

# APPENDIX

## A SYNCHRONISTIC TABLE OF THE 'HINDUISSED' KINGDOMS IN INDO-CHINA AND THE ARCHIPELAGO.

Kamboja (Cambodia)	Champa (South Annam)	Java, Sumatra, Bali, etc.	Burma, Siam, etc.	India.
1st century A.D.—The Brahman Kaundinya founds the kingdom of Fu-nan (which included Kamboja).	.....	Mention of Java in the Ramayana (this passage supposed to be not later than the 1st century A.D.)	..	Buddhism in North India. Kāgyapa Mātanga and Dharmarata preach Buddhism in China (88 A.D.). Embassy sent from India to China, during the period (80-105 A. D.), through Central Asia. Andhra Kings in the South.
2nd century.—Kings with the title of Fan (Chinese for Varman ?) in Fu-nan.	Foundation of Liao-yi (Chinese name for Champa)—192 A.D. Vietnamese inscription (the earliest inscr. in Indo-China) mentions a king of the name of <i>Cr. Mace</i> (circa end of 2nd century A. D.)	Tao Pien (Chinese for Deva Varman ?), King of Java, sends an embassy to China—192 A. D. Sanscrit name of Java mentioned by Ptolemy the geographer as 'Iabadiu' about 160 A. D.	145 A. D.—the (traditional) date of accession of the first Buddhist king of Arakan.	Spread of Mahayana doctrines. Gandhara school of sculpture. Kushan Kings, Kaniska, Havishts, etc. in the north. Acyaghosha and Nagarjuna, Guntamiputra, the Andhra King, drives the Pallavas out of his kingdom (circa end of 2nd century). Pallavas settle down at Kanchi. Embassies sent from India to China by the S. E. sea-route (117-167 A.D.)
3rd century.—King Pan Chan sends an embassy from Fu-nan to India (circa 240). Pan Siao receives the Indian and Chinese ambassadors (c. 245).	Fan Hiong in alliance with Fu-nan wages war against China (270).	..	Siam, and probably Tenasserim also, included in the dependencies of Fu-nan early in the 3rd century.	Decline of the Kushan Empire. Murunda king at Pataliputra receives an embassy from Fu-nan. Vajrasa, a Buddhist monk from India, translates the Dhammapadam in China (c. 224). Decline and fall of the Andhra kingdom in the South.
4th century.—King Chandana sends an embassy to China (c. middle of 4th century).	Fan Wen, a Chinese adventurer, usurps the throne of Champa and invades Chinese territory (319).	Sanscrit inscriptions commemorating a <i>puja</i> performed by King Mulavarman at Kutei in East Borneo (early 4th century).	..	Sauvragupta's campaigns. Vasubandhu and Asanga. Pallava Grantha script first used in the 4th century.
1st half of 5th century.—A second Kaundinya 'Indianises' Fu-nan.	Bhadravarman I builds Bhadravara, the national temple of Champa, at Mi-son. Ganga-raja leaves the Champa throne to go on a pilgrimage to the Ganges (c. 418).	Fa Hian visits Western Java (413). Gunavarman, a prince of Kashmir, preaches Buddhism in Java (423).	405—Traditional date (among 'T'ainings or Mans of Pegu), of Buddhaghosa's return to Burma from Ceylon with the Tripitaka.	Chandragupta II and Kumartagupta. Sanscrit renaissance. Gupta school of sculpture. Fa Hian in India. Chivakandha-varman, Pallava king of Kanchi, rules as far north as the Krishna.
2nd half of 5th century.—King Kaundinya Jayavarman sends the monk Nagasena to the Chinese Court. Cult of Mahayana in Fu-nan.	A son of the king of Fu-nan usurps the Champa throne (496).	Inscriptions of King Parmavarman of Taroua (West Java). Kan-to-li (N. E. Sumatra)—the earliest Hinduised kingdom in Sumatra. King Varanendra sends an embassy to China c. 460 A. D.	..	Break up of the Gupta Empire.
1st half of 6th century.—Kamboja overthrows Fu-nan. Inscriptions of Bhavavarman (the earliest inscriptions of Kamboja c. middle of 6th century).	Bhadravarman I, "son of an eminent Brahman", is repulsed in an attempt to invade Chinese territory (541).	Western Java falls into decay. Kings of the Kaundinya gotra in Bali—c. 518 A.D.—who were supposed to be related to the maternal uncle of the Buddha. Embassies from Bali to China in 518 A. D.	..	Hunas in North India. The Chalukya Pulakesin I establishes himself at Badami (Bijapur district). The Chinese pilgrim Song Yun in Gandhara (520).
2nd half of 6th century.—Mahendrarvarman—a warlike monarch.	Embassies are sent as ambassadors from Kamboja to Champa to promote a friendly alliance.	..	..	Pallavas become the dominant power in South India.
616-639 A.D.—Içanavarman. His capital Içanapura is mentioned by Hsuen Tsang. His daughter marries a prince of Champa. Bhavavarman II (639).	Chinese invasion of Champa during Içanavarman's reign (595, 599). Numerous Buddhist texts taken away by the victors. Statue of King Kamartaga-dharman (631) erected in China.	Kingdom of Kalinga in Central Java. Embassies from Kalinga and Bali to the Chinese Court during the period 637-642.	639—New era introduced by Thihya Raja (who was originally a monk), king of Pagan. 'T'ainings (of Tenasserim and Pegu) at this period more civilised than the Burmese of Pagan. Hsuen Tsang at this period speaks of Orisketra (Prome in Arakan), Romanalanka (Ramanaya—kingdom of Pegu), and Deavavati (South Siam).	Haryavardhana in North India. Hsuen Tsang's travels. Chinese envoy at Harja's Court. Narasimharvarman Pallava defeats Pulakesin II. "seven Pagodas" built.
2nd half of 7th century.—Jayavarman I (664, 667)—a peacelike monarch. After him there is a gap in Kamboja history of more than a century.	King Prakrasabharma (669, 679)—the grandson of King Içanavarman of Kamboja.	Queen Sino—an ideal ruler of Kalinga. I-tsing in Orivijaya (Sumatra).	..	Break up of Harja's empire. I-tsing's travels in India (673-685). 60 Chinese pilgrims visit India towards the end of the 7th century. In 692 an embassy is sent to China by a Chalukya prince of the Mysore region. In the 7th and 8th centuries (T'ang period) large numbers of Indian Buddhist teachers visit China.
8th century.—Kamboja split up into two states. Naval raid by Orivijaya on the capital of Kamboja.	Capital of Champa removed to the south. Raids of pirates from 'Javah. Temple of Devi at Kauthiara destroyed.	Inscription of Sanjaya (732)—a king of Central Java. Agastya cult in Java. Orivijaya in Sumatra becomes the capital of an empire including Central Java, portions of Malay Peninsula, etc. Orivijaya a stronghold of Mahayana Buddhism. Borobudur built.	Vikrama dynasty of kings rule a territory north of Pegu (Hapsavati) in the 8th century.	Kashmir kings receive investiture from China (720, 733). Embassy to China of king of Kanauj (731). A Kanuchi ruler receives investiture from the Chinese Emperor. Pala Dynasty founded in Bengal (c. 750.) Pallavas defeated by Chalukyas (740).
Jayavarman I. comes from 'Java', builds three capitals, succession. Cult of Devajana. Beginning of Khmer architecture Bantei Chamer, etc.	Harivarman I (809-817)—"the Son who burnt the Chinese comparable to the darkness of night."	Orivijaya's sphere of influence extends as far as Kamboja up to the reign of Jayavarman II. Copper plates with inscriptions found in Bali from the 9th century.	Sukhodaya (North Siam), Haribhunjaya (Lanphum), etc., acknowledge Kamboja supremacy during the 9th century. Arab sea traders reach the Burmese coast (middle of 9th century).	Campaigns of Dharmapala in North India (810). Amoghavarsa (the Balahara of the Arab historians) in the Deccan (615-677).
Varman III (809-8 ?), Indravarman I (809) builds Bakong (the first of the great stone buildings of Kamboja).	Indravarman II (879-89 ?) is elected king by leading citizens. He is a fervent Buddhist. Lokogvara temple (at Dungdung) built.	Balaputradewa, King of Orivijaya, requests permission of King Devapala of Bengal to build a Buddhist monastery at Nalanda.	Ari (Tantric) Buddhist priests in Pagan wield great influence for centuries down to Anandakita's reign (11th century).	Devapala—the greatest of the Palas of Bengal. Nalanda (narr. mentions friendly relations with Orivijaya. Pala school of sculpture. Tantrayana becomes popular. Whoja empire of Kanauj. Rise of the Cholas.
Varman founds Angkor Thom. Ba-vo (the 1st Qiva temple) built. Inscriptions in both 4th and North Indian scripts.	Jaya Siphavarman I (890) consecrates a statue of his aunt as Harasiddhi.	Central Java won back from Orivijaya domination by Hindu princes from East Java. Prambanan temples (with Ramayana reliefs) built (early 10th century).	..	Pala Kings at war with Kanauj. Parantaka Chola (907) captures Madura and invades Ceylon.
Varman I, Içanavarman II, Jayavarman I (926-944)—Capital removed to Kch Ker, Içanavarman II.	II varman III (946-960)—describes his father "the cleverest of kings in the six darçana. Vajrini's vyakhran, etc.	Decay of Central Java. Mpu Sindok (944) founds a powerful state in East Java.	..	Pala Kings vanquished by the Paribara monarchs of Kanauj.

Kamboja (Cambodia)	Champa (South Annam)	Java, Sumatra, Bali, etc.	Burma, Siam, etc.	India.
944-968.—Rajendravarman. Angkor Thom restored as capital. The king's minister, a fervent Buddhist, consecrates several Mahayana images.	Jaya Indravarman I (965) repairs the damages committed in Champa by the troops of Kamboja.	Lokapala and Mukutavarjya (Buddhist princes) in East Java.	...	First Chinese inscription at Budh Gaya (c. middle of 10th century) by the Chinese monk Chei. Incursion of Kambojas in Pala Bengal (955.) Second Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani. 800 Chinese monks leave China for India (954). In 905 A.D., 157 Chinese pilgrims accept the Chinese Emperor's summons to go on a mission to India.
968-1001.—Jayavarman V. Growing importance of Mahayana Buddhism in Kamboja. A Brahman from Brindaban marries the King's sister. Bapucn built.	Annam (north) becomes independent of China (960) and wages war against Champa. Capital of Champa removed to Vijaya in the south (1000).	King Dharmavarjya of (992) East Java, defeats the Qrivijaya king. Buddhist shrine built at Nagapattana (near Madras) by Qrivijaya rulers with the Chola king's permission.	...	Malipala restores Pala power. Raja Raj Chola conquers South India. Friendly relations with Qrivijaya.
1001-1049.—Udayadityavarman I. Suryavarman I (1002-1049), the first Buddhist king of Kamboja, also builds many Hindu temples.	Jaya Simhavarmn II slain by the Annamites. The capital Vijaya sacked (1044).	King Erlangga, (1010-1042) a 'chakravarti' sovereign and patron of Kavi literature. Statue of the king an incarnation of Visnu. Division of his kingdom into Kediri and Jangala (1042). Naval raid on Qrivijaya by Rajendra Chola (1031). Dharmakirti of Qrivijaya considered to be the greatest Buddhist scholar of this age.	1010—King Anuruddha (Anawrahta) ascends the throne of Pagan (Arimandjanapura). He makes war on the Tabaing King of Tbaton (Buddhamanagara) to obtain possession of the Trigataku. The conquered Talaings (or Mons) of Paga civilise their Burmese conquerors. King Anuruddha establishes his supremacy over the Shan states, Arakan, etc. Anuruddha is said to have visited Bengal.	Campaigns of Rajendra Chola by sea and land. Hostilities with Qrivijaya. Chola School of architecture. Mahmud of Ghazni in North India. Atiga, the Bengali Buddhist monk, visits Sumatra to become the pupil of Dharmakirti. In 1038 Atiga goes on his mission to Tibet and converts the Tibetan King to Mahayana Buddhism at Tholing monastery. Chinese inscriptions at Budh Gaya (1022). After 1006 relations between India and China cease abruptly on account of a strong Confucian reaction.
1049-1090.—Udayadityavarman II (1049-1065). General Sangrama quells many revolts. Haravarman III (1065-1090). Chankara Panditaguru of the two kings—brings about a reaction in favour of Brahmanism.	Restoration of the temple of Devi of Kauthara (1060). Northern provinces of Champa ceded to Annam (1060). Prince Pan, victor in a war with Kamboja, becomes king with the title of Parama Bodhisattva (1061).	Kediri, a vassal state of Qrivijaya attacked by Virarajendra Chola (1068). Kavi literature flourishes in Kediri.	The Ananda (the first of the greater temples in Burma) built (1090).	Rajendra Kulottunga I—the last great Chola King (1074-1085). Rise of the Sena dynasty in Bengali.
1090-1112.—Jayavarman VI (1090-1108). Dharanindrarvarman I (1108-1112). Great influence of Divakara Pandita—the guru of the two kings.	Unsuccessful attempt of Jaya Indravarman II to win back the lost provinces from the Annamites.	The poet Triguna (author of Krisakjaya) at the court of King Vajrajaya of Kediri (1104).	...	Rampala (1081-1130) conquers north Behar. The poet Bilhana and Vijñanavyasa (author of the Miskara) at the court of Vikramaditya of Kalyani.
1112-1152.—Suryavarman II (posthumous name—Parama-Vishuloka). Angkor Vat built. Diplomatic relations with China renewed. Champa overrun.	Champa becomes a dependency of Kamboja (1112). Jaya Harivarman I (1147-1162) drives out the Cambodians from Champa.	Kameçvara, king of Kediri (1120-1164)—the hero of the Panji romance. His court poet, Mpu Dharmaja, is the author of Smaradabhana. King Jayabaya of Kediri (1135-1155) and his court poet Pencoloh—the author of Bharat Yuddha and Hari-varjya.	Siam divided into two states, during the 12th century. Lavapura in the south, and Syam or Sukhodaya in the north. Both were subordinate to Cambodia. A King of Arakan repairs Budh Gaya (1118).	Palas, pushed out of Bengal by the Senas, retire into South Behar, Ramannuja at the Hoysala Court (Mysore). Hoysala style of architecture and sculpture.
1152-1182.—Haravarman IV. Dharanindrarvarman II (1152-1182) a devout Buddhist. Surprise attack by the fleet of Champa on the capital of Kamboja. Friendly relations between Kamboja and Ceylon.	Jaya Indravarman IV (1163-1170)—a learned scholar of Mahayana and the Dharmasastras. He takes the Kamboja capital by surprise and retires with a large booty.	Java and San-fo-tai (Qrivijaya) mentioned by Chinese authors as two most important commercial countries (end of 12th century).	Ceylonese raiders sack Bassien.	Sena kings become champions of Brahminism in Bengal.
1182-1201.—Jayavarman VII, a fervent Buddhist, the last great sovereign of Kamboja. He founds 102 hospitals throughout his kingdom. Champa and Pogu conquered.	Champa, conquered by Jayavarman VII, is divided into two vassal states by the conqueror.	Kavi inscriptions of Sringa, ruler of Kediri (1194-1210).	Pagan (Pukam in Chinese) conquered by Jayavarman VII. Rise of Ceylonese religious influence in Burma (c. end of 12th century).	Prithviraja defeated by Muhammad Ghori (1192). Muslim conquest of North India. Buddhist monasteries (in Pala territory) destroyed. Buddhist monks fly to Tibet and Nepal. Sultan Altamash at Delhi. First Muhammadan attack on Orissa. Orissa architecture.
1201-1220.—Indravarman II. Evacuation of Champa.	Jaya Paramesvaravarman II left on the Champa throne by the retiring Kamboja troops.	Kingdom of Singasari (or Tumapel) founded by Ken Arok (1220). Kediri and Jangala reduced to submission. The Prajña-paramita image of this period,—one of the best examples of Javanese sculpture.	...	Campaigns of Alauddin Khaliji in the Deccan (1294).
2nd half of 13th century.—Jayavarman VIII (1243-1295) marries the daughter of a Brahman of the Bharadvaja gotra. Siamese inroads into Kamboja. Visit of Cheou Ta-kouan (companion of the Chinese envoy of Kublai Khan) to the court of Crindrarvarman (1296). Bantei Srei—the last great Khmer temple built.	Champa resists successfully the attempts of the Chinese Emperor (Kublai Khan) to reduce it to submission (1295).	Radon Vijaya compels the Chinese troops despatched by Kublai Khan to retire from Java (1293). Vijaya is crowned the first King of Majapahit (in E. Java) with the title of Kritarajasa (1294).	A Thai prince, about the middle of the 13th century, captures Sukhodaya and proclaims himself independent of Kamboja and assumes the title of Indraditya. Kublai Khan's army defeats the king of Pagan. Anuruddha's dynasty comes to an end (1288). Shans over-run Burma. Rama Khambeng (1283-1298) conquers the whole of Siam. The king is a zealous Hinayana Buddhist.	Malik Kafur's campaigns in South India (1302-1311) Vijayanagar founded (1336). Muhammad Taghlik (1325-1351),
1st half of 13th century.—Crindrarvarman (1307). The Brahman Mahanatha is the adhyapakadhya (prince of professors) at the Kamboja Court. Jayavarmparamesvara consecrates an acrama founded by his Brahman hots.	Jaya Simhavarmn III (1307) marries a Javanese princess and cedes north Annam to win the hand of an Annamite princess. Champa becomes an Annamite province (1312). King of Champa flies amidst (1315). Annamites driven back (1323) to Jav	Jayavijayavardhani—the great queen of Majapahit (1293-1350). Chandi Panataran built. Buddhism tinged with Tantrism in Java and Sumatra.	1350—Ayedhya founded in South Siam. Decline of the northern kingdom of Sukhodaya. 1365—Foundation of the Shan capital of Ava.	Muzo Shan Taghlik (1351-1398). Timur's invasion (1398).
2nd half of 14th century.—Inscription in incorrect Sanscrit on a column engraved with Mahayana images.	Annamite capita, seized several times by a warlike king of Champa (1360-1390).	Hyam Wuruk (Rajasanagara)—the most famous king of Java (1350-1395). Conquest of the Archipelago and portions of the Malay Peninsula by Majapahit. Nagarakrtagama—a chronicle written by the court poet Prapancha. Fall of Qrivijaya, 1377.	...	1401-1484—Narameikha, King of Arakan, an exile at the court of the King of Ganr (Bengal). Muhammadan titles adopted since then by Arakanese princes. 1475—King of Poga's mission to Ceylon. Kalyani inscriptions.
15th century.—Angkor abandoned (c. early 15th century) by Cambodian kings under Siamese pressure. Age of inscriptions comes to an end. Cambodia reduced to a pretty principality struggling with the Annamites in the east and the Siamese in the west.	The sister of Indravarman V (1400, 1432), a Muslim princess, married to a Majapahit monarch. Vijaya capital of Champa, taken by the Annamites (1440). Fall of Champa (1471).	Kritavijaya marries a Muslim princess of Champa. Spread of Islam in Java. Fall of Majapahit—1478 Java and Sumatra converted to Islam. Hindus & Buddhists seek shelter in Bali.	...	Saiyud and Lodi dynasties at Delhi. Rise to power of Vijayanagara. Kabir, Nanak and Chaitanya.