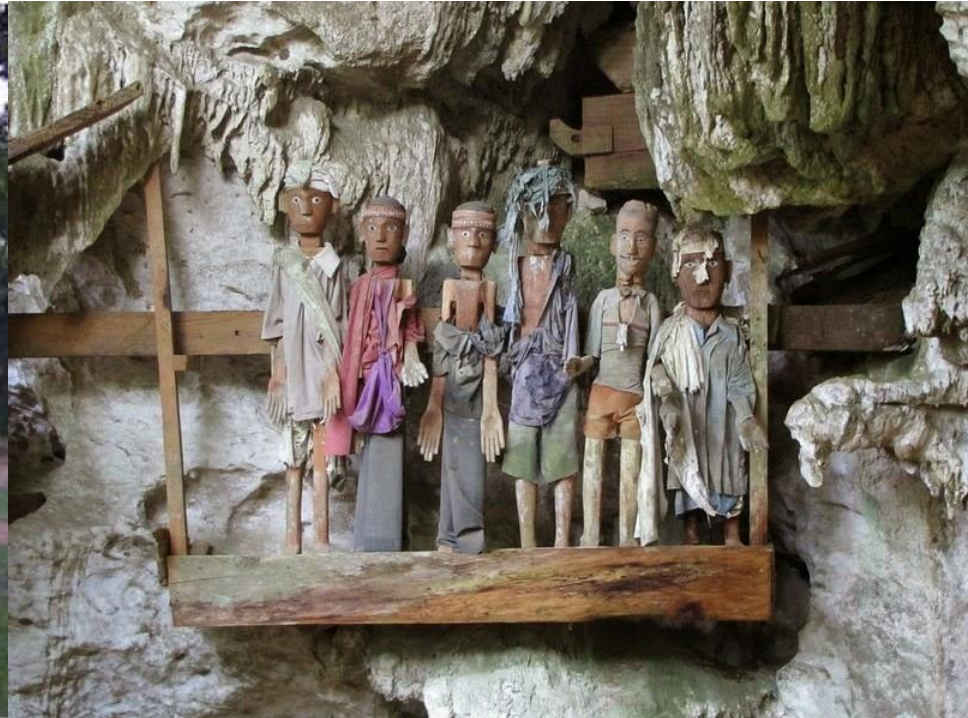
- Rambu Solo
 - Remembering of living
 - Intimacy with death
 - Transition
 - Social gathering and cultural interactions
 - Animal scarification
 - The ancestral line



and his spirit is still here.

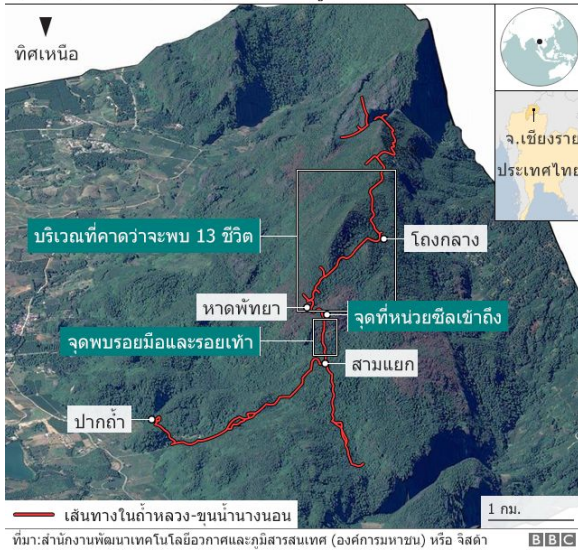
Ghost / Spirits

- **Palasik** = กระสือ
- **Kuntilanak** = ผีตายทั้งกลม



Rescuing 13 football players in Thai's Cave

เส้นทางการค้นหา 13 ชีวิตทีมหมูป่า



What cultural practices do we perceive ?

Buddhism + Animism



Balance in Gender Equality

- Animism : Role of Shaman
- Matrilineal lines : **Minangkabau**
- Less concern of **female sexual purity**
- **Absence of the dowry system**
- Newly married couples often resided in the bride's village rather than that of the husband.
- **Divorce and remarriage was also not uncommon**
- Female participation in employment
 - **Farmer and trader**
- Female dominant roles in society
 - **Shaman**

- แม่ทัพ
- แม่คงค
- แม่หน้า
- แม่เจ้า
- แม่
- Ibu

External Influence

- Indian influence
 - “Indianization, Sanskritization, Hinduization”
- Chinese influences
 - “Sinonization”
- Arab and Persian influences
 - “Islamization”
- Western influences “Westernization,
▫ Hispanization”

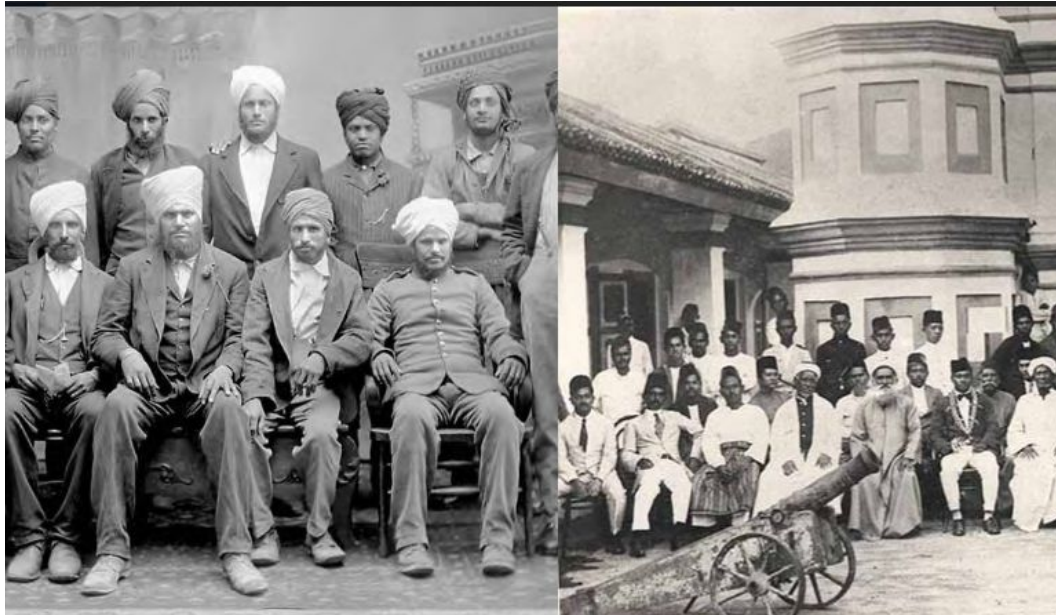
Southeast Asia = International Meeting points

- Entrepôt

- Middle between **China and India**
- These ports were not necessarily final destinations, but most of the time **center points of ethnically and culturally interactions.**
- **Foreign merchants** , Foreign born people , Foreign languages (Indian, Chinese, Europeans, Arabs, Locals people, etc.)
- Races, cultures and ideas mix and enrich each other and the life of the cities
- **External Influences**

“Southeast Asia is not just a region on the map” but also **a real cultural area with defining characteristics”**

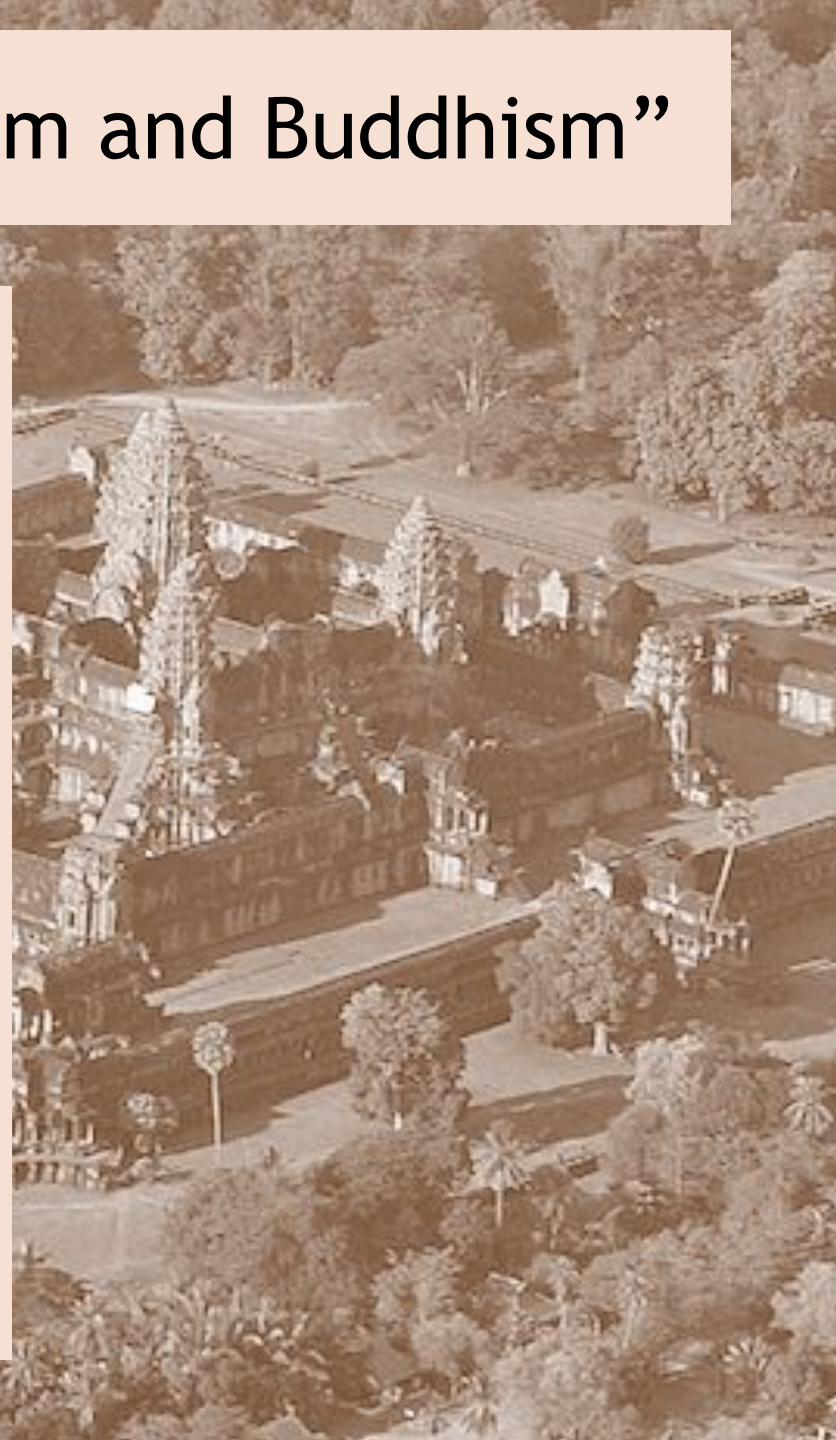
Who bring **Indian culture** to SEA ?



Why did the Indians come to SEA ?

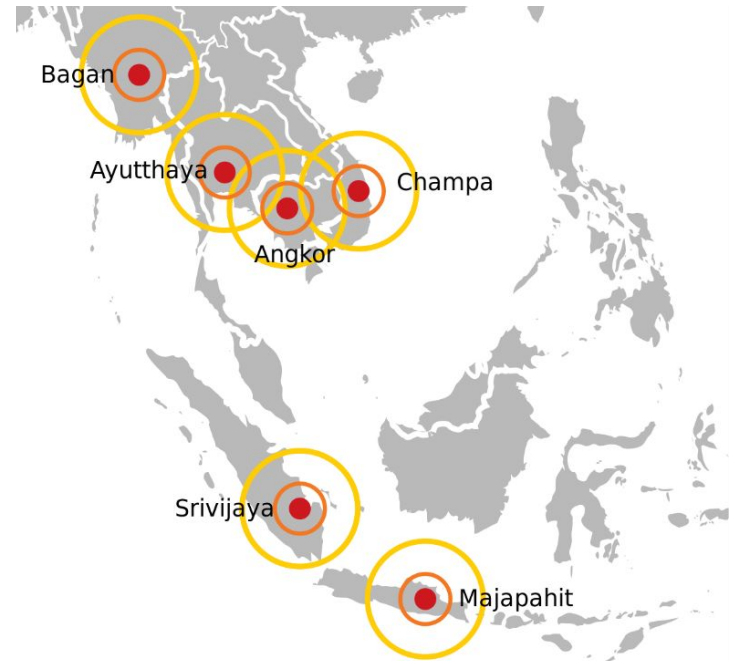
Indian Influences “Hinduism and Buddhism”

- **Some regions of Southeast Asia have been much more strongly influenced by India than China**
- **Southeast Asia = East of India, Indian subcontinent**
- **Suvarnabhumi**
- **What are evidences ?**

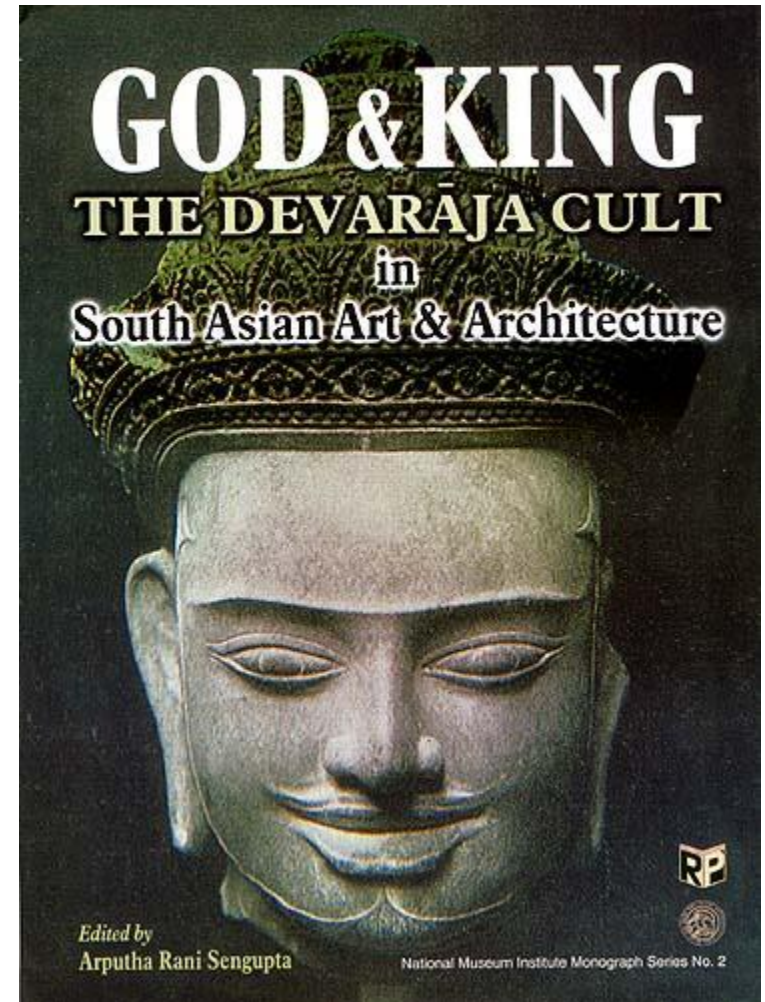


Indian Influence

- **Indic States** of Southeast Asia (Kerajaan)
 - Mekong and around the Great Lake (Tonle Sap)
 - Eastern Java
 - Bali
 - Central Burma
- **Mandala Polity**
- **Hindu-Buddhist architecture (Stone Temple)**
- **Religious practices**

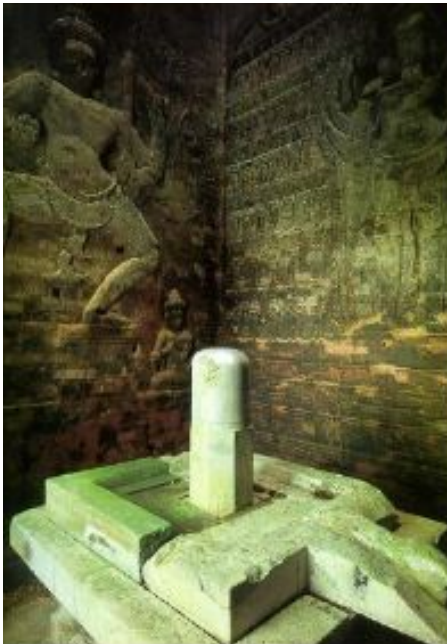


- Southeast Asian Kingdom governed by **universal ruler** (Chakravartin)
- Caste of “**Kshatriya**” or warrior-ruler
- **Reincarnation of God and Goddess**
- **Dharmaraja** = Moral leader
- All royal family ceremonies have been influenced by Hinduism and involved with Brahman priests
- Wars (People = Resources moved to the center)



Hinduism and Buddhism

- **Hinduism was the state religion for various Southeast Asian kingdoms from 5th – 14th centuries.**
- **Ramayana**



Indianization

လူတိုင်းသည် တူညီ လွတ်လပ်သော ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာဖြင့် လည်းကောင်း၊
 တူညီလွတ်လပ်သော အခွင့်အရေးများဖြင့် လည်းကောင်း၊
 မွေးဖွားလာသူများ ဖြစ်သည်။ ထိုသူတို့၌ ပိုင်းခြား ဝေဖန်တတ်သော
 ဉာဏ်နှင့် ကျင့်ဝတ် သိတတ်သော စိတ်တို့ရှိကြ၍ ထိုသူတို့သည်
 အချင်းချင်း မေတ္တာထား၍ ဆက်ဆံကျင့်သုံးသင့်၏။

ကလိယာဇ ဝိဇ္ဇာ

ဆန္ဒလိယက္ခ
 သိဗိဇ္ဇာဗျာ
 ကလိယာဇ
 ဗျာဓိကလိယ
 ဗျာဓိကလိယ
 ဗျာဓိကလိယ

Huruf Jawa

	ဟ	န	ဇ	ရ	က	\
	ha	na	ca	ra	ka	
	လ	ဟ	ဇ	ဟ	လ	\
	da	ta	sa	wa	la	
	ပ	ဇ	ဇ	ဟ	က	\
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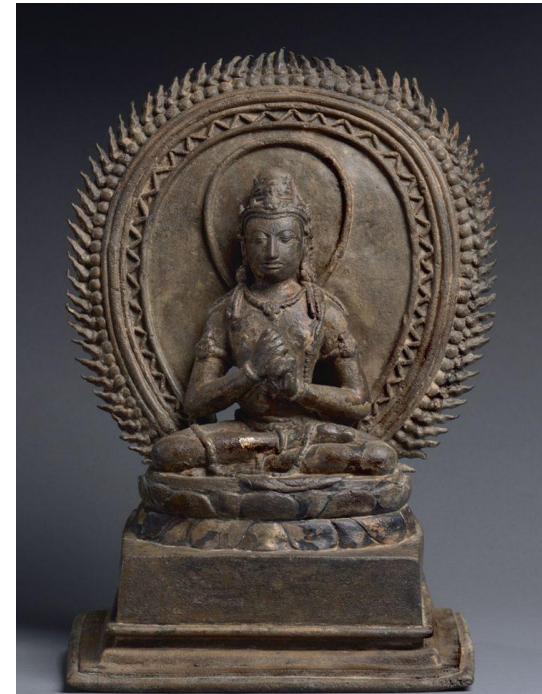




- **Buddhism spread into Southeast Asia around 9th century and predominated over Hinduism by 14th century**



“ Chinese pilgrim, Yijing, stopped at Palembang-Srivijaya on his way to Nalanda in India, he noted that **the monastic community had more than 1000 monks and highly recommended it as an excellent centre for Buddhist scholarship.** He studied there for several years, during which time he translated many Sanskrit Buddhist scriptures into Chinese”



Galactic Polity

- **Mandala Polity “Circle”**
 - No real boundaries
 - The Area closest to the king is the center of spiritual power
 - The strength of a ruler based on subjects under his control
 - Man power
- **Emphasis on ceremony**
- **Lowland people**



Chinese influences



- Vietnam , A province of China
- Tribal groups in mainland Southeast Asia , many are originated from China
- Patrilineal descent
- Cultural sharing
- **Son of Heaven**
- **Tributary system (Civilized Kingdom vs Babarious Kingdom)**
- Maritime trade
- Chinese Communities

Vietnam

- A province of China
 - “Nam Viets” – People of the South
 - Chinese Languages (Elites)
 - Han education
 - Agricultural techniques
 - **Confucianism**
 - **Food**

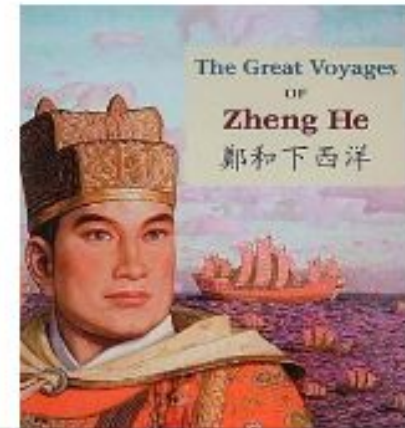
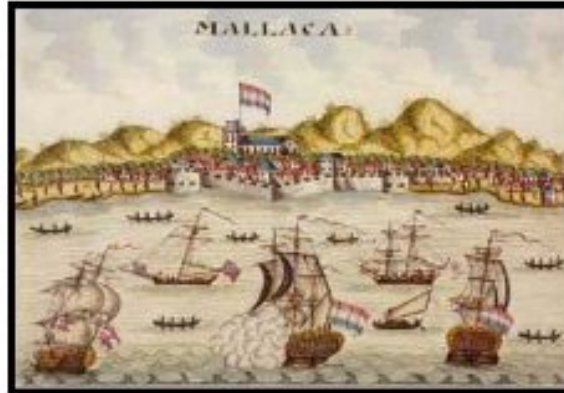


- A bronze Age culture, the Dong Son,
- The bronze drums were employed in several rituals.
- The drums were carved with scenes from every day life showing people farming, doing daily household tasks, building boats, playing musical instruments, etc.
- They also had images of animals such as frogs, seabirds and deer that may have reflected animistic religious beliefs.



Zheng He Expeditions

- **Diplomatic relationship**
- Intensified Chinese – Southeast Asian exchange
- Growing demand for Southeast Asian commodities
- **Many ports were developed**
- **Maleka was grown**



“The ship which had gone to various countries return to this place; then they gathered together the foreign goods and loaded them in the ships and waited for a favorable south wind to return home”

“If the barbarous states are faithful to us, China would enjoy **peace**. But we must not be satisfied. You all must be united and respect Heaven, love the people and work hard in carrying out duties aimed to signal them to keep peace”

Mazu worship

- Mazu Shrine in temple and Chinese diaspora's boat.
- Zheng He also worshipped Mazu, although he is a Muslim.



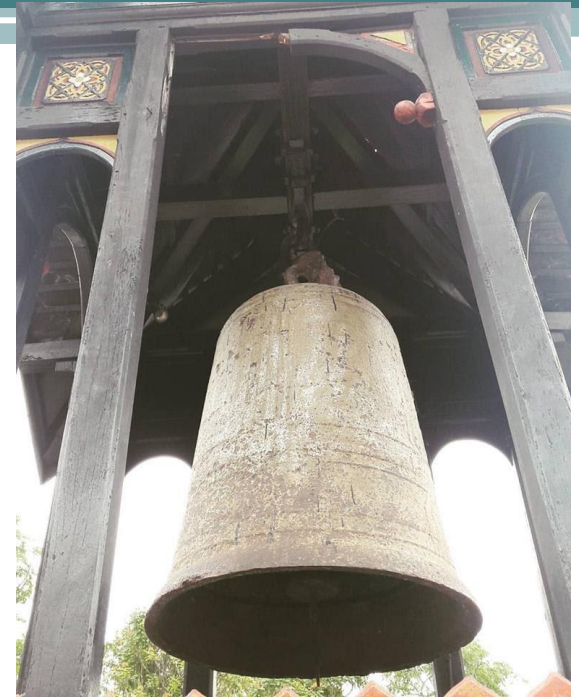


Cheng Hoo Mosque



Evidences of China Trade with SEA

- The relationship between Samudra Pasai and Ming dynasty
- The Cakra Donya bell was a gift from Zheng He during his voyage to Pasai in 15th century.
- Agricultural and irrigation techniques
- Chinese Mahayana
- Confucianism
- Literature
- Ceramics and Potteries



Islamization

- **Coastal States**
- **Raja (Kerajaan) became Sultan**
 - Sign of divinity
 - Supernatural power
 - Ceremonies and ritual occasions



Why Islam is concentrated in Insular

- Maritime Trading
- Raja become Sultan
- **Muslim networks**
- Muslim brotherhood
- Belief in one God
“Allah”
- Everyone could
connect to God
- Against hierarchy
system
- Marriage
- Wars



Melaka

- “The ship which had gone to various countries return to this place; then they gathered together the foreign goods and loaded them in the ships and waited for a favorable south wind to return home”



- By 16th Century, the Portuguese came to the region following by others and transform the region into the significant market

• **Which western power is the first colonial in SEA ?**

- What are impacts from colonialism ?



Industrialization

- Brought modernization and globalization to a new level
- Effects: **a demand for new raw materials**
 - Increasing quantities
 - Railways
 - Steamships
 - tin-plating
 - The advanced weaponry of the industrial age
 - Photography
 - Electric lighting
 - Internal combustion engine
 - The motor car etc.

Why Southeast Asia ?

- Tin, coal, and other minerals needed in industrialization
- Rubber and petroleum (later 19th century)
- Valuable agricultural products (rice, sugar, abaca)
- A narrow waterway (**the Straits of Melaka, importance for world trade**)
- Significant populations, **labors** for plantations and finishing goods

Portuguese in Malacca (1511-1641)

- The Portuguese were first Europeans to dominate trade in Southeast Asia and set up trading ports.
- Malacca under Sultan had a vast territory included the whole Malay Peninsula. (Kerajaan)
- **Malacca was already a international port with frequented by a multitude of ships and merchants.**
- More importantly, Malacca is the stop over to China and India
- **Malacca was a place gathered and sold all spices such as pepper, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, etc.**



Afonso de Albuquerque

Why Malacca defeated by Portuguese ?

Portuguese Trade Route

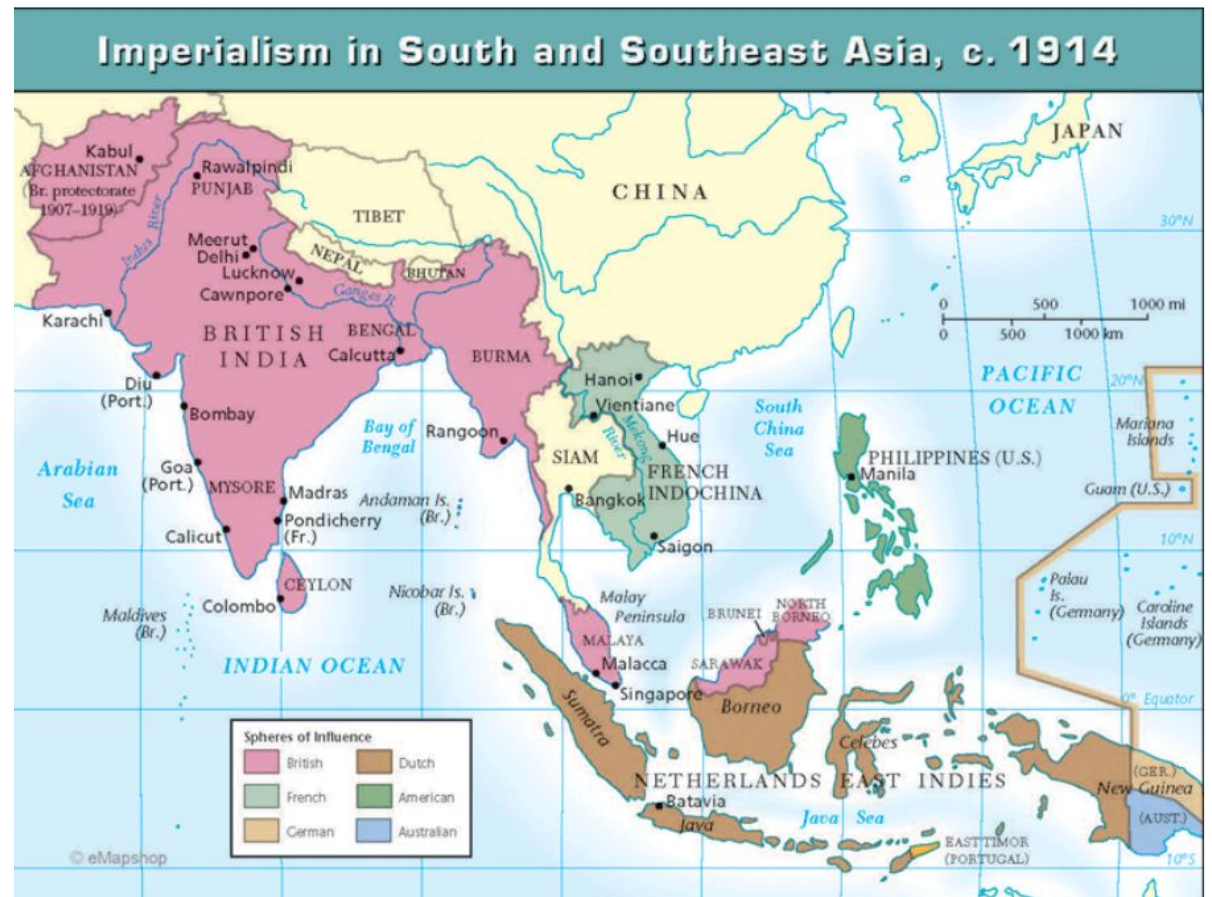


- 16th century , the Dutch also seized Malacca from Portuguese and competed with British to control Java Island.
- The Dutch East Indies
- The British East India Company
- The French East India Company
- The Royal Company of Philippines



- By 1900 almost all of Southeast Asia was under Western rule.
- The Western nations had a moral or religious duty to **“civilize”** Asian, African, and Latin American nations

- ❑ **New migrants**
- ❑ **Labours** needed
- ❑ Agricultural plantation
- ❑ **Divide and rule**



Impacts from colonialism

- Technology
 - > Agriculture : Cash crop (spices, sugar, coffee, rubber and tea)
 - > Architecture
 - > Industry
 - > Infrastructure
- Banking
- Transportation
 - > Shipping
 - > Railways
 - > Roads
 - > postal services
- Education
- **Catholicism and Protestantism**
(Mass Baptism, Resettlement policy)
- Map
- Migration
- Colonialism expanded their power by military forces
- Resentments
 - > Seized local people land
 - > Force labours
 - > Local peasant were forced to grow export crops in order to strengthen colony's export ability
 - > Discrimination
 - > Exploitation

Siam

- King promoted friendly relations with the West and Western learning.
- In 1896 France and Britain agreed to maintain Thailand as an independent **buffer state** between their possessions.
- King Mongkut embraced Western innovations and initiated the modernization of his country, both in technology and culture.

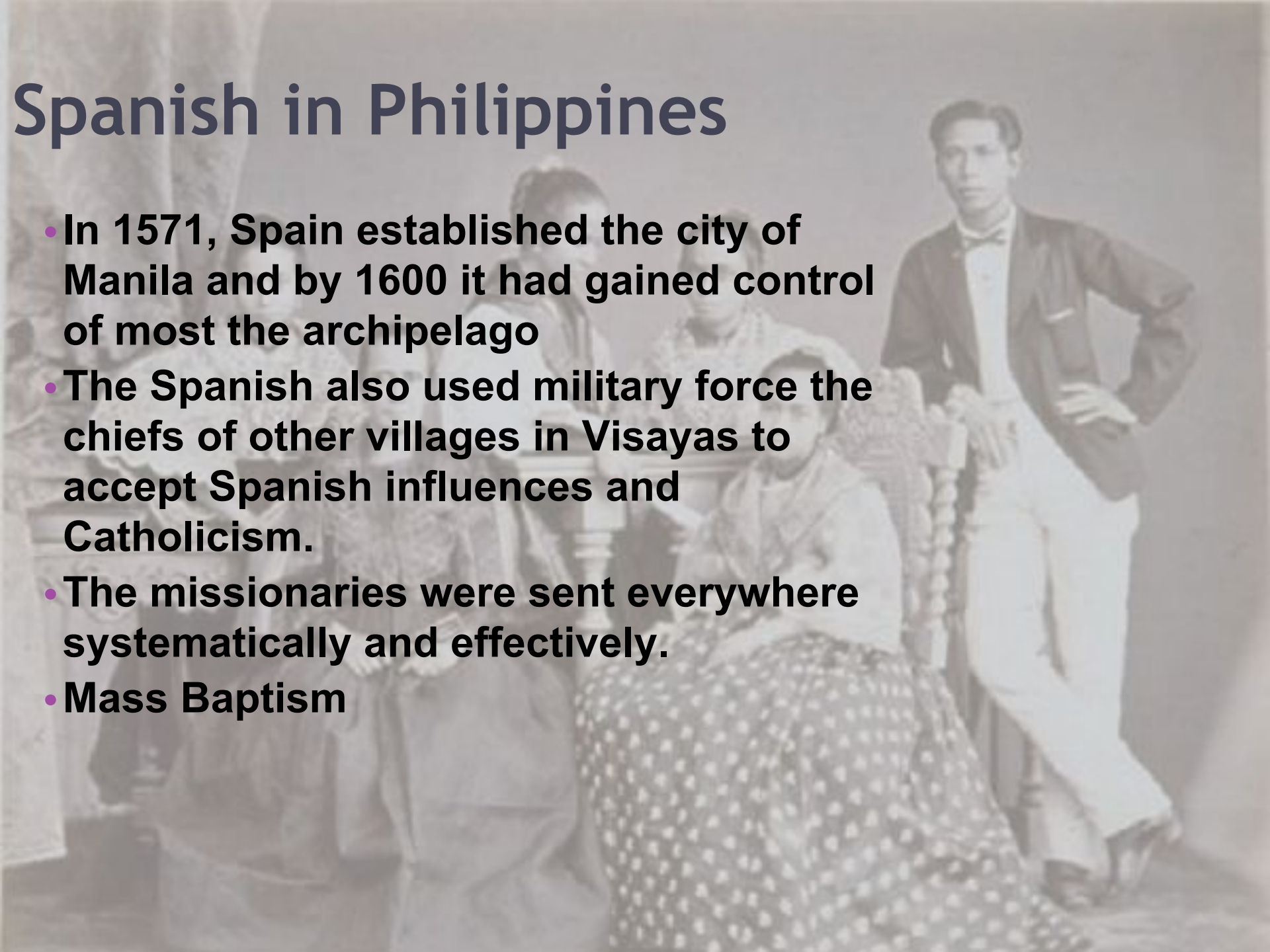


- **Modernization of Siam**
- **Government and social reforms**
 - **Emancipation**
 - **Centralization**
- **Territorial cessions to the British Empire and French Indochina.**
- **Education**
- **Middle Class**
- **Siamese Revolution**



Spanish in Philippines

- In 1571, Spain established the city of Manila and by 1600 it had gained control of most the archipelago
- The Spanish also used military force the chiefs of other villages in Visayas to accept Spanish influences and Catholicism.
- The missionaries were sent everywhere systematically and effectively.
- Mass Baptism





What are impacts from colonialism to the region ?

Impacts

- Modern economic system and improved infrastructure
- A map of Southeast Asia with clear boundaries
- The creation of a centralized, European-style, modern form of government
- System of law
- Industrialization
- Rise of Middle Classes
- Racial and social tensions

Conclusion

- Southeast Asia is real or being invented ?
- “Imagined places”
 - Experiences
 - International Trades
 - Religious campaigning
 - Colonialism
 - **Hybridity** and Diversity :
People, Culture, Way of Life





17 Aug Aj. Chontida

24 Aug Aj. Thanet

31 Aug Aj. Chontida

7 Sep Aj. Chontida (Presentation)

14 Sep Aj. Samak (make up class will be informed)