

Pre-ASEAN

Southeast Asia's Shared Culture

#1 Introduction to Southeast Asia

#4: 11 /10 (Cancel Class) >> 9 October 2019, 9.00 - 12.00 Room 202

#2 ASEAN's Community and Political Development

“ASEAN and Thailand's Issues: Culture, History, Society, Democracy”

Group Presentation

#3 ASEAN and Thailand's Silent
Group work

ASEAN and Thailand's Culture, History, Society, Democracy

-7-8 people per group

-Select a place to visit

-Ratchadamnoen Road

-ASEAN Cultural Center (Open Hours Tuesday - Sunday)

-Museum Siam (Open Hours Tuesday - Sunday)

-Thammasat Sculpture Yard

- National Museum (Open Hours Wednesday - Sunday)

-Other issues related to ASEAN

-10-15 mins presentation

-Hand in “Info Sheet” : Group member

Before study !

1. How many countries situated in Southeast Asia ?
2. Which country in the region have highest number of Muslim ?
3. What are the four official languages of Singapore?
4. Who is the current president of the Philippines?
5. Which four countries in Southeast Asia were under British colonial rule?
6. What are 3 main ethnic groups living in Malaysia?
7. Who is state counselor of Myanmar ?
8. Which country in Southeast Asia is an Islamic State?
9. Which country in Southeast Asia had been colonized by China for 1,000 years?
10. What is the theme of ASEAN Summit 2019 host by Thailand ?

Questions

- ❑ What is Southeast Asia's shared culture ?
- ❑ What is Southeast Asia in Pre-Colonial era ?
- ❑ What are the different features between ancient and modern state?
- ❑ Named the classical states (Kingdoms) in SEA ?

Culture and People in SEA

- Who are Southeast Asian people ?
- What is Southeast Asian culture ?
- Land without borders

External Influences

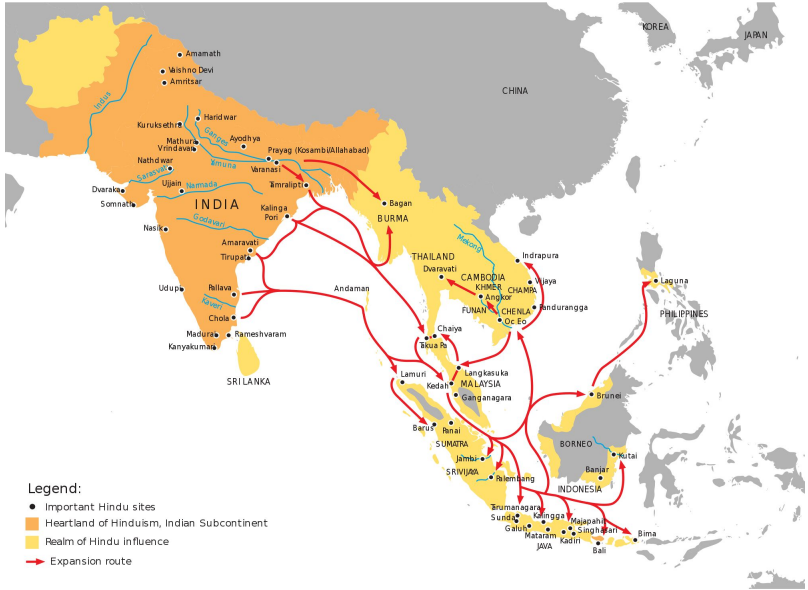
- Indianization / Hindunization
- Sinonization
- Islamization
- Hispanization

****Who has brought external culture to Southeast Asia ?**

Local Culture and Local peoples

- Indigenous people
- Animism

Mainland Southeast Asia
Maritime Southeast Asia / Insular Southeast Asia





Exchanges of cultures and Evidences

- ❑ Silk Roads
- ❑ Indianization
- ❑ Sinonization
- ❑ Islamization
- ❑ Westernization
- ❑ Globalization



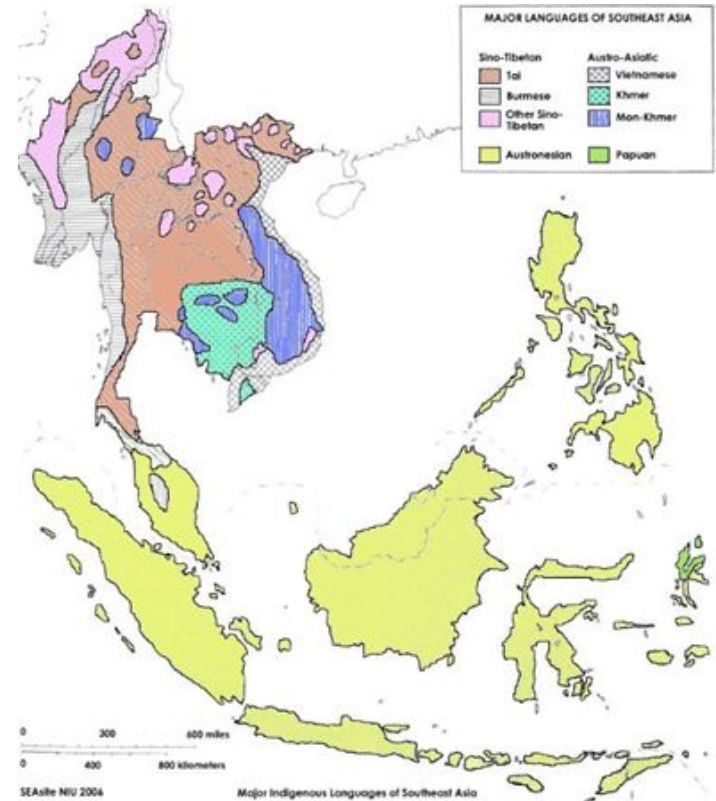
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

❑ **Austroasiatic peoples**

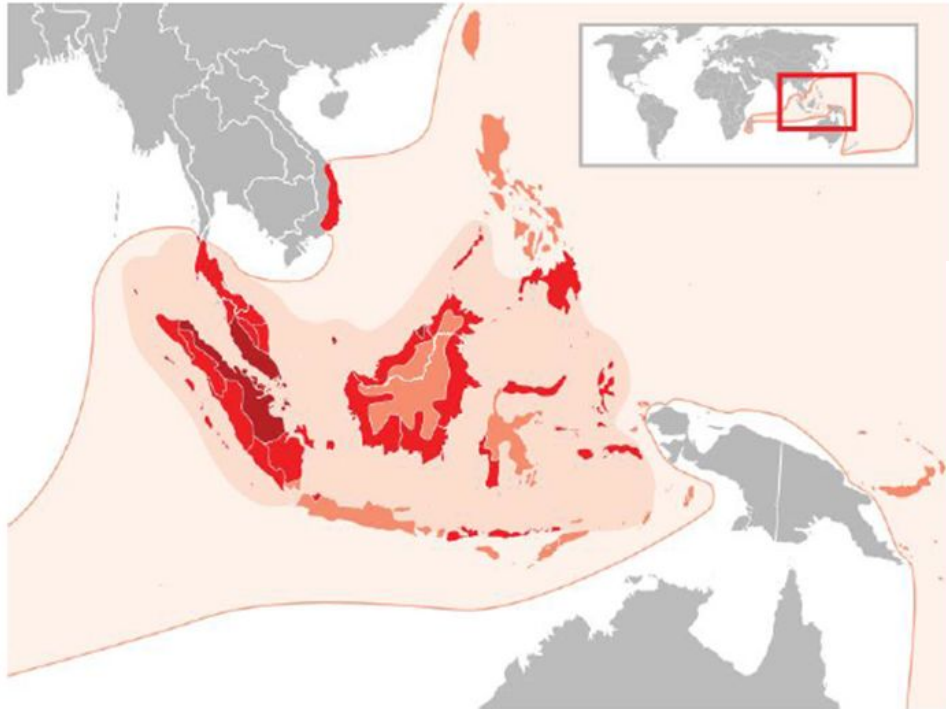
- ❑ Mon, Khmer, Vietnamese, Some other ethnic dialects

❑ **Austronesian peoples**

- ❑ Bahasa Melayu , Bahasa Indonesia, some ethnic groups in Insular Southeast Asia
- ❑ Tai-Kadai speaking peoples
 - ❑ Thai, Laos
- ❑ Tibeto-Burmese peoples
 - ❑ Burmese



Roughly Categorisation



- Orang laut
- Morgan
- Chams
- Malay
- Bajau

- Peninsular Southeast Asia
 - Non-Austronesian people
- Insular Southeast Asia
 - Austronesian people

Pre-southeast Asian society

- ❑ Agricultural society
- ❑ Animism society
 - ❑ Tribal leaders, village heads
 - ❑ No boundary
 - ❑ Shared similar way of life such as foods (Fermented foods) , stilt houses, ritual dancing, Higher women status



Animism

- ❑ The world's oldest religion
- ❑ The belief that objects, places and creatures all **possess a distinct spiritual essence**
- ❑ Animism perceives all things—animals (Naga , Frog ,etc) plants, rocks, rivers, weather systems—as animated and alive.
- ❑ Relations between human and non-Human (Environment and spirits)
- ❑ Uncertainty of nature (Raining, Storm, Earthquake)
- ❑ Force people into exchange relationships : sacrifice, rituals, praying to please the nature
- ❑ The power of nature would help tackle problems

God and Bad spirits



Megalith Culture

- ❑ These monuments—yes, these are the earliest surviving man-made monuments we know of—are called megaliths, derived from the Latin mega (large) and lith (stone).
- ❑ Megaliths were constructed either as burial sites or commemorative memorials.



Megalith Culture



Worshiping the stone and Nature (Animism)





Remembering
and worshipping



Death Ritual

 Remembering

Hybridity and Internationally four Face Buddha

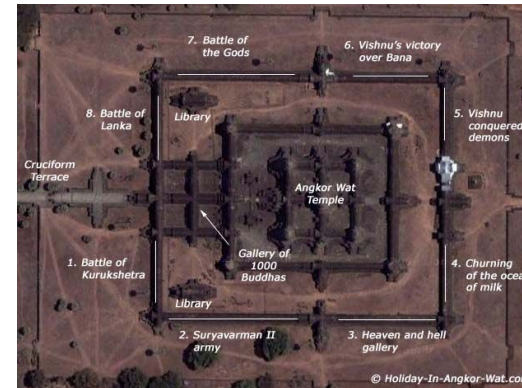


- ❑ **Brahma**
- ❑ Not in the temple, **a shrine**
- ❑ **Downgraded as a spirit to protect private enterprises around the area**
- ❑ Never happened in India where the most respectful god has been brought out to public space and work as a **protector**
- ❑ Hindu god become god of upper level class
- ❑ Ritual (Thai traditional performance)
- ❑ Buddhist + Hindu + Animism



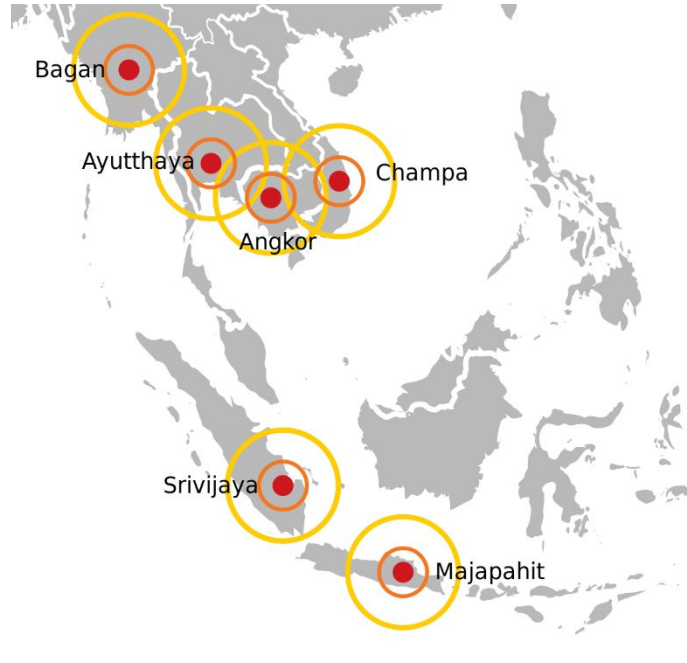
Dynamic of Southeast Asia

- ❑ Southeast Asia Kingdoms
 - ❑ **Indian influence “Indianization, Sanskritization, Hinduization”**
 - ❑ Kingship
 - ❑ The king was a divine or **semidivine being**
 - ❑ An Indic god or a future Buddha
 - ❑ **Devaraja (God + King)**
 - ❑ Fertility and well being of the realm **depends on King spiritual power**
 - ❑ **Kerajaan** “the condition of having a raja.”
 - ❑ Hierarchy system “Kshatriya” (Caste system)



Kerajaan (Classical Southeast Asian Kingdoms)

- ❑ Mandala
- ❑ Light State
- ❑ No boundary
- ❑ Governed by king

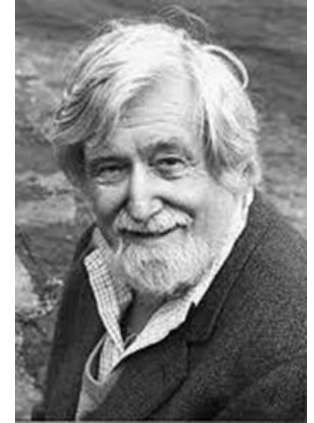


Ramayana

- ❑ King's narratives
- ❑ Legitimacy to govern



- ❑ ❑ Clifford Geertz found negara/state to be a **"theatre state,"** governed by **rituals and symbols** rather than by force. (รัฐนาฏกรรม)
- ❑ ❑ **Hierarchical relations** between Ruler and subject were carefully defined in the **position** a subject took at s or the clothes he or she wore in ceremonies.
- ❑ ❑ A Ruler's involvement in ceremony was in fact called his "work" (kerja), and the correct performance of ceremony (including the naming, addressing



Royal family ceremonies



Language and writing system

First series

က ka [kɔ:]	ခ kha [kʰɔ:]	ဂ ko [kɔ:]	ဃ kho [kʰɔ:]	ဗ ṅo [ŋɔ:]
င ca [cɔ:]	စ cha [cʰɔ:]	ည jo [cɔ:]	ဇ jho [cʰɔ:]	ဗျ ṅo [ŋɔ:]
တ ta [dɔ:]	ထ tha [tʰɔ:]	ဒ do [dɔ:]	ဌ dho [tʰɔ:]	ဏ ṅo [nɔ:]
ထ ta [tɔ:]	ဇ tha [tʰɔ:]	ဓ do [tɔ:]	ဍ dho [tʰɔ:]	ဏ no [nɔ:]
ပ pa [bɔ:]	ဖ pha [pʰɔ:]	မ bo [pɔ:]	ဍ bho [pʰɔ:]	မ mo [mɔ:]
ဆ sa [sɔ:]	ဟ ha [hɔ:]	ယ yo [jɔ:]	ရ ro [rɔ:]	လ lo [lɔ:]
ဣ la [lɔ:]	မ ṅa [ʔɔ:]	ဝ vo [wɔ:]		

Second series

Huruf Jawa

ꦲ	ꦤ	ꦚ	ꦫ	ꦏ	\
ha	na	ca	ra	ka	
ꦢ	ꦠ	ꦱ	ꦮ	ꦭ	\
da	ta	sa	wa	la	
ꦥ	ꦢ	ꦗ	ꦚ	ꦤ	\
pa	dha	ja	ya	nya	
ꦩ	ꦒ	ꦧ	ꦠ	ꦤ	
ma	ga	ba	tha	nga	

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

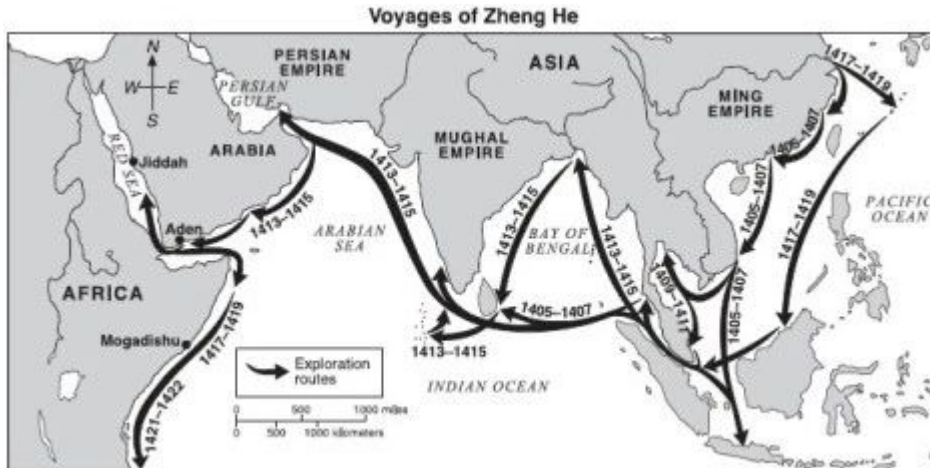
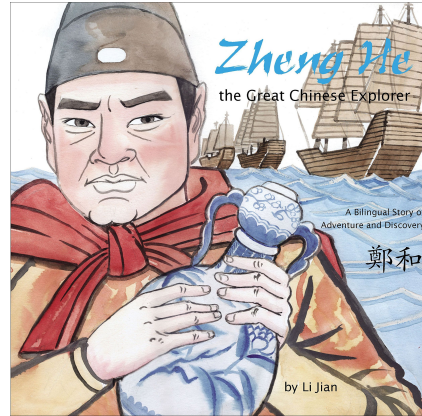


Buddhism , Hinduism, Animism



SINONIZATION

- ❑ China and Southeast Asia
- ❑ China's world order
- ❑ Tributary system
- ❑ Trade Chinese communities

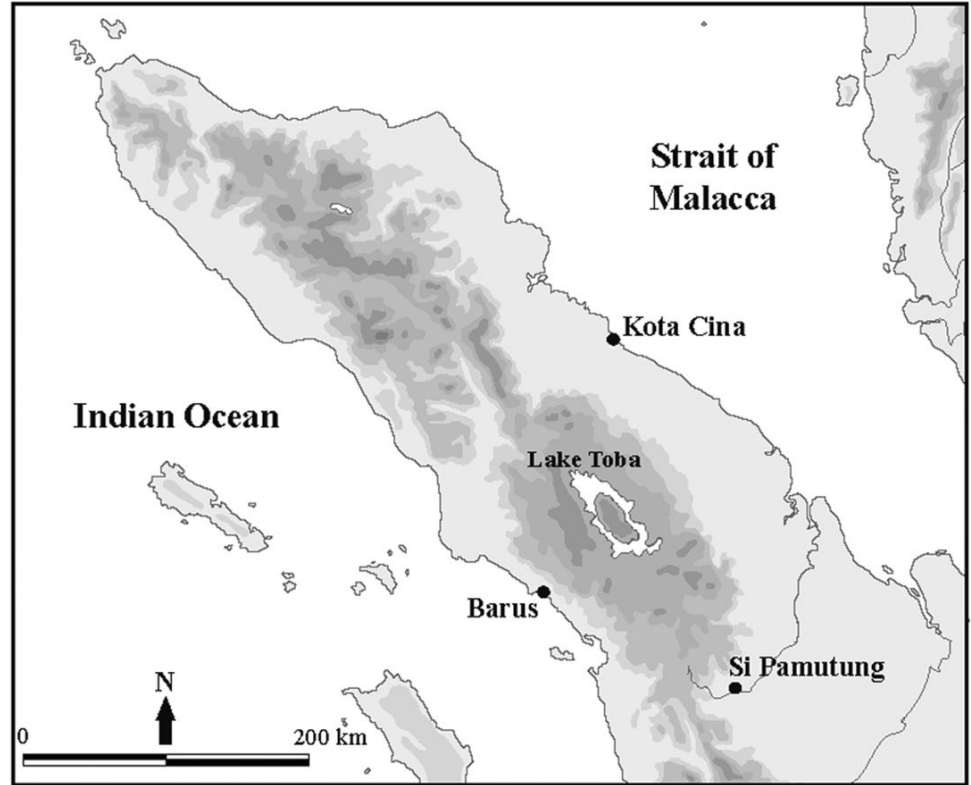


Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

“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”

Chinese communities

- ☐ Merchants
- ☐ Porcelain
- ☐ Coins
- ☐ Adventurers
- ☐ Monks



- 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.



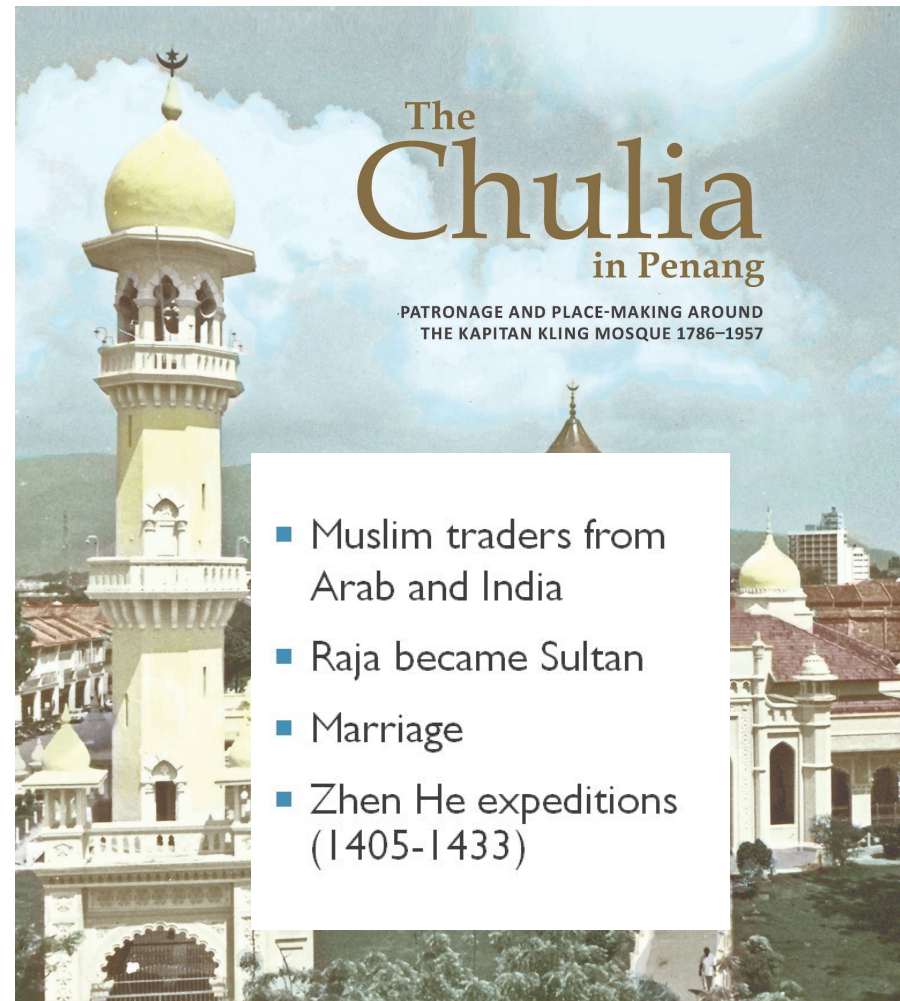
- Chinese agricultural techniques and irrigation technology
- Chinese Mahayana
- The practice ancestor worship
- Literature
- Ceramics and Potteries



Islamization



Why did local people accept Islam, particularly maritime Southeast Asia ?



- Muslim traders from Arab and India
- Raja became Sultan
- Marriage
- Zhen He expeditions (1405-1433)

Islamic Kingdom

□ Melaka (C14-C16)

□ Before Melaka

> **Kedah** is an early kingdom on the Malay Peninsula and an important early trade centre (under Srivijaya),

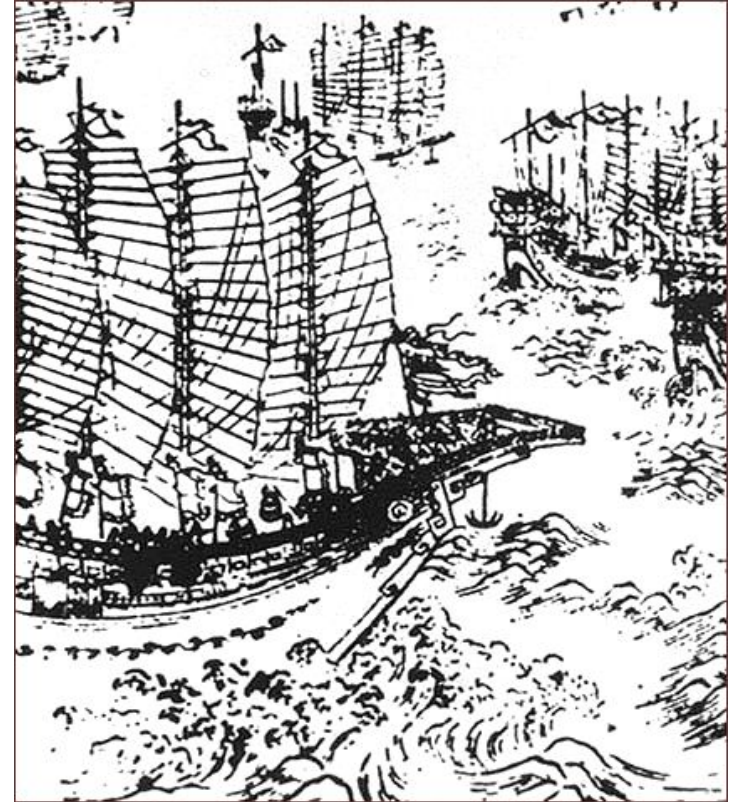
Buddhism influenced kingdom.

> **Samudera Pasai**, also known as Samudera and Pasai sometimes called Samudera Darussalam was a Muslim harbour kingdom on the north coast of



Ma Huan

- ❑ □ “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”
- ❑ □ **“The King and all his people follow the new religion, fasting,**



- ❑ Trading
- ❑ Muslim networks
- ❑ Muslim Brotherhood
- ❑ Marriage
- ❑ Military forces (in some cases)
- ❑ Belief in one God “Allah”
- ❑ Practice while traveling
- ❑ 5 principles
 - ❑ **Shahada:** Faith.
 - ❑ **Salah:** Prayer.
 - ❑ **Zakāt:** Charity.
 - ❑ **Sawm: Fasting.**
 - ❑ **Hajj:** pilgrimage to Mecca.



- ❑ People and God
- ❑ Simple practices



มัสยิดตะโละมานะ (Majid Taloh-Manoh)



มัสยิดบางหลวง (Masjid Bang Lung)

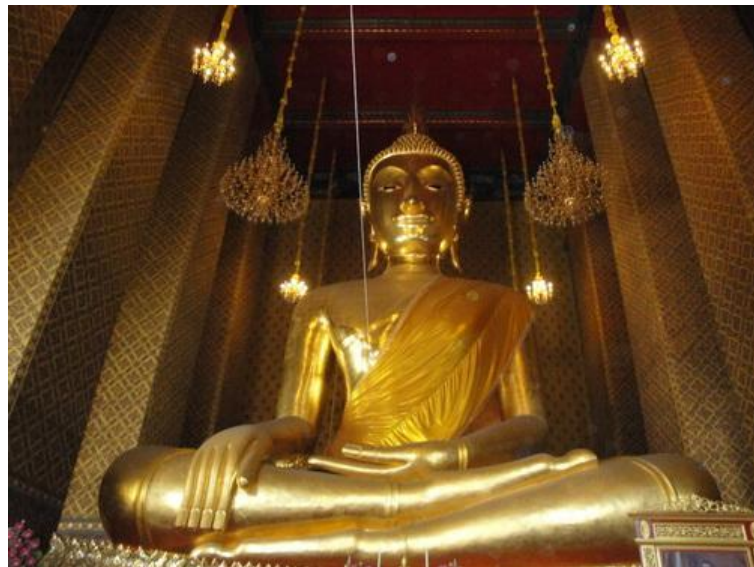
Hikayat

☐ Folk Tales



Zheng He roles in Islamization ?





Islam in Philippines

- ❑ **Islam is the oldest religion in Philippines**
- ❑ Sulu and Jolo Archipelago
- ❑ Islam spread to Philippines by trading
- ❑ Traditional **Raja turned to accept Islam**

Sultanate of Sulu

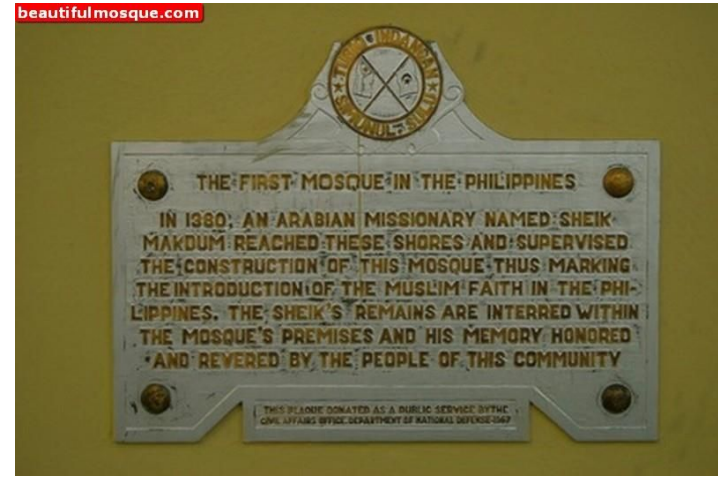


Sultanate of Maguindanao



- ❑ The Sheik Karimal Makdum Mosque was the **first mosque** established in the Philippines on Simunal in **Mindanao** in the 14th century.
- ❑ Why Islam did not go to the North of Philippines ?

beautifulmosque.com



beautifulmosque.com



beautifulmosque.com



Hispanization

Colonialism South Asia

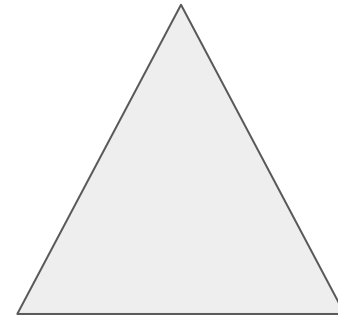
British
Dutch
French
Spanish
Portuguese



Colonialism

- ❏ What are Motives for colonization ?

- ❑ To expand territory
- ❑ **Industrialization (1760s)**
 - ❑ The development of machine tools and The **rise of the factory system**
 - ❑ To seek **mercantilist profits**
 - ❑ Import **cheap raw materials**, especially spices
 - ❑ **Internationalize trading**
 - ❑ Civilizing mission
 - ❑ Bringing civilization to uncivilized world
 - ❑ Christianity expansion



Why Southeast Asia

- Tin coal, and other minerals needed in industrialization
- Rubber and petroleum (later 19th century)
- **Valuable agricultural products** (rice, sugar, abaca)
- Trading route (the Straits of Melaka, importance for world trade)



The political subordination of the natives under colonial rule was long justified by the doctrine "these people were incapable of governing themselves"

- The Dutch East Indies
- The British East India Company
- The French East India Company
- the royal company of Spain
- Other International companies



Christianity

- ❑ Portuguese
- ❑ Spain
- ❑ Dutch
- ❑ British
- ❑ French



Church of St. Francis Xavier

- ❑ In 1511, Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Malacca
- ❑ Accompany by 1,100 – 1,200 men and 14 ships
- ❑ Indian and Portuguese soldier



St. Paul Church





Universidad de San Ignacio



Church of St. Francis Xavier



St. Paul Church

Success of Catholicism

- ❑ Mass Baptism
- ❑ Resettlement policy
- ❑ Learning native languages
- ❑ Trained Filipino priests
- ❑ Adaptation of Christianity to the local context
- ❑ Land policy

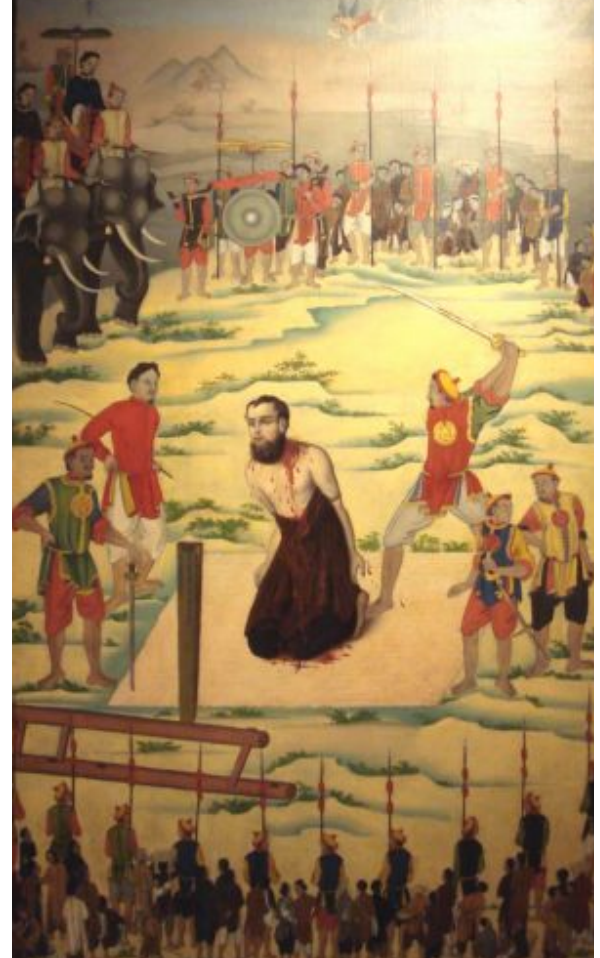


French in Vietnam

- ❑ Various European efforts to establish trading posts in Vietnam failed, but missionaries were allowed to operate for some time
- ❑ The 16th century: The first Catholic missionaries visited Vietnam from Portugal.
- ❑ Between 1627-30, Alexander de Rhodes and Antoine Marquez, priests from the region of Provence in France, converted more than 6,000 people.



Alexander de Rhodes

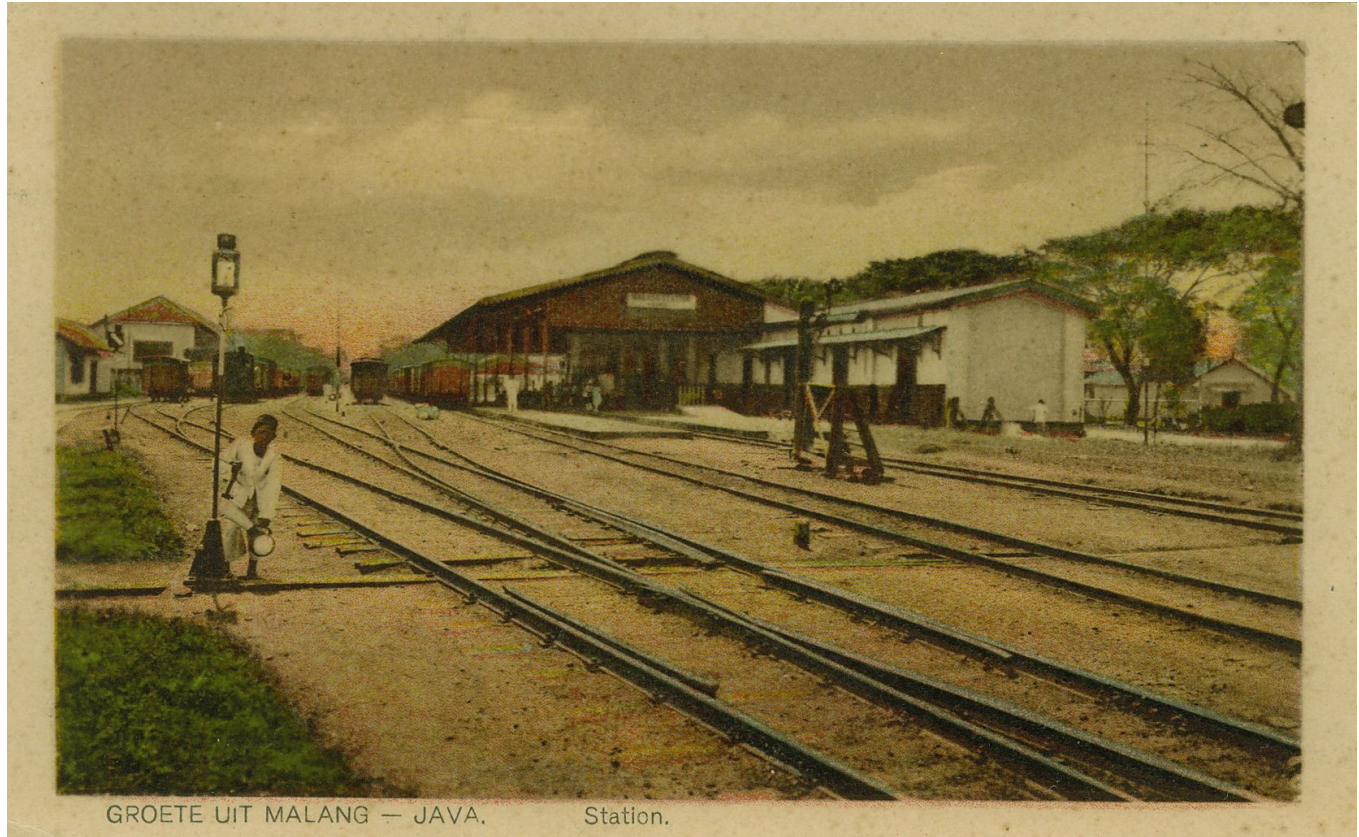


- ❑ 1857: The French government forced the Vietnamese to accept French protection.
- ❑ 1880s: France extended protection over neighboring Cambodia, Laos, Annam, and Tonkin.

Execution of
Jean-Charles
Cornay, 20
September 1837.



Contributions



Contribution



HEYENBERG & CO. HARLEM

131. Inlandsche School te Buitenzorg.
Java.

Contribution



Contribution



Contribution



Kampung Kepoetran - Soerabaia

Discussion

- ❑ What are ASEAN's similarities ?
- ❑ What are ASEAN's differences ?
- ❑ Do we have shared cultures ?
- ❑ Could the shared culture and history become a part of our ASEAN's identity ?
- ❑ How do we build ASEAN identity ?