TimeMap of the Khmer Empire

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MAP 14: THE DARK PERIOD, c.681 AD - c.802 AD.
THE DIVISION OF CHENLA.

TAI OR MUONG
REVOLT AGAINST CHINESE
(CHAO CHOU) 722, AIDED
BY LAND CHENLA (MEN-TAI)
AND CHANG, CHINESE DRIVEN
OUT. CHINA RETAKES 725.

"LAND CHENLA" (705-77)
ARISES FROM THE K'ROM
OF BHAVAPURA. FIRST EMB
TO CHINA 717. NORTHERN
BORDERS ARE TANGED,
(HATCHED AREA). IN 754
AID CHINESE AGAINST
NAN CHAO - ANNihilated.

CHAO CHOU
NAN CHAO
DVARAVATI 8TH CENTURY
HATCHED AREA BECOMES PART OF DVARAVATI, MONS FROM DVARAVATI OCCUPY NORTH, FOUND KINGDOM OF HARIPUNJAYA, *IN THAT ORDER.

AT BEST THIS AREA TAKEN BY JAYAVARMAN WAS STILL SEMI-AUTONOMOUS DURING HIS REIGN. AS EMPIRE BROKE UP PROBABLY REVERTED TO FORMER INDEPENDENT STATUS (E.G. SANG LAN).

TRANSLATION:

Huan Wang was semi-independent at the empire's end, probably becoming fully independent with its fracturing. c.749 the Chams move their capital south (map). Their proximity to Huan Wang indicates very good relations, or (I think), its annexation by Champa.
1418. Dai Viet Rebellion in this area. China unable to repress completely.

1426. Cambodia drives Chams from Mekong Delta.

1426. Viet rebels besiege Hanoi.


Ayudhya invades 1430. 1431 sacks Angkor. Shading indicates areas of continuing occupation. (See notes!!) Khmer now Ayudhya vassals.

I assume Chanthabun reverts to Ayudhya control post 1426.
The spatial distribution of inscriptions from this period, among other things, seem to indicate that Suryavarman I overtook the Khmer empire from the east to the west, but there is no indication of the maximum extent of his influence at any given time.

During this time Suryavarman I, possibly a usurper, seems to have taken the Khmer empire from the east. The evidence indicates that he had taken Angkor by 1007 CE at the latest, and the rest of the empire by about 1011 CE.

Source maps tend to show the Isthmus of Kra as occupied by Lavo/Dvaravati by the time of Suryavarman I, but the nature of that expansion or intensification is unclear.
At this stage Jayavarman VI, from a noble family living north of the Dangrek mountains, began to take power further south in Cambodia. It is unclear whether he ever ruled Angkor itself, or whether there was a dual kingship during this period.

The most noticeable consequence of civil strife and weak central authority within the reigns of Jayavarman VI and Dharanindravarman I was the re-emergence of the kingdom of Lavo, although it is now apparently controlled by the Khmer and not ethnic Mon.

Legend:
- Red: Funan (to c.650 CE)
- Red: Chenla (c.500 to c.800 CE)
- Red: Khmer (from c.800 CE)
- Khmer Kingdoms
- China
- Vietnam
- Champa
- Dvaravati / Lavo
- Haripunjaya
- Sukhothai
- Phayao
- Lanina
- Ayutthaya
- Laos
- Rebellions (All)
- Sites & Inscriptions

The extent of the authority of Jayavarman VI (and his successor Dharanindravarman I) in the south of Cambodia, as well as the loyalties of the chiefs in these areas, is unclear.
At around this time the kingdom of Lavo once again appears to be under the tight political control of the Khmer empire, but the exact dates and extent of Khmer influence across the kingdom are unclear.

Archaeological evidence seems to indicate that Khmer influence extended as far as Sukhothai province, in what is now Thailand, as early as the reign of Jayavarman VII.
Animated TimeMap of the Khmer Empire 100 CE - 1550 CE
TimeMap Project, University of Sydney, Australia. http://www.timemap.net

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This area was ceded to the Vietnamese by the Chams in 1402.
Animated TimeMap of the Khmer Empire 100 CE - 1550 CE

TimeMap KOREA

Tang province pushes east

Tang attacks Silla: Silla retaliates and takes Pyongyang

Silla seizes Paekche region from Tang China