A History of Early Modern Southeast Asia, 1400–1830

Written by two experienced teachers with a long history of research, this textbook provides students with a detailed overview of developments in early modern Southeast Asia, when the region became tightly integrated into the world economy because of international demand for its unique forest and sea products. Proceeding chronologically, each chapter covers a specific time frame in which Southeast Asia is located in a global context. A discussion of general features that distinguish the period under discussion is followed by a detailed account of the various sub-regions. Students will be shown the ways in which local societies adapted to new religious and political ideas and responded to far-reaching economic changes. Particular attention is given to lesser-known societies that inhabited the seas, the forests, and the uplands, and to the role of the geographical environment in shaping the region’s history. The authoritative yet accessible narrative features maps, illustrations, and timelines to support student learning. A major contribution to the field, this text is essential reading for students and specialists in Asian Studies and early modern world history.

Barbara Watson Andaya is Professor of Asian Studies in the Asian Studies Program at the University of Hawai‘i, and was President of the American Association for Asian Studies (2005–6). Leonard Y. Andaya is Professor of Southeast Asian history in the History Department at the University of Hawai‘i. Both have taught and researched Southeast Asian history for nearly forty years, working in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, and the United States. They have collaborated on numerous projects, notably A History of Malaysia (1982, 2001), and have published several books dealing with early modern Southeast Asian history. Their most recent publications are Barbara’s The Flaming Womb: Repositioning Women in Early Modern Southeast Asia (2006) and Leonard’s Leaves of the Same Tree: Trade and Ethnicity in the Straits of Melaka (2008).
A History of Early Modern Southeast Asia, 1400–1830

Barbara Watson Andaya and Leonard Y. Andaya

University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, Honolulu
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List of illustrations</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of maps</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note on spelling and measurements</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction: conceptualizing an early modern history</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Southeast Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia as a region</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “early modern” period</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framing a history of early modern Southeast Asia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Chapter 1: Southeast Asia and the geographic environment               |      |
| Geography and the distinctiveness of “Southeast Asia”                 | 12   |
| Environmental factors conducive to maritime connections                | 14   |
| Valuable products from a unique environment                            | 17   |
| Human adaptations to the physical environment                          | 21   |
| Valued imported goods: ceramics and textiles                           | 27   |
| The trading context                                                    | 30   |
| Environmental considerations and early polities                        | 31   |
| Conclusion                                                             | 35   |

| Chapter 2: Antecedents of early modern societies, c. 900–1400          |      |
| Formation of *mandala* polities                                       | 42   |
| Persons of prowess                                                    | 45   |
| The *mandala* polity as family                                        | 49   |
| Localization                                                          | 51   |
| Antecedents to the early modern period                                 | 53   |
| Mainland Southeast Asia: Pagan, Angkor, Sukhothai, Ayutthaya, Dai Viet | 60   |
| Island Southeast Asia: Srivijaya and Majapahit                        | 61   |
| Conclusion                                                             | 75   |

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Chapter 3: The beginning of the early modern era, 1400–1511

A transitional period in the historical record 86

Noteworthy features of the period 87

- Expanding trade and encounters with India and China 87
- Religious and philosophical domains 91
- Technological changes and agricultural expansion 95

Developments in island Southeast Asia 99

- The Western Archipelago 100
- The Central Archipelago 104
- The Northern Archipelago 107
- The Eastern Archipelago 110

Developments in mainland Southeast Asia 113

- The Western Mainland 113
- The Central Mainland 117
- The Eastern Mainland 122

Conclusion 128

Chapter 4: Acceleration of change, 1511–1600

Noteworthy features of the period 134

- Portuguese and Spanish involvement in Southeast Asia 134
- Expanding religious domains 140
- Chinese trade and the worlds beyond the center 147

Developments in island Southeast Asia 151

- The Western Archipelago 151
- The Central Archipelago 154
- The Northern Archipelago 159
- The Eastern Archipelago 164

Developments in mainland Southeast Asia 167

- The Western Mainland 167
- The Central Mainland 172
- The Eastern Mainland 176

Conclusion 179

Chapter 5: Expanding global links and their impact on Southeast Asia, 1600–1690s

Noteworthy Features of the Period 187

- New and old actors 187
- Slavery and mobility of human labor 192
- Changes to the physical environment 195
## Developments in island Southeast Asia

- **The Western Archipelago**: 197
- **The Central Archipelago**: 202
- **The Northern Archipelago**: 206
- **The Eastern Archipelago**: 210

## Developments in mainland Southeast Asia

- **The Western Mainland**: 216
- **The Central Mainland**: 220
- **The Eastern Mainland**: 228

## Conclusion

### Chapter 6: New boundaries and changing regimes, 1690s–1780s

1. **Noteworthy features of the period**
   - Economic development and its impact on relationships
   - Cultural, ethnic and religious boundary-making
   - Charismatic leadership in a time of upheaval

2. **Developments in Island Southeast Asia**
   - The Western Archipelago: 251
   - The Central Archipelago: 253
   - The Northern Archipelago: 258
   - The Eastern Archipelago: 262

3. **Developments in mainland Southeast Asia**
   - The Western Mainland: 264
   - The Central Mainland: 269
   - The Eastern Mainland: 275

4. **Conclusion**: 279

### Chapter 7: Early modern Southeast Asia: the last phase, 1780s–1830s

1. **Noteworthy features of the period**
   - Increased centralization on the mainland
   - Contrasts and similarities between island and mainland Southeast Asia
   - Demarcating political and cultural boundaries

2. **Developments in island Southeast Asia**
   - The Western Archipelago: 298
   - The Central Archipelago: 301
   - The Northern Archipelago: 306
   - The Eastern Archipelago: 310

3. **Developments in mainland Southeast Asia**
   - The Western Mainland: 314
Contents

The Central Mainland 319
The Eastern Mainland 325
Conclusion 332

Conclusion: Southeast Asia and the early modern period 334
Features of the early modern world and Southeast Asia 337
From the early modern to the colonial 341

Glossary 344
Further Readings 347
Index 354
ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1.1 Monsoon winds 18
Figure 1.2 Hunting birds of paradise 22
Figure 1.3 A ship cloth from South Sumatra 28
Figure 2.1 Bhairava from Candi Singasari, East Java 56
Figure 2.2 Popa Medaw 62
Figure 2.3 Buddhist monks in front of Angkor Wat, Cambodia 66
Figure 2.4 Walking Buddha, from Sukhothai 69
Figure 3.1 Tree of life, Coromandel Coast, India 88
Figure 3.2 Ceramic jar, fifteenth-century Vietnam 96
Figure 3.3 Fifteenth-century bowl from northern Thailand 121
Figure 3.4 Examination stele from Dai Viet 125
Figure 4.1 A Topass man and his wife 136
Figure 4.2 Vigan Cathedral, Philippines 144
Figure 4.3 Chinese in seventeenth-century Banten 148
Figure 4.4 Women and the market in Melaka 154
Figure 4.5 Sultan Trenggana and Jaka Tingkir 157
Figure 4.6 The Reclining Buddha (Pegu) 168
Figure 5.1 VOC seapower: attack on Makassar, June 1660 185
Figure 5.2 An ancestor from eastern Indonesia 211
Figure 5.3 Sama Bajau 212
Figure 5.4 Wat Chaiwatthanaram, Ayutthaya 223
Figure 6.1 Japanese print of an eighteenth-century VOC ship 236
Figure 6.2 A Manipuri (Cassay) horseman 265
Figure 6.3 Bahnar tomb house 278
Figure 7.1 Ilanun warrior 282
Figure 7.2 Ronggeng dancer 297
Figure 7.3 “The attack of the stockades at Pagoda Point on the Rangoon River” 318
Figure 7.4 “View of the city of Bangkok” 322
Figure 7.5 “View of the Thu Bon (Faifo) River south of Da Nang” 327
MAPS

1 Southeast Asia and its neighbors xiv
2 Southeast Asia and the geographic environment 12
3 Antecedents of early modern societies, c. 900–1400 42
4 Zones in early modern Southeast Asia 83
5 Early modern Southeast Asia, 1400–1511 82
6 Acceleration of change, 1511–1600 130
7 Southeast Asia, 1600–1830s 182
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NOTE ON SPELLING AND MEASUREMENTS

We have tried to maintain consistency in spelling place names and individuals, since variation can often be confusing to students. We have used the form we believe is most readily recognizable and acceptable to the majority of scholars. To accommodate recent changes in the spelling of place names, we have used transcriptions that are commonly used in the secondary literature and at first mention included the indigenous equivalent in brackets. Foreign words are italicized only at first mention. Unless otherwise noted, for dates we have used Before the Common Era (BCE) and the Common Era (CE), instead of BC and AD. American weights and measures have been used with metric equivalents in brackets.
### ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Anno Hijrah, Muslim lunar calendar that began in 622 CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCE</td>
<td>Before the Common Era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEFEO</td>
<td>Bulletin d’École Française d’Extrême Orient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKI</td>
<td>Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE</td>
<td>Common Era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIC</td>
<td>English East India Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMBRAS</td>
<td>Journal of the Malayan (Malaysian) Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSEAS</td>
<td>Journal of Southeast Asian Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSS</td>
<td>Journal of the Siam Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KITLV</td>
<td>Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde, now the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBRAS</td>
<td>Malayan (Malaysian) Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEP</td>
<td>Missions Étrangères de Paris (French Foreign Missions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>(Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) Dutch East India Company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 1: Modern Southeast Asia and its neighbors