

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE RISE AND FALL OF EARLY STATES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Charles Higham

With thanks to Marnie Feneley, Michael Coe, Damien Evans and Roland Fletcher for illustrations of Angkor

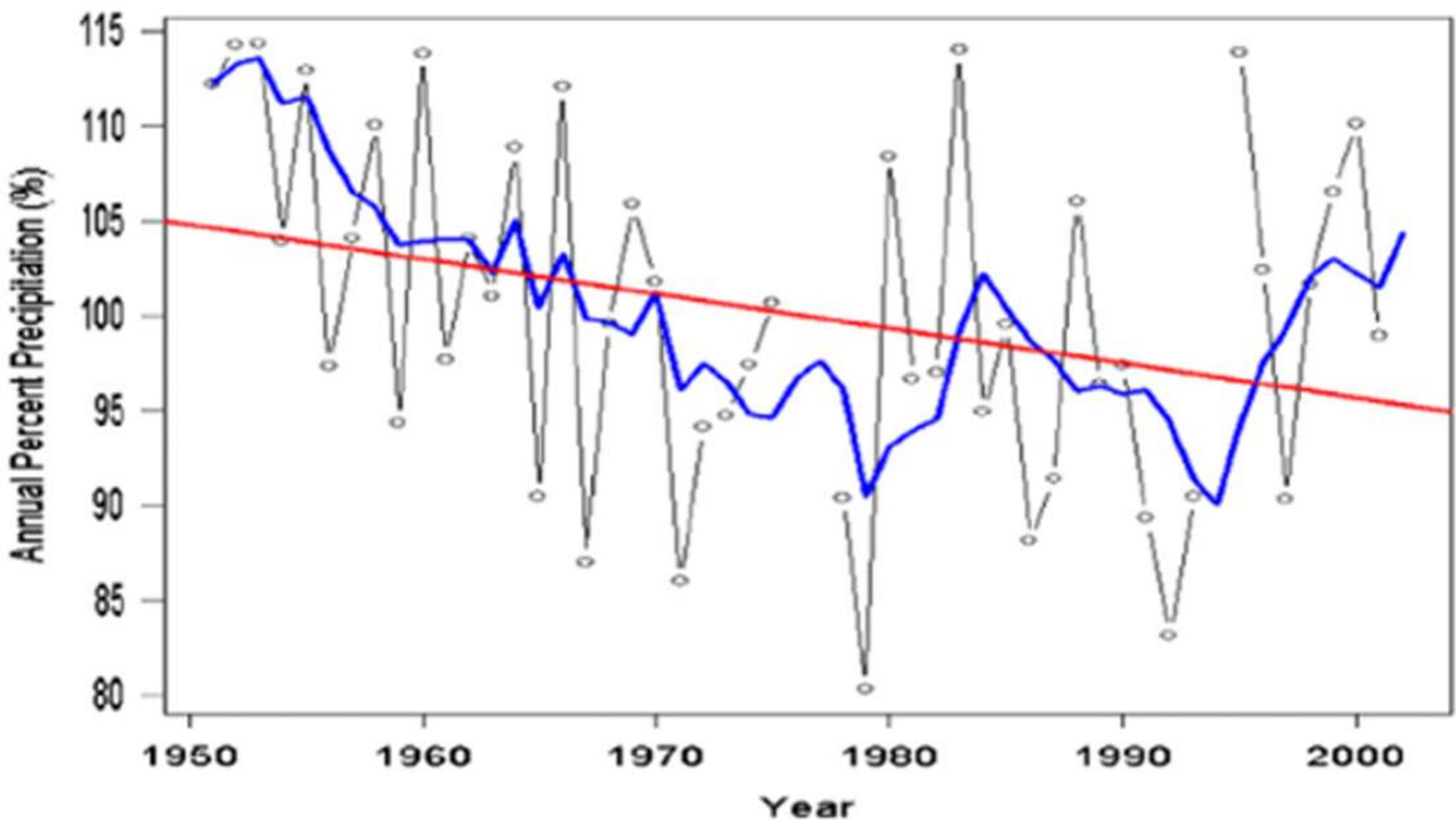


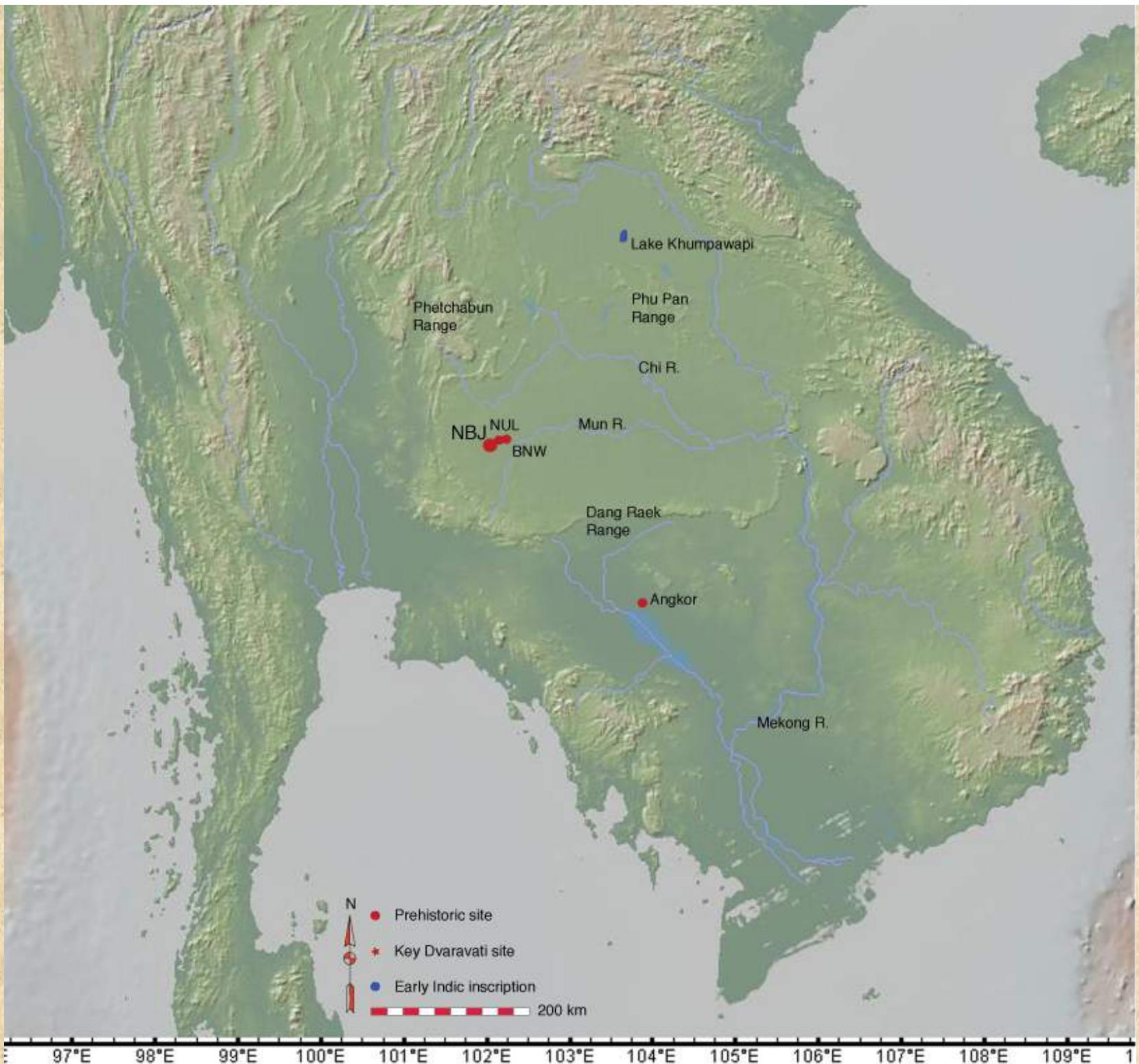
Clark



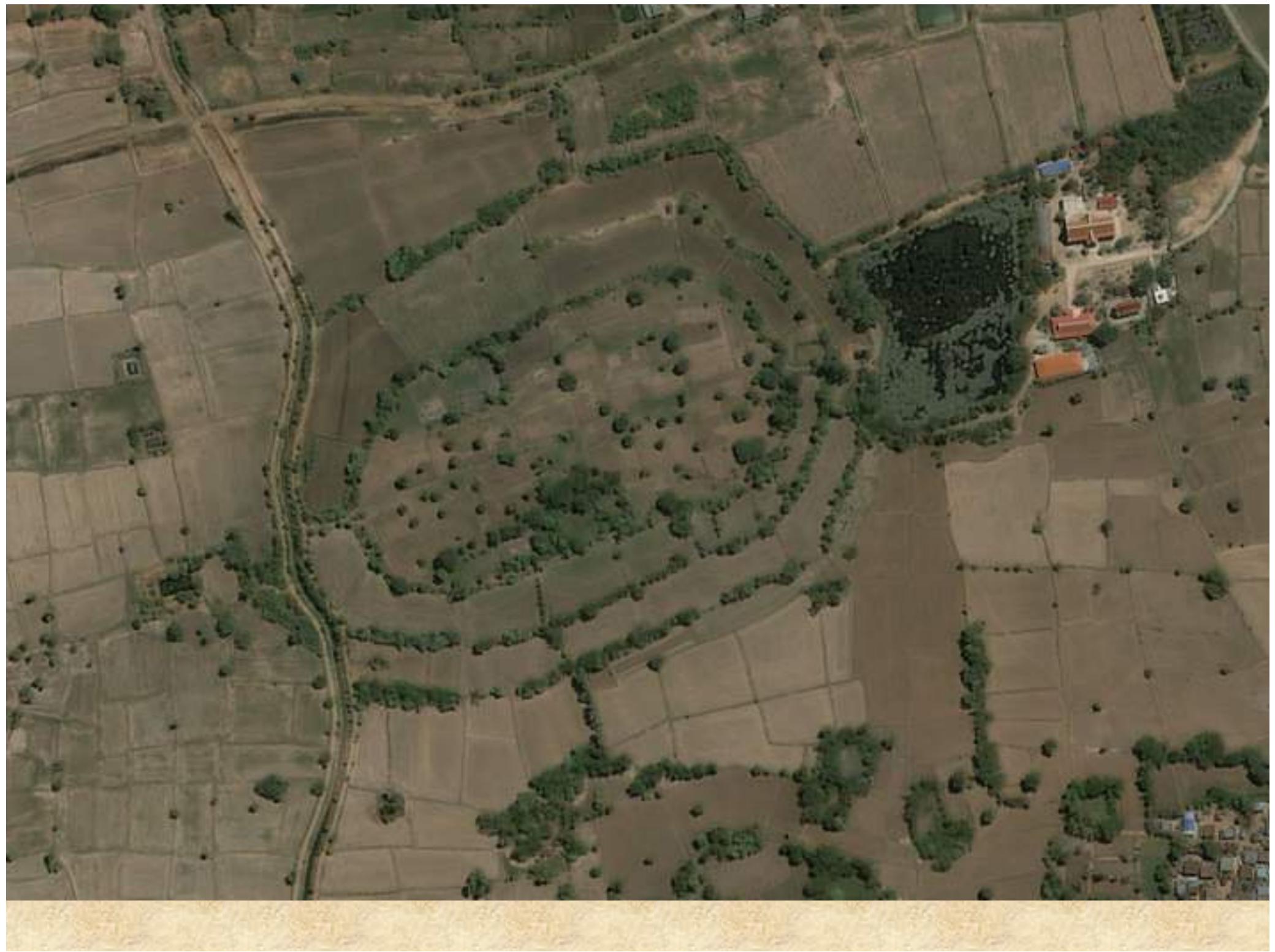
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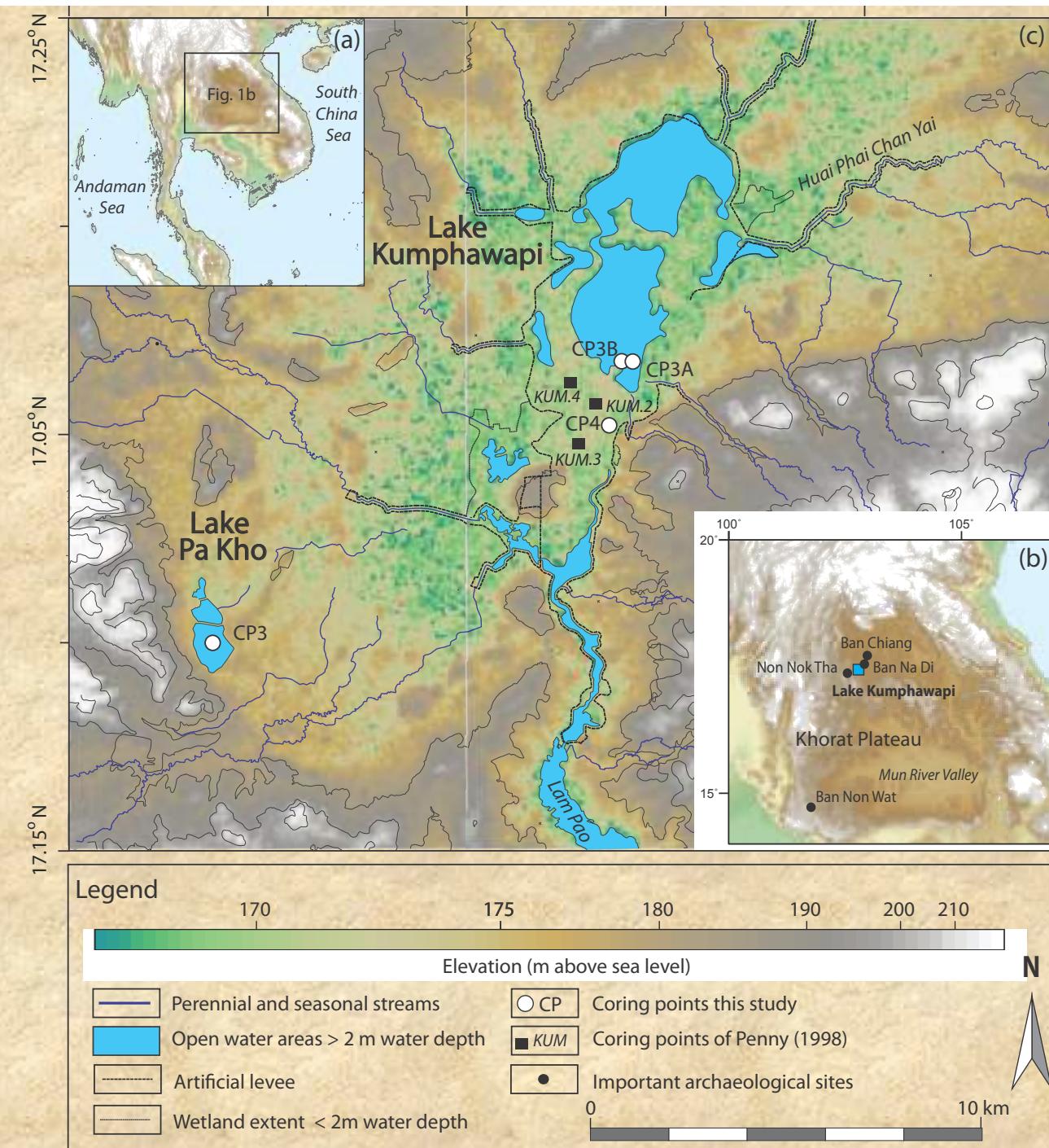


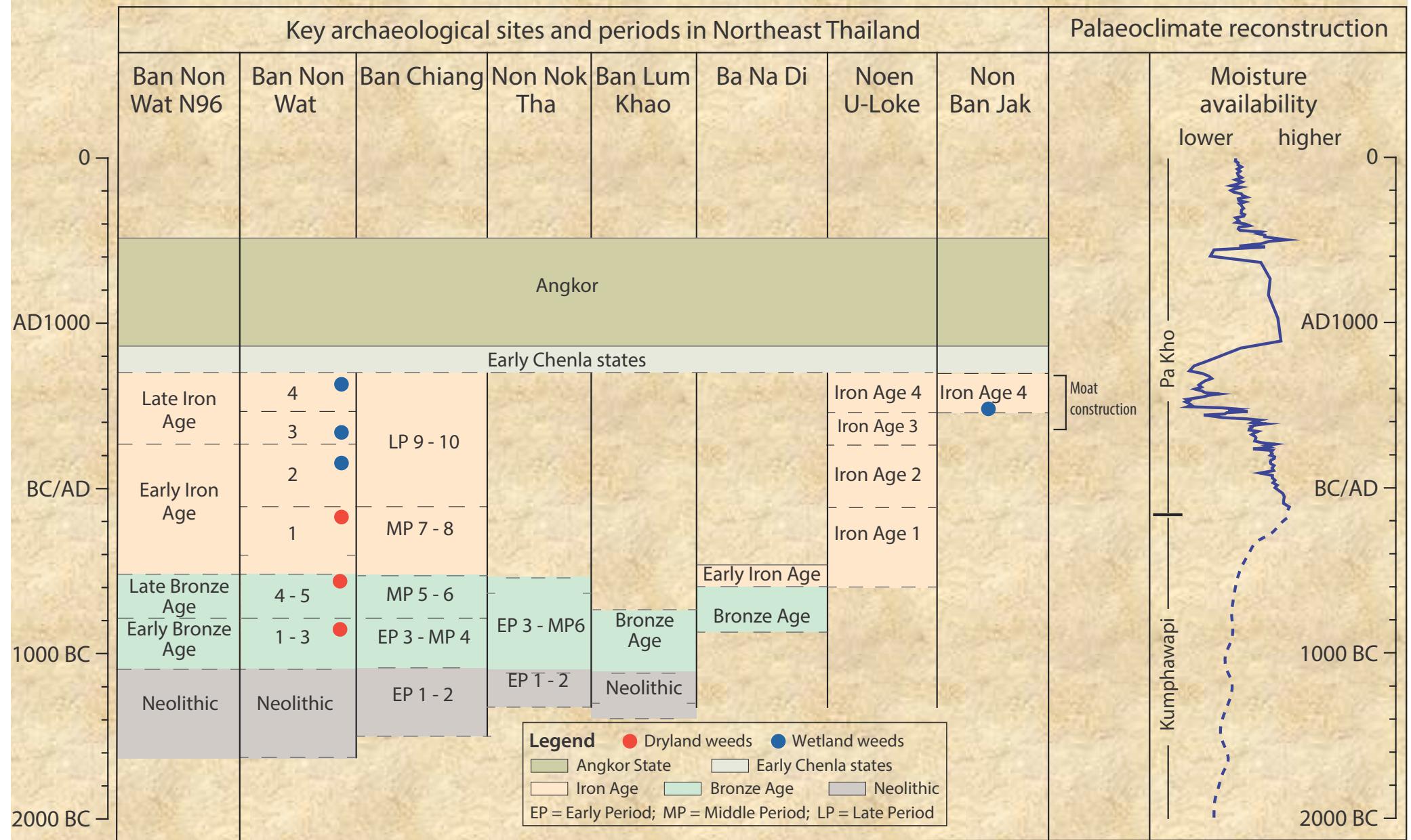








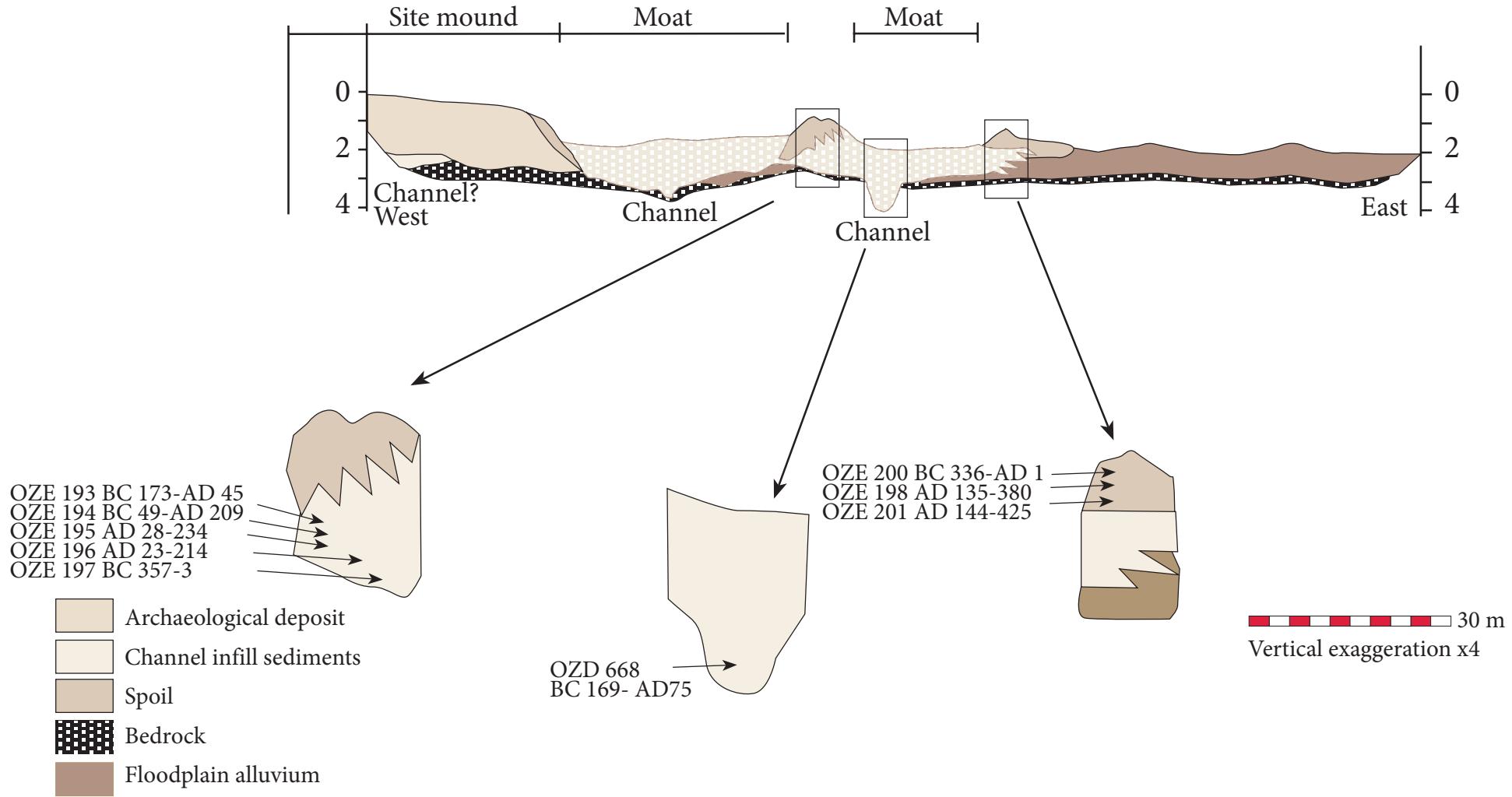


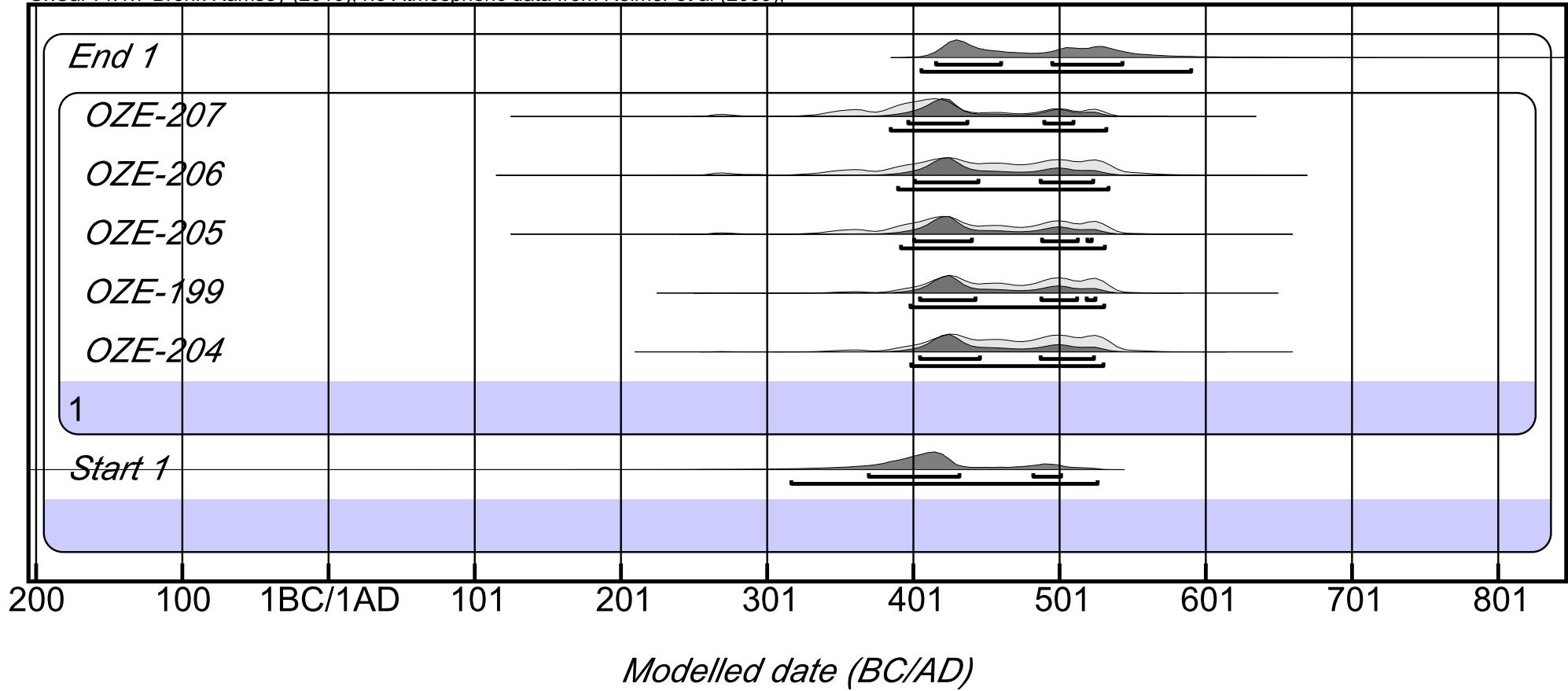




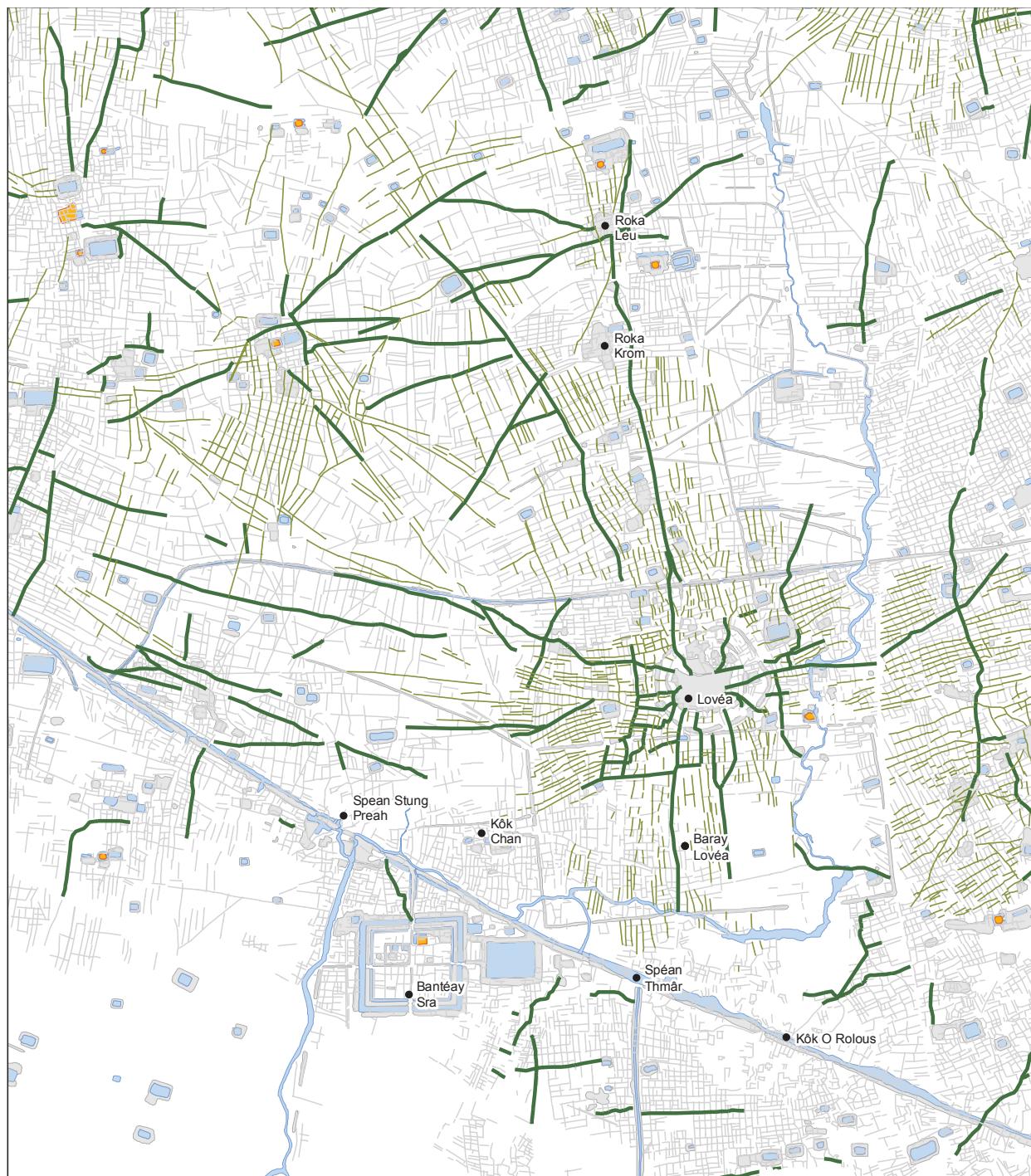
Moat/reservoirs round the Iron Age town of Non Ban Jak







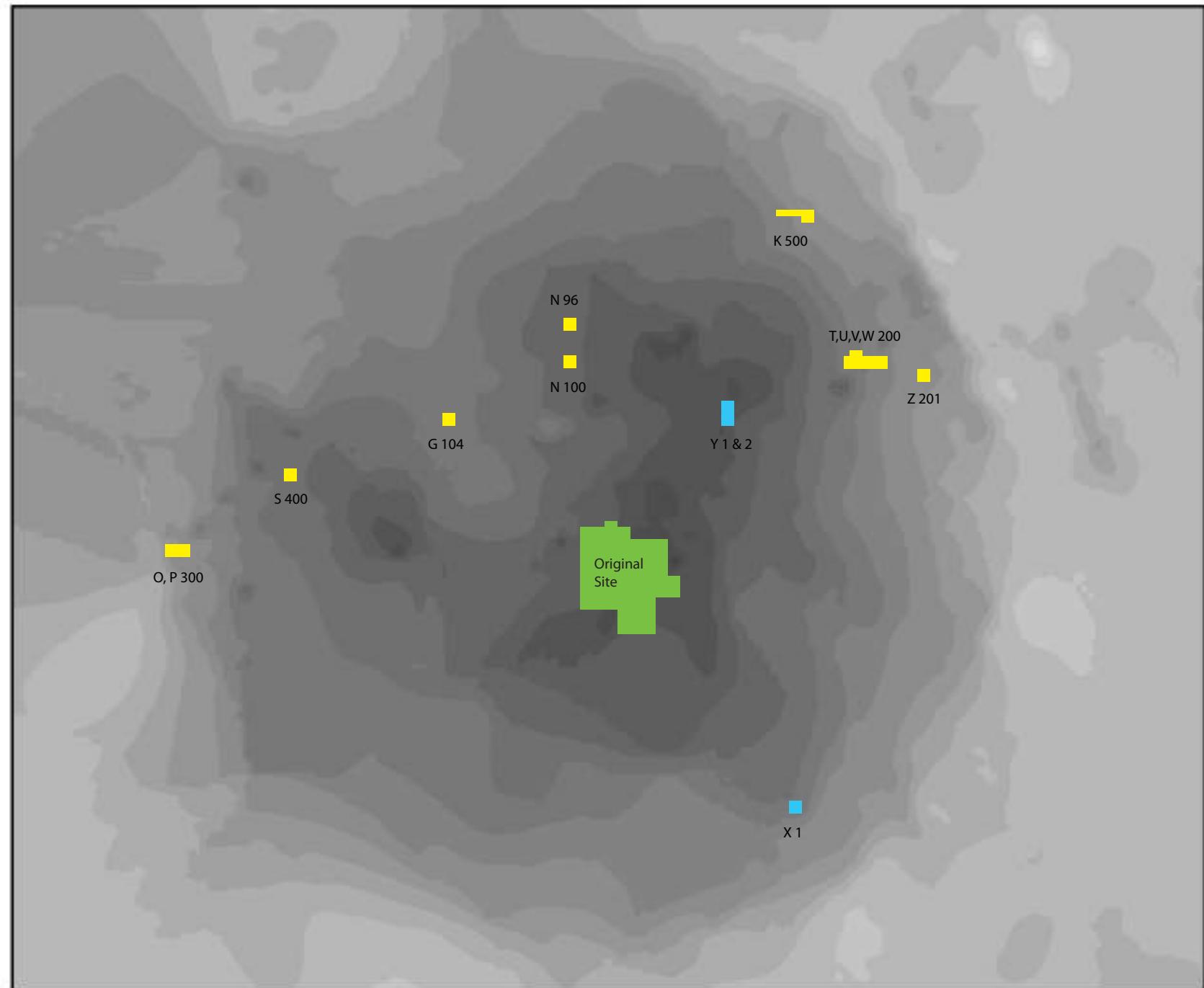
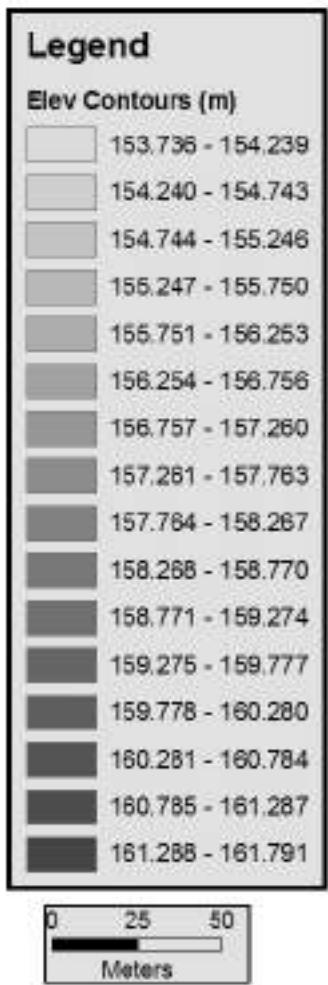
The radiocarbon determinations from the banks of Non Ban Jak suggest construction in the 5th century AD

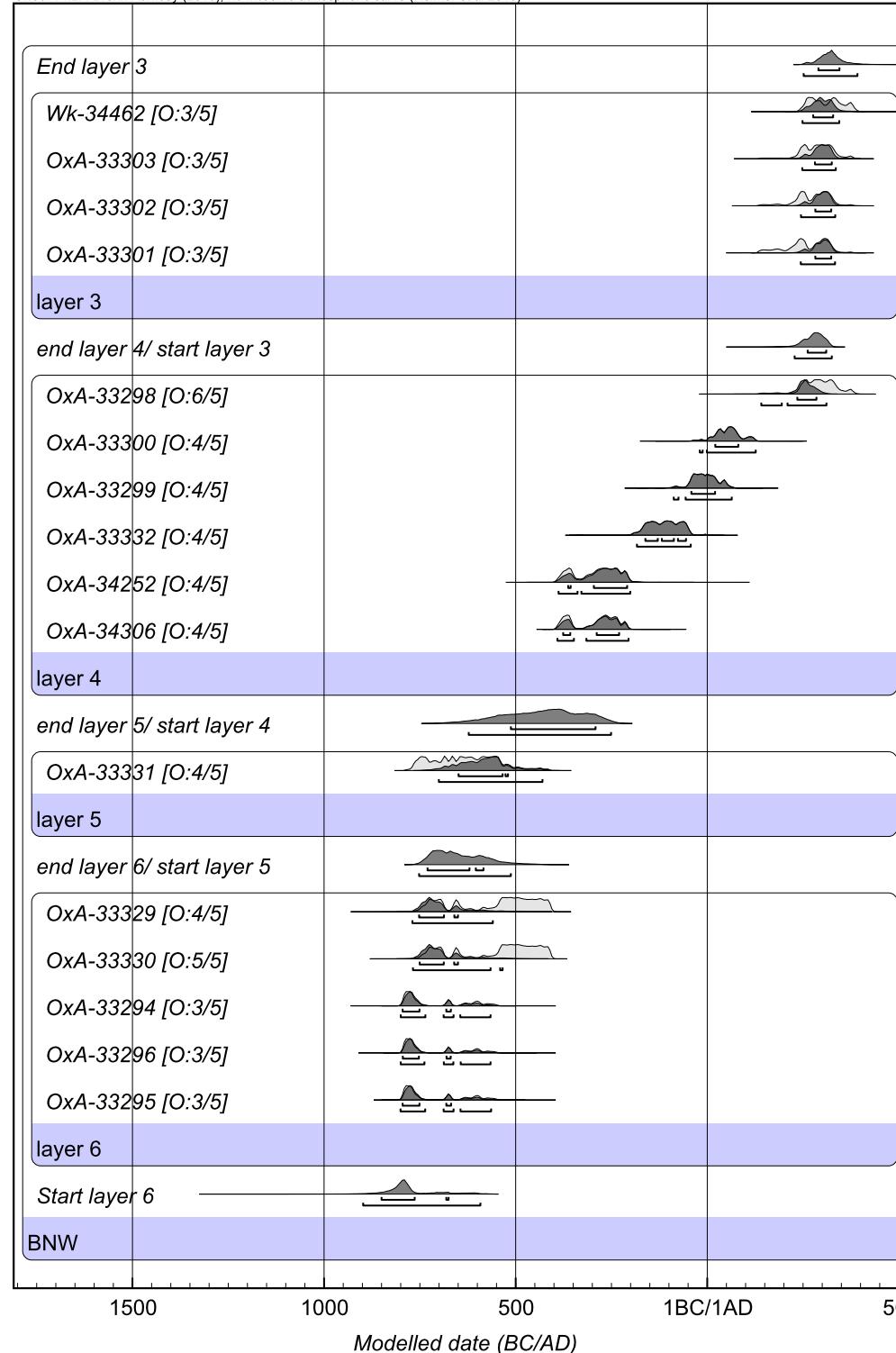


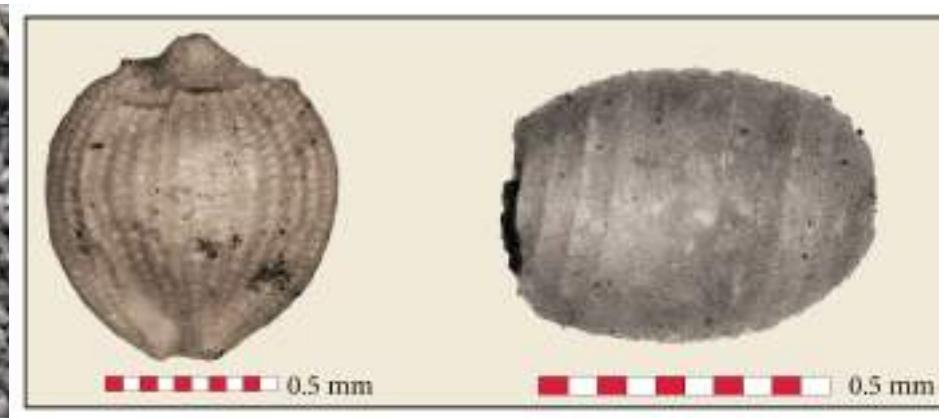
Iron Age rice field patterns northwest of Angkor



Ban Non Wat Contour Map

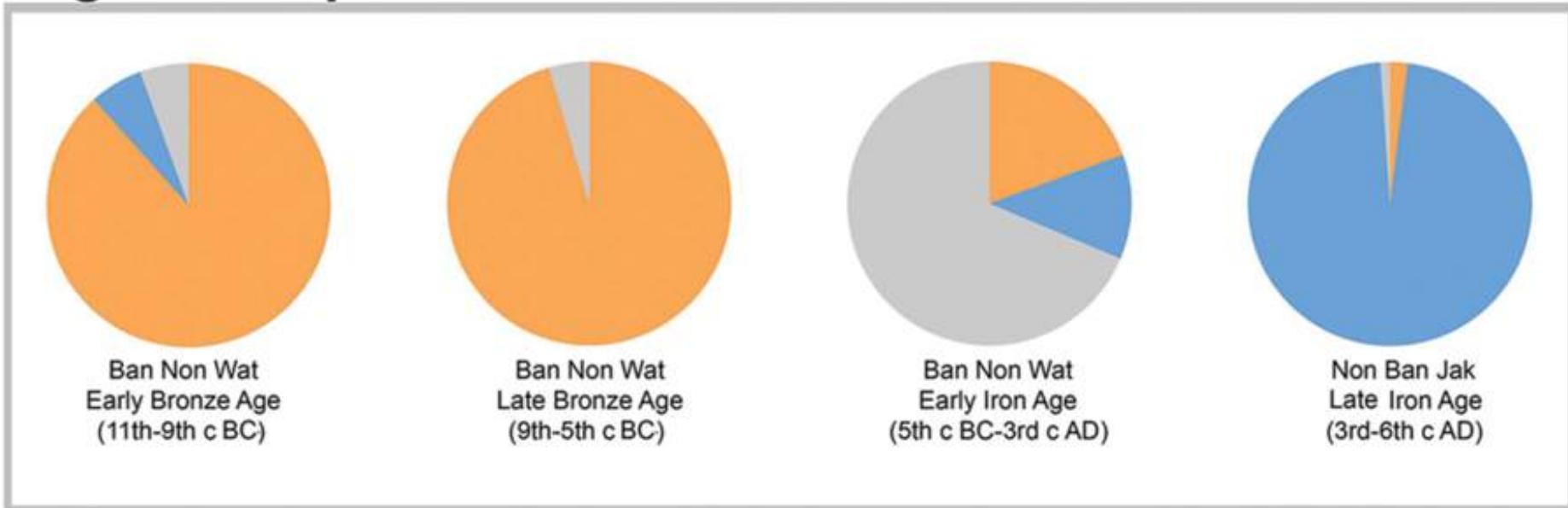






Regional sequence

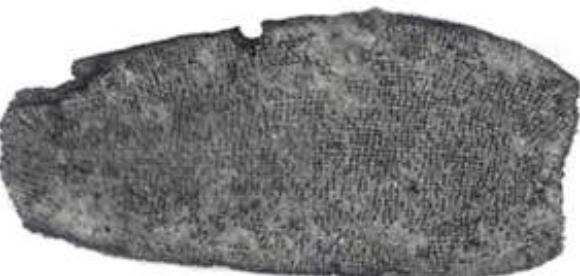
A



B



1 mm.



0.5 mm.

LEGEND:

- Dryland weeds
- Wetland weeds
- Unspecified weeds

water buffalo

substantially increased risk of pathogen transmission.

Diseases spread through faecal contamination, such as cryptosporidiosis and in Asia there is also evidence for the spread of schistosomiasis through contact with cattle. Archaeological evidence indicates that corrals at Ban Non Wat were located within the moats, a practice which is likely to have exacerbated faecal contamination of drinking water, and increased diarrhoeal disease and parasite transmission.







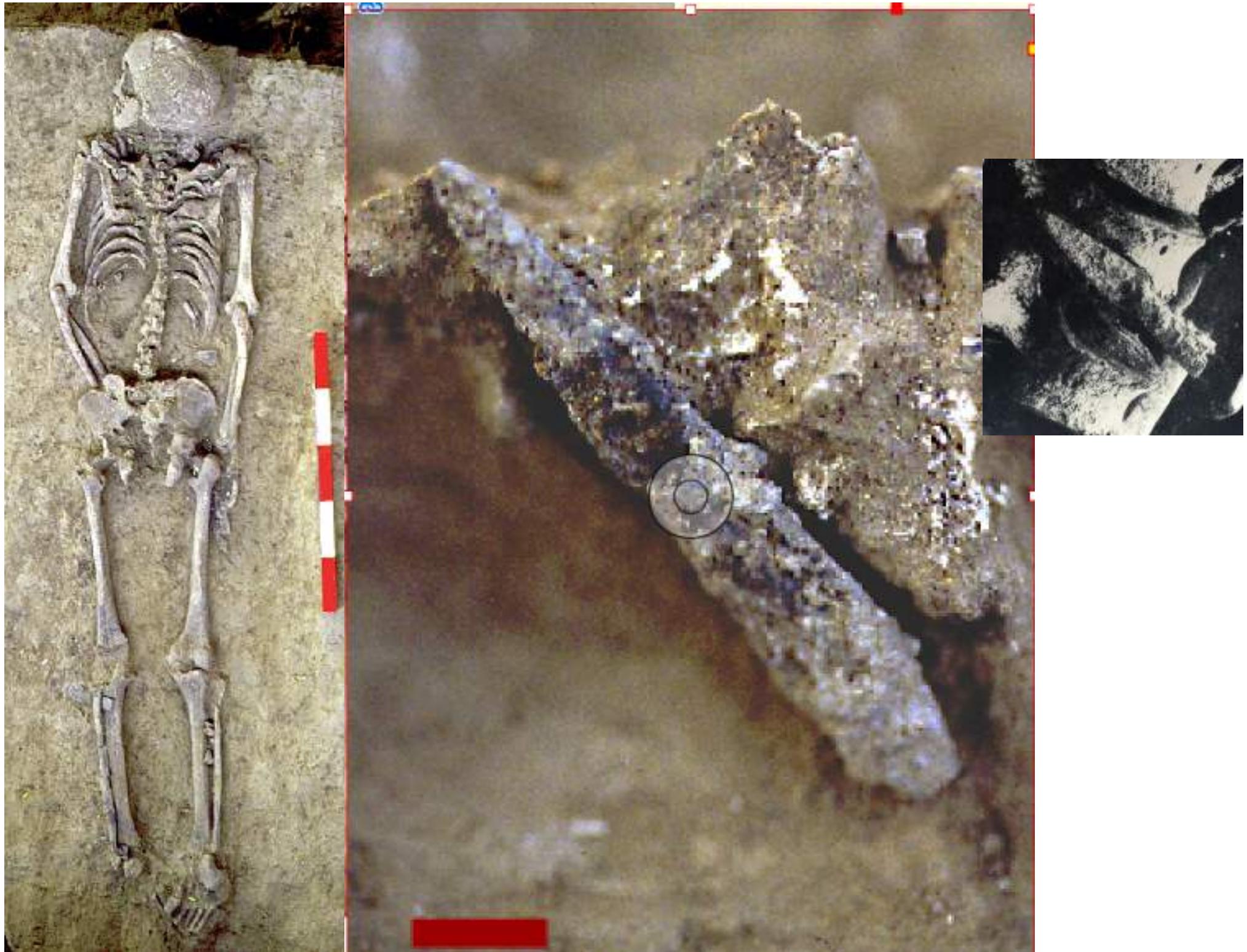


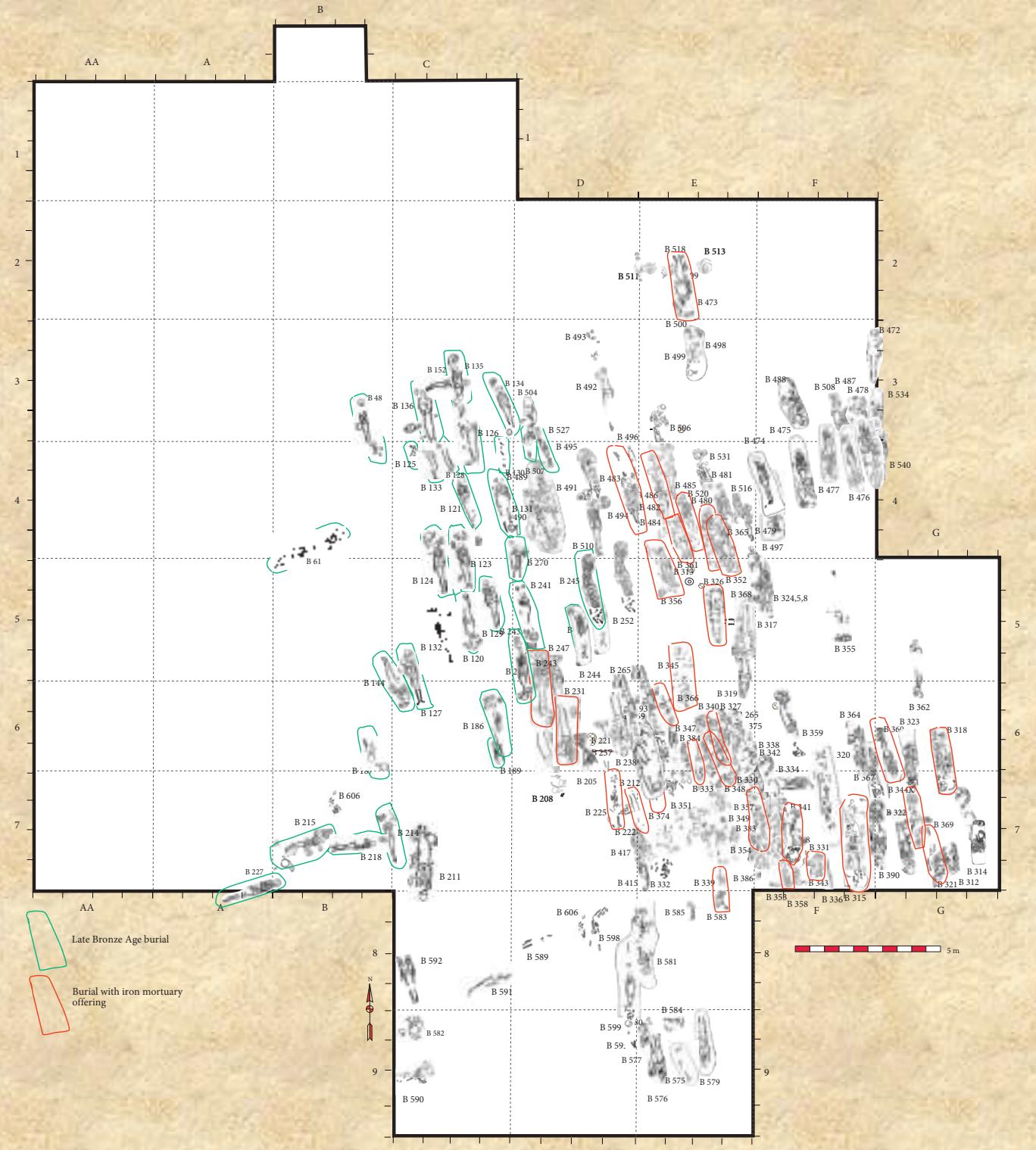


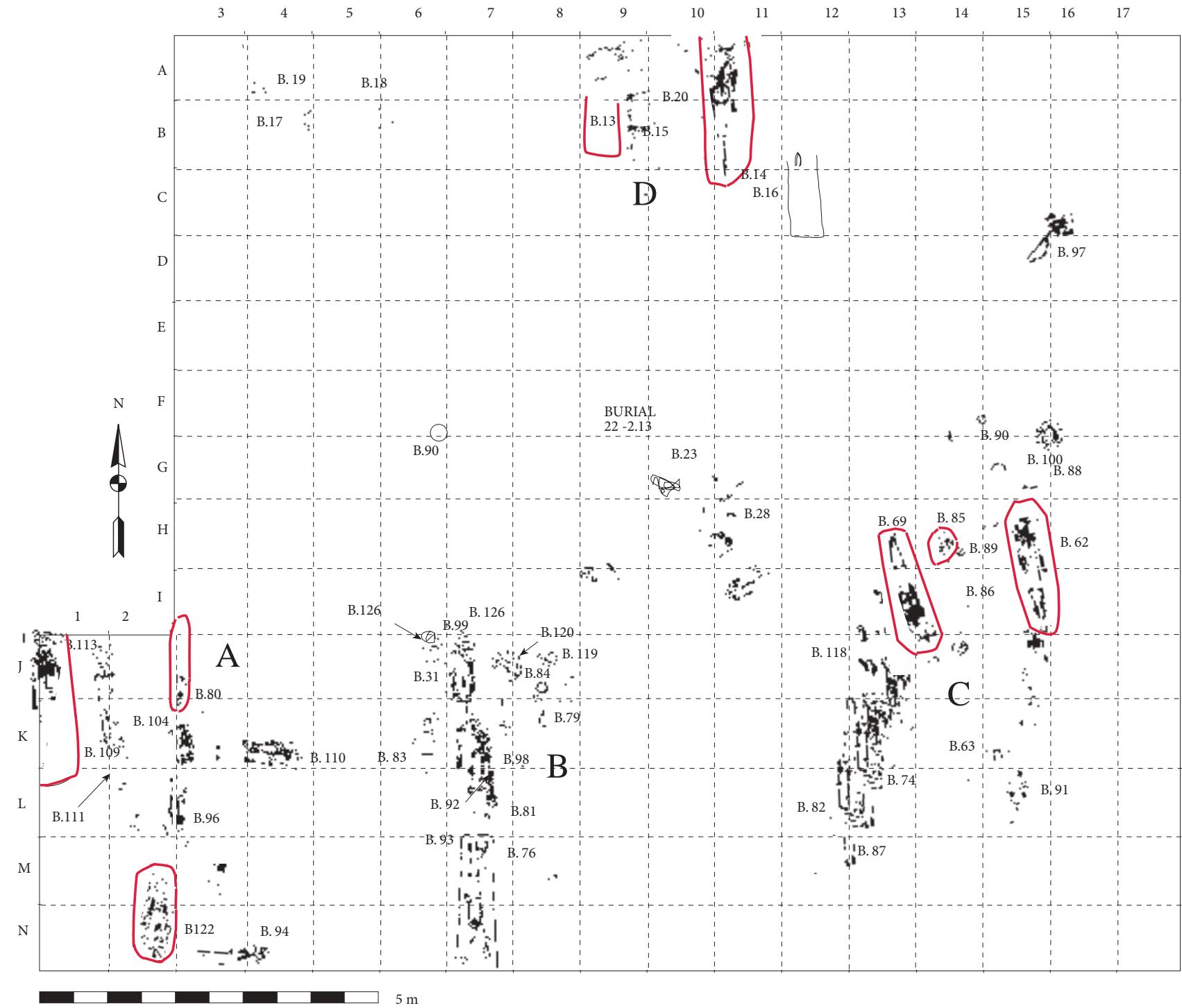








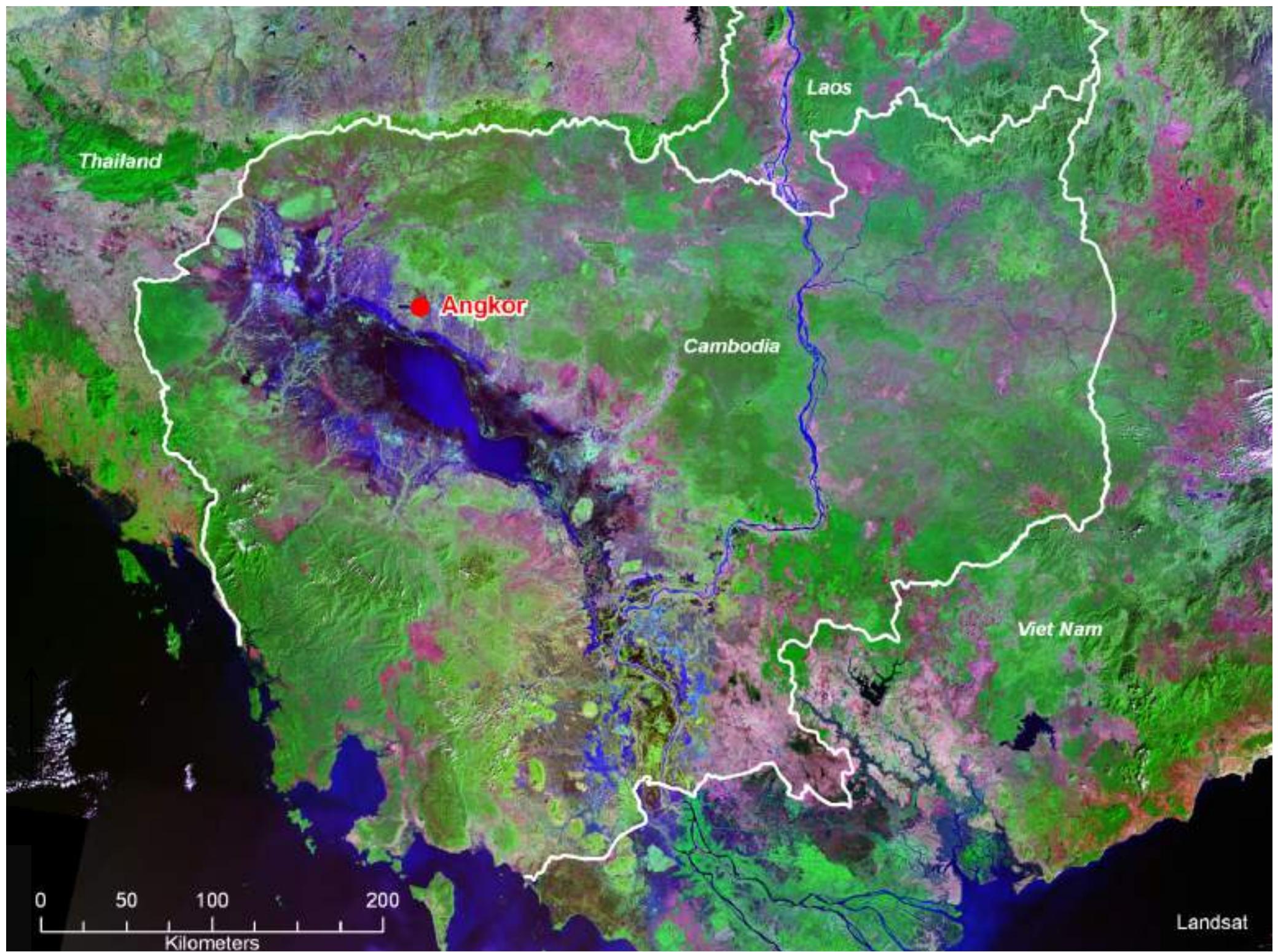






Burial 8

Burial 9



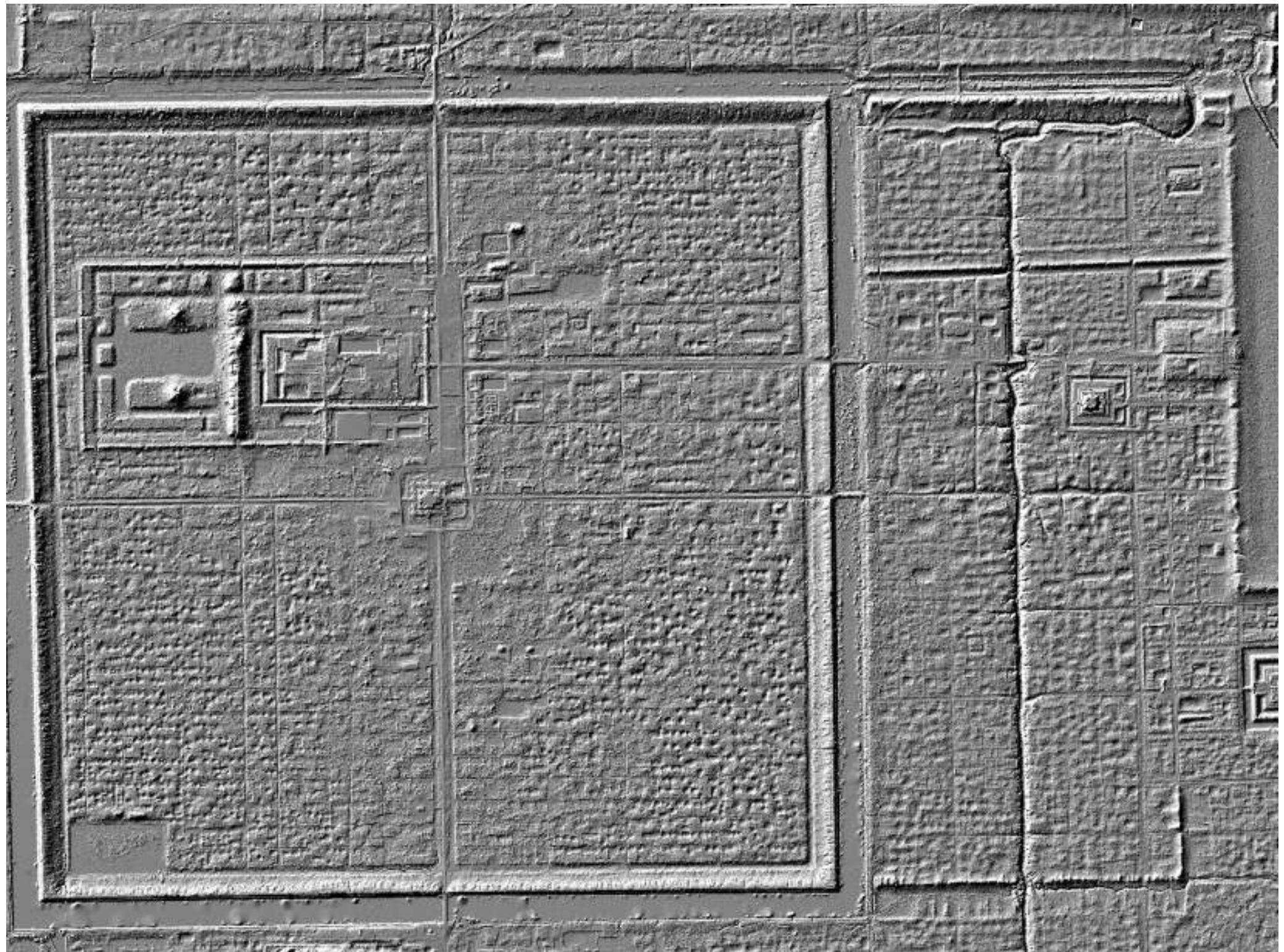


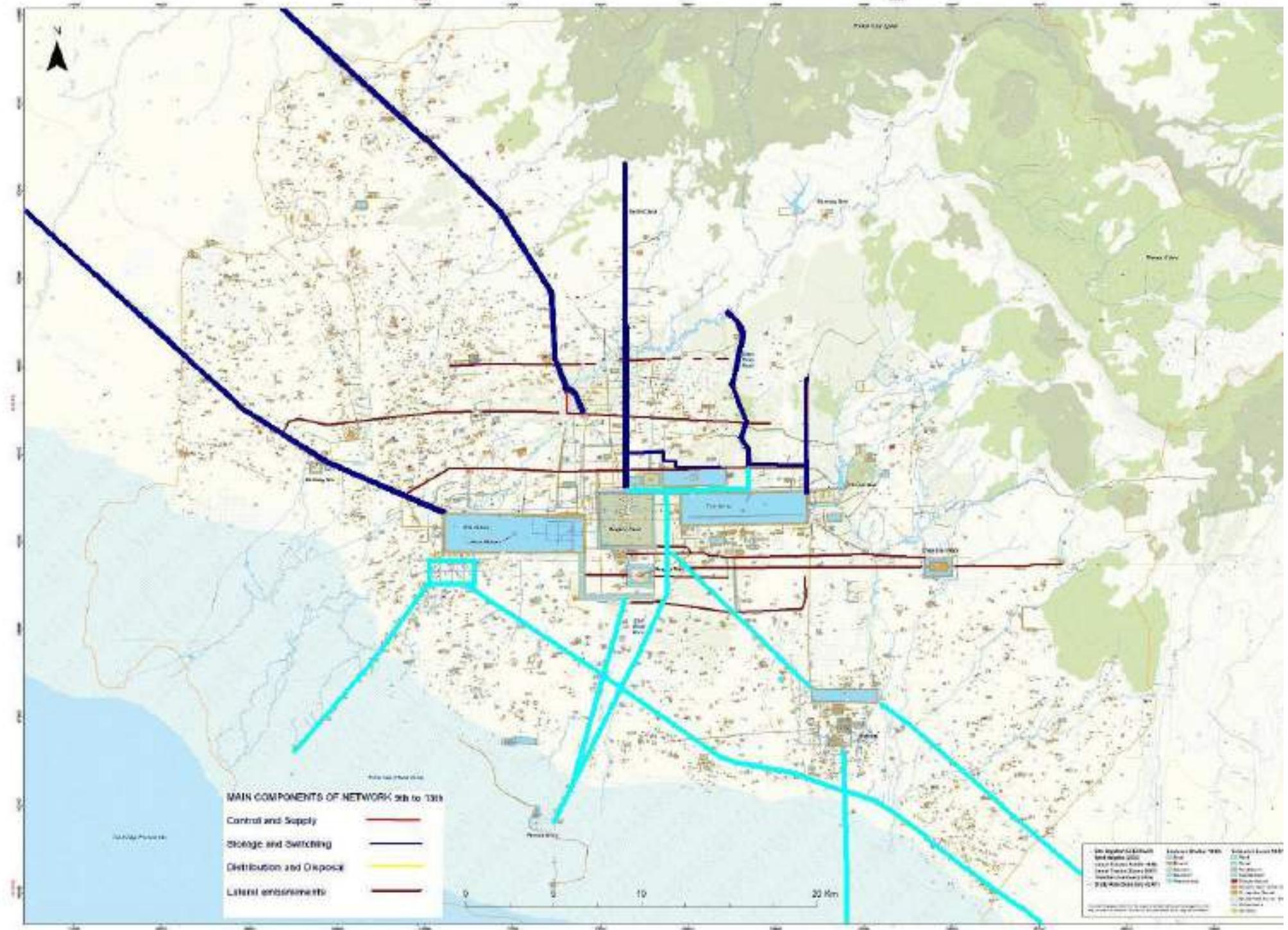
GREATER ANGKOR – 12th-13th century CE

Courtesy National Geographic and Cowden

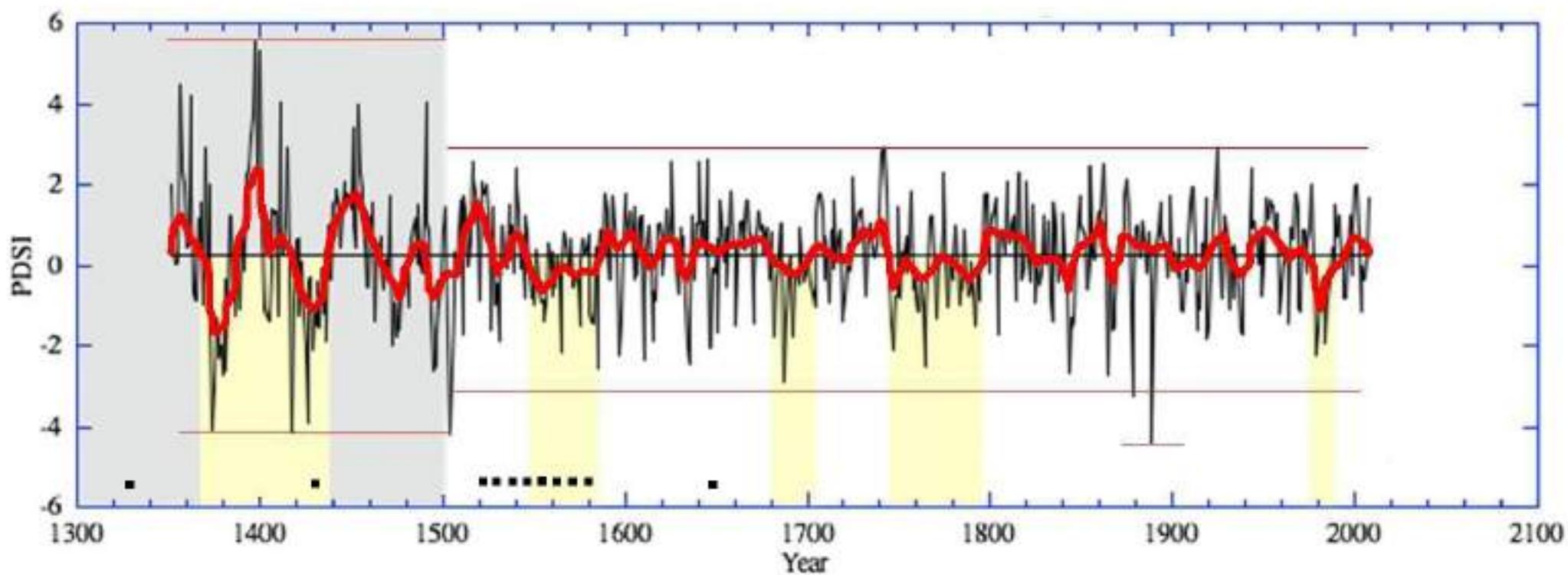


Grand C

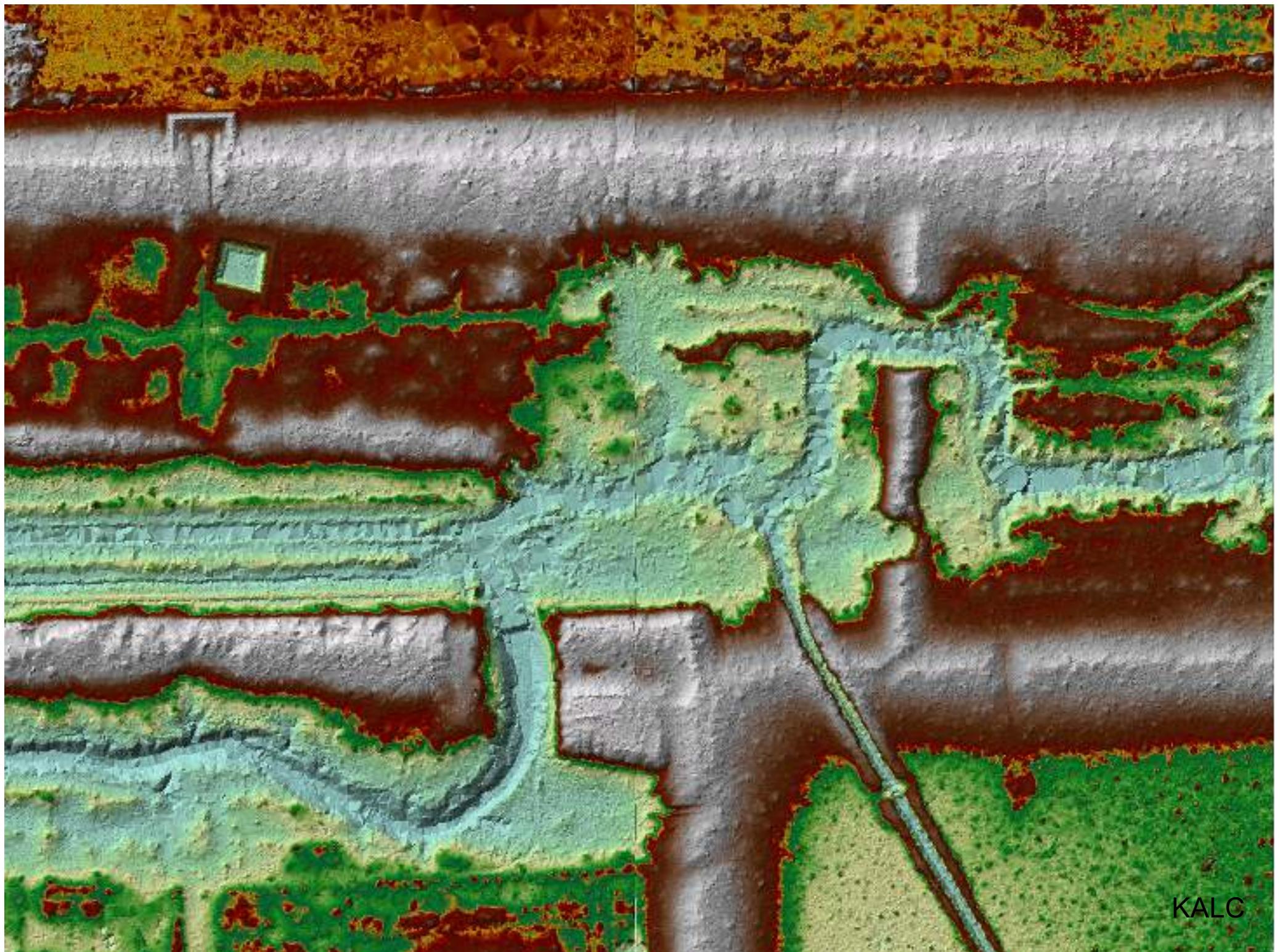




MONSOON VARIABILITY FROM 1350 CE



Buckley et al



KALC



Fletcher

