

Majapahit Kingdom

1293-1520 CE

Learning Objective 1.3

Social: Hinduism fused with Buddhism were the primary religions. Islam was tolerated and there is evidence that Muslims worked within the court.

Political: Although Majapahit rulers extended their power over other islands and destroyed neighbouring kingdoms, their focus seemed to have been on controlling a larger portion of commercial trade that passed through the archipelago.

Environmental Influences: Majapahit's ships carried bulk goods, spices, and other exotic products through the region (rice from eastern Java significantly changed the diet of Maluku at this time).

Cultural: Majapahit continued to advance literature, as well as holding grand annual festivals and celebrations.

Economic: By the second half of the fourteenth century, Majapahit's growing appetite for Chinese luxury goods such as silk and ceramics, and China's demand for such items as pepper, nutmeg, cloves, and aromatic woods, fueled a burgeoning trade between the two countries.

Erin Knight

Learning Objective 1.3b

Social: The ruler Hayum Wuruk was liked by citizens due to his work of increasing infrastructure and being tolerant of religion allowing him to keep control over the civilization

Political: From 1350-1389 the kingdom was under the rule of Hayum Wuruk and with the assistance of the prime minister Gajah Mada various other kingdoms were conquered

Environmental Influences: Due to the civilizations location on an island boats had to be used for trading transportation

Cultural: From around 1350-1390 was the golden age where much of the civilization was wealthy

Economic: The civilization was located on the spice trade route bringing in a constant stream of traders and economic stability

Map in Relation to the Asian World



The kingdom of Majapahit was on the island of Java, in Indonesia.

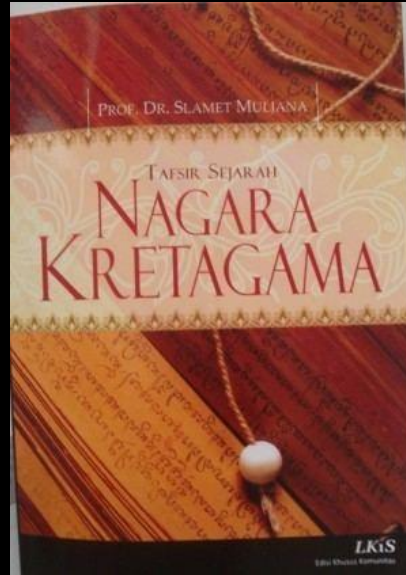
Art, Architecture, and Innovations



Majahapit carving 14th century, stone, Dallas Museum of Art

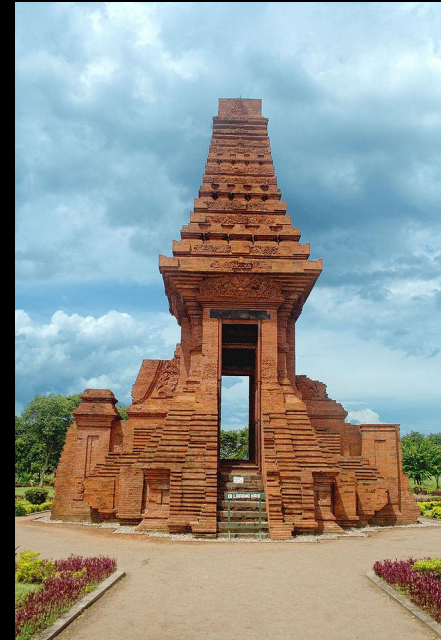


Deified portrayal of Raden Wijaya as Harihara (the half Shiva, half Krishna god). Jakarta, Indonesia



Mpu Prapañca's book, Nagarakretagama, composed in 1365 provided an unusually detailed view of daily life in the kingdom's central provinces.

Majahapit was well known for tall and slender red roofs, and strong geometric shapes that's influence can be seen in modern day Hindu temples



Continuity and Change

