(11th to 18th Century) The Burmese Kingdom was founded in the 11th century. Part of this kingdom was invaded by Mongols in the 13th century. In the 16th century the kingdom was reunited but fell in the 18th century from revolt.

(11th to 19th Century) Only Confucian state in the region. Tribes initially living along the Red River valley. Invaded several times by China between the 3rd century BC to the 10th century. Vietnamese state of Annam founded in the 11th century. Several cultural traits were kept from the Chinese rule. Overtook the Kingdom of Champa, of Indonesian influence, in the 15th

(14th- Century) Lived in Yunnan (China) but were overtook by the Chinese by 1000; fled to Thailand. By the 14th century the Thai Kingdom was formed, successfully repelling Burmese and Cambodian invasions. Strong government prevented European colonization at the expense of Cambodia, Laos and the Malay peninsula.

(9th to 15th Century) One of the most advanced civilization in Southeast Asia. Hydraulic society, developed around its capital, Angkor. Dams, canals and reservoirs (rice culture). Permitted the cultivation of 3 crops of rice per year. Supporting a population of more than 1 million.

(7th to 14th Century) Malay commercial empire that controlled the Strait of Malacca for 500 years. Preferential trading status with China as a tributary state. Peaked around 1000 AD. Controlled trade between India and China (and the Arab world and Europe). Disappeared in the 12th century when invaded by India and the Javanese.

(7th to 16th Century) Several kingdoms existed between the 7th and 13th century. Javanese kingdom of Majapahit; Founded in the 14th century. Took control of the trade formerly owned by the Sri Vijayan Empire. Collapsed in the 16th century when Europeans took control of the maritime trade.