

bronze drum period vietnam book

Bronze Drum Period Vietnam Book is an essential resource for scholars, students, and enthusiasts interested in the rich cultural and historical heritage of Vietnam. This comprehensive book delves into the Bronze Age period, shedding light on the iconic bronze drums that symbolize Vietnamese identity, artistry, and ancient civilization. By exploring archaeological findings, cultural significance, and historical contexts, this book provides a fascinating window into Vietnam's prehistoric era and its enduring legacy.

Introduction to the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam

Historical Background

The Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam is a significant era that dates back approximately 2,000 to 1,000 BCE. It is characterized by the widespread production and use of bronze drums, which served as ceremonial objects, symbols of power, and cultural artifacts among ancient Vietnamese communities.

Significance of Bronze Drums

Bronze drums are not merely musical instruments; they embody the spiritual and social fabric of prehistoric Vietnam. They are believed to have played roles in rituals, social hierarchy, and community bonding.

Scope of the Book

This book provides an in-depth examination of:

- The archaeological discovery and analysis of bronze drums
- The cultural and spiritual symbolism of these drums
- The artistic techniques used in their creation
- The influence of the Bronze Age on subsequent Vietnamese history

Historical and Archaeological Overview

Discovery of Bronze Drums in Vietnam

The first bronze drums were discovered in various sites across Vietnam, notably in the Central Highlands, Red River Delta, and northern regions. These findings have been pivotal in understanding the prehistoric societies that inhabited these areas.

Major Archaeological Sites

Some prominent sites include:

1. Dong Son Village – the most famous site associated with the Dong Son culture
2. Bac Son Valley – rich in bronze artifacts and drums
3. Thanh Hóa Province – home to several significant bronze drum findings

Types of Bronze Drums

The drums vary in size, shape, and decoration, categorized mainly into:

- Large ceremonial drums used in rituals
- Smaller drums for everyday or specific functions
- Decorative and symbolic drums with intricate motifs

Artistic and Cultural Significance

Design and Craftsmanship

Bronze drums are masterpieces of ancient craftsmanship, showcasing:

1. Intricate geometric patterns
2. Depictions of animals, humans, and mythological scenes
3. Symbolic motifs representing fertility, nature, and spirituality

The process involved advanced techniques such as casting, engraving, and embossing, demonstrating advanced metallurgical skills.

Symbolism and Ritual Use

Bronze drums served multiple functions:

- Ritual ceremonies to honor ancestors and deities
- Markers of social status and leadership
- Tools for communication across communities

Impact on Vietnamese Culture

The motifs and symbolism from the bronze drums have influenced Vietnamese art, folklore, and identity over millennia, making them enduring national symbols.

Historical Context and Influences

Relationship with Other Cultures

The Bronze Age in Vietnam was not isolated; it interacted with neighboring cultures, including:

1. Chinese civilization – through trade and cultural exchange
2. Indo-Malay regions – via maritime routes
3. Other Southeast Asian cultures – sharing metallurgical techniques

Transition to Iron Age and Beyond

Following the Bronze Age, Vietnam transitioned into the Iron Age, but the legacy of bronze craftsmanship continued to influence subsequent cultural developments.

Influence on Modern Vietnam

Today, bronze drums remain national symbols, representing Vietnam's rich history and cultural identity, featured prominently in festivals, art, and public monuments.

Key Findings and Contributions of the Book

Documented Archaeological Discoveries

The book consolidates recent excavations and research, providing:

- Detailed descriptions of artifact types
- High-quality photographs and diagrams
- Analysis of metallurgical techniques

Thematic Analysis of Symbolism

A thorough exploration of motifs and their meanings, linking them to:

1. Religious beliefs
2. Social hierarchy
3. Environmental influences

Contributions to Cultural Heritage Preservation

The book emphasizes the importance of safeguarding these artifacts and promotes awareness of Vietnam's prehistoric heritage.

Why Read the Bronze Drum Period Vietnam Book?

For Academics and Researchers

Provides comprehensive data and analysis on Vietnam's Bronze Age, serving as a foundation for further studies.

For Students and Educators

Offers accessible insights into ancient Vietnamese civilization, enriching curricula on Southeast Asian history.

For Cultural Enthusiasts and Tourists

Enhances understanding of Vietnam's archaeological sites and cultural symbols, enriching travel and cultural exploration.

For Preservation Advocates

Raises awareness about the importance of cultural heritage and the need for preservation efforts.

Conclusion

The **Bronze Drum Period Vietnam Book** stands as a vital scholarly work that uncovers the mysteries of Vietnam's prehistoric era. Through detailed archaeological analysis, artistic appreciation, and cultural insights, it offers a comprehensive understanding of the significance of bronze drums in shaping Vietnam's identity. Whether you are a researcher, student, or cultural enthusiast, this book serves as an invaluable resource to appreciate Vietnam's ancient craftsmanship and cultural legacy that continues to resonate today.

Additional Resources and Recommendations

To deepen your understanding, consider exploring:

- Visit archaeological museums in Vietnam, such as the Vietnam Museum of History
- Attend exhibitions focusing on bronze drums and prehistoric artifacts
- Engage with academic journals and publications on Southeast Asian archaeology
- Read related books on Southeast Asian prehistoric cultures and metallurgy

Investing time in understanding the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam offers a profound appreciation of the country's ancient roots, artistic excellence, and enduring cultural symbols.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the significance of the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnamese history?

The Bronze Drum Period marks an important era in Vietnam's prehistoric era characterized by advanced bronze craftsmanship, social organization, and cultural development, serving as a foundation for later Vietnamese civilization.

Which books are considered essential for understanding the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam?

Key books include 'Vietnam Bronze Drums and the Bronze Age' by David W. P. McGuire and 'Ancient Vietnam: From the Bronze Age to the Iron Age,' which provide comprehensive insights into the period's archaeology and cultural significance.

What are the main features of bronze drums found in Vietnam?

Vietnamese bronze drums are typically large, decorated with intricate patterns and motifs representing spiritual beliefs, social status, and cultural identity of the communities during the Bronze Age.

How does current research interpret the role of bronze drums in ancient Vietnamese society?

Research suggests that bronze drums served as ceremonial objects, symbols of power and prestige, and possibly played a role in rituals, social cohesion, and territorial identity among ancient Vietnamese peoples.

Are there any notable books that explore the symbolism and craftsmanship of Vietnamese bronze drums?

Yes, books such as 'The Art of Bronze Drums in Vietnam' and scholarly articles in journals like 'Vietnamese Archaeology' analyze the craftsmanship, symbolism, and cultural importance of these artifacts.

Where can I find academic resources or books about the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam?

Academic libraries, university archives specializing in Southeast Asian archaeology, and online platforms like JSTOR or Google Scholar are excellent sources for scholarly books and articles on this topic.

How has recent scholarship changed our understanding of the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam?

Recent scholarship emphasizes the complex social structures, extensive trade networks, and cultural exchanges during the period, offering a more nuanced understanding of Vietnam's early civilization beyond traditional interpretations.

Additional Resources

Bronze Drum Period Vietnam Book: An In-Depth Exploration of Vietnam's Ancient Metallurgical Heritage

The Bronze Drum Period Vietnam book offers an extensive journey into one of the most fascinating and culturally significant eras of Vietnam's ancient history. This period, characterized by the widespread use of bronze drums and intricate metallurgical craftsmanship, provides invaluable insights into the social, political, and spiritual life of Vietnam's early civilizations. In this comprehensive review, we will delve into the historical context, archaeological discoveries, cultural significance, and scholarly interpretations surrounding the Bronze Drum Period as documented in various authoritative publications.

Understanding the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam

Historical Context and Chronology

The Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam roughly spans from around 2000 BCE to 500 CE, overlapping with the Đông Sơn Culture (around 700 BCE to 100 CE), which is renowned for its sophisticated bronze casting techniques and elaborate ceremonial drums. This epoch marks a significant phase in Vietnam's prehistoric and early historic development, characterized by:

- The emergence of complex societies with hierarchical social structures.
- Advances in metallurgy, particularly bronze casting.
- The proliferation of bronze drums as symbols of power, spiritual beliefs, and social cohesion.

The period is often divided into early, middle, and late phases, each reflecting evolving social dynamics and technological innovations.

Significance of Bronze Drums

Bronze drums are emblematic artifacts of this era, serving as:

- Ritual objects used in religious ceremonies and ancestor worship.

- Symbols of political authority and social status.
- Items used in communal gatherings, marking important events or transitions.
- Artistic expressions showcasing intricate motifs depicting daily life, mythology, and cosmological beliefs.

The most famous among them is the Đông Sơn drum, with its distinctive geometric patterns and depictions of daily life, animals, and mythological themes.

Archaeological Discoveries and Key Sites

Major Excavations and Artifacts

Numerous archaeological sites across Vietnam have yielded bronze drums and related artifacts, providing critical insights into the period. Some notable sites include:

- Đông Sơn Village (Thanh Hóa Province): The namesake site for the Đông Sơn Culture, renowned for its exquisite bronze drums, tools, weapons, and ornaments.
- Sa Huỳnh Culture sites: While primarily associated with early maritime trade, some artifacts overlap with bronze metallurgy.
- Na Đầu and Co Loa Citadel: Evidence of early complex societies with metallurgical skills.
- Mỹ Sơn and Đồng Nai: Sites with artifacts indicating cultural exchanges and technological advances.

Key artifacts include:

- The Đông Sơn drum, often decorated with elaborate geometric and figurative motifs.
- Bronze spearheads, knives, and jewelry.
- Ritual objects such as bells, gongs, and ceremonial axes.

Characteristics of the Bronze Drums

- Size and Shape: Ranged from small handheld drums to large, elaborate ones over a meter in diameter.
- Decorative Motifs: Geometric patterns, stylized animals (birds, fish), human figures, and cosmological symbols.
- Casting Techniques: Made using lost-wax casting, allowing for detailed relief work and complex motifs.
- Functionality: Though primarily ceremonial, some drums might have had practical uses in communication or warfare.

Iconography and Cultural Significance

Motifs and Artistic Elements

The motifs on bronze drums are rich in symbolism, often interpreted as:

- Cosmological Symbols: Representing the universe, celestial bodies, or spiritual beliefs.
- Mythological Scenes: Depictions of legendary events, deities, or mythic creatures.
- Daily Life Activities: Scenes of farming, fishing, hunting, and social gatherings.

These motifs serve as visual narratives, offering glimpses into the worldview and societal values of Bronze Age Vietnam.

Spiritual and Religious Implications

Bronze drums played a pivotal role in spiritual practices:

- Used in rituals to honor ancestors and gods.
- Believed to possess spiritual power, capable of communicating with the divine realm.
- Served as offerings to ensure good harvests, fertility, and protection.

The drums, therefore, are not merely artistic objects but sacred items central to ritual life, reflecting a complex spiritual universe.

Social and Political Functions

- Served as markers of social hierarchy, with larger or more decorated drums indicating higher status.
- Used in ceremonies that reinforced political authority and social cohesion.
- Functioned as symbols of unity among different groups and communities.

Technological and Artistic Innovations

Metallurgical Techniques

Vietnamese artisans mastered advanced bronze casting techniques, including:

- Lost-wax casting: A labor-intensive process enabling detailed and intricate designs.

- Alloy composition: Use of copper, tin, and sometimes lead to achieve desired hardness and durability.
- Surface finishing: Polishing and engraving to enhance decorative patterns.

The sophistication of these techniques demonstrates high levels of metallurgical knowledge and skilled craftsmanship.

Artistic Style and Evolution

- Early drums exhibited simpler geometric motifs.
- Over time, designs became more elaborate, incorporating figurative scenes and complex patterns.
- The style reflects interactions with neighboring cultures, including those in China and Southeast Asia.

This evolution indicates a dynamic cultural exchange and increasing artistic sophistication.

Scholarly Interpretations and Contemporary Research

Academic Perspectives

Scholars have offered diverse interpretations of the Bronze Drum Period in Vietnam:

- Cultural continuity vs. change: Debates whether the period represents a continuous cultural development or significant external influences.
- Symbolism and cosmology: Analyses of motifs suggest a profound cosmological worldview rooted in animism and ancestor worship.
- Social stratification: Evidence points to a stratified society with elites controlling ritual and material culture.

Research often combines archaeological findings with ethnohistorical data and comparative studies of neighboring regions.

Modern Publications and Resources

The Vietnamese book on the Bronze Drum Period includes:

- Detailed descriptions of major artifacts and sites.
- High-quality photographs and diagrams showcasing motifs and casting techniques.
- Chronological frameworks situating the period within broader Southeast Asian history.
- Analyses of symbolism, social organization, and spiritual beliefs.
- Discussions of the ongoing archaeological excavations and discoveries.

Such books serve as essential references for students, scholars, and enthusiasts interested in Vietnam's ancient metallurgical heritage.

Cultural Legacy and Contemporary Significance

Preservation and Heritage

Vietnam actively preserves bronze drums and related artifacts as national treasures, with many housed in museums such as:

- Vietnam Museum of History (Hanoi)
- Museum of Vietnamese History (Ho Chi Minh City)
- Local museums in Thanh Hóa and surrounding provinces

Preservation efforts include conservation, replication, and promotion of cultural festivals celebrating Bronze Age heritage.

Influence on Modern Culture

- Bronze drums are featured in Vietnamese art, literature, and folk traditions.
- They symbolize national identity, unity, and cultural pride.
- Contemporary artisans produce replicas and inspired artworks, maintaining the legacy of ancient metallurgical craftsmanship.

Educational and Cultural Programs

- Museums and cultural institutions organize exhibitions, workshops, and festivals.
- Educational materials, including books and documentaries, aim to raise awareness of Vietnam's ancient history.
- International collaborations foster the study and appreciation of the Bronze Drum Period globally.

Conclusion: Why the Bronze Drum Period Vietnam Book Matters

The Bronze Drum Period Vietnam book is more than just an archaeological catalog; it encapsulates the ingenuity, spirituality, and social complexity of Vietnam's earliest civilizations. Through

meticulous research, detailed illustrations, and insightful analyses, such publications illuminate the rich tapestry of Vietnam's ancient past, fostering a deeper appreciation of its cultural roots.

Whether you are a historian, archaeologist, student, or enthusiast, engaging with this literature offers a window into the profound achievements of Vietnam's ancestors and the enduring legacy they have left behind. As Vietnam continues to uncover and preserve its ancient treasures, scholarly works dedicated to the Bronze Drum Period remain vital in ensuring this heritage remains recognized, studied, and celebrated for generations to come.

Bronze Drum Period Vietnam Book

bronze drum period vietnam book: The Bronze Drums and the Earrings - Volume One of A Traveller's Story of Vietnam's Past Tan Pham, 2021-10-26 A Google search for a book on Vietnamese history will result in an overwhelming number about the war, which ended in 1975. This book offers an overview of Vietnamese history from prehistory to the present day and is written for people interested in history from a traveller's perspective. It specifically focuses on the period from 700 to 111 BCE. It briefly discusses the origin of the Vietnamese and the three characters who shaped its early history: the Hùng kings - the founders of Vietnam, An Dương Vương, Zhao Tuo and the battles involved during the transfer of power from one to the next. The final battle ended the country's autonomy and placed the country under Chinese dynastic rule for one thousand years to the 10th century. It also tells the stories of the mythical Four Immortals, the bronze drums in the north, and the earrings in the centre and south. It recounts the tragic love story of the Magic Crossbow, the 2200-year-old fort of Cổ Loa. It has 71 photographs, maps and diagrams.

bronze drum period vietnam book: Đại Việt and Champa: Panduranga, Kauthara, and Indrapura Tan Pham, 2024-11-07 Most travellers to Vietnam will, at some point, visit a Cham tower or view some Cham artefacts in a museum. These were left behind by the Cham people of the now-vanished kingdom of Champa. They are unique, exquisite and mythical. The people who built and carved these beautiful works once inhabited central Vietnam and the northern part of the south, which stretches over 1,000 kilometres from north to south. Today, with a population of less than 200,000, the Chams live primarily in Ninh Thuận, Bình Thuận and other provinces in the Mekong Delta. Champa's history is broadly divided into three eras: the First Era (5th to 10th centuries), the Second (10th to 15th centuries) and the Third (15th to 19th centuries). This book deals with the First Era, including the three great Houses of Gaṅgārāja, Vicitrāsagara and Ujora at three locations. The first house is associated with Simhapura, modern Trà Kiệu in Quảng Nam province. The second house is connected with Virapura and Po Nagar in Panduranga and Kauthara, present-day Ninh Thuận, Bình Thuận and Khánh Hòa provinces. The third house is linked with Indrapura, Đồng Dương Monastery in Quảng Nam province. The book also presents an overview of Champa, a description of the Cham tower and maps of Cham ruins in Quảng Bình, Quảng Trị and Thừa Thiên-Huế provinces. To collect materials for this volume, the author visited most of the sites mentioned in the book and referred to Cham inscriptions, Chinese and Vietnamese historical works. Dr. Anne-Valérie Schweyer, the Research Director at CNRS (The French National Centre for Scientific Research), an epigraphist and a world-leading scholar in Champa studies, commented and wrote the foreword for the book. She concludes, "Through his travels, Tan Pham unravels the history and art of the Cham kingdoms from the time of their creation to their apogee, while at the same time making their present-day presence visible. It is a great pleasure to follow in his footsteps, which lead to a better understanding of a glorious part of Việt Nam's history." This book is Volume 3B of the book series, A Traveller's Story of Vietnam's Past; it continues where Volume II, One Thousand Years - The Stories of Giao Châu, the Kingdoms of Linyi, Funan and Zhenla, ends. The book has 384 pages and contains

235 figures and illustrations. A shortened Table of Contents is shown below. Chapter 1 - A summary of this book Chapter 2 - A general overview of Champa 2.1 - The land and its people 2.2 - A trip to the past 2.3 - Champa and Đại Việt (10th to 15th centuries) 2.4 - Champa and the Khmer Empire (10th to 15th centuries) 2.5 - The religions of Champa 2.6 - A tour of Champa Chapter 3 - The towers of Champa 3.1 - The design of a Cham tower 3.2 - The bricks and the resin adhesive 3.3 - Champa deities and icons Chapter 4 - Panduranga - Land of the gods and vineyards, the House of Vicitrāsagara - Champa (8th to 9th centuries) Chapter 5 - Po Nagar (Mother of the Land) Temple Chapter 6 - Indrapura, the House of Uroja - Champa (9th to 10th centuries) Chapter 7 - Indrapura and Buddhist Monasteries 7.1 - Indrapura and Buddhism 7.2 - The Đồng Dương Buddhist Monastery Chapter 8 - The Cham ruins and artefacts of Quảng Bình province Chapter 9 - The Cham ruins and artefacts of Quảng Trị province Chapter 10 - The Cham ruins and artefacts of Thừa Thiên-Huế province Chapter 11 - Conclusion Appendix 1 - Wuli, Chiêm Động, Ulik and other names of places in Champa Biography

bronze drum period vietnam book: Đại Việt and Champa: The Early Centuries - The Dynasties of Đinh, Tiền (Former) Lê, Lý, and Trần Tan Pham, 2025-04-07 For most of the first millennium until the early 10th century, the northern half of Vietnam remained a province of Imperial China, with brief periods of independence. In 938, the country regained its sovereignty, but within a few decades, the Song dynasty invaded. From that time until the late 13th century, Vietnam - then known as Đại Cồ Việt and later Đại Việt - along with Champa, fought to defend its territory against the Song, again, and the Mongol-led Yuan dynasties. This book, Volume 3A, explores the key events of this turbulent period. The author visited most of the sites mentioned in the book to collect materials for this volume. Dr Đỗ Thị Thùy Lan, Senior Lecturer of the Department of History, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, reviewed and provided valuable feedback. Dr James A. Anderson, Associate Professor of the Department of History, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, contributed the foreword. He concludes: "Tan Pham's account of 10th- to 13th-century Vietnamese history offers a detailed, well-researched narrative that goes beyond the typical nationalist interpretations of the past. By presenting a balanced and nuanced view of Vietnam's historical interactions with China and the Cham civilization, Pham provides readers with valuable insights into the values and motivations that shaped this period. These insights are not just of academic interest; they offer guidance for understanding current geopolitical dynamics and for navigating the complex relationships that will shape our future. As we look to the past for the values that can guide us forward, Pham's work stands as a crucial resource, illuminating the path with a clear and thoughtful examination of history." This book is one of four volumes covering the period of Vietnamese history from the 10th to the 16th centuries. The other volumes are 3B, 3C and 3D of the book series A Traveller's Story of Vietnam's Past. They continue where Volume II, One Thousand Years - The Stories of Giao Châu, the Kingdoms of Linyi, Funan and Zhenla, and Volume I, The Bronze Drums and The Earrings end. The book has 360 pages and contains 99 figures and illustrations. A shortened Table of Contents is shown below. Chapter 1 - A summary of this book Chapter 2 - A shaky beginning (939-980) 2.1 - The Ngô Dynasty (939-967) 2.2 - A time of anarchy - Twelve warlords (965-967) 2.3 - The capital of Hoa Lư 2.4 - Đinh Bộ Lĩnh - A boy who became king 2.5 - The campaigns for unification 2.6 - The Đinh dynasty (968-980) - A rustic emperor Chapter 3 - Fighting for survival - The Former Lê Dynasty (980-1009) - A capable monarch 3.1 - A violent power struggle 3.2 - A full-scale invasion from Song (980-981) 3.3 - A 25-year rule (980-1005) 3.4 - A Great Victorious and Enlightened Queen (Đại Thắng Minh Hoàng Hậu) - Dương Vân Nga 3.5 - The Lying Down Emperor (Lê Ngọa Triều) - Lê Long Đĩnh (986-1009) Chapter 4- The Foundation of a Nation - The Lý dynasty (1009-1226) 4.1 - Lý Công Uẩn (974-1028) - King Lý Thái Tổ 4.2 - Lý Phật Mã (1000-1054) - King Lý Thái Tông 4.3 - Lý Nhật Tôn (1023-1072) or King Lý Thánh Tông 4.4 - Lý Càn Đức (1066-1127) - King Lý Nhân Tông 4.5 - Five Lý kings 4.6 - Temple of the eight Lý kings (Đền Đô or Đền Lý Bát Đế) 4.7 - The Champa connection Chapter 5 - The Eunuch General - Đại Việt-Song Wars (1075-1077) 5.1 - First Blood - Đại Việt invaded Song (1075-1076) 5.2 - The retaliation - Song invaded Đại Việt (1076-1077) 5.3 - The aftermath Chapter 6 - The Trần Dynasty (1226-1400) - The

First Mongol Invasion of Đại Việt (1257–1258) and the Mongol/Yuan-Champa War (1283–1284) 6.1 - Trần Thủ Độ - A fisherman's descendant 6.2 - 'The Mongols are coming' 6.3 - Living under the Mongols' shadow 6.4 - The Champa-Yuan War (1283–1284) 6.5 - Marco Polo visits Champa Chapter 7- The second (1284–1285) and third (1287–1288) Mongol-Yuan invasions of Đại Việt 7.1 - Trần Hưng Đạo (1228–1300) - A great Vietnamese general 7.2 - Building up to a devastating war 7.3 - Đại Việt war preparation 7.4 - The second invasion of Đại Việt (1284–1285) 7.5 - The third Mongol-Yuan invasion of Đại Việt (1287–1288) 7.6 - Battle of the Bạch Đằng River (April 1288) 7.7 - The aftermath 7.8 - How did Đại Việt and Champa defeat Mongol-Yuan? 7.9 - Trần Khâm - The king who became a Zen Master 7.10 - An eternal rest 7.11 - The first 70 years Chapter 8 - Conclusion Appendices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Bibliography

bronze drum period vietnam book: The History of Customs in Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties Li Shi, The book is the volume of "The History of Customs in Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties" among a series of books of "Deep into China Histories". The earliest known written records of the history of China date from as early as 1250 BC, from the Shang dynasty (c. 1600–1046 BC) and the Bamboo Annals (296 BC) describe a Xia dynasty (c. 2070–1600 BC) before the Shang, but no writing is known from the period The Shang ruled in the Yellow River valley, which is commonly held to be the cradle of Chinese civilization. However, Neolithic civilizations originated at various cultural centers along both the Yellow River and Yangtze River. These Yellow River and Yangtze civilizations arose millennia before the Shang. With thousands of years of continuous history, China is one of the world's oldest civilizations, and is regarded as one of the cradles of civilization. The Zhou dynasty (1046–256 BC) supplanted the Shang and introduced the concept of the Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule. The central Zhou government began to weaken due to external and internal pressures in the 8th century BC, and the country eventually splintered into smaller states during the Spring and Autumn period. These states became independent and warred with one another in the following Warring States period. Much of traditional Chinese culture, literature and philosophy first developed during those troubled times. In 221 BC Qin Shi Huang conquered the various warring states and created for himself the title of Huangdi or emperor of the Qin, marking the beginning of imperial China. However, the oppressive government fell soon after his death, and was supplanted by the longer-lived Han dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD). Successive dynasties developed bureaucratic systems that enabled the emperor to control vast territories directly. In the 21 centuries from 206 BC until AD 1912, routine administrative tasks were handled by a special elite of scholar-officials. Young men, well-versed in calligraphy, history, literature, and philosophy, were carefully selected through difficult government examinations. China's last dynasty was the Qing (1644–1912), which was replaced by the Republic of China in 1912, and in the mainland by the People's Republic of China in 1949. Chinese history has alternated between periods of political unity and peace, and periods of war and failed statehood – the most recent being the Chinese Civil War (1927–1949). China was occasionally dominated by steppe peoples, most of whom were eventually assimilated into the Han Chinese culture and population. Between eras of multiple kingdoms and warlordism, Chinese dynasties have ruled parts or all of China; in some eras control stretched as far as Xinjiang and Tibet, as at present. Traditional culture, and influences from other parts of Asia and the Western world (carried by waves of immigration, cultural assimilation, expansion, and foreign contact), form the basis of the modern culture of China.

bronze drum period vietnam book: Rice and Baguette Vu Hong Lien, 2016-09-15 The once-obscure cuisine of Vietnam is, today, a favorite for many people from East to West. Adapted and modified over thousands of years, it is probably best known as a particularly delicious result of combining traditional southeast Asian cookery with visible outside influences—notably, the crunchy baguette—from its French-occupied past. Drawing on archeological evidence, oral and written histories, and wide-ranging research, Vu Hong Lien tells the complex and surprising history of food in Vietnam. *Rice and Baguette* traces the prehistoric Việt's progress from hunter-gathers of mollusks and small animals to sophisticated agriculturalists. The book follows them as they developed new tools and practices to perfect the growing of their crops until rice became a crucial

commodity, which then irrevocably changed their diet, lifestyle, and social structure. Along the way, the author shows how Việt cuisine was dramatically influenced by French colonial cookery and products, which introduced a whole new set of ingredients and techniques into Vietnam. Beautifully illustrated throughout and peppered with fascinating historical tales, *Rice and Baguette* reveals the long journey that Vietnamese food has traveled to become the much-loved cuisine that it is today.

bronze drum period vietnam book: *One Thousand Years - The Stories of Giao Châu, the Kingdoms of Linyi, Funan and Zhenla* Tan Pham, 2022-10-28 During the Vietnam War, the country was divided at the 17th parallel. About 140 kilometres north of this dividing line is a mountain pass called Ngang pass. The land south of this pass, about 60 per cent of present-day Vietnam, was occupied for centuries by the kingdoms of Linyi, Funan and Zhenla. But most people either have not heard of them or have only vague ideas about them. This book is about these kingdoms. North of Ngang pass, Giao Châu, was ruled by northern dynasties for over a thousand years from the 2nd century BCE to the 10th century CE, barring a few intervals of independence. This volume also tells how the people of Giao Châu came out of this long period to become an independent nation and why they did not want to become part of dynastic China. This is Volume II of the book series, "A Traveller's Story of Vietnam's Past"; it continues where Volume I, "The Bronze Drums and The Earrings", ends. The book contains 73 figures and illustrations. It tells the stories of familiar Vietnamese heroes like the Trưng sisters, Lady Triệu, the Black Emperor and Ngô Quyền. It also discusses the beginning of Buddhism in Vietnam and the stories of Shi Xie's clan. The stories of Linyi's kings and how the bloodthirsty Fan Wen and his successors prevented the Northern Dynasties from going beyond the Ngang pass are also explained. The expansion of the Funan territory from southern Vietnam to the Malay Peninsula by Fan Shiman is included. The little-known Nanzhao-An Nam War is also told with some details. The battle of the Bạch Đằng river in 938, when Giao Châu (Vietnam) gained independence, is recounted. Like Volume I, many places associated with historical events are also described in the book, including the sanctuary of Mỹ Sơn and its donation by King Bhavavarman. Chapter 1 - A summary of this book Chapter 2 - Under the Han - Giao Châu I Chapter 3 - Shi Xie and the beginning of Buddhism in Vietnam - Lady Triệu rebellion - Giao Châu II Chapter 4 - A forest town - the kingdom of Linyi and the Fans - A Generation of Raiders - Linyi I Chapter 5 - One hundred years of raids and plunders (336 to 446) - Linyi II Chapter 6 - The end of Linyi - Linyi III Chapter 7 - The inscriptions and the Varman's - Linyi IV Chapter 8 - The Roman medals and the Óc Eo culture - Funan/Zhenla I Chapter 9 - The Kingdoms of Funan and Zhenla - Funan/Zhenla II Chapter 10- Pre-Angkor Inscriptions and three Khmer towers - Funan/Zhenla III Chapter 11 - Ten thousand springs or Vạn Xuân (542-602) - Giao Châu III Chapter 12 - The Black Emperor - The Great Father and Mother King or Bố Cái Đại Vương - Giao Châu IV Chapter 13 - Surrounded by rivers - A city of lakes: Hanoi, a nation capital - Giao Châu V Chapter 14 - The Nanzhao-An Nam war - Giao Châu VI Chapter 15 - Prelude to independence - Giao Châu VII Chapter 16 - The Dawn of Independence - Giao Châu VIII Chapter 17 - Conclusions Appendix 1 - Sources of Vietnamese history in the Chinese language used in this book Appendix 2 - Sources of Vietnamese history by Vietnamese authors written before the 19th century Appendix 3 - Names in Pinyin Chinese, English, and Vietnamese Appendix 4 - Politics under the Northern Rule period Appendix 5 - Giao Chỉ (Jiaozhi), Giao Châu (Jiaozhou), Luy Lâu (Leilou) and Long Biên (Longbian) Appendix 6 - List of Governors, Prefects etc. Appendix 7 - In Search of ancient Hanoi Appendix 8 - Ma Yuan's expeditions Appendix 9 - The Kings of Linyi Appendix 10- The Kings of Funan and Zhenla Appendix 11 - The land that was Linyi Appendix 12 - Citadels of blood and gold Appendix 13 - An eyewitness account of the Nanzhao-An Nam war Appendix 14 - The population question Appendix 15 - Of li, bu, chi, liang, and jin Appendix 16 - Museums in Southern Vietnam Bibliography

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