805-161 SOUTHEAST ASIAN CIVILIZATION

Asst. Prof. Steven Andrew Martin, PhD • Faculty of International Studies • Prince of Songkla University













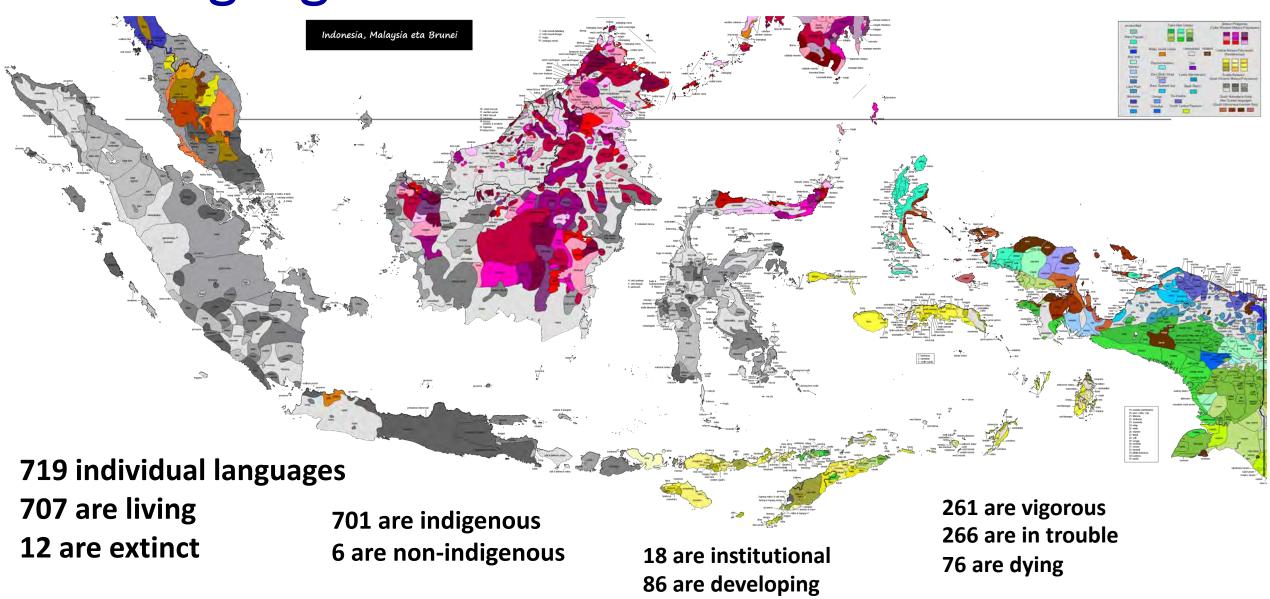
Indonesia

Archipelagic state

Java
Borneo
Sumatra
Sulawesi
New Guinea

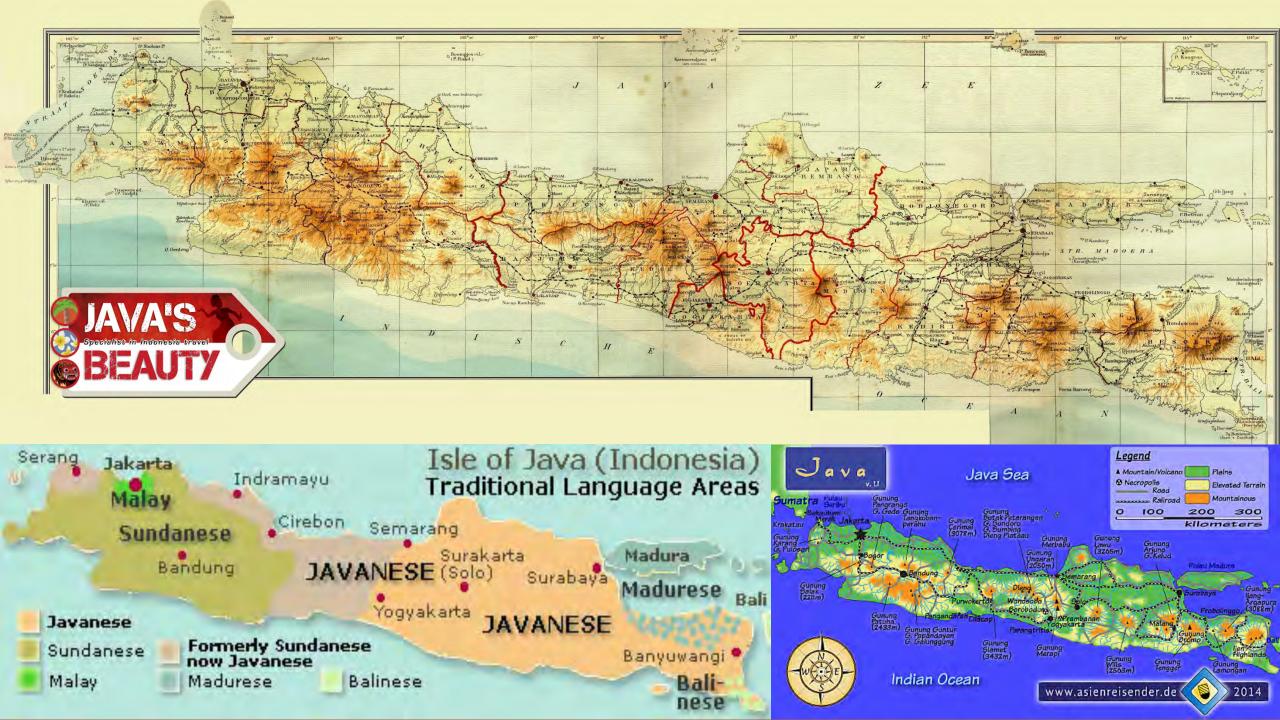


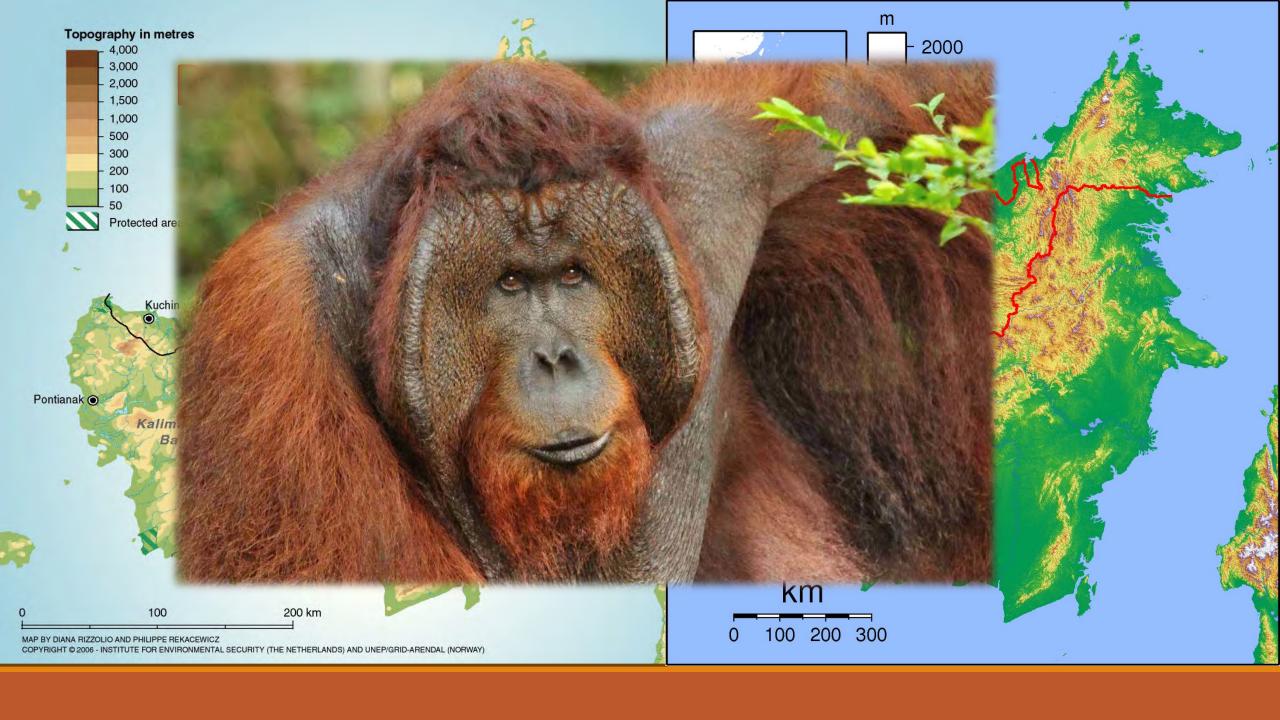
Languages of Indonesia

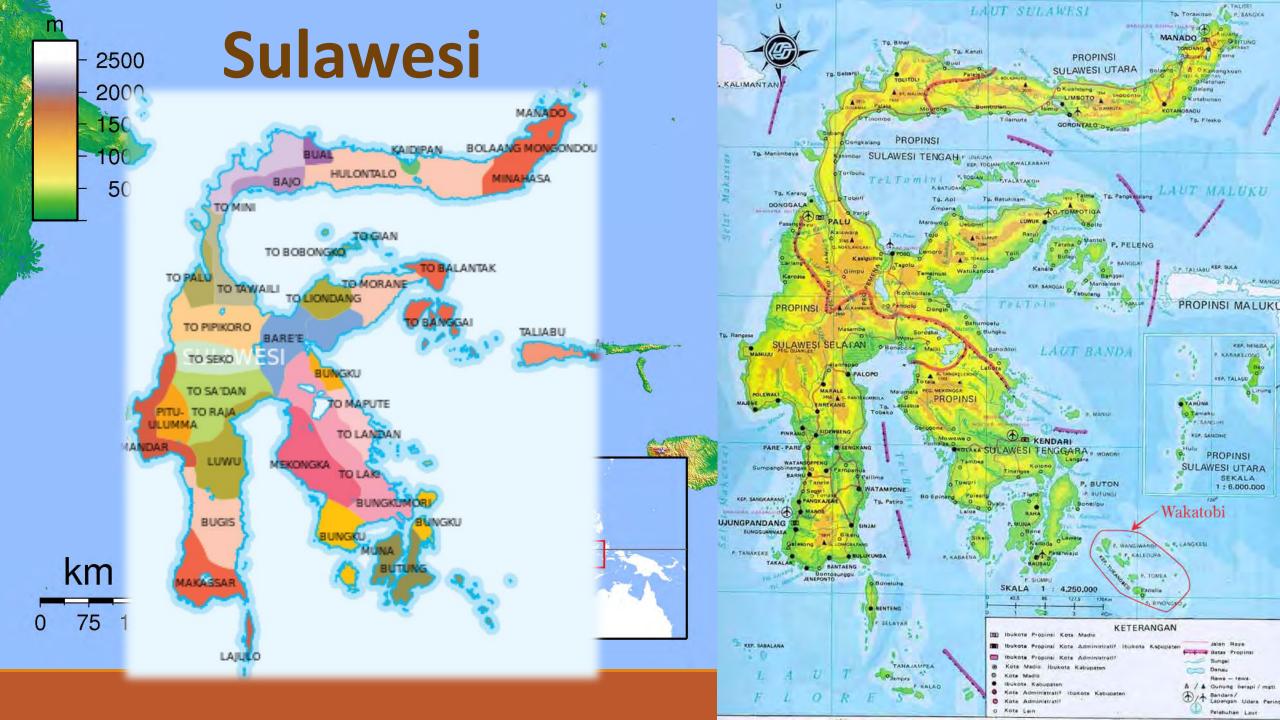






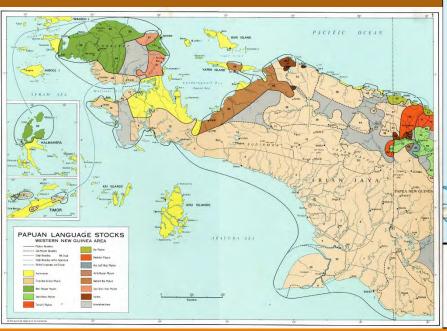






Papua (New Guinea)

West Papua







Places and Videos

https://www.youtube.com/user/TheIndonesiaTravel

New tourism policy in Indonesia is gearing to drive the industry to ne heights

LET'S WATCH 3 NEW SHORT VIDEOS...

Wonderful Indonesia: A Visual Journey through Lombok

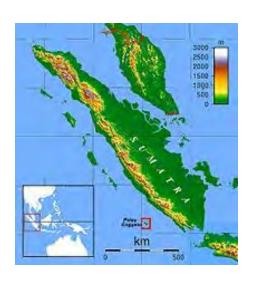
Wonderful Indonesia: A Visual Journey through Wakatobi

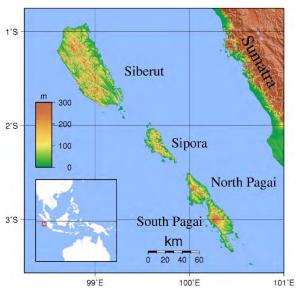
Wonderful Indonesia: A Visual Journey through Banyuwangi





Mentawai Islands





Surf Aid

http://www.surfaid.org/

non-profit humanitarian organization whose aim is to improve the health, wellbeing and self-reliance of people living in isolated regions connected to us through surfing

Mentawai Tattoo Revival: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nd_MSm28gbg



SIBERUT BALI FLORES



Indonesian Geo Factoids

Contemporary Factoids Physical Geography

Area (land)

1,811,569 sq km

Coastline

Total: 54,716 km

Climate

tropical; hot, humid; more moderate

in highlands

Natural resources

petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

Land boundaries

Total: 2,958 km

Border countries (3): Timor-Leste 253 km,

Malaysia 1,881 km, Papua New Guinea 824 km

Natural hazards

occasional floods; severe droughts; tsunamis; earthquakes; volcanoes; forest fires

highest point

Puncak Jaya 4,884 m

volcanism: Indonesia contains the most volcanoes of any country in the world - some 76 are historically active

Major Volcanoes of Indonesia

(with eruptions since 1900 A.D.)



Indonesian Volcanoes

"The Ring of Fire"



Indonesian Geo Factoids

Contemporary Factoids Human Geography

Languages

Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects (of which the most widely spoken is Javanese) note: more than 700 languages are used in Indonesia

Ethnic Groups

Javanese 40.1%, Sundanese 15.5%, Malay 3.7%, Batak 3.6%, Madurese 3%, Betawi 2.9%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Buginese 2.7%, Bantenese 2%, Banjarese 1.7%, Balinese 1.7%, Acehnese 1.4%, Dayak 1.4%, Sasak 1.3%, Chinese 1.2%, other 15%

Literacy (2015 est.)

(age 15 and over can read and write) total population: 93.9%

male: 96.3%

female: 91.5% (2015 est.)

Population (2016 est.) 258,316,051

Religion

Muslim 87.2%,
Christian 7%, Roman
Catholic 2.9%, Hindu
1.7%, other 0.9%
(includes Buddhist and
Confucian),
unspecified 0.4%

Urbanization

53.7% of total population (2015)



Population of Indonesia



Religious Majorities in Indonesia by Province

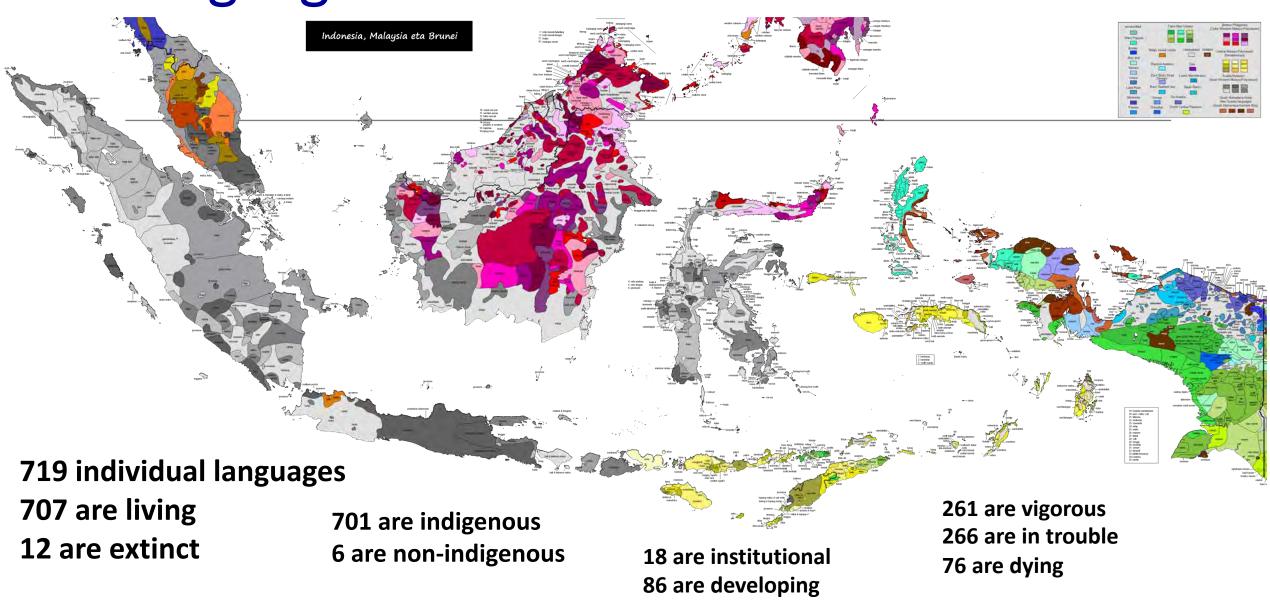


Ethnic Groups in Indonesia

Please Choose One for Your Final Paper

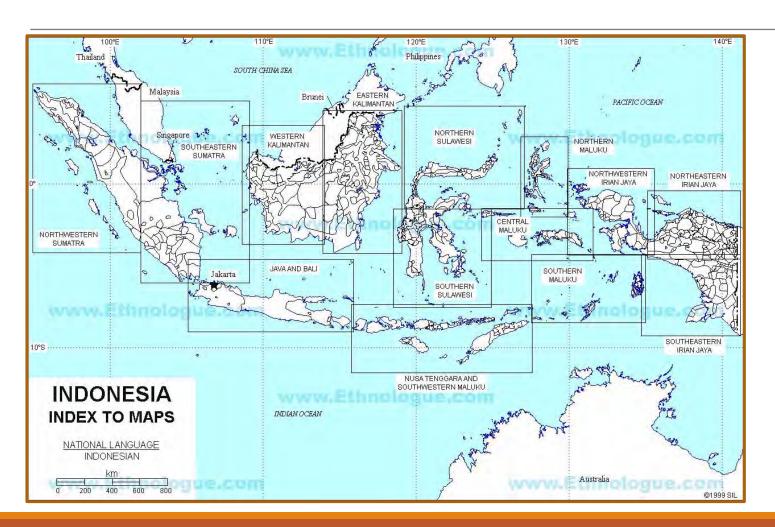


Languages of Indonesia



www.Enthnologue.com

Please Choose One Ethnic Group for Your Final Paper



Explore the many Ethnologue.com

Dani people



Central highlands of Western New Guinea

Total population: Approximately 25,000

Region: Papua, Indonesian

Languages: Dani languages

Religion: Protestant Christian, Islam, Animism,

Dynamism (metaphysics), Totemism

Related ethnic groups: Damal people, Yali people, Lani people, Moni people







Ethnic Groups in Indonesia

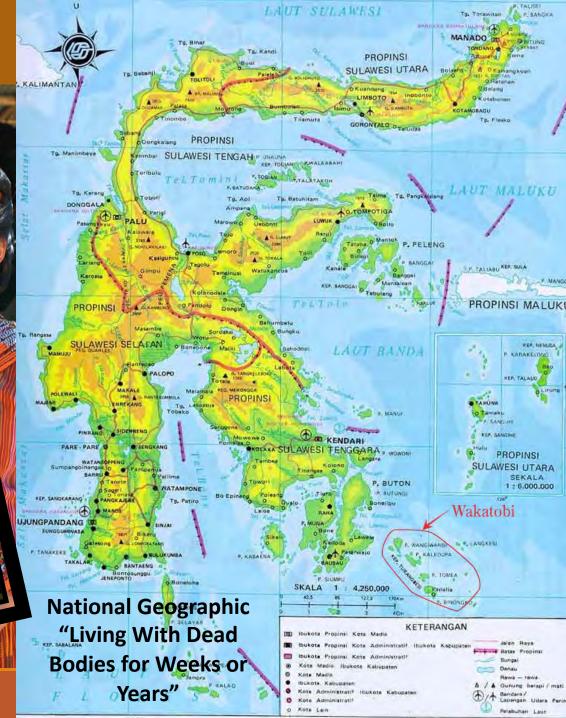
The Dyak of Kalimantan Borneo

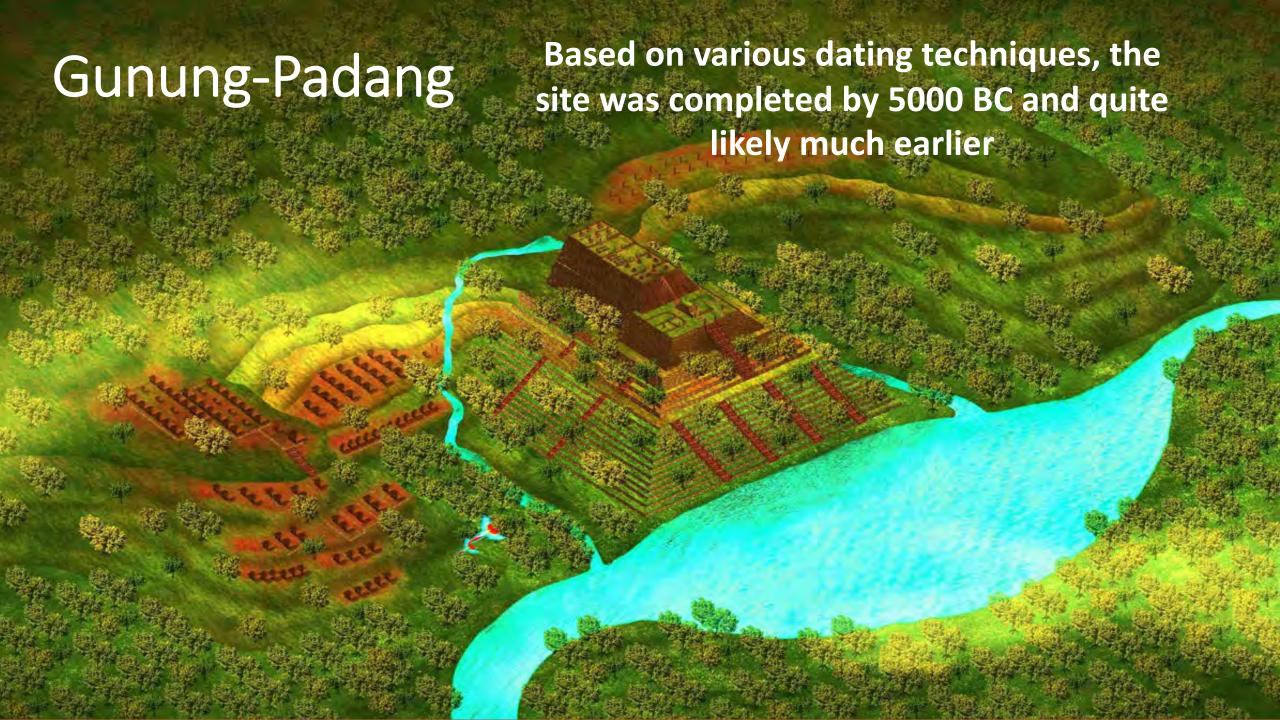
> **Approximately** 3 million people in Indonesia Including the **IBAN**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WIWXnZNn3u8

The Toraja of Sulawesi











Gunung Padang Megalithic Site





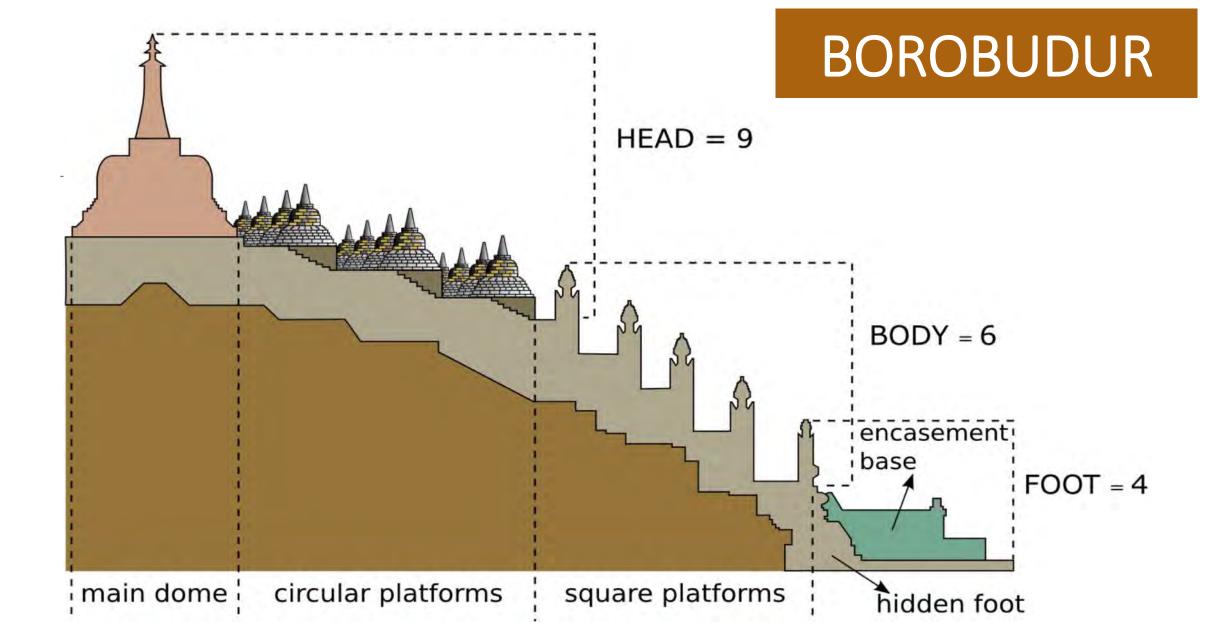


9th-century Mahayana Buddhist temple in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia



9th-century Mahayana Buddhist temple in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia







9th Century Hind Temple, Central Java



Srivijaya Kadatuan Sriwijaya 650 CE-1377 CE

A dominant city-state based on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia

An important center for the expansion of Buddhism from the 8th to the 12th century

Deeply influenced Southeast Asia



Srivijaya Empire

8th century

The states in Sumatra and Malay Peninsula were fell under Srivijayan domination



Malay polities in Sumatra and Malay Peninsula



Srivijaya Archaeological Park



Majapahit Empire 1293–1527

Capital: Majapahit, Wilwatikta (modern Trowulan) **Languages**: Old Javanese (main), Sanskrit (religious)

Religion: Hinduism, Buddhism, Kejawen, Animism

Government: Monarchy

An empire based on the island of Java

Peaked during the era of Hayam Wuruk

Reign from 1350 to 1389

Marked by conquest which extended through Southeast Asia



TKONINKRYK SUNDA met dat van DA IAVA. by d'Inwoonderen EILAND Gehouden, en door den H.I.B.de LAVANHA, Als twee Eylanden Beschreven Tlha Madura Milliaria Germanica Communia 15 in uno Gradu. Milliaria Hispanica Communia 17% in uno Gradu

Colonia I Period Maps

Java Island

Year? Research and Find Out! The Portuguese Colonial Dominions in India and the Malay Archipelago, 1498—1650.





1855 East Indies

(Colton Map)



1619 Amsterdam (French text edition)

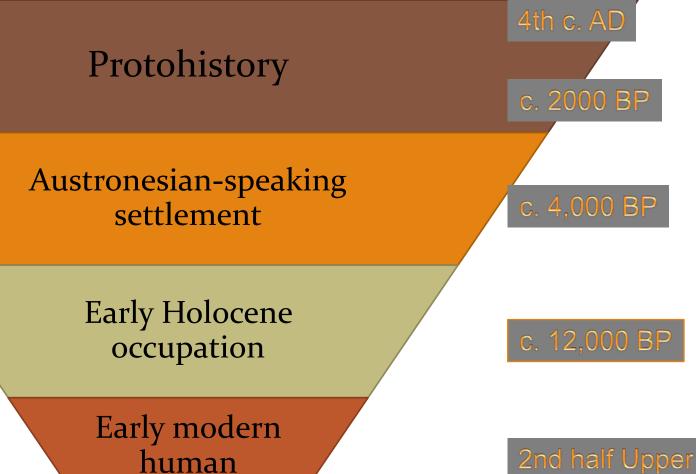
Take a Break – Class Discussion



Part II – Prehistory and the works of Truman Simanjuntak

- Prof. Dr. Harry Truman Simanjuntak is an archaeologist in the field of prehistory.
- He is famous for having served in various archaeological researches
- Discovery of rock paintings at the Tiger Cave Archaeological Site





Source: Prof. Dr. Harry Truman Simanjuntak occupation

Early man occupation

1.8-1.5 mya

EARLY MAN OCCUPATION

>1.5 mya – Upper Pleistocene?

Occupation area: Java and then Flores

Hunting-gathering subsistence

River oriented occupation

Temporary stations along the river bank

Core and flake tools





Source: Truman Simanjuntak

The first colonization: when?

Perning, East Java:

1.9±0.5 mya (Jacob & Curtis 1971)

1.81±0.04 mya (Swisher et al 1994).

Sangiran, Central Java:

1.6±0.04 mya (Jacob & Curtis 1971)

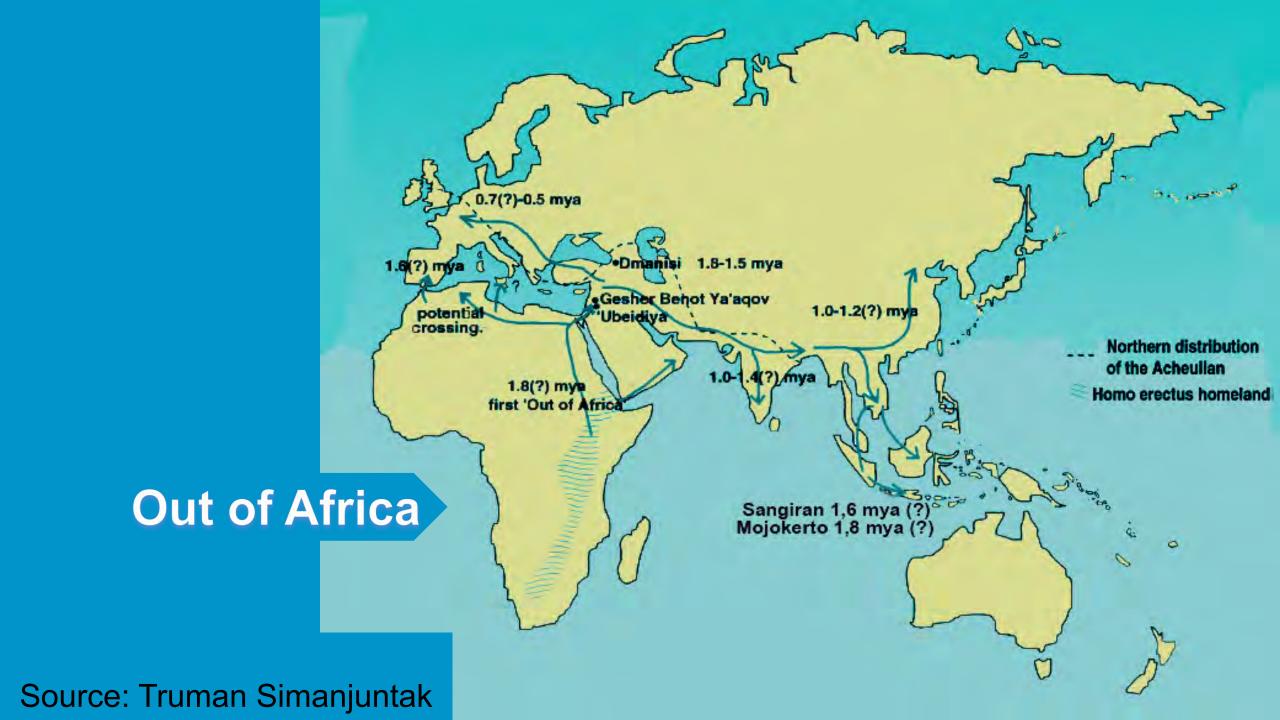
1.66±0.04 mya (Swisher *et al* 1994)

± 1.64-1.67 mya: Kalibeng-Pucangan (Sémah 2000)

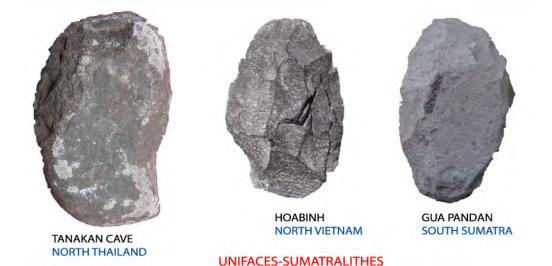
1.66±0.04 mya: Lowest Pucangan: (Widiasmoro 2001).



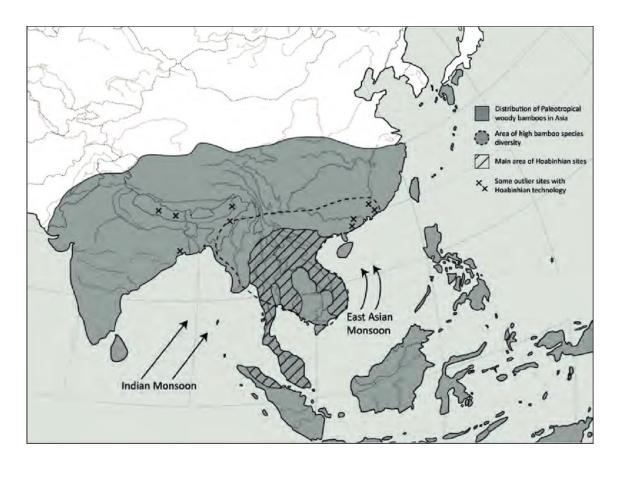




Chabeni Tam-Nang-Anh, etc Padah-Lhin Thom Lod Mai Da Nuoc, XOM TRAI, Son-Vi, etc Banyan valley cave Penablanca Pa Chan caveai Yok Espinosa Madrigal Khao Tal Tham Ongbal Batu Kemang Saentis/Sukajadi Ile de Nias Site hoabinhien de la côte Nord-Est de Sumatra (Province de Sumatra Nord-Medan et Aceh) HOA BINH : site éponyme du Hoabinhien. Aire des sites nord vietnamiens



Hoabinhian East coast of north Sumatra-Aceh



Extent of Hoabinhian technological tradition relative to distribution



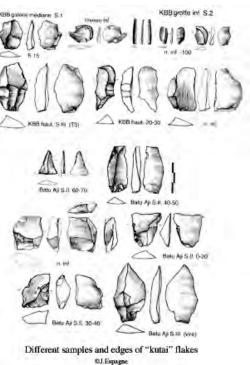
Main investigation areas in Indonesian Kalimantan Provinces (rough uncalibrated datations) Masri Cave: 5160+/- 90 B.P. No name Cave: 5240+/-270 B.P. Monkeys Shehter: 3800+/-230 B.P. Gua Tenkorak: 11.750+/- 50 // 7220+/-40 B.P. Ilas Kenceng: >9900 (U/Th) B.P.//10.310+/-50 Gua Tewet: 5920+/-100 B.P. Liang Kaung: 3030+/-40 B.P. Bear Cave: 2200+/-80 B.P. West East Gua Karim: 760+/-40 Liang Jon: 10240+/-50 Gua Batu Aji: 4022+/-50 // 8680+/-50 Liang Berane N: 540+/-160 B.P. Liang Berane N: 540+/-160 B.P.





Kalimantan





Source: Truman Simanjuntak

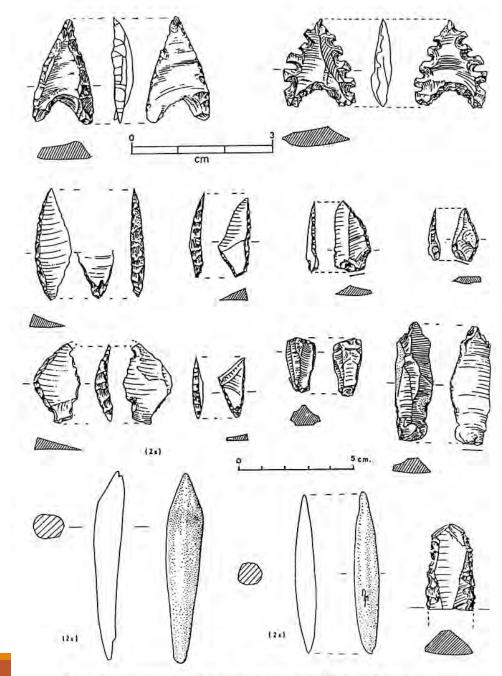
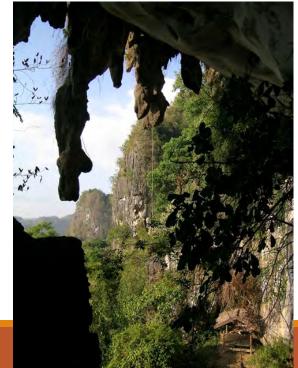


Fig. 4 - Ontillage toalien (lithique et osseux) de Ulu Leang I, Sulawesi (d'après Glover, 1977)

Sulawesi





Austronesian-speaking people settlement c. 4000-2000 BP



Cave and then open air settlements

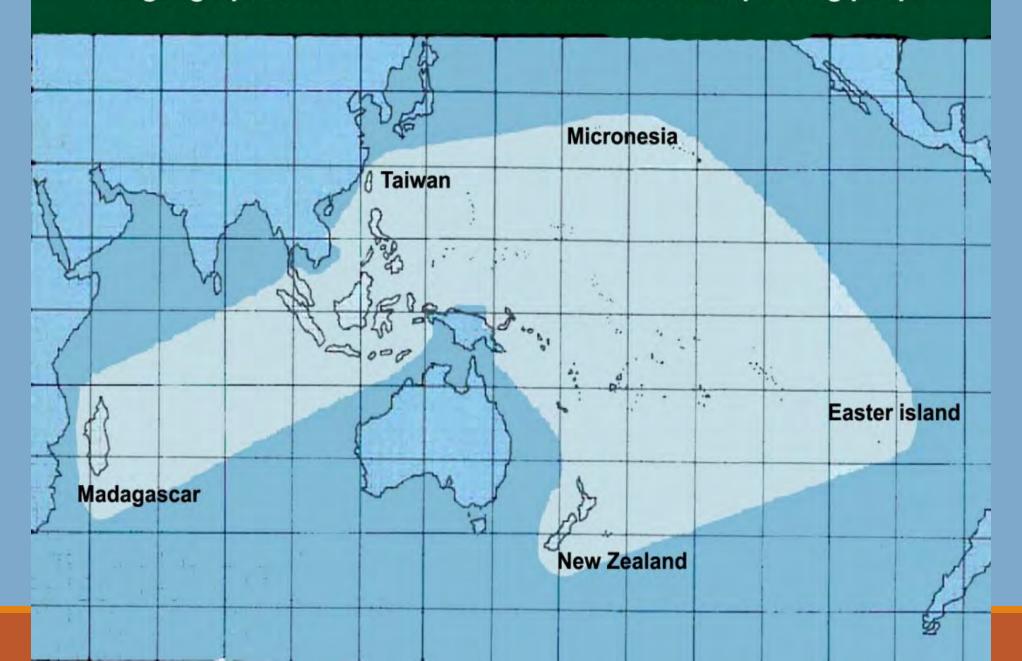
Mastering seafaring technology

Practicing domestication

Different innovations: pottery, polishing technic, weaving, etc

Development of religious concept

The geographical distribution of the Austronesian-speaking people



Minanga Sipakko site (c.3500-2000 BP)







Red slip
Plain and decorated
Coarse and big pots





Source: Truman Simanjuntak

Take a Break – Class Discussion

