

Sinhala Dynasties Ap World History



Sinhala Dynasties: A Deep Dive into AP World History

Sri Lanka, the teardrop-shaped island nation off the coast of India, boasts a rich and complex history, significantly shaped by its powerful Sinhala dynasties. For AP World History students, understanding these dynasties is crucial for comprehending the region's political, social, and religious evolution. This comprehensive guide delves into the key Sinhala dynasties, examining their rise, achievements, and ultimate decline, providing essential context for your studies and equipping you with the knowledge to ace those AP exams. We'll explore the key players, significant events, and lasting legacies of these influential kingdoms.

The Anuradhapura Kingdom: The Foundation of Sinhala Power (377 BCE - 1017 CE)

The Anuradhapura Kingdom represents the dawn of significant Sinhala power. Its establishment marked the beginning of a long period of centralized rule and the flourishing of Theravada Buddhism, profoundly impacting Sri Lankan culture and society.

Key Features of the Anuradhapura Period:

Centralized Administration: The Anuradhapura kings established a highly organized administrative system, with officials managing irrigation, agriculture, and defense. The sophisticated network of

irrigation canals, known as tank systems, is a testament to their engineering prowess and facilitated agricultural prosperity.

Theravada Buddhism's Influence: Buddhism, introduced during the reign of King Devanampiyatissa, became the state religion, shaping societal norms, ethics, and architecture. The construction of magnificent stupas (dagobas) like the Ruwanwelisaya and Jetavanarama showcases the kingdom's devotion and artistic skill.

Military Campaigns and Expansion: The Anuradhapura kings engaged in numerous military campaigns, expanding their territory and solidifying their control over the island. However, this period also witnessed conflicts with rival kingdoms and foreign invasions, particularly from South India.

The Polonnaruwa Kingdom: A Resurgence of Sinhala Power (1070 - 1232 CE)

Following the decline of Anuradhapura, the Sinhala capital shifted to Polonnaruwa. This era witnessed a resurgence of Sinhala power, though it faced its own set of challenges.

The Polonnaruwa Period: A Period of Renewal

Political Consolidation: Kings like Vijayabahu I successfully repelled foreign invasions, re-establishing Sinhala sovereignty and consolidating power.

Architectural Achievements: The Polonnaruwa period saw the construction of impressive structures, reflecting a continuation of artistic and architectural traditions while incorporating new styles. The Gal Vihara sculptures are a prime example.

Economic and Social Structure: The economy continued to rely on agriculture, with further development of irrigation systems. However, the kingdom faced pressure from internal conflicts and external threats.

The Rise and Fall of Subsequent Sinhala Kingdoms: Kotte, Kandy, and Beyond

After the decline of Polonnaruwa, the Sinhalese people established several other kingdoms, each with its own distinct characteristics and contributions. These include the Kotte Kingdom (14th-16th centuries) and the Kingdom of Kandy (15th-19th centuries). These kingdoms navigated complex political landscapes, often facing foreign influence from the Portuguese, Dutch, and British. The struggle to maintain independence shaped their history and ultimately led to the incorporation of Sri Lanka into the British Empire.

The Legacy of the Sinhala Dynasties in AP World History

The Sinhala dynasties left an indelible mark on Sri Lanka's history and culture. Their sophisticated irrigation systems, contributions to Theravada Buddhism, and remarkable architectural achievements are all testaments to their influence. Understanding these dynasties provides crucial context for analyzing themes of state formation, religious influence, cultural exchange, and the impact of colonialism in AP World History.

Conclusion

The Sinhala dynasties represent a fascinating and crucial chapter in Sri Lankan and South Asian history. Their story is one of political consolidation, religious devotion, artistic brilliance, and resilience in the face of adversity. By understanding their rise, achievements, and ultimate decline, AP World History students gain a deeper appreciation for the complexities of regional power dynamics and the lasting legacy of these influential kingdoms. Successfully navigating the complexities of their history will significantly benefit your understanding of broader AP World History themes.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What role did Buddhism play in the Sinhala dynasties? Buddhism was central to the Sinhala kingdoms, shaping societal values, artistic expression, and even political structures. The construction of stupas and the patronage of Buddhist monks demonstrate the deep integration of religion into the state.
2. How did the Sinhala dynasties manage irrigation? They developed sophisticated tank systems, a remarkable feat of engineering that involved creating reservoirs and canals to manage water resources for agriculture. This system supported their prosperous agrarian economies.
3. What were the major challenges faced by the Sinhala dynasties? They faced numerous challenges, including invasions from South India, internal conflicts, and later, the arrival of European colonial powers.
4. How did the geographic location of Sri Lanka impact the Sinhala dynasties? The island's location made it strategically important, attracting both trade and invasions. Its natural resources, especially fertile land, were crucial to the kingdoms' prosperity.
5. What are some key primary sources for studying the Sinhala dynasties? Inscriptions found on stone pillars and religious texts offer valuable insights into the political, social, and religious aspects

of the Sinhala dynasties. Archaeological excavations also provide crucial evidence.

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sinhala dynasties ap world history: *The Silk Roads* Peter Frankopan, 2016-02-16
INTERNATIONAL BESTSELLER • Far more than a history of the Silk Roads, this book is truly a revelatory new history of the world, promising to destabilize notions of where we come from and where we are headed next. A rare book that makes you question your assumptions about the world.” —The Wall Street Journal From the Middle East and its political instability to China and its economic rise, the vast region stretching eastward from the Balkans across the steppe and South Asia has been thrust into the global spotlight in recent years. Frankopan teaches us that to understand what is at stake for the cities and nations built on these intricate trade routes, we must first understand their astounding pasts. Frankopan realigns our understanding of the world, pointing us eastward. It was on the Silk Roads that East and West first encountered each other through trade and conquest, leading to the spread of ideas, cultures and religions. From the rise and fall of empires to the spread of Buddhism and the advent of Christianity and Islam, right up to the great wars of the twentieth century—this book shows how the fate of the West has always been inextricably linked to the East. Also available: *The New Silk Roads*, a timely exploration of the dramatic and profound changes our world is undergoing right now—as seen from the perspective of the rising powers of the East.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: *Understanding by Design* Grant P. Wiggins, Jay McTighe, 2005 What is understanding and how does it differ from knowledge? How can we determine the big ideas worth understanding? Why is understanding an important teaching goal, and how do we know when students have attained it? How can we create a rigorous and engaging curriculum that focuses on understanding and leads to improved student performance in today's high-stakes, standards-based environment? Authors Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe answer these and many other questions in this second edition of *Understanding by Design*. Drawing on feedback from thousands of educators around the world who have used the UbD framework since its introduction in 1998, the authors have greatly revised and expanded their original work to guide educators across the K-16 spectrum in the design of curriculum, assessment, and instruction. With an improved UbD Template at its core, the book explains the rationale of backward design and explores in greater depth the meaning of such key ideas as essential questions and transfer tasks. Readers will learn why the familiar coverage- and activity-based approaches to curriculum design fall short, and how a focus on the six facets of understanding can enrich student learning. With an expanded array of practical strategies, tools, and examples from all subject areas, the book demonstrates how the research-based principles of Understanding by Design apply to district frameworks as well as to individual units of curriculum. Combining provocative ideas, thoughtful analysis, and tested approaches, this new edition of *Understanding by Design* offers

teacher-designers a clear path to the creation of curriculum that ensures better learning and a more stimulating experience for students and teachers alike.

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sinhala dynasties ap world history: Buddha in the Crown John Clifford Holt, 1991-01-31

Historical, anthropological, and philosophical in approach, Buddha in the Crown is a case study in religious and cultural change. It examines the various ways in which Avalokitesvara, the most well known and proliferated bodhisattva of Mahayana Buddhism throughout south, southeast, and east Asia, was assimilated into the transforming religious culture of Sri Lanka, one of the most pluralistic in Asia. Exploring the expressions of the bodhisattva's cult in Sanskrit and Sinhala literature, in iconography, epigraphy, ritual, symbol, and myth, the author develops a provocative thesis regarding the dynamics of religious change. Interdisciplinary in scope, addressing a wide variety of issues relating to Buddhist thought and practice, and providing new and original information on the rich cultural history of Sri Lanka, this book will interest students of Buddhism and South Asia.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Cascades of Violence John Braithwaite, Bina D'Costa, 2018-02-01 As in the cascading of water, violence and nonviolence can cascade down from commanding heights of power (as in waterfalls), up from powerless peripheries, and can undulate to spread horizontally (flowing from one space to another). As with containing water, conflict cannot be contained without asking crucial questions about which variables might cause it to cascade from the top-down, bottom up and from the middle-out. The book shows how violence cascades from state to state. Empirical research has shown that nations with a neighbor at war are more likely to have a civil war themselves (Sambanis 2001). More importantly in the analysis of this book, war cascades from hot spot to hot spot within and between states (Autesserre 2010, 2014). The key to understanding cascades of hot spots is in the interaction between local and macro cleavages and alliances (Kalyvas 2006). The analysis exposes the folly of asking single-level policy questions like do the benefits and costs of a regime change in Iraq justify an invasion? We must also ask what other violence might cascade from an invasion of Iraq? The cascades concept is widespread in the physical and biological sciences with cascades in geology, particle physics and the globalization of contagion. The past two decades has seen prominent and powerful applications of the cascades idea to the social sciences (Sunstein 1997; Gladwell 2000; Sikkink 2011). In his discussion of ethnic violence, James Rosenau (1990) stressed that the image of turbulence developed by mathematicians and physicists could provide an important basis for understanding the idea of bifurcation and related ideas of complexity, chaos, and turbulence in complex systems. He classified the bifurcated systems in contemporary world politics as the multicentric system and the statecentric system. Each of these affects the others in multiple ways, at multiple levels, and in ways that make events enormously hard to predict (Rosenau 1990, 2006). He replaced the idea of events with cascades to describe the event structures that 'gather momentum, stall, reverse course, and resume anew as their repercussions spread among whole systems and subsystems' (1990: 299). Through a detailed analysis of case studies in South Asia, that built on John Braithwaite's twenty-five year project Peacebuilding Compared, and coding of conflicts in different parts of the globe, we expand Rosenau's concept of global turbulence and images of cascades. In the cascades of violence in South Asia, we demonstrate how micro-events such as localized riots, land-grabbing, pervasive militarization and attempts to assassinate political leaders are linked to large scale macro-events of global politics. We argue in order to prevent future conflicts there is a need to understand the relationships between history, structures and agency; interest, values and politics; global and local factors and alliances.

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sinhala dynasties ap world history: 6th International Conference on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture The Getty Conservation Institute, 1991-02-28 On October 14-19, 1990, the 6th International Conference on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture was held in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Sponsored by the GCI, the Museum of New Mexico State Monuments, ICCROM, CRATerre-EAG, and the National Park Service, under the aegis of US/ICOMOS, the event was organized to promote the exchange of ideas, techniques, and research findings on the conservation of earthen architecture. Presentations at the conference covered a diversity of subjects, including the historic traditions of earthen architecture, conservation and restoration, site preservation, studies in consolidation and seismic mitigation, and examinations of moisture problems, clay chemistry, and microstructures. In discussions that focused on the future, the application of modern technologies and materials to site conservation was urged, as was using scientific knowledge of existing structures in the creation of new, low-cost, earthen architecture housing.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Social Capital Partha Dasgupta, Ismail Serageldin, 2000 This book contains a number of papers presented at a workshop organised by the World Bank in 1997 on the theme of 'Social Capital: Integrating the Economist's and the Sociologist's Perspectives'. The concept of 'social capital' is considered through a number of theoretical and empirical studies which discuss its analytical foundations, as well as institutional and statistical analyses of the concept. It includes the classic 1987 article by the late James Coleman, 'Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital', which formed the basis for the development of social capital as an organising concept in the social sciences.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Young Soldiers Rachel Brett, Irma Specht, 2004 It is estimated that more than 300,000 children are involved in armed conflicts throughout the world, the vast majority through forced labour. This publication contains the personal views and experiences of child soldiers, highlighting a number of factors contributing to their participation, including the socio-economic and political environment, and their vulnerable personal circumstances, as well as how diverse risk factors interact. These personal stories also draw attention to the gender dimensions of the problem, and to concept of child soldiers 'volunteering' in armed conflict situations. The book then goes on to explore key factors in the development of a comprehensive strategy to tackle the problem, including addressing issues of breakdown of law and order, availability of weapons, extreme forms of social exclusion including poverty and inequality, lack of educational opportunities, widespread child abuse and child labour. The publication includes profiles of conflict situations in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Congo, Northern Ireland, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Sri Lanka.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Hinduism and Buddhism Asha Kumari, 1990 Comparative study of the various aspects of Hinduism and Buddhism in Thailand.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Southeast Asia in World History Craig Lockard, 2009-04-24 Here is a brief, well-written, and lively survey of the history of Southeast Asia from ancient times to the present, paying particular attention to the region's role in world history and the distinctive societies that arose in lands shaped by green fields and forests, blue rivers and seas. Craig Lockard shows how for several millennia Southeast Asians, living at the crossroads of Asia, enjoyed ever expanding connections to both China and India, and later developed maritime trading networks to the Middle East and Europe. He explores how the people of the region combined local and imported ideas to form unique cultures, reflected in such striking creations as Malay sailing craft, Javanese gamelan music, and batik cloth, classical Burmese and Cambodian architecture, and social structures in which women have often played unusually influential roles. Lockard describes colonization by Europeans and Americans between 1500 and 1914, tracing how the social, economic, and political frameworks inherited from the past, combined with active opposition to domination by foreign powers, enabled Southeast Asians to overcome many challenges and regain their independence after World War II. The book also relates how Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam are now among the fastest growing economies in the world and play a critical role in today's global marketplace.

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sinhala dynasties ap world history: A Short History of Indonesia Colin Brown, 2003 New in the Short Histories of Asia series, edited by Milton Osborne, this is a readable, well-informed and comprehensive history of Indonesia and its peoples, from ancient origins to the present day.

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sinhala dynasties ap world history: Principles of Management David S. Bright, Anastasia H. Cortes, Eva Hartmann, 2023-05-16 Black & white print. Principles of Management is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of the introductory course on management. This is a traditional approach to management using the leading, planning, organizing, and controlling approach. Management is a broad business discipline, and the Principles of Management course covers many management areas such as human resource management and strategic management, as well as behavioral areas such as motivation. No one individual can be an expert in all areas of management, so an additional benefit of this text is that specialists in a variety of areas have authored individual chapters.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Anil's Ghost Michael Ondaatje, 2010-10-08 Winning a Governor General's Literary Award for Fiction, the Kiriya Pacific Rim Book Prize and the Scotiabank Giller Prize, Anil's Ghost is another award-winning novel from Michael Ondaatje. Steeped in centuries of cultural achievement and tradition, Sri Lanka has been ravaged in the late twentieth century by bloody civil war. Anil Tissera, born in Sri Lanka but educated in England and the U.S., is sent by an international human rights group to participate in an investigation into suspected mass political murders in her homeland. Working with an archaeologist, she discovers a skeleton whose identity takes Anil on a fascinating journey that involves a riveting mystery. What follows, in a novel rich with character, emotion, and incident, is a story about love and loss, about family, identity and the unknown enemy. And it is a quest to unlock the hidden past—like a handful of soil analyzed by an archaeologist, the story becomes more diffuse the farther we reach into history. A universal tale of the casualties of war, unfolding as a detective story, the book gradually gives way to a more intricate exploration of its characters, a symphony of loss and loneliness haunted by a cast of solitary strangers and ghosts. The atrocities of a seemingly futile, muddled war are juxtaposed against the ancient, complex and ultimately redemptive culture and landscape of Sri Lanka.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Hindsight, Insight, Foresight: Thinking About Security in the Indo-Pacific Alexander L. Vuving, 2020-09-30 Hindsight, Insight, Foresight is a tour d'horizon of security issues in the Indo-Pacific. Written by 20 current and former members of the faculty at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, its 21 chapters provide hindsight, insight, and foresight on numerous aspects of security in the region. This book will help readers to understand the big picture, grasp the changing faces, and comprehend the local dynamics of regional security.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: A Concise History of Modern India Barbara D. Metcalf, Thomas R. Metcalf, 2006-09-28 In a second edition of their successful Concise History of Modern India, Barbara Metcalf and Thomas Metcalf explore India's modern history afresh and update the events of the last decade. These include the takeover of Congress from the seemingly entrenched Hindu nationalist party in 2004, India's huge advances in technology and the country's new role as a major player in world affairs. From the days of the Mughals, through the British Empire, and into Independence, the country has been transformed by its institutional structures. It is these institutions which have helped bring about the social, cultural and economic changes that have taken place over the last half century and paved the way for the modern success story. Despite these advances, poverty, social inequality and religious division still fester. In response to these dilemmas, the book grapples with questions of caste and religious identity, and the nature of the Indian nation.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: The Silk Roads Xinru Liu, 2018-11-14 For more than 1500 years, across more than 4000 miles, the Silk Roads connected East and West. These overland trails and sea lanes carried not only silks, but also cotton textiles, dyes, horses, incense, spices, gems, glass, and ceramics along with religious ideas, governing customs, and technology. For this book, Xinru Liu has assembled primary sources from ancient China, India, Central Asia, Rome and the Mediterranean, and the Islamic world, many of them difficult to access and some translated into English for the first time. Court histories, geographies and philosophical treatises, letters, travelers' accounts, inventories, inscriptions, laws, religious texts, and more, introduce students to the complexities of cultural exchange. Liu's thoughtful introduction considers the many ways the peoples along the Silk Roads interacted and helps students understand the implications for economies and societies, as well as political and religious institutions, over space and time. Maps, document headnotes and annotations, a chronology, questions for consideration, and a selected bibliography offer additional pedagogical support.

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sinhala dynasties ap world history: On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, 629-645 A.D. Thomas Watters, 1905

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Beyond Turk and Hindu David Gilmartin, Bruce B. Lawrence, 2009-09-24

sinhala dynasties ap world history: The Persianate World Nile Green, 2019-04-09 At publication date, a free ebook version of this title will be available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. Persian is one of the great lingua francas of world history. Yet despite its recognition as a shared language across the Islamic world and beyond, its scope, impact, and mechanisms remain underexplored. A world historical inquiry into pre-modern cosmopolitanism, *The Persianate World* traces the reach and limits of Persian as a Eurasian language in a comprehensive survey of its geographical, literary, and social frontiers. From Siberia to Southeast Asia, and between London and Beijing, this book shows how Persian gained, maintained, and finally surrendered its status to imperial and vernacular competitors. Fourteen essays trace Persian's interactions with Bengali, Chinese, Turkic, Punjabi, and other languages to identify the forces that extended "Persographia," the domain of written Persian. Spanning the ages expansion and contraction, *The Persianate World* offers a critical survey of both the supports and constraints of one of history's key languages of global exchange.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Transforming Mission: Paradigm Shifts in Theology of Mission David J. Bosch, 2011 David Bosch's *Transforming Mission*, now available in over a dozen languages, is widely recognized as an historic and magisterial contribution to the study of mission. Examining the entire sweep of Christian tradition, he shows how five paradigms have historically encapsulated the Christian understanding of mission and then outlines the characteristics of an emerging postmodern paradigm dialectically linking the transcendent and imminent dimensions of salvation. In this new anniversary edition, Darrel Guder and Martin Reppenhagen explore the impact of Bosch's work and the unfolding application of his seminal vision. --

sinhala dynasties ap world history: Dealing with Diversity Georg Frerks, Bart Klem, 2005 Contributed articles.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: India's Approach to Asia Namrata Goswami, 2016 Offers wide ranging divergent perspectives on India's role in managing and shaping Asian security. Issues that are dealt with include major power rivalries, tensions over disputed territories, freedom of Sea Lanes of Communications, security dilemmas, the robustness of regional institutional mechanisms, India's strategic partnerships and the perspectives of major actors like the US, Russia, and China.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: The Hidden Wealth of Cities Jon Kher Kaw, Hyunji Lee, Sameh Wahba, 2020-02-13 In every city, the urban spaces that form the public realm—ranging from city streets, neighborhood squares, and parks to public facilities such as libraries and markets—account for about one-third of the city's total land area, on average. Despite this

significance, the potential for these public-space assets—typically owned and managed by local governments—to transform urban life and city functioning is often overlooked for many reasons: other pressing city priorities arising from rapid urbanization, poor urban planning, and financial constraints. The resulting degradation of public spaces into congested, vehicle-centric, and polluted places often becomes a liability, creating a downward spiral that leads to a continuous drain on public resources and exacerbating various city problems. In contrast, the cities that invest in the creation of human-centered, environmentally sustainable, economically vibrant, and socially inclusive places—in partnership with government entities, communities, and other private stakeholders—perform better. They implement smart and sustainable strategies across their public space asset life cycles to yield returns on investment far exceeding monetary costs, ultimately enhancing city livability, resilience, and competitiveness. *The Hidden Wealth of Cities: Creating, Financing, and Managing Public Spaces* discusses the complexities that surround the creation and management of successful public spaces and draws on the analyses and experiences from city case studies from around the globe. This book identifies—through the lens of asset management—a rich palette of creative and innovative strategies that every city can undertake to plan, finance, and manage both government-owned and privately owned public spaces.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: *The Book of Margery Kempe* Margery Kempe, 1985 The story of the eventful and controversial life of Margery Kempe - wife, mother, businesswoman, pilgrim and visionary - is the earliest surviving autobiography in English. Here Kempe (c.1373-c.1440) recounts in vivid, unembarrassed detail the madness that followed the birth of the first of her fourteen children, the failure of her brewery business, her dramatic call to the spiritual life, her visions and uncontrollable tears, the struggle to convert her husband to a vow of chastity and her pilgrimages to Europe and the Holy Land. Margery Kempe could not read or write, and dictated her remarkable story late in life. It remains an extraordinary record of human faith and a portrait of a medieval woman of unforgettable character and courage.

sinhala dynasties ap world history: *Chinese Buddhism* Joseph Edkins, 1893

sinhala dynasties ap world history: *Southeast Asia in the Ancient Indian Ocean World* Tom Hoogervorst, 2013 This thesis casts a new light on the role of Southeast Asia in the ancient Indian Ocean World. It brings together data and approaches from archaeology and historical linguistics to examine cultural and language contact between Southeast Asia and South Asia, East Africa and the Middle East. The interdisciplinary approach employed in this study reveals that insular Southeast Asian seafarers, traders and settlers had impacted on these parts of the world in pre-modern times through the transmission of numerous biological and cultural items. It is further demonstrated that the words used for these commodities often contain clues about the precise ethno-linguistic communities involved in their transoceanic dispersal. The Methodology chapter introduces some common linguistic strategies to examine language contact and lexical borrowing, to determine the directionality of loanwords and to circumvent the main caveats of such an approach. The study then proceeds to delve deeper into the socio-cultural background of interethnic contact in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean as a whole, focusing on the oft-neglected Southeast Asian contributions to the cultural landscape of this region and addressing the nature of pre-modern contact between Southeast Asia and the different parts of the Indian Ocean World. Following from that, the last three chapters look in-depth at the dispersal of respectively Southeast Asian plants, spices and maritime technology into the wider Indian Ocean World. Although concepts and their names do not always neatly travel together across ethno-linguistic boundaries, these chapters demonstrate how a closer examination of lexical data offers supportive evidence and new perspectives on events of cultural contact not otherwise documented. Cumulatively, this study underlines that the analysis of lexical data is a strong tool to examine interethnic contact, particularly in pre-literate societies. Throughout the Indian Ocean World, Southeast Asian products and concepts were mainly dispersed by Malay-speaking communities, although others played a role as well.

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Aztecs have fascinated and horrified Westerners for centuries. After Cortes' extraordinary conquest of the New World's most powerful civilization in 1521, the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan, was levelled and its Great Temple demolished. Soon even the location of the old cult centre was lost - until 1978, when tunnelling for Mexico City's subway system unearthed clues that led to the rediscovery of the Great Temple and the most spectacular series of excavations ever conducted in Mexico.

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