The Cham of Vietnam

The Cham, or Champa, peoples of Southeast Asia formed a megalith-building, seafaring empire that extended into Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga, Micronesia, and beyond. A transoceanic power that reached Mexico, the American Southwest and South America. The Champa maintained many ports in what is today Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia (particularly on the islands of Sulawesi, Sumatra and Java), and their ships plied the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, bringing Chinese, African and Indian traders to far off lands, including Olmec ports on the Pacific Coast of Central America. Statues in Vietnam of the Champa show men and women distinctly African in appearance and the Champa royalty were known to have iron tools and built megalithic cities of finely-cut basalt and granite, such as the city of My Son in central Vietnam. Its constructions were notable for their use of the basalt stone, a volcanic rock that was common in the region. The Cham were also skilled navigators, and their ships ventured far from home, reaching as far as the Americas.

Cham art is sketched against the background of Annamese migration pushing the Cham people and their kingdom ever further south. The Cham are one of the oldest known seafaring peoples, and their presence in Southeast Asia dates back to prehistoric times. The Cham have a rich cultural heritage, with a distinctive art and architecture that has been preserved through the centuries.

The Cham have a unique religious heritage, with a complex mix of Hindu, Buddhist and animist beliefs. Their religious practices have been studied extensively, with many scholars dedicated to understanding the religious practices of the Cham people. The Cham are also known for their vibrant culture, with a rich tradition of music, dance and art.

The Cham have been an important part of the history of Vietnam, and their legacy is still felt in the country today. The Cham are an important part of the cultural diversity of Vietnam, and their contributions to the country's history and development are still celebrated.

The Cham of Vietnam is a comprehensive and absorbing book that traces the cultural history of Southeast Asia from prehistoric (especially Neolithic, Bronze-Iron age) times through to the present day. The book covers a wide array of topics from the earliest times to the present day - including language, literature, religion, and warfare - and themes - including Sino-Vietnamese relations, the interactions of the peoples of different regions within the country, and the various forms of government adopted by the Vietnamese. The history of Vietnam prior to the nineteenth century is rarely examined in any detail. In this groundbreaking work, K. W. Taylor takes up this challenge, addressing a wide array of topics from the earliest times to the present day - including language, literature, religion, and warfare - and themes - including Sino-Vietnamese relations, the interactions of the peoples of different regions within the country, and the various forms of government adopted by the Vietnamese.
The kings of ancient Champa, a civilization located in the central region of today's Vietnam, started building sacred temples in a circular valley more than 1500 years ago. The monuments, now known by the Vietnamese name Mù So'n, were discovered by nineteenth-century colonial soldiers and first studied by the French. Bombed during the Vietnam War, the ruins of the brick towers, decorated with exquisite carvings and sculptures, were designated as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site in 1999. An Italian team has worked at the site for the last ten years, doing archaeological research and restoration work in cooperation with Vietnamese specialists. This book is the first published volume based on their efforts. The opening section consists of historical, anthropological, and architectural studies of the civilization of Champa. The remainder of the book presents an unusually intimate and extensively illustrated portrait of the archaeologists' research and restoration work at Mù So'n. While this book is important for specialists and students of the history and archaeology of Champa and architectural studies of the civilization of Champa, it also offers a richly illustrated introduction to this fascinating site.
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centuries to define the many versions of Vietnam. Vietnam's story but also many of the remarkable byways and what if's, and is particularly strong on the countless minority groups who have done so much over the years. Only now that the events which created the modern state can be seen through a truly historical perspective. Christopher Goscha is a leading expert on Vietnam, its culture and traditions.

Universe recognizes as forming one of Asia's most striking and complex cultures. As more and more visitors come to this extraordinary country, there has been a desire to understand the people who live there. This book brings something new in both dimension and detail to our understanding of Southeast Asia from the first to the fourteenth centuries. It puts Southeast Asia's past into a context of its own. In this book, the author explores the Cham people, their history, culture, and traditions.

The Cham people are thought to be descendants of the kingdoms of Champa located in central Vietnam between the 2nd and 19th centuries. Champa was one of the oldest Hinduized kingdoms in Southeast Asia, and became prosperous through maritime trades and its high quality eaglewood from the central highlands. Attest to its previous glory. Champa adapted a number of foreign religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam in the course of its history, which made its culture and tradition rich and unique. This book is about a journey of understanding what it means to be Cham in the Social Republic of Vietnam. It is based on field studies in various Cham villages in three different localities: namely, the south central coast area, Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta region. It is grounded in information gathered through prolonged interactions with Cham individuals over recent decades. The book stresses the complexity of Cham communities and the diversity and dynamics of the Cham's understanding of who they are. It provides a comprehensive picture of Cham communities and the situation of ethnic minority people of Vietnam in general.

Emerging from the ground up, this book tells the story of the Cham people in an exciting new approach to Southeast Asia's past that uncovers the complex and rich history of Viet Nam. A wonderful introduction to the exciting work that a new generation of historians is doing, this book will be important as a basic text for the teaching of early Southeast Asian history.
This book deals with institutional reforms in response to a mounting environmental crisis in Vietnam. The author introduces the reader to the most important victims of progress reflected in the Hindu and Buddhist temples and stone sculptures, and investigate trade in gold and Chinese ceramics with Butuan.--Provided by publisher.

"Explores Viet Nam's rich heritage, from the Sa Huynh culture (1st millennium B.C.) to art from Hoi An. The authors discuss links between Viet Nam and Indonesia, including interviews with government officials and representatives of international and national non-governmental organizations, observations of meetings, official ceremonies, and other events, and a visit to a craft village."

This show will bring together for the first time, outstanding pieces from the Musée Guimet, the National Museums of France and the national Vietnamese museums. From 12 October 2005 to 9 January 2006, the Musee Guimet in Paris will play host to an exceptional exhibition: Treasures of Vietnamese Art Champa Sculpture.

"This book presents selected articles from the 5th International Conference on Geotechnics, Civil Engineering Works and Structures, held in Ha Noi, focusing on the theme Innovation for Sustainable Infrastructure, aiming to not only raise awareness of the vital importance of sustainability in infrastructure development but also highlight the essential roles of innovation and technology in planning and building sustainable infrastructure. It provides an international platform for researchers, practitioners, policymakers and entrepreneurs to present their recent advances and to exchange knowledge and experience on various topics related to this theme."

"This intriguing account of the vigorous survival of an Islamic community in the strife-torn borderlands of the lower Mekong delta, and of its creative accommodation with ambivalence and suspicion by nationalists in both countries, these in-between people have their own claims on the place where they live and a unique perspective on history and sovereignty in their heavily contested homelands."

"The indigenous people of Southern Vietnam, known as the Khmer Krom, occupy territory over which Vietnam and Cambodia have competing claims. Regarded by nationalists and governments in both countries as 'non-citizen' or 'interlopers', they have also been ignored by social scientists. This book is the first to explore Southern Vietnam through the eyes of its indigenous Khmer residents."

"This book seeks to engage those working in the fields of environmental politics, governance, and institutional change in one-party states. It presents the results of an empirical study of Vietnam, which examined the nature, extent, and impact of institutional change in the political system seeking to overcome the traditionally static understanding of institutions. The empirical analysis devotes attention to the main aspects on Vietnam's public administration system.

Following an assessment of the still deteriorating environmental situation, the book develops a theoretical framework of institutional change within the political system. This framework is used to analyze the functions of institutional change in the context of Vietnam's environmental politics and policy making, and also provides an examination of the implications of institutional change for Vietnam's future development."