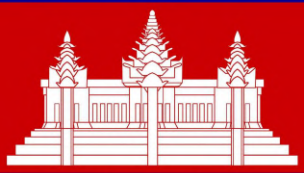
Cambodia



Presentation by Paul Pacter
For Collier County Library





Cambodia History 1
- 802 AD Khmer Empire started by King Jayavarman
- Centered at Angkor
- Lasted 802-1432, when Thais attacked and destroyed Angkor
- At its height 1200 AD:
  - Khmer controlled all of southeast Asia
  - Angkor population 750,000 (in 1200 Paris pop. 30,000)

Cambodia History 2
- 1432 to mid-1800s Thais and Vietnamese captured most Khmer territory
- 1863 King Norodom agreed to make Khmer a French Colony
- French were harsh, imposed many taxes, took resources
- Independence movement began in early 1900s

Cambodia History 3
- 1941-1945 Japanese occupation
- After WWII King Sihanouk: "Buddhist Socialism"
- 1953 Independence from France
- 1968 communists started civil war
- 1975 communists took control

1975 Pol Pot (aka "Brother Number One") took control with his army called Khmer Rouge. He was a mad tyrant.
- All people from towns and cities were forced to move to the countryside.
- Private property confiscated.
- Collective farms were formed. A total failure.

- People forced to work very long hours.
- People given insufficient food. Many died from exhaustion or malnutrition.
- Religion was banned. Penalty was execution.
- Family relationships banned. "Parents exploit children".

- Though starving, people caught foraging for food were executed.
- People were executed for being "lazy". Anyone who complained was executed.
- Khmer Rouge murdered intellectuals, people who spoke a foreign language or who wore glasses.

- Pol Pot nightmare ended when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and quickly prevailed.
- Pol Pot escaped. Remained alive in hiding until 1998.
- Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge murdered between 1.5 million and 3 million Cambodians. (out of 7 million population)



A few words about King Norodom Sihanouk
- King 1941-1955.
- 1955-1970 abdicated to become Prime Minister – absolute power.
- Supported Khmer Rouge.
- Jailed 1976-1979. Fled to Beijing.
- Returned as King 1993-2004.
- 2004 Abdicated in favor of his son – current King Sihamoni.

A few words about Prime Minister Hun Sen – 1985 to today
- Born 1952
- 1970 joined Khmer Rouge, commander, supported Pol Pot
- Became PM age 32 (youngest)

Wikipedia quotes:
"Wily operator"
"Destroys political opponents"
"Dictator who has assumed authoritarian power"

Cambodian Money



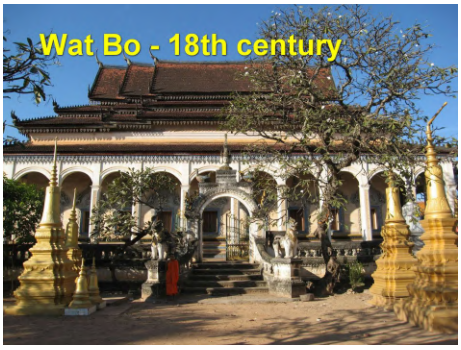
Official currency:
Riel 4,065 to US$1
Unofficial currency:
US$ accepted everywhere at a good exchange rate
No coins, just US dollar notes.
ATMs dispense US$.




Siem Reap
All prices in US dollars
No coins - nearest dollar


Siem Reap
Colonial architecture
Tourist capital of Cambodia
Markets, temples, dining
20 minutes away from
Angkor temples


Siem Reap town


Wat Bo - 18th century


Stupas (memorials) - Wat Bo


Cambodia license plate
2A-1589
SIEM REAP


Siem Reap
Cambodia was once French


Old Market (Phsar Chas)


Old Market (Phsar Chas)


Old Market (Phsar Chas)


Old Market (Phsar Chas)
What are these?


Wait until we visit Skuon!


Sticky rice wrapped in
banana leaf


Old Market (Phsar Chas)
Crabs


Many inexpensive and good
restaurants in Siem Reap



























Angkor History

— Angkor was capital of Khmer civilization.

— Angkor: 805AD to 1432, when the Thais invaded.

— Angkor was one of the largest cities in the world in 11th and 12th centuries.

292 temples in the Angkor complex:

— 72 major temples and monuments

— 220 minor ones

Of these 292, 30 have been cleared from the jungle and can be visited.

Angkor Wat is one temple within Angkor.

— 50,000 people, including artisans and slaves, worked on Angkor Wat.
— Took 37 years to build.
— Built early 12th c.
— Originally Hindu. By 13th c. changed to Buddhist.

Angkor temples open to the public



Angkor Temples Map

Angkor temples we will visit today:

— Angkor Wat
— Angkor Thom
— Bakong (Bakheng)
— Banteay Srei
— East Mebon Temple
— Preah Kahn
— Pre Rup Temple
— Phnom Kulen (Sacred Mountain)
— Takeo
— Ta Prohm

Temples were constructed from brick and hand-carved sandstone.

The temples are scattered:

— Central 'urban' area 30-square-miles (twice the size of Manhattan), and
— 155-square-mile metropolitan area.

Water management was critical to Angkor's success and survival

— 6 months monsoons, then 6 months dry.
—Angkor kings built many canals, dams, and rectangular reservoirs called barays.

Angkor Wat

Largest religious monument in the world.

Constructed first half of 12th century.

Mix of Hindu and Buddhist.

Classical Khmer architecture.

Name Angkor Wat means "City of Temples" in Khmer.

Voted by Lonely Planet as the world's number 1 sight.

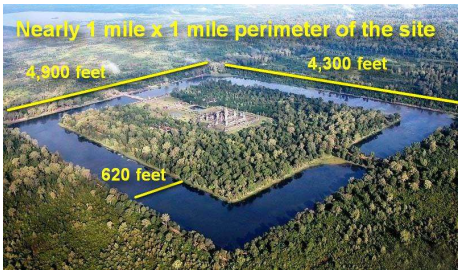
Built by Khmer King Suryavarman II, who reigned 1112–52.

Represents Mt Meru, the Hindu abode of ancient gods.

Heart and soul of Cambodia.

On Cambodia's flag.

Never abandoned – continuous use (unlike many other Angkor temples).



Main entrance

Entrance porch 770 feet wide



Main entrance faces West -- which is typical of a mausoleum (for Suryavarman II, who built Angkor Wat).



Entrance porch
Angkor Wat - early 12th c

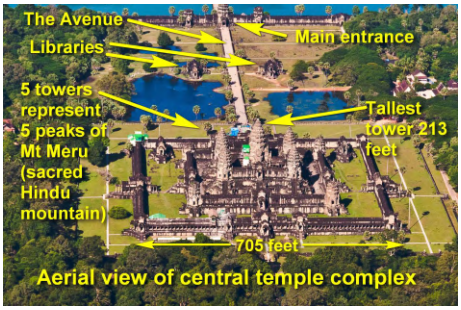


New York Times Apr 29, 1983

"More than four years after the Vietnamese Army swept across Cambodia in pursuit of the Pol Pot forces, neither Angkor Wat nor the 75 square miles of ancient temples, tombs and palaces that surround it can yet be described as perfectly safe. On a recent Sunday four American visitors to the temple complex heard dozens of shots ringing out."

"The Avenue"





Aerial view of central temple complex


Library of Angkor Wat (one on each side of The Avenue)

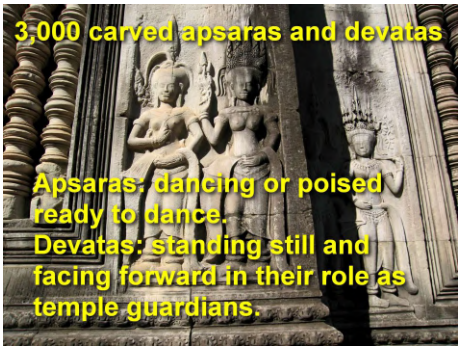

Central temple complex






One of five towers

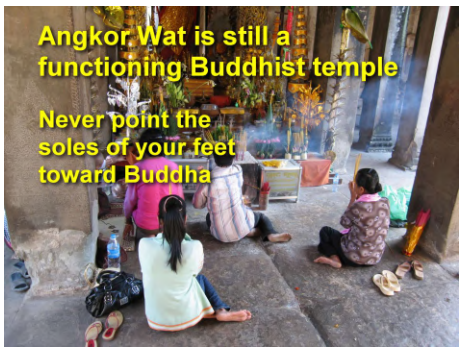



3,000 carved apsaras and devatas
Apsaras: dancing or poised ready to dance.
Devatas: standing still and facing forward in their role as temple guardians.

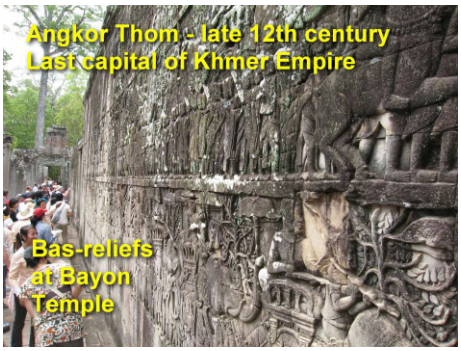

Apsaras - No two are the same


Devatas


Steep steps to get to heaven
Apsaras


Angkor Wat is still a functioning Buddhist temple
Never point the soles of your feet toward Buddha


Victory Gate - 12th century
Heads
One of five entry gates to Angkor Thom


Angkor Thom - late 12th century
Last capital of Khmer Empire
Bas-reliefs at Bayon Temple


The carvings at Bayon depict both historical events and daily life


Angkor Thom - Giant Buddha heads
37 towers, mostly with 4 heads (originally 49 towers)


Giant Buddha heads at Angkor Thom


Bayon Temple - Angkor Thom


Restored 12th c Buddha 12' tall


Worshippers at Bayon Temple


Angkor Thom - Baphuon Temple 11th c


Elephant Terrace at Angkor Thom


Elephant terrace - Angkor Thom


Entrance to Ta Prohm Temple - late 12th c


Ta Prohm has been left basically unrestored


Ta Prohm was abandoned late 15th c


Ta Prohm Temple Founded as a Mahayana Buddhist monastery and university




Ta Prohm Temple at Angkor


Bakong - 9th century First temple at Angkor


Thommanon Temple One of a pair of Hindu Temples Mid-12th c


Chau Sey Tevoda Temple
One of a pair
of Hindu
Temples
Mid-12th c


Farm near Angkor


Farm near Angkor


Farm near Angkor


Small village near Angkor
For chickens


Small village near Angkor


Small village


Takeo Temple - 10th c - Hindu


Pre Rup built 961 AD
Hindu Temple at Angkor


Small village near Angkor


Village near Angkor


Village near Angkor


Preah Kahn - 12th century


Preah Kahn Temple - 12th c


Preah Kahn has been left
largely unrestored



Lake Tonle Sap
— Largest fresh water lake in Southeast Asia
— Seasonally inundated
— Lake's size, length, volume vary considerably during the year due to...

Monsoons
— Annual rainfall 3 to 9 feet (some places 12 ft)
— Falls entirely during rainy season

Rainy: May to October

Dry: November to March

Lake Tonle Sap	Dry season	Monsoon season
	November to March	April to October
	Smallest	Largest
Area (sq miles)	965	6,178
Volume (cubic miles)	0.24	19.0
Length (miles)	99	160

"Tonle Sap proved capable of largely maintaining the Angkorean civilization, the largest pre-industrial settlement complex in world history." [Wikipedia]
— 9th to 15th centuries























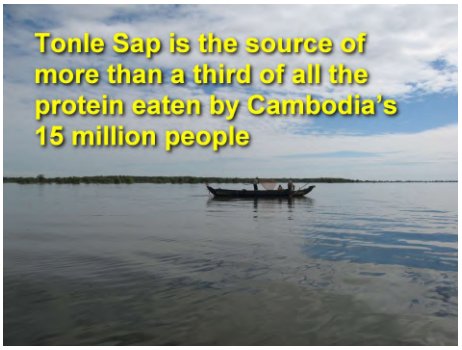







Floating house
on Lake Tonle Sap


Fishing on Tonle Sap
Fish stocks are declining
(overfishing)


Tonle Sap is the source of
more than a third of all the
protein eaten by Cambodia's
15 million people


Tonle Sap Lake supports the
livelihoods of more than 1.2
million people


Tonle Sap
Village of Kampong Phluk


3,000 people live in Kampong
Phluk village and surroundings.
Fishing and some farming.


Kampong Phluk Village


Kampong Phluk Village
Shrimp drying




Kampong Phluk
All houses built on stilts
Water line during rainy season


Kampong Phluk Rainy Season
(Not my Photo)




Monks begging daily for food
Line up oldest first
Never speak when begging


Villagers gain 'merit' by giving


Begging Bowl


Women must be careful
never to touch a monk


Village School


Kampong Phluk Buddhist Temple


Kampong Phluk Buddhist Temple


Back to the boat (our skipper)


Floating farm on Tonle Sap
No, not fish


Floating alligator farm


Floating alligator farm




Floating fish farm


Young but proficient boaters


Floating Catholic Church


Bathing on Tonle Sap


Floating school on Tonle Sap


Road to Phnom Kulen
Sacred Mountain


Phnom Kulen Village


Phnom Kulen Market


Get small money to give child
beggars at Sacred Mountain


Steps up Phnom Kulen
Sacred Mountain
Give small
money to the
needy


Preah Ang Thom
Temple on
Phnom Kulen




Phnom Kulen Village


Phnom Kulen Village




Sausage and Pickled Bean Sprouts


Glutinous Rice in Banana Leaf


Glutinous Rice in Banana Leaf


Banteay Srei - 10th century
Red sandstone


"Miniature sized" temples


Intricate carving
"Jewel of Khmer Art"


Banteay Srei - 10th c carvings


Banteay Srei = Citadel of beauty

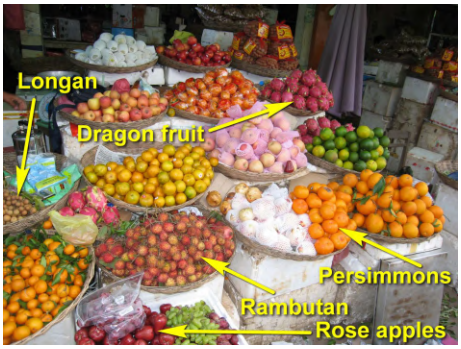

Traditional Cambodian music
played by landmine victims
Roneat Ek
(xylophone)
Tar
(plucked)
Tro
(with bow)


Along the road to
Kampong Thom


Rice Farm


Rice drying in the sun
Prevent mould


Kampong Thom Market
KAMPONG THOM MARKET


Longan
Dragon fruit
Persimmons
Rambutan
Rose apples


Pain du Cambodge


Kampong Thom Market


Entrails



















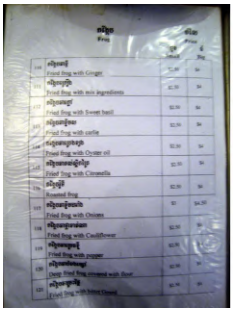












Restaurant Menu
$2.50 small, $4 large

Fried frog with: ginger; mixed ingredients; sweet basil; garlic; oyster oil; citronella; onions; cauliflower; pepper; or bitter gourd.

Roasted frog.

Deep fried frog covered with flour.


Prawns
Omelette
Lunch
Rice
Vegetables


Skuon - Market town 50 miles north of Phnom Penh


So what are these ladies selling?


The nickname of our town is "Spiderville"


Skuon – Fried Spiders


Arachno-Cuisine


Delicious fried tarantulas


Skuon - tarantula market


Skuon




Other insects as well


Boy leading his blind father


More than just spiders

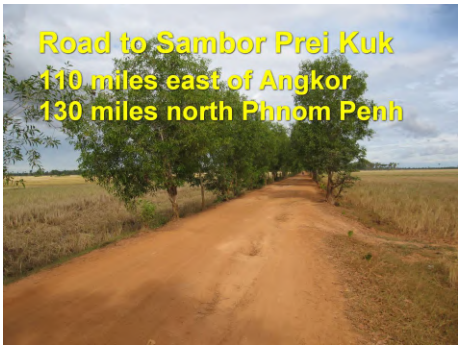

Ducks - Skuon Market


Rambutan - Skuon Market
Similar fruit to lychee

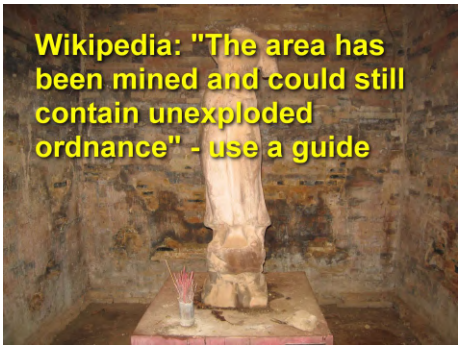

Jackfruit in Skuon Market
Largest tree-borne fruit in the world


Pineapples - Skuon Market


Dried fish - Skuon Market

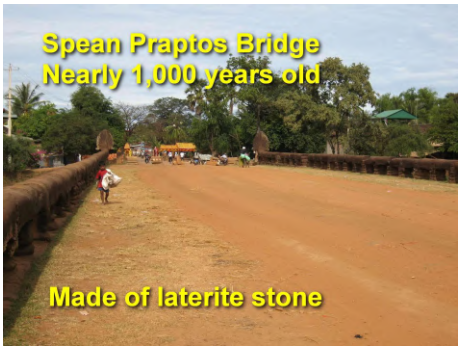

Road to Sambor Prei Kuk
110 miles east of Angkor
130 miles north Phnom Penh


Giant potholes


Wikipedia: "The area has been mined and could still contain unexploded ordnance" - use a guide


Road from Sambor Prei Kuk


Spean Praptos Bridge
12th century
285 feet - used to be longest stone arch bridge in the world


Spean Praptos Bridge
Nearly 1,000 years old
Made of laterite stone


Naga Head Spean Praptos Bridge 12th c


Crossing the Spean Praptos Bridge


Town of Kampong Kdei

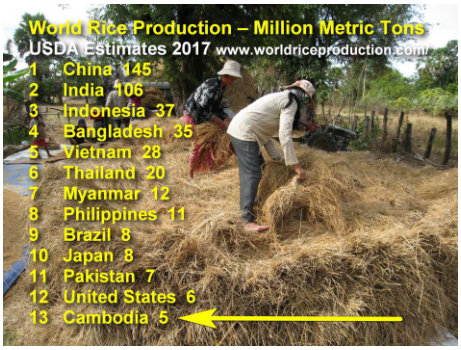



Visit to a family rice farm in central Cambodia


Very few tractors around


Rice takes 105–150 days to mature. Here, cut rice is delivered for threshing.


Asian farmers still account for 87% of the world's total rice production.


World Rice Production – Million Metric Tons
USDA Estimates 2017 www.worldriceproduction.com/
1 China 145
2 India 106
3 Indonesia 37
4 Bangladesh 35
5 Vietnam 28
6 Thailand 20
7 Myanmar 12
8 Philippines 11
9 Brazil 8
10 Japan 8
11 Pakistan 7
12 United States 6
13 Cambodia 5


Threshing - separating rice grain from the straw


Before threshing
Grain


After threshing:
Grains of rice


Close up: grains of rice


Rice farmer's home

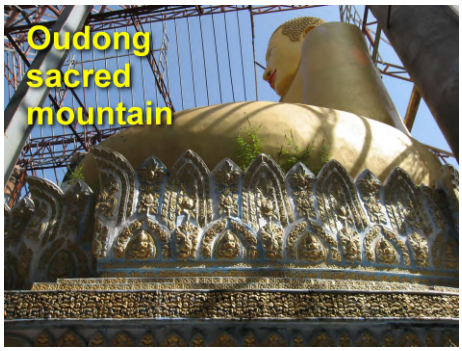



Cleaning small fish for dinner



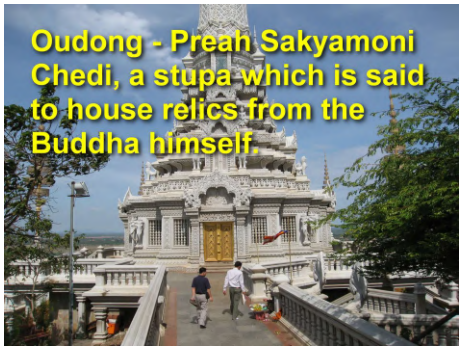

Rice Paddies


Oudong
Cambodia's capital and royal residence 1600 to 1866
27 miles north of Phnom Penh


Oudong
sacred
mountain

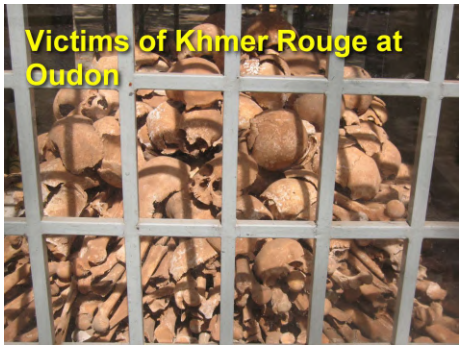

Royal Tombs - Oudong

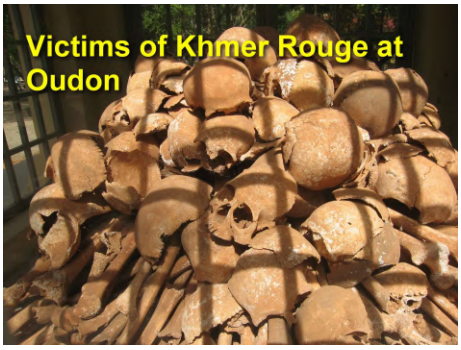

Royal Tombs - Oudong


Oudong - Preah Sakyamoni Chedi, a stupa which is said to house relics from the Buddha himself


View from Oudong sacred mountain to residence below


Oudong Royal Residence


Victims of Khmer Rouge at Oudon


Victims of Khmer Rouge at Oudon

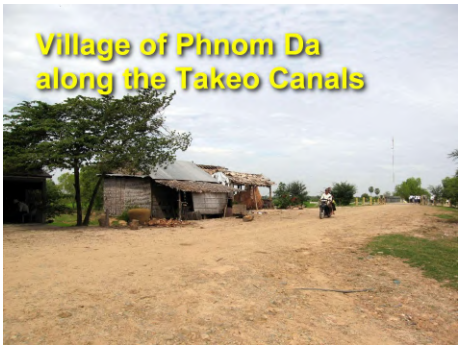

A friend and me


Boat trip onTakeo Ancient Canals


Takeo Canals were built 5th century so people could travel during and after the rainy season


Fishing on Takeo Canals


It would be impossible to travel by land


Village of Phnom Da along the Takeo Canals

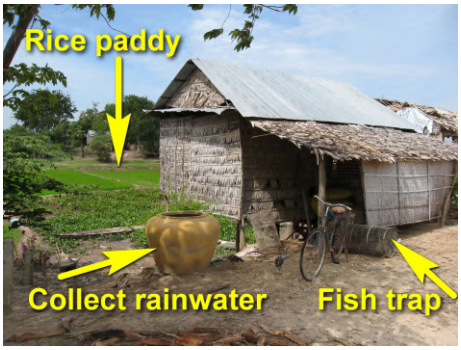

Repairing fishing nets Phnom Da


Phnom Da village


Phnom Da village restaurant


Kids
Phnom Da


Phnom Da Temple
5th century


Rice paddy
Collect rainwater
Fish trap


Phnom Da


Takeo Ancient Canal
5th Century


Along the Takeo Canal
Long boat


Phnom Chissor Temple
11th century


Phnom Chissor Temple


Village of Phnom Chissor


Lunch in Phnom Chissor Village
Pork, cucumbers, rice


Drive to Kampong Cham
Two hours north of Phnom Penh
Rubber plantations and agriculture


Cassava drying
Starchy root vegetable


Cassava



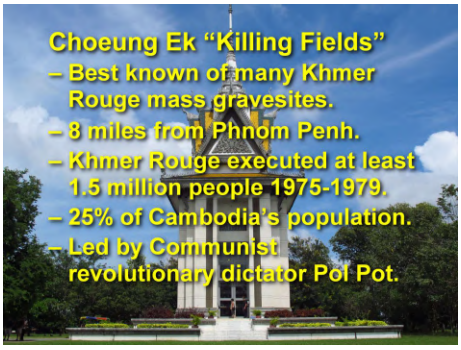

Primitive farming equipment

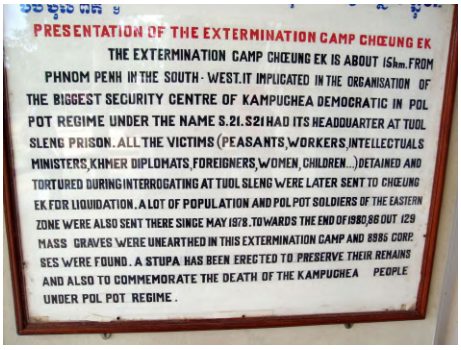

Rubber Plantation


Latex tapped from rubber tree
Will be refined into rubber


Kampong Cham Farm
Marrows (squash)




Choeung Ek "Killing Fields"
– Best known of many Khmer Rouge mass gravesites.
– 8 miles from Phnom Penh.
– Khmer Rouge executed at least 1.5 million people 1975-1979.
– 25% of Cambodia's population.
– Led by Communist revolutionary dictator Pol Pot.


PRESENTATION OF THE EXTERMINATION CAMP CHŒUNG EK
THE EXTERMINATION CAMP CHŒUNG EK IS ABOUT 15km. FROM PHNOM PENH IN THE SOUTH - WEST. IT IMPLICATED IN THE ORGANISATION OF THE BIGGEST SECURITY CENTRE OF KAMPUCHEA DEMOCRATIC IN POL POT REGIME UNDER THE NAME S.21. S21 HAD ITS HEADQUARTER AT TUOL SLENG PRISON. ALL THE VICTIMS (PEASANTS, WORKERS, INTELLECTUALS MINISTERS, KHMER DIPLOMATS, FOREIGNERS, WOMEN, CHILDREN...) DETAINED AND TORTURED DURING INTERROGATING AT TUOL SLENG WERE LATER SENT TO CHŒUNG EK FOR LIQUIDATION. A LOT OF POPULATION AND POL POT SOLDIERS OF THE EASTERN ZONE WERE ALSO SENT THERE SINCE MAY 1978. TOWARDS THE END OF 1980, 86 OUT 129 MASS GRAVES WERE UNEARTHED IN THIS EXTERMINATION CAMP AND 8985 CORPSES WERE FOUND. A STUPA HAS BEEN ERECTED TO PRESERVE THEIR REMAINS AND ALSO TO COMMEMORATE THE DEATH OF THE KAMPUCHEA PEOPLE UNDER POL POT REGIME.


Choeung Ek gravesites


Victims' clothing and bones


Bones of victims
Piece of bones remaining after excavation in 1980


Small memorial - bones


KILLING TREE
AGAINST WHICH
EXECUTIONERS
BEAT CHILDREN


Females 15 to 20 years old


Phnom Penh
Capital of Cambodia
Population 1.5 million


Phnom Penh - Mekong River


Phnom Penh - Colonial Architecture


Phnom Penh - Colonial Architecture


Phnom Penh - Child beggars


Phnom Penh - Tuk-tuk


Tuk-tuks in Phnom Penh are really a
motorcycle with a trailer


Monument to King Sihanouk
King 1941 to 1955
Prime Minister 1955 to 1970
Overthrown, jailed, fled 1970-1993
King again 1993-2004


King Sihamoni - since 2004


Vietnam Friendship Monument


Independence Monument - Phnom Penh
Cambodia got independence
from France in 1953


Students visiting Royal Palace


Royal Palace - Phnom Penh
1860s


Royal Palace
1860s

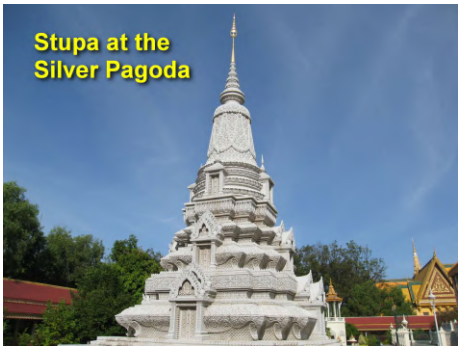

Chanchhaya Pavilion
of the Royal Palace


Hor Samrith Phimean (Bronze Palace)
Repository for Royal
regalia and
costumes


Napoleon III Pavillion - 1869
Iron


Phochani Pavilion - 1912
Receptions
and
Meetings


Silver Pagoda
Royal Palace


Stupa at the
Silver Pagoda


Stupa at the
Silver Pagoda


Painting at the Royal Palace


Palanquin used by King Sihamoni
during insuguration parade 2004


Royal Dock - where Mekong River
and Tonle Sap River meet


Old Psar Chas Market - Phnom Penh


Old Psar Chas Market - Phnom Penh


Old Psar Chas Market - Phnom Penh


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Old Psar Chas Market
Phnom Penh


Old Psar Chas Market - Phnom Penh


Chinese Temple - 1890s


Lion Dance Costume


Lion Dance Rehearsal


Wat Botum - Phnom Penh - 1442


Stupas at Wat Botum - Phnom Penh


Wat Langka - Phnom Penh
1442


Stupas at Wat Langka - 1442


Tuol Sleng Prison
Now Genocide Museum


Tuol Sleng Prison
Former high school.
One of 150 Khmer Rouge Extermination Centers.
Of the 20,000 prisoners at Tuol Sleng, only 7 were not executed.


Tuol Sleng - Mugshots of Prisoners


Tuol Sleng - Mugshots of Prisoners
At any one time, Tuol Sleng held 1,000 to 1,500 prisoners.
Estimated 20,000 were executed at Tuol Sleng.


Tuol Sleng - Mugshots of Prisoners
Khmer Rouge executed teachers, intellectuals, monks, foreigners, government people, business people, minorities.
25% of Cambodia's population!


Tuol Sleng - Mugshots of Prisoners


Tuol Sleng - Shackles


Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum


Phnom Penh has several large, modern shopping malls. This is Aeon Mall.


Supermarket
Pricing in US dollars ($3) and Cambodian Riel (R12,300).


Central Market - Phnom Penh
Built 1937 - Art Deco
Biggest market in Asia


Central Market - Meat section


Central Market


Central Market - Prawns


Giant Prawns


Central Market - Vegetables


Central Market - Fruits
Guava
Dragonfruit
Salak
(Snakefruit)
Longans


Central Market - Phnom Penh
Clams


Central Market - Phnom Penh


Central Market
Dried Shrimp


Central Market - Phnom Penh
Dining Area


Central Market - Phnom Penh
Dining Area


Grilled Squid and Chicken


I'm not certain what these are...
seem too big for prickly pears


Central Market - Spiders


Central Market - Insects


Central Market - Coconut Vendor


Central Market Is Not Just Food!


Nagaworld - Phnom Penh
Gambling casino and hotel


Wat Phnom
Built 1372


Wat Phnom - 1372
Nagas


Wat Phnom - 1372


Incense and papers to burn
in the temple


Burn your papers here


Make a wish and release a bird


Make a wish - release the bird


You can even ride an elephant
at Wat Phnom


Wat Phnom - lots of
(annoying) monkeys

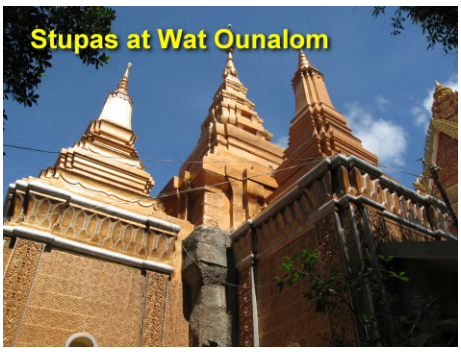

Central Post Office - Phnom Penh
French Colonial - 1895


Some monks arriving at Wat Ounalom
by tuk-tuk


Entrance to Wat Ounalom


Wat Ounalom - 1443


Wat Ounalom - Phnom Penh


Stupas at Wat Ounalom


Blind man playing traditional Cambodian instruments
Thon
Tro
Roneat-ek (xylophone)


Kong Vong Thom
Small gongs played with mallets


Wat Than
Ransacked by Khmer Rouge in 1970s
Not yet restored as a working temple


National Museum of Cambodia
Country's leading historical and archaeological museum


National Museum of Cambodia
World's largest collection of Khmer art.
Also important Buddhist and Hindu art.
Buildings constructed 1917 to 1924.
8:00am – 5:00pm daily.


National Museum of Cambodia


National Museum of Cambodia


Russian Market - Phnom Penh
Clothing, antiques, souvenirs, some food


Russian Market - Phnom Penh


Russian Market - Phnom Penh


Russian Market - Phnom Penh


Russian Market - Phnom Penh
Food is outside around the perimeter


Soft shell crab chili noodles


Chicken Roll


Le Grand Palais Hotel
Have lunch or dinner even if you
do not stay there


Atrium and dining room
Le Grand Palais Hotel


Fresh Cambodian Spring Rolls
Le Grand Palais


Red Curry
Le Grand Palais Hotel


The answer is No, I did not"
Classic Band
Fresh Frog Porridge
5$
7$
Steam-Sauna &Jacuzzi


Pork chop, egg, rice, seaweed


Rice Rolls


The End
Thank you for coming!
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