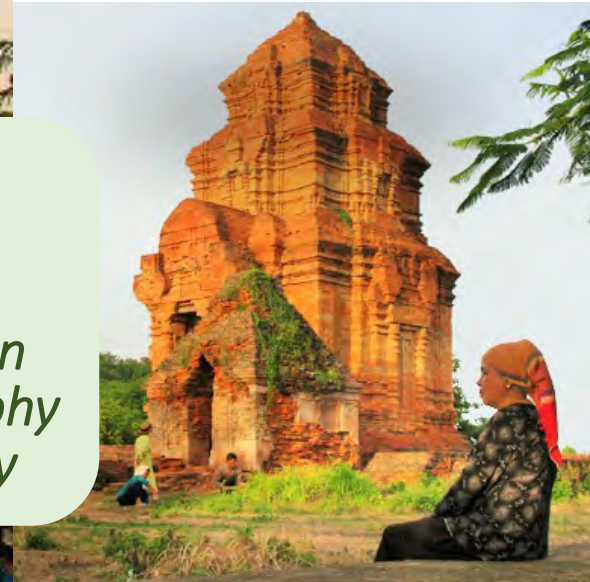




Introduction to
Vietnam
*with emphasis on
historical geography
and archaeology*



SOUTHEAST ASIAN CIVILIZATION



Vietnam in the ASEAN context



Vietnam

Viet Nam

Việt Nam

**Socialist Republic of Vietnam
(SRV)**

Indochina

French Indo-China



Vietnam



An 'S'
Shaped
Country

Hilly, mountainous in
far north and
northwest

Central highlands

Low, flat delta in south
and north



North

Central

South

The North and the South

North

- **Red River Delta**

- Small and having regular floods almost every year
- Hilly regions, surrounded by mountains
- Hard to make a living and interact with outsiders
- Follow existing traditions.

- **Hanoi**

- Capital since 1010
- Through almost all dynasties
- Strong Confucius culture (emphasis family order and education)



South

- **Mekong River Delta**

- Better for farming than the Red River Delta.
- Surrounded by people from the north, Cambodia, Indonesia
- Easy to make a living
- Immigrants create a more open-minded and dynamic culture

- **Ho Chi Minh City**

- Established about 300 years ago.
- Mostly immigrants from other parts of the country
- Much interactions with foreigners.

Historical Highlights

- **Kinh Duong Vuong; Lac Long Quan; Au Co; Vua Hung**
 - **Chinese control** - 111 BC – 938 AD
 - **Ngo Quyen** - earned independence (938)
 - **Ly Dynasty** - chose Hanoi as capital (1010)
 - **Tran Dynasty** - fought against the Mongols 3 times
 - **Quang Trung** - unified Vietnam (1789)
 - **French control** - 1858-1945
 - **Socialist Republic** of Vietnam (SRV)
- A very long coast
 - Commercial interactions with Westerners started very early
 - Westerners came to Vietnam to propagate Catholicism, Protestantism and Islam
 - Current Vietnamese alphabet invented by missionaries to teach the Bible

Vietnam Geo Factoids



Contemporary Factoids Physical Geography

Area

331,210 sq km

Coastline

Total: 3,444 km
(excludes islands)

Bordering the Gulf of
Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin,
and South China Sea

Land boundaries

Total: 4,616 km

Border countries: Cambodia 1,158
km; China 1,297 km; Laos 2,161 km

Climate

Tropical in south

Monsoonal in north

(hot and rainy -- May to September)

(warm and dry season -- October to March)

Natural resources

Phosphates, coal, manganese, rare earth
elements, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil and
gas deposits, timber, hydropower, arable land



Vietnam Geo Factoids



Contemporary Factoids Human Geography

Languages

- Vietnamese (official)
- English (increasingly favored as a second language)
- Some French, Chinese, and Khmer
- Mountain area languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Ethnic Groups

- Kinh (Viet) 85.7%
- Tay 1.9%
- Thai 1.8%
- Muong 1.5%
- Khmer 1.5%
- Mong 1.2%
- Nung 1.1%
- others 5.3%

Religion

- None 80.8%
- Buddhist 9.3%
- Catholic 6.7%
- Hoa Hao 1.5%
- Cao Dai 1.1%
- Protestant 0.5%
- Muslim 0.1%

Literacy (2014 est.)

(age 15 and over can read and write)

Total population: 94.5%

Male: 96.3%

Female: 92.8%

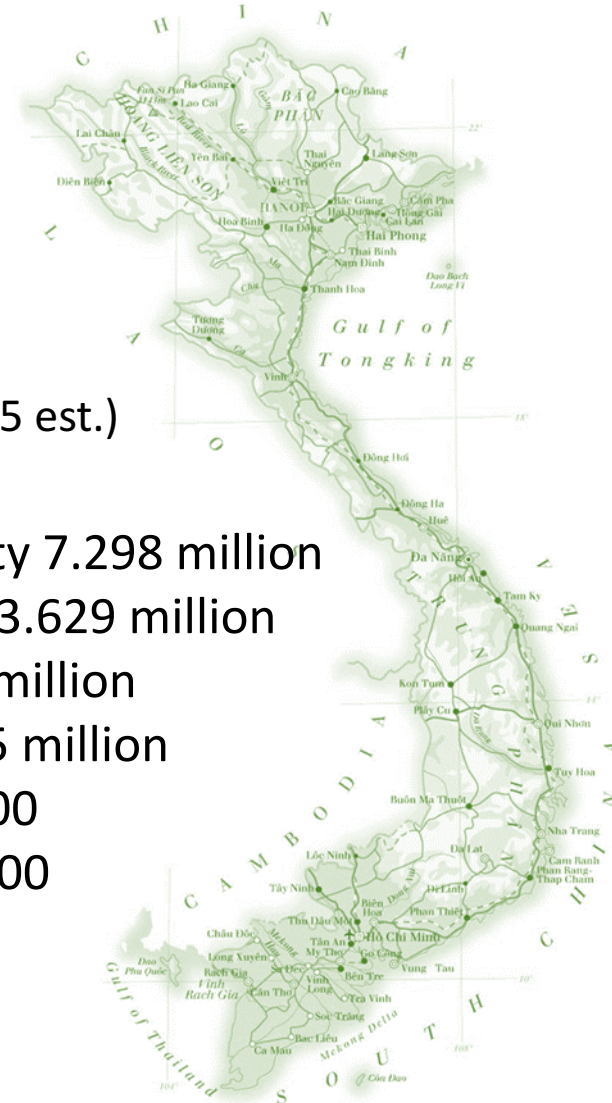
Population (2015 est.)

94,348,835

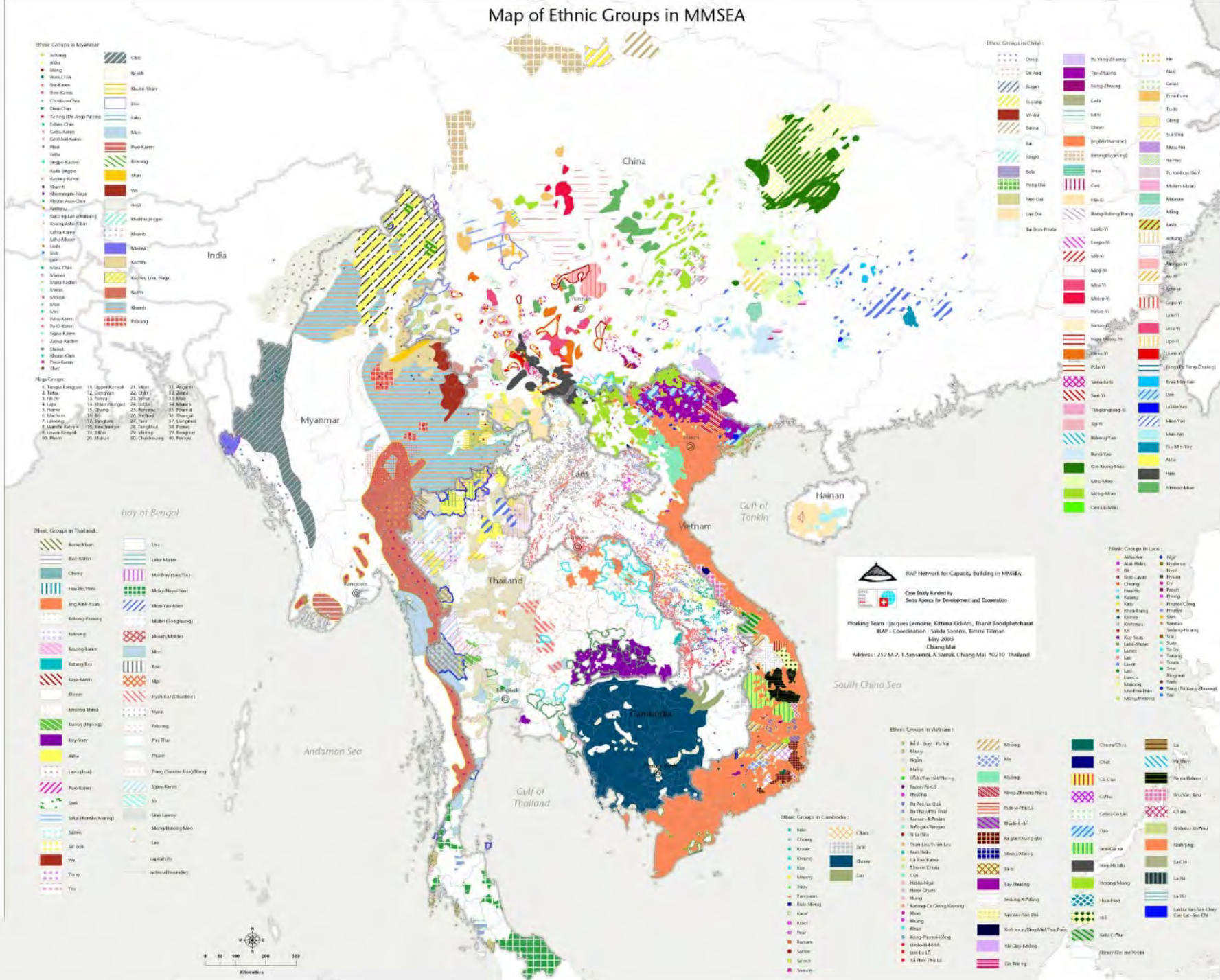
- Ho Chi Minh City 7.298 million
- Hanoi (capital) 3.629 million
- Can Tho 1.175 million
- Haiphong 1.075 million
- Da Nang 952,000
- Bien Hoa 834,000

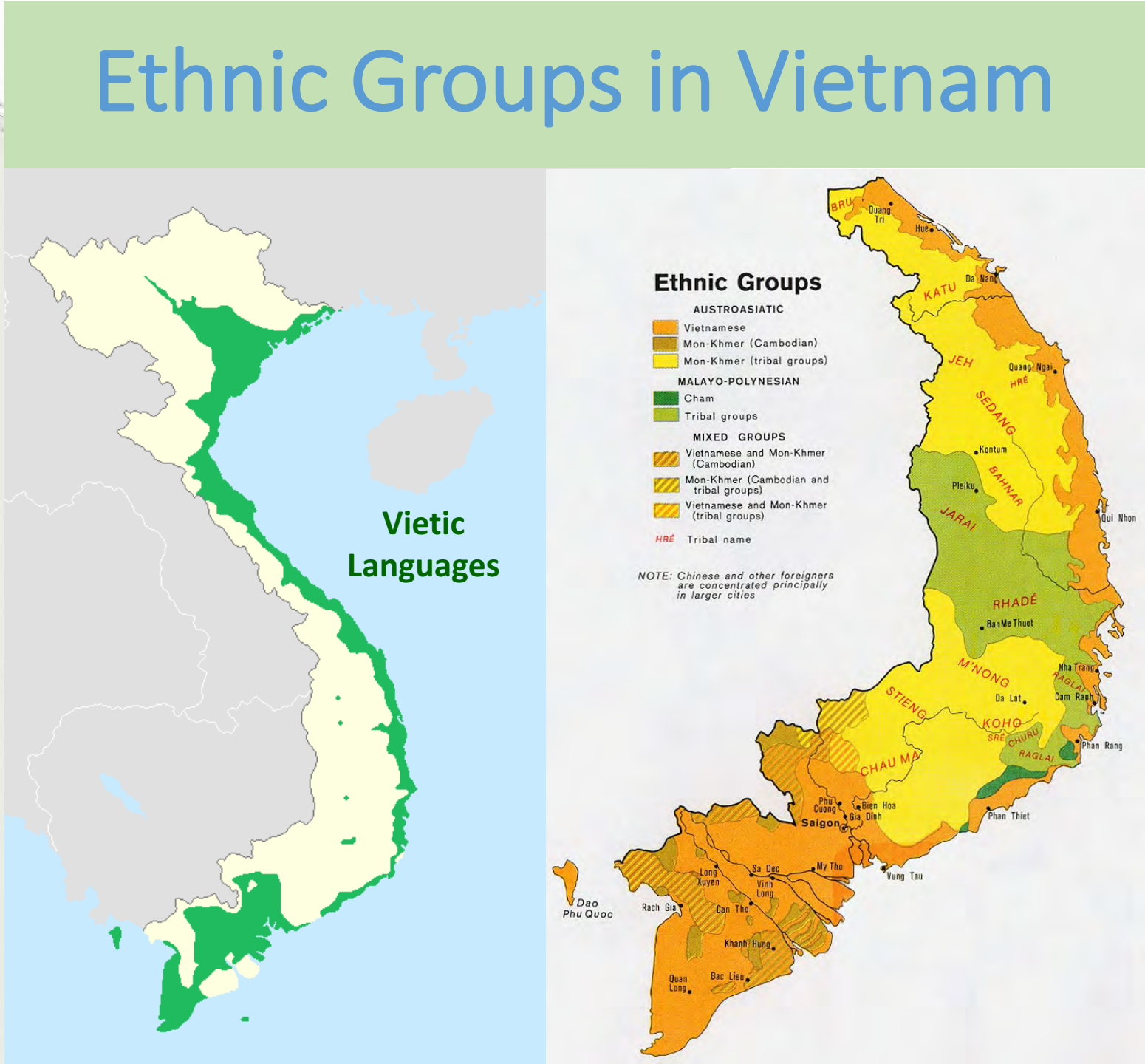
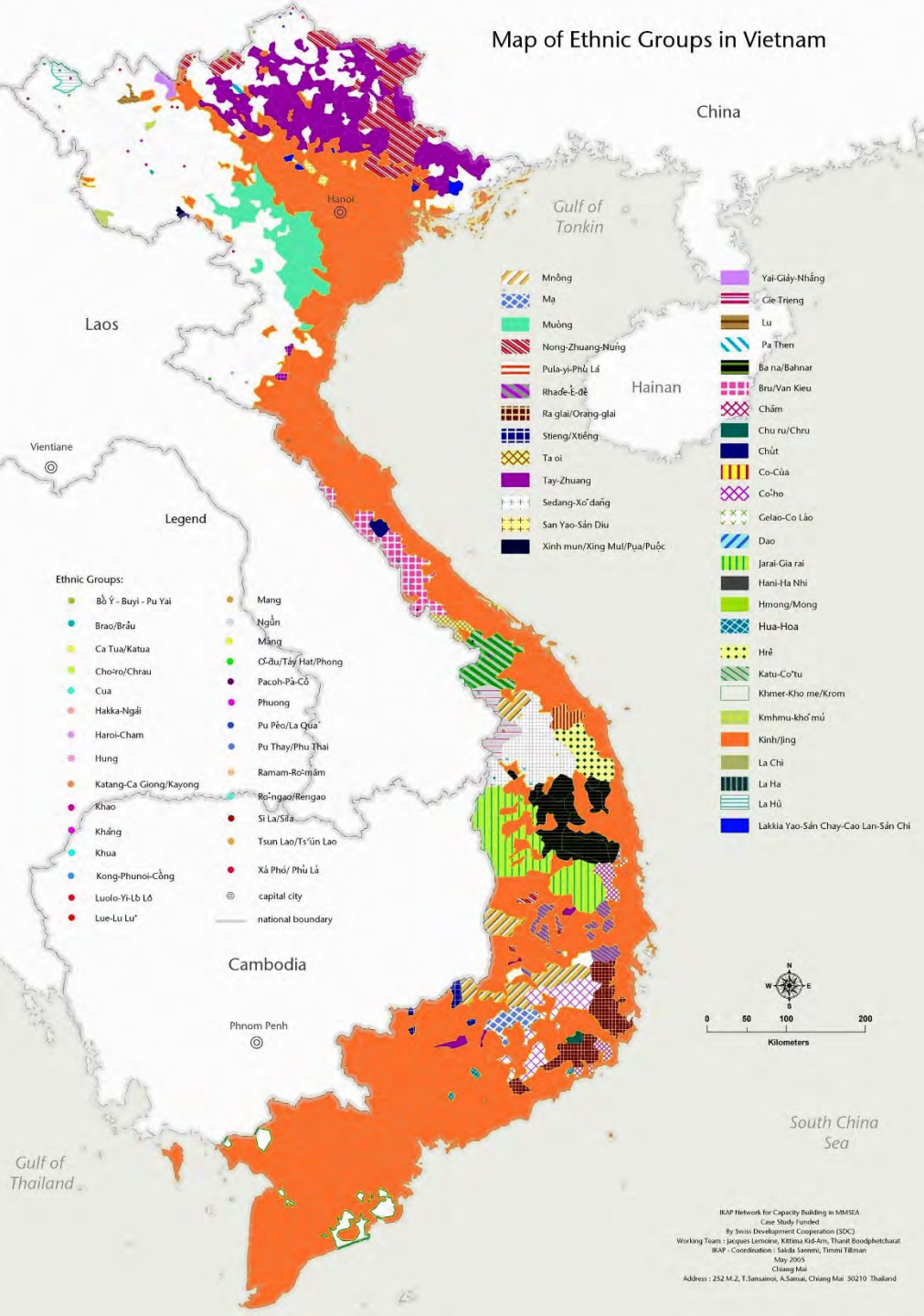
Urbanization

Urban population: 33.6%



Ethno-linguistic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia

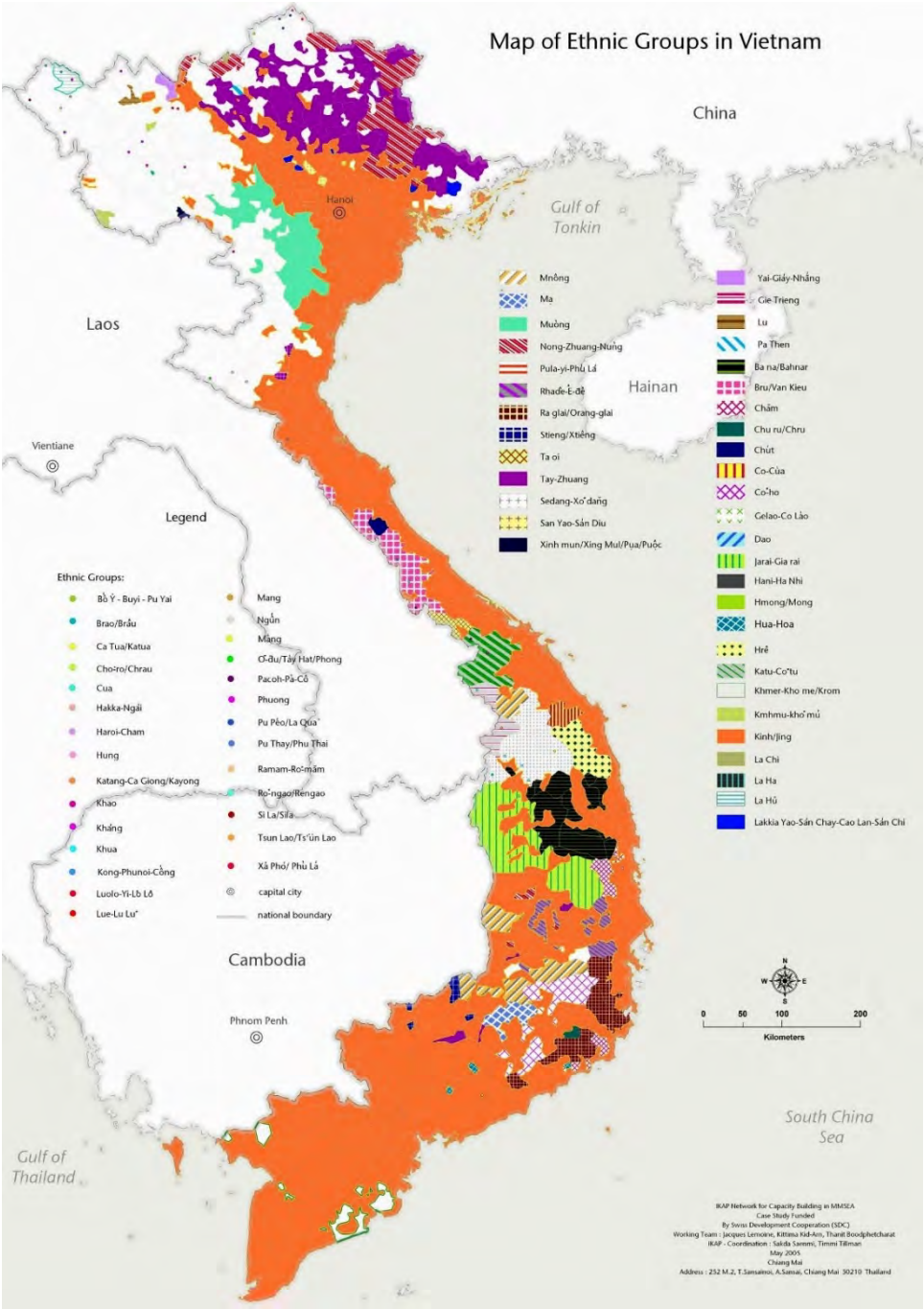




Ethno-linguistic Vietnam

Group	People	Population (2009)	Note
	Total	85,846,997	
Vietic	Kinh	73,594,427	Also called Viet, the largest ethnic group in Vietnam
	Chứt	6,022	Related to the Kinh
	Mường	1,268,963	Closest to Kinh (a key branch of the Vietic subfamily)
	Thổ	74,458	Tho - Related to Kinh Vietnamese
Tai-Kadai	Bố Y	2,273	
	Giáy	58,617	
	Lao	14,928	
	Lự	5,601	
	Nùng	968,800	
	Sán Chay	169,410	San Chay, Cao Lan
	Tày	1,626,392	The largest minority in Vietnam
Kadai (Kra)	Thái	1,550,423	Thai
	Cờ Lao	2,636	Gelao
	La Chí	13,158	
	La Ha	8,177	
Austroasiatic	Pu Péo	687	Pubiao
	Ba Na	227,716	Bahnar
	Brâu	397	
	Bru	74,506	
	Chơ Ro	26,855	
	Co	33,817	
	Cờ Ho	166,112	Koho
	Cơ Tu	61,588	
	Giẻ Triêng	50,962	
	Hrê	127,420	
	Kháng	13,840	
	Khmer Krom	1,260,640	
	Khơ Mú	72,929	Khmu
	Mạ	41,405	
	Mảng	3,700	
	Mnông	102,741	
	Ơ Đu	376	
	Rơ Măm	436	
	Tà Ôi	43,886	Ta Oi
	Xinh Mun	23,278	Xinh-mun
Hmong-Mien	Xơ Đăng	169,501	Sedang, Xo Dang
	X'Tiêng	85,436	Stieng
	Dao	751,067	Yao people (Mien), many speak lu Mien language
	Hmong	1,068,189	formerly known as Mèo, classified as Miao in China
	Pà Thẻn	6,811	Pa-Hng
Malayo-Polynesian	Chăm	161,729	Descendants of the Champa polities of S. Vietnam
	Chu Ru	19,314	Chru
	Ê Đê	331,194	Rade
	Gia Rai	411,275	Jarai
Chinese	Ra Glai	122,245	Roglai
	Hoa people	823,071	Overseas Chinese (not including the Ngái Hokkien)
Tibeto-Burman	Ngái	1,035	Hakka Chinese, classified separately from the Hoa
	Sán Dìu	146,821	San Dìu (Yao that speak Cantonese and some lu Mien)
	Phunoi	2,029	Cống
	Hà Nhi	21,725	Hani
	La Hủ	9,651	
	Lô Lô	4,541	Yi
	Phù Lá	10,944	
	Sí La	709	

wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ethnic_groups_in_Vietnam (edited and reformatted)



Major Language Groups in Vietnam

- Vietic
- Thai-Kadai
- Kadai
- Austroasiatic
- Hmong-Mien
- Malayo-Polynesian
- Chinese
- Tibeto-Burman

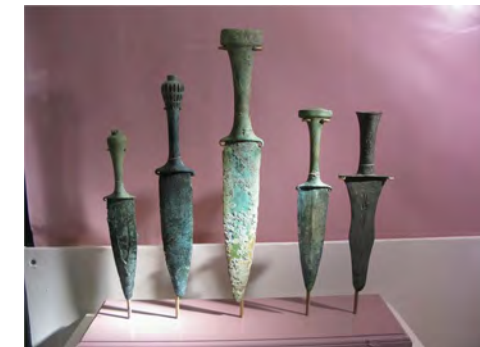


Early Cultural Periods of Vietnam

Era	Culture	Period
Paleolithic	Sơn Vi	20,000–12,000 BCE
Mesolithic	Hoabinhian	12,000–10,000 BCE
Neolithic	Bắc Sơn	10,000–8,000 BCE
	Quỳnh Văn	8,000–6,000 BCE
	Đa Bút	4,000–3,000 BCE
Bronze Age	Phùng Nguyên	2,000–1,500 BCE
	Đồng Đậu	1,500–1,000 BCE
	Gò Mun	1,000–800 BCE
	Đông Sơn	1,000 BC–100 BE
Iron Age	Sa Huỳnh	1,000 BC–200 BE
	Óc Eo	1–630 BE



Dong Son Drum



**“Red River and
Dong Son
Culture”**

Period	Dynasty / Notes
2879–258 BCE	Hồng Bàng Dynasty
2879–1913 BCE	-Early Hồng Bàng
1912–1055 BCE	-Mid-Hồng Bàng
1054–258 BCE	-Late Hồng Bàng
257–207 BCE	Thục Dynasty
207–111 BCE	Triệu Dynasty
111 BCE–40 CE	1st Chinese Domination
40–43 CE	Trưng Sisters
43–544 CE	2nd Chinese Domination
544–602 CE	Early Lý Dynasty
602–938 CE	3rd Chinese Domination
939–967 CE	Ngô Dynasty
968–980 CE	Đinh Dynasty
980–1009 CE	Early Lê Dynasty
1009–1225 CE	Later Lý Dynasty
1225–1400 CE	Trần Dynasty
1400–1407 CE	Hồ Dynasty
1407–1427 CE	4th Chinese Domination
1428–1788 CE	Later Lê Dynasty
1527–1592 CE	-Mạc Dynasty
1545–1787 CE	-Trịnh Lords
1558–1777 CE	-Nguyễn Lords
1778–1802 CE	Tây Sơn Dynasty
1802–1945 CE	Nguyễn Dynasty
1858–1945 CE	-French Imperialism

Dynastic Periods of Viet Nam



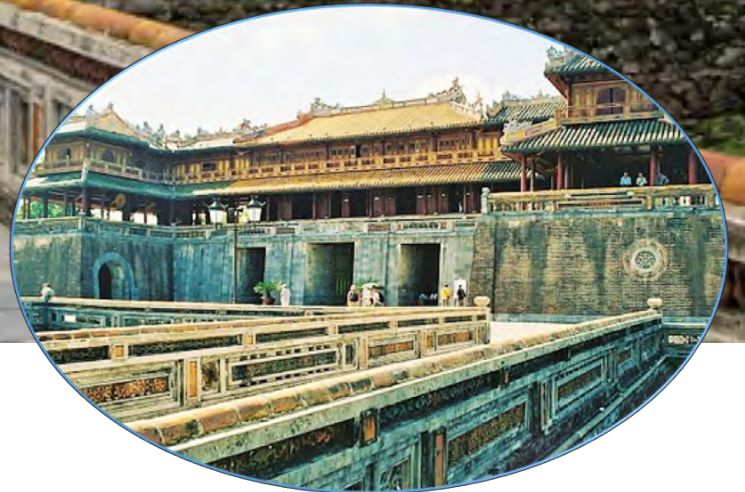
The Imperial Palace, Huế - Central Vietnam

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Built in 1804

Built in 1804

- **Thousands of workers**
- **10 kilometer- long wall and moat**
 - Originally earthen
 - Later replaced by stone





The Mekong Delta

Economy

Agriculture

Fishery

Industry

Tourism

The Mekong Delta – Vietnam



GEOGRAPHY

Can You Identify the 7 Main Distributaries of the Mekong Delta?

GEOGRAPHY

The Mekong Delta

Distributaries and Provinces

Economy

Agriculture
Fishery
Industry
Tourism



Exploratory Research on the Mekong Delta

Based on travel experience and personal interviews, July, 2014

Text and photos by Steven Andrew Martin, PhD
Faculty of International Studies
Department of Thai and ASEAN Studies
Prince of Songkla University, Thailand



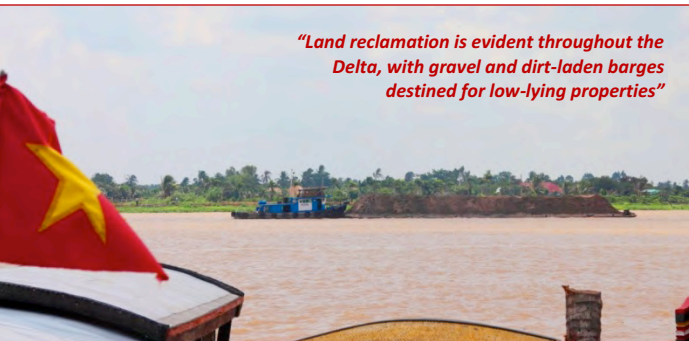
The Geography of Việt Nam

The Mekong Delta is an expansive floodplain of 40,000 sq. km. populated by over 17 million people across 13 provinces. It is responsible for 60% of Viet Nam's rice production (90% of this is exported) and 60% of the country's fruit. There is a large export industry of fish, and 65% of fishery production is sent to the USA. While there is a considerable fishing fleet working the offshore areas around the Delta, the majority of production is based in aquaculture. For the most part, local peoples eat the small fish and sell the big fish. Other important commodities include coconut products and honey. A burgeoning tourism industry is evident in nearly all eras in the Delta, ranging from individuals to small groups to mass tourism.



Once reaching Viet Nam, the Mekong splits into two main branches at the Delta. The north branch divides into four distributaries and the south branch into three distributaries. The Delta consists of hundreds of islands formed over

"Land reclamation is evident throughout the Delta, with gravel and dirt-laden barges destined for low-lying properties"



millennia of sedimentary deposits; an untold number of waterways create an exotic and dangerous maze of jungles and swamps. Land reclamation is evident throughout the Delta, with gravel and dirt-laden barges destined for low-lying properties and canal banks. Farmers also dredge local canals every few years and use the silt to reinforce the sides. Busy barge-based

Exploratory Research

<http://www.magazine.fis.psu.ac.th/?p=142>

Faculty of International Studies E-Bulletin

Martin, S. A. (2014). Exploratory research on the Mekong Delta: The geography of Viet Nam.





Viet Nam 2014 – Photos by Ajarn Steven



The Mekong Delta



Delta Culture





A Brief Review of Early Civilization in the Mekong Delta

Human Geography

4th century (BCE) extensive human settlement in the region

1st century (CE) trading ports and canals



Two Ancient Funan Sites

The earliest dated archaeological material from these sites is from roughly 400 BC

Angkor Borei District, Takéo Province, southern **Cambodia**

- Angkor Borei
- Phnom Da (11th century temple currently standing)

Early Khmer

They contain the earliest known dated Khmer inscriptions as well as the earliest tradition of Khmer sculpture.

The hill of Phnom Da contains an 11th Century temple that is still standing



Funan

Chenla

Champa

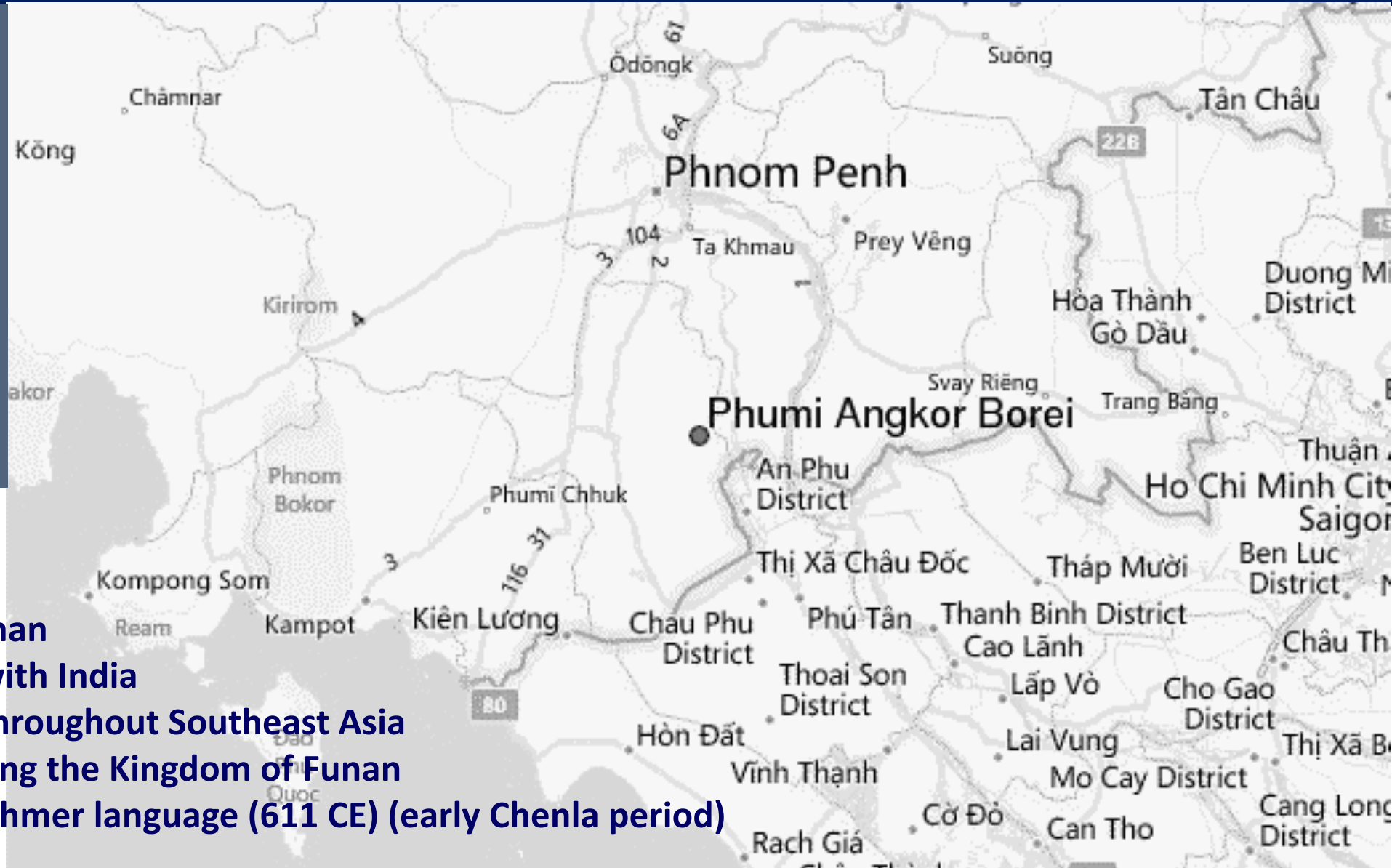
Angkor Borei (500 BE - 500 CE)

Angkor Borei and Phnom Da

Capital of the Funan empire for a short but important period.

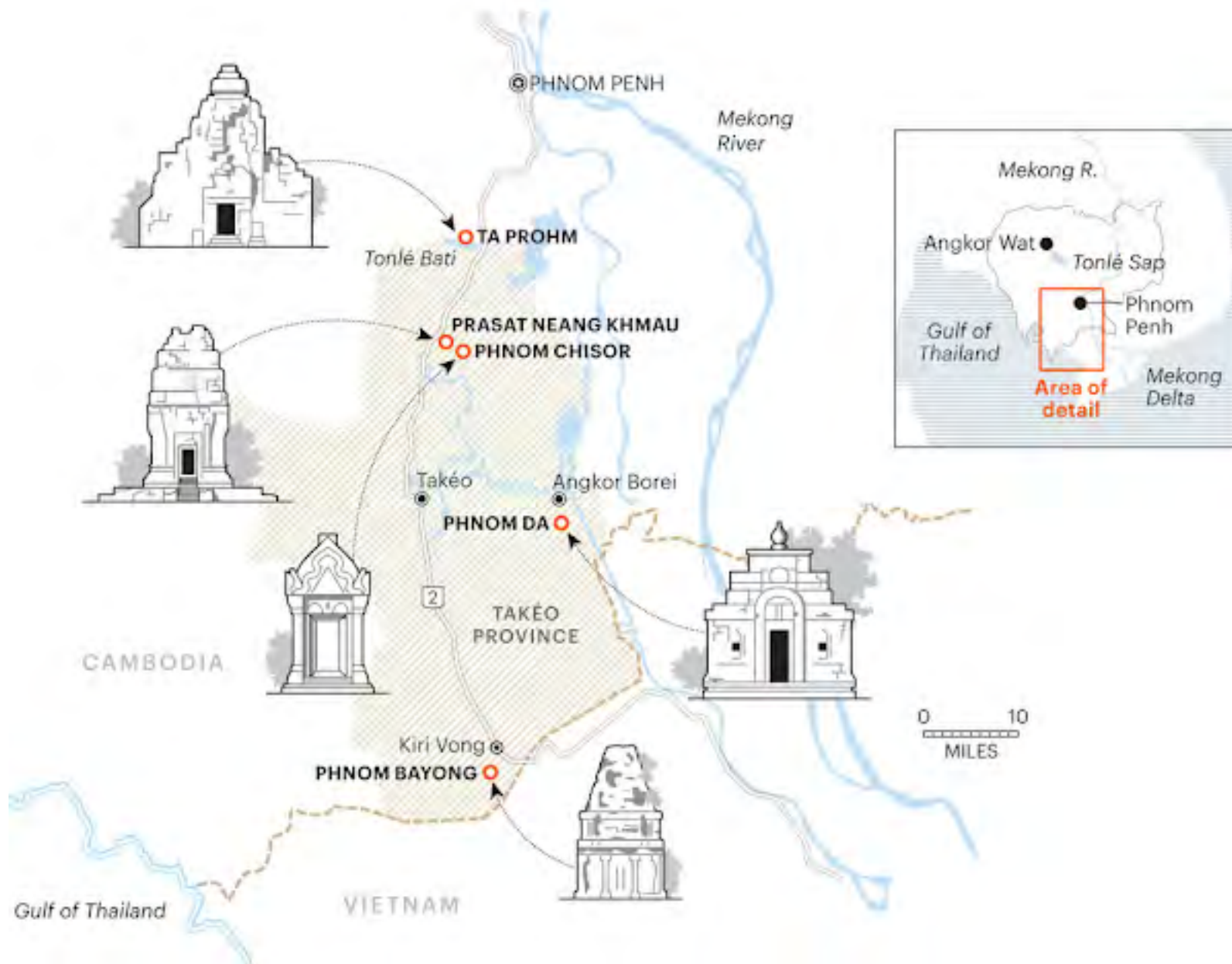
Important link between the maritime Funan and agricultural Chenla cultures.

Likely capital of ancient Funan
Maritime trade networks with India
Maritime trade networks throughout Southeast Asia
Important site when studying the Kingdom of Funan
First known inscription in Khmer language (611 CE) (early Chenla period)



Important Sites

Angkor Borei Province (Cambodia)



FUNAN (68–550 CE)



Archaeology

Prehistory habitation sites

History

Begins with... records...
Chinese annual of...

Óc Eo

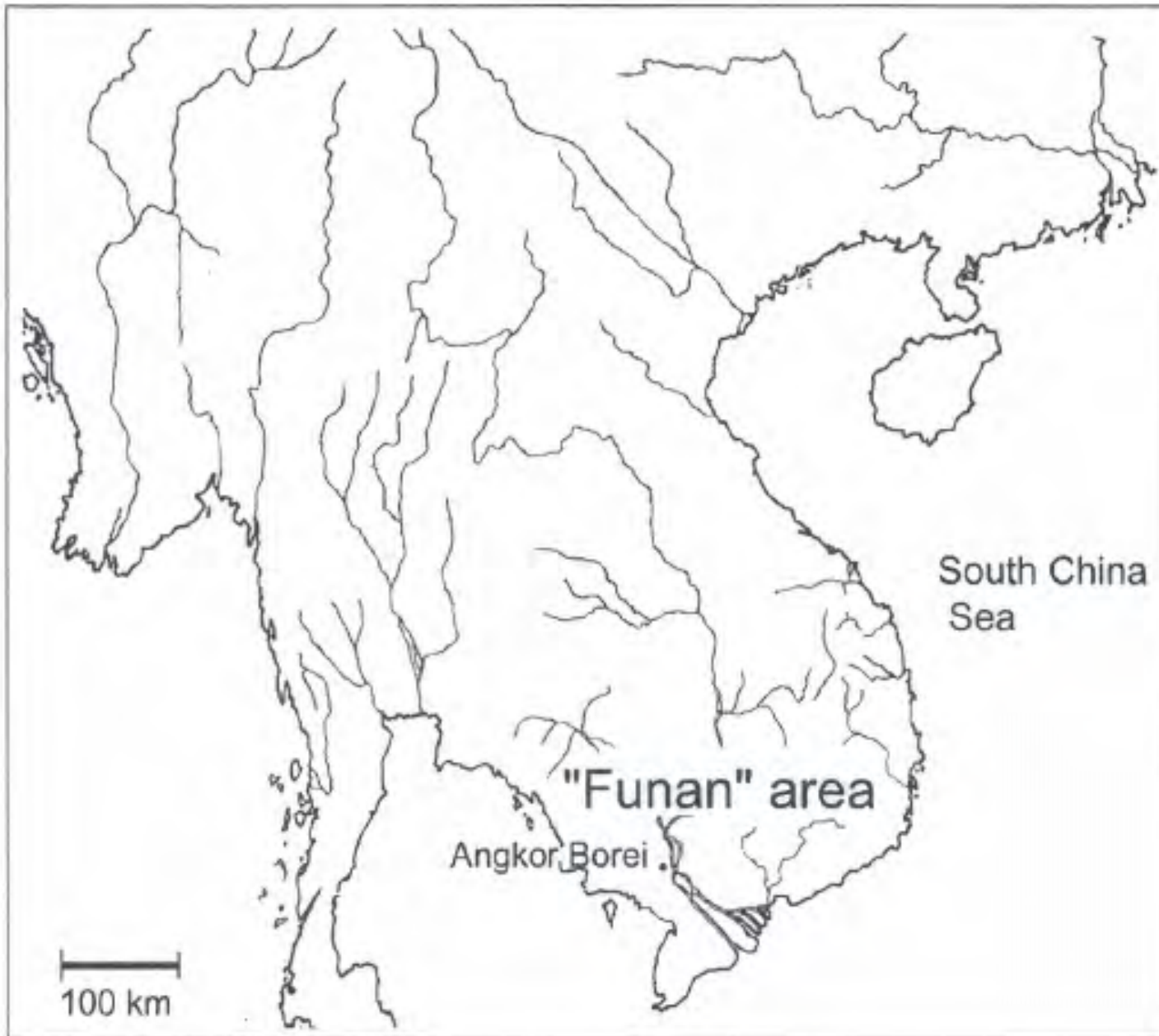
- 1st century (CE)
- Trading ports and canals
- Important part of the Funan kingdom

Angkor Borei

- Continuous habitation
- 5th century (BCE) to 5th century (CE)

Phnom Da in Vietnam

The Ancient Funan area



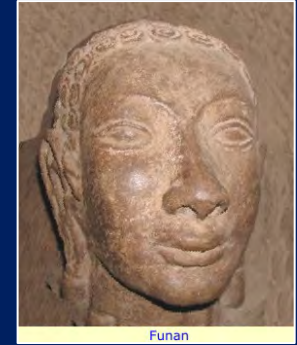
**Funun Buddha at the
Angkor Borei Museum**

Figure 10.1 Mainland Southeast Asia during the early first millennium AD (after Hall 1985).

Early Records of Funan

Chinese records dating from the 3rd century CE

- The Sānguó zhì 三國志 (Records of the Three Kingdoms)
 - Completed in AD 289 by Chén Shòu 陳壽 (233–297)
 - Record the arrival of two Funanese embassies at the court of Lǚ Dài 呂待
- Liáng shū 梁書 (Book of Liang) of Yáo Chá 姚察 (533–606) and Yáo Sīlián 姚思廉 (d. 637)
 - Completed in 636 and discuss the mission of the 3rd-century Chinese envoys Kāng Tài 康泰 and Zhū Yīng 朱應 from the Kingdom of Wu to Funan



- **The writings of these envoys, though no longer extant in their original condition**
- **Preserved in the later dynastic histories and form the basis for much of what is known about Funan**

Paul Pelliot – 1903 Publication

The first modern scholar to reconstruct the history of the ancient polity of Funan

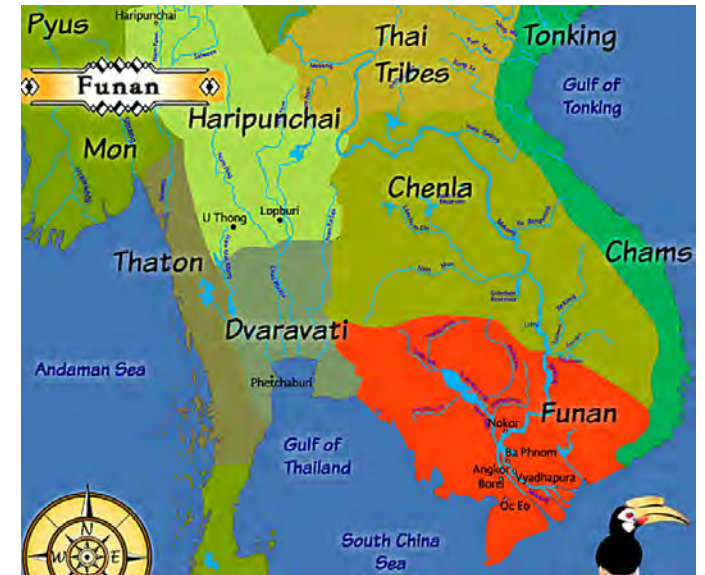
- **“Le Fou-nan”** (1903) – drew solely on Chinese historical records
- Set forth the sequence of documented events connecting the foundation of Funan in the 1st century CE with its demise by conquest in the 6th to 7th century
- Archeological excavation in Vietnam and Cambodia, especially excavation of sites related to the Óc Eo culture, have supported and supplemented his conclusion



ANCIENT CHENLA (550 –706 CE)

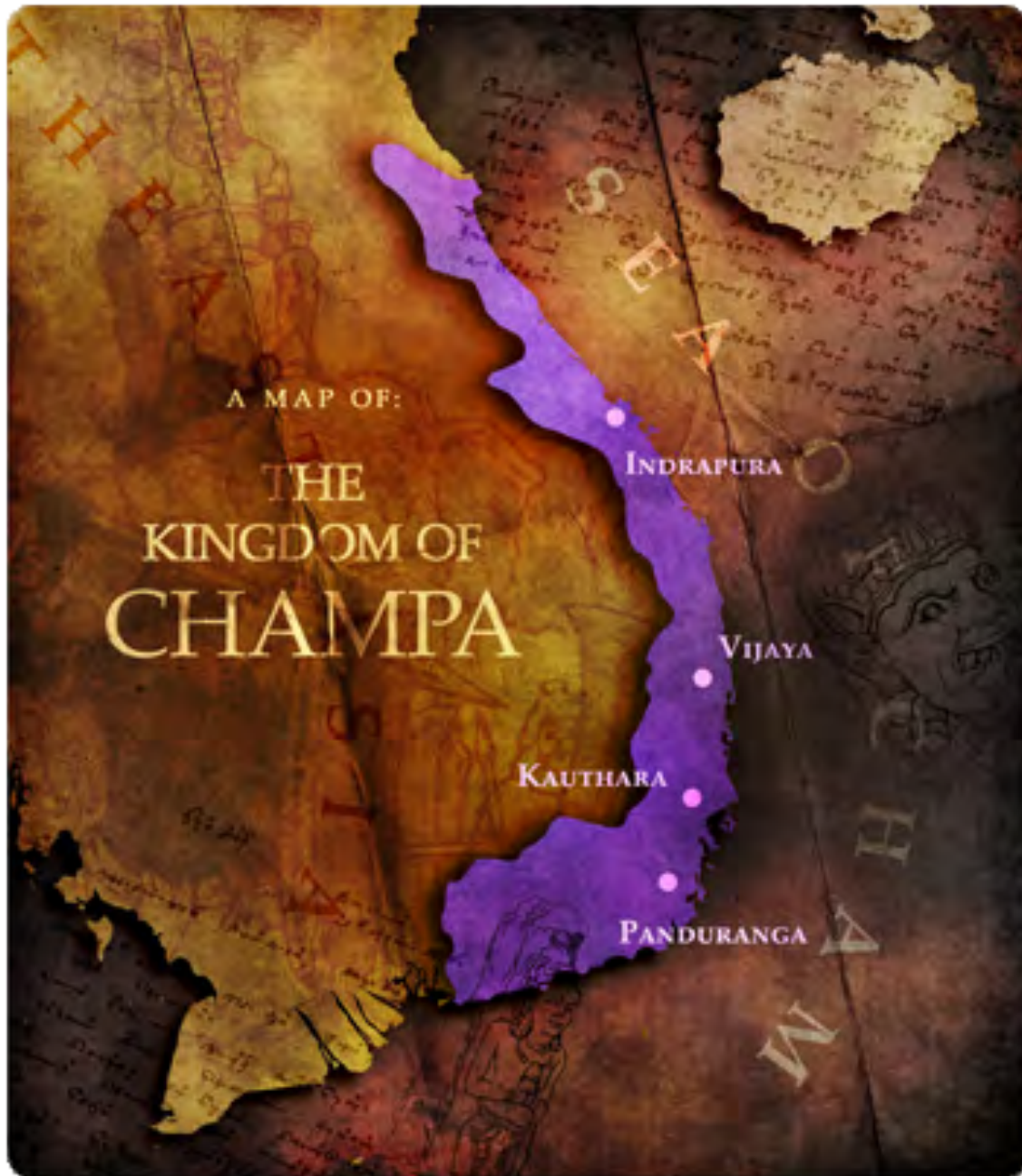
- **The core area of Chenla** principalities was the Mekong Basin between today's southern Laos and Phnom Penh.
- **Funan** is one of the first and most significant indianized cultures outside India
 - 1st to 6th century CE
 - **Chenla** culture is a successor of the maritime Funan empire
 - Dominated trade between India and China
- **Mainland Southeast Asia's earliest inscriptions**
 - Sanskrit inscriptions found in southern Vietnam
 - Peoples were potentially early Khmer, Cham, Mon
 - Indian and Indonesian traders during the Funan era
 - The most important Funan town was Oc Eo (Vietnam)
 - Near Angkor Borei (Cambodia) (near the boarder w/Vietnam)

**To be
discussed
further in our
class on
Cambodia**



CHAMPA KINGDOM





The Champa Kingdom

- ≡ An Indic Civilization
- ≡ 500 and 1500 AD
- ≡ Coastal areas +
- ≡ Central and southern Vietnam



Site Visit to Po Nagar Cham Temple, Nah Trang, Vietnam



**Personal Interview
with Profesor Sombo
Manara**

Po Nagar

**7th - 12th century Hindu
temple and vestige of
the once powerful
Champa Kingdom**

YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t3de5a3Mmb0>



<http://www.studyabroadjournal.com/film/>

<https://www.facebook.com/UniversityFilmworks/videos>

Dr. Steven Martin interviews Dr. Sombo Manara, a leading expert in Khmer ancient history at The Royal University of Phnom Penh and Pannasastra University.





CẨM ĐẬU - ĐỒ











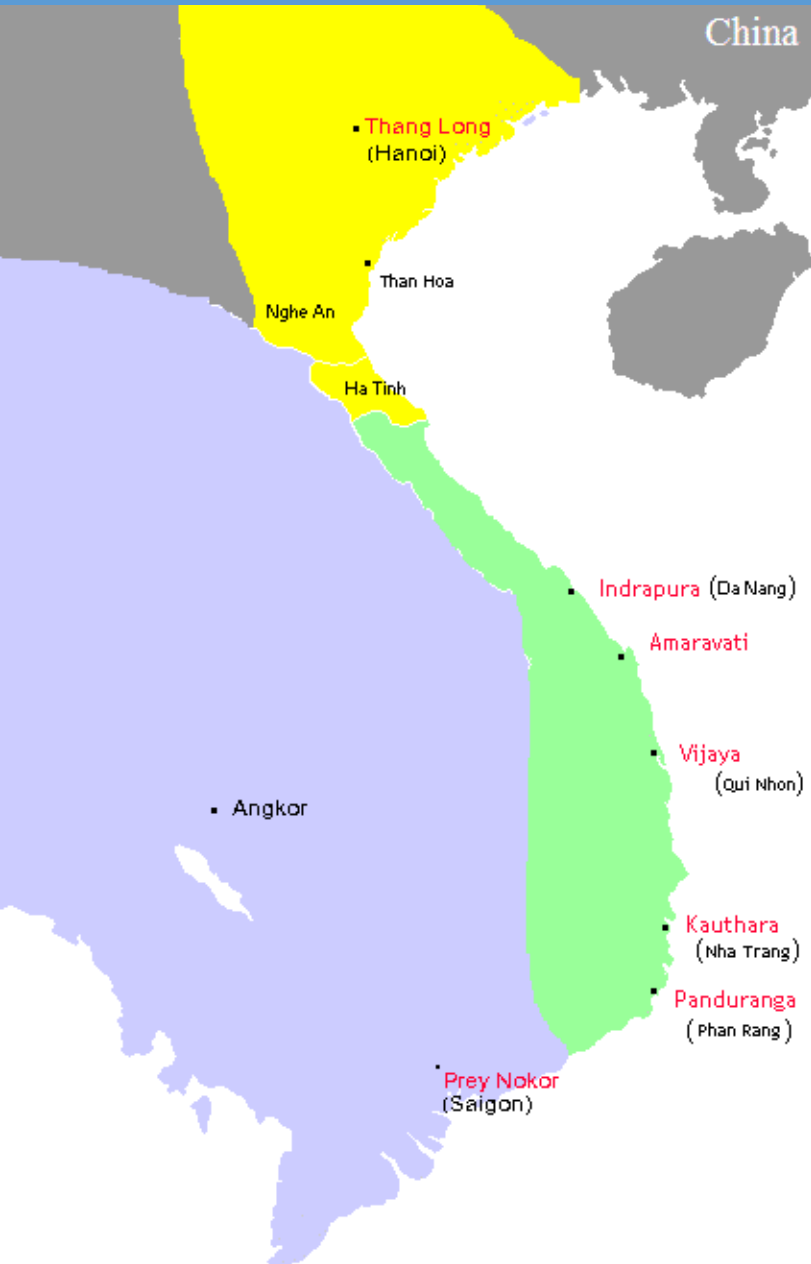






Cham is an Austronesian language,
part of a super-family of languages
generally associated with the
seafaring peoples of the Pacific and
Indian Oceans

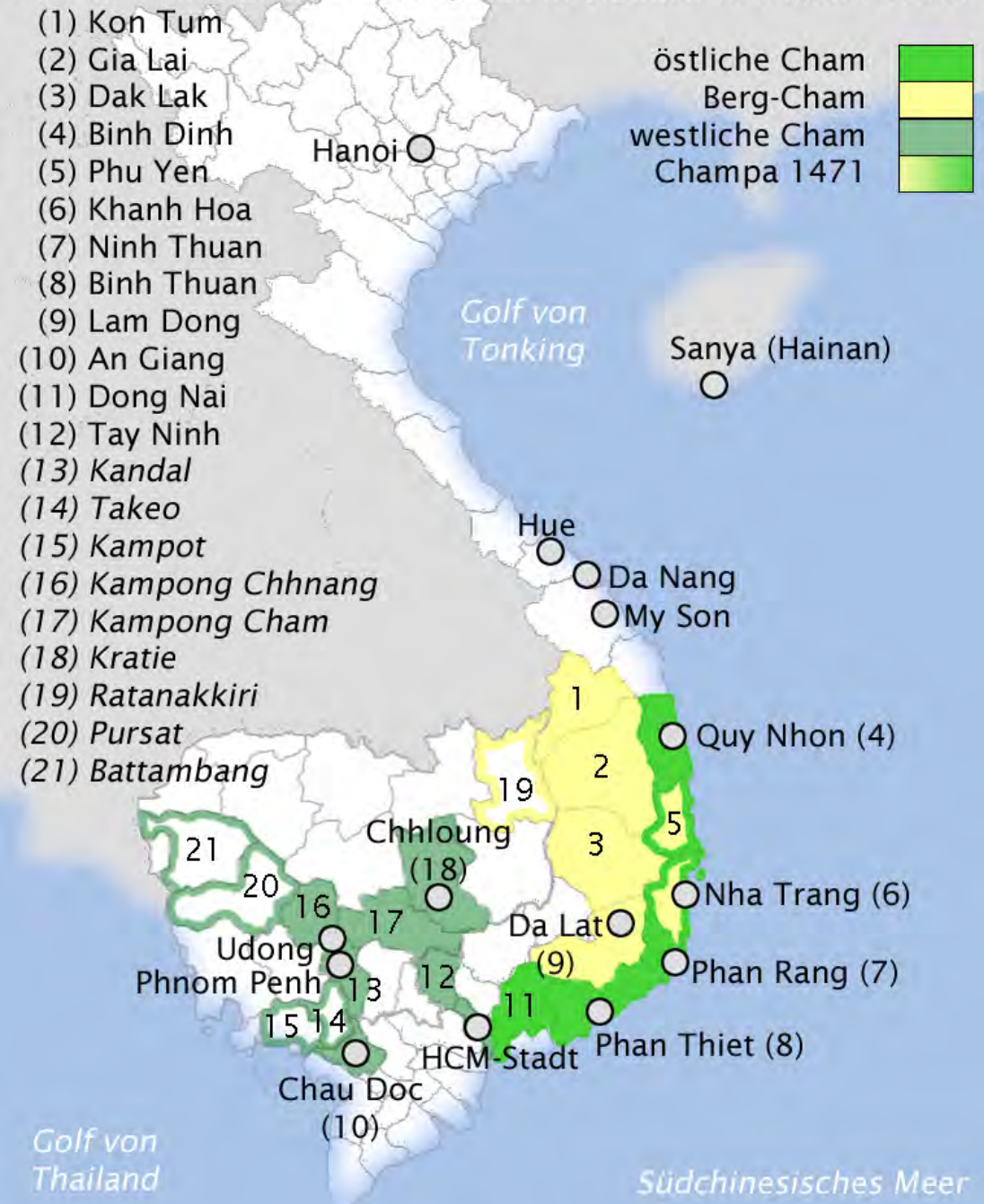
The Champa Kingdom



- ≡ Likely migration from Indonesia (Borneo)
- ≡ 2nd century – Early records
- ≡ 9th century control of the area between modern Huế to the Mekong Delta
- ≡ 11th century sees initial conversion to Islam
- ≡ 12th century - Series of wars with the Khmer Empire
 - ≡ 1177 - Cham and their allies attack from the lake Tonlé Sap and sack Angkor, the Khmer capital.
 - ≡ 1181 - Defeated by the Khmer King Jayavarman VII.
- ≡ 1414 – Officially Sunni Islam (Malacca Sultanate)



Provinzen mit Cham-Minderheiten in Vietnam und Kambodscha



The Champa Kingdom





- ____ Temple



- ____ Temple



- ____ Art

- Austronesian
-speaking
peoples

Cham Culture, Vietnam



Cham Youth Today

Thank You!

