



# 國立臺灣大學人類學系學術演講

## The Emergence of Linyi in Central Vietnam: An Archaeological Perspective

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According to Chinese historical records, the kingdom of Linyi (林邑) emerged in central Vietnam at the end of the second century CE, following a rebellion that took place in Xianglin County, Rinan Commandery (日南郡象林縣) under the Eastern Han. Linyi is generally identified with Champa and is often regarded as one of the “Indianized” states of Southeast Asia.

Recent archaeological research in central Vietnam, particularly in the Thu Bon River valley, has provided new insights into its formation. This region includes key sites such as My Son, the religious center of Champa, and Tra Kieu, commonly identified as its early capital, as well as numerous Iron Age Sa Huynh culture sites.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Sa Huynh culture declined in the late first century CE, followed by the emergence of occupation at Tra Kieu in the second century. Before the rise of strong Indian cultural influence in the fifth century, material culture in Linyi shows significant connections with Han Chinese traditions. Notably, the appearance of wooden buildings with Chinese-style tiled roofs suggests the presence of migrants from the north.



This lecture examines the emergence of Linyi from two perspectives: the development of local societies since the Iron Age and the adoption and localization of Han Chinese culture.

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