

Question Section: Things you know that you don't know

- What is the culture ideology of this country?
- What is the political system of this country and how long this system has been used for?
- Any coup or revolution that led by the citizens?
- What is the currency of this country?
- Any famous political leaders or famous person?
- Is Cambodia has a good economic?
- Who is the founder of this country?
- What is the special features of Cambodia?
- What is the Khmer Rouge?

Question Section: Things you didn't know that you don't know

- Who is Sam Rainsy?
- Why the Angkor Wat need to be included in the flag?
- How can Norodom Sihamoni become a King in Cambodia?
- Major contribution made by Hun Sen & other important events
- Why Norodom Sihanouk became a King? Any important events happen during his period? History of him.
- What is Pol Pot and what are the impact on Cambodia?
- Why Norodom Sihanouk need to serve in many position?
- Different names for referring to Cambodia since WWII to present.
- What is house arrest?
- Who is Marshal Lon Nol?

What is the color in the country flag represent? Differences between head of the state, prime minister & president

Things you know and things you learned

• Capital City: Phnom Penh

• Included in ASEAN - southern of Thailand


• Khao Phra Wi Han Problem



Cambodia Flag

- Angkor Wat pic in the middle
- Blue: country's royalty
- Red: nation
- white: religion → Major = Buddhism

★ Political system

- constitutional monarchy
- NORODOM SIHAMONI (KING )
"29 Oct 2004"
- Adopted liberal democracy & pluralism
- Prime Minister Hun Sen (since 1998)

★ Economic

- Garment, construction, services (main drivers of the economy)
- people still lack of education and good health.
- poverty rate fall down (Good!)

NORODOM SIHAMONI

- son of the previous King NORODOM SIHANOUK
- received the throne from his father
- Present King!

NORODOM SIHANOUK - Age 18 became the King

- Also served as a prime minister & president ^{received from his dad}
- He drove Cambodia to be in neutral side in both civil & foreign region.
- Neutral side in Vietnam war
- Khmer Rouge takeover Cambodia in 1975, which caused Sihanouk returned to Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge was under controlled by POL POT.

- Currency = riel

House arrest = committed not a serious crime but, need to stay in the house & not allow to go out.

Things you know and things you learned.

Khmer Rouge (1975-1979)

- “Communist Party of Kampuchea” (CPK)
 - Took control on Apr 17, 1975 (“Cambodia year zero”)
 - ↓ Establishing new state
 - “State of Democratic Kampuchea” in 1976 (ruled until 1979)
 - Set up policies that threatened human rights and results in huge massacres. → Huge Detention Centre → Graveyard of 2 million people
- ▶ After the French colonisation during 1940s, influenced by Vietnamese, the movement of Cambodian communist started to appear and began to take more power after the Indochina War incident in 1950s.
- ▶ 1970 - **Marshal Lon Nol** led the coup successfully removed **Prince Sihanouk** out of his position.
- Khmer Rouge started to gain the followers because of the alliance with Sihanouk. → Army led by **Pol Pot**.
 - Khmer Rouge defeated Lon Nol because of the help from Vietnam.
- ▶ 1972 - The power was handed to CPK after the withdrawn of Vietnam
- ▶ 1973 - With the aid from US, Khmer Republic government dropped the bomb in Cambodia. Many people who dissatisfied with this incident joined the Khmer Rouge’s revolution.
- Lon Nol almost to defeated the Khmer rouge because over 85% of Cambodia’s territory was dominated by Khmer rouge, however, with the aid from US, the fighting still going on for 2 more years.
- ▶ 1975 - The end of 5 years after the intervene of foreigner and civil war
- Phnom Penh became the main city in Cambodia and control by the communist forces. (Captured by Khmer rouge)
 - Khmer rouge forced 2 million people in Phnom Penh into rural area and worked on the agriculture. Many people died during transferring from urban to rural area. [Apr 17, 1975]

- Khmer rouge’s goal is to change Cambodia into rural class society. (Agrarian society)
 - No exploitation, rich and poor people
 - Pol pot’s vision: absent of any technology and institutions
 - ↓ By
 - Terminating the free markets, schools, factories, abolishing the monetary system and seized all the private property. Public places such as temples and government buildings were closed immediately and turned into prison.
 - Everything was restricted and all the Cambodians were forced to respect Angkar Padevat only which is everyone is our mother and father.
 - After took the power, the Khmer rouge killed a lot of soldiers and citizens from the Khmer Republic government (previous government) that was led by Marshal Lon Nol because these people are not pure.
 - Khmer rouge considered for pure people only in order to create the revolution.
 - “What is rotten must be removed,” Khmer rouge’s popular slogan
 - “Pure people”
 - Many citizens were forced to work very hard without rest and sufficient food to eat. → Lack of nutrition, overwork and died
- ▶ In the next 3 years, numerous city residents especially the intellectuals were killed.
- Huge massacre happened during that time and many minority people were being threatened and killed violently. For instance, Vietnamese and Chinese people.
 - Cambodia soldiers were killed as well.
 - ☑ They were held in the prisons and were threatened, tortured or even executed.
 - ☑ They were kept in S-21 prison. (Security Prison 21)
 - ☑ Killing Field: Around 2 million people were killed under Khmer rouge’s control

Things you know and things you learned.

Declined of Khmer rouge

- ▶ 1977 (At the end) - conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam emerged
 - Troops were sent to fight against Vietnam.
- ▶ December 1978 - Vietnam's troop moved into Cambodia
- ▶ January 7, 1979 - Vietnam's troop seized Phnom Penh.
 - Khmer rouge fled to the west (Pol Pot) and reset up their military forces again at Thai territory with the help from THA and CHN.
- ▶ 1982 - Khmer rouge formed the triparty government by allied with Prince Sihanouk (exile in CHN) and Son Sann who was the non-communist leader.
 - In Phnom Penh - with the aid from Vietnam, they set up a new government → The People's Republic of Kampuchea (led by Heng Samrin)
- ▶ 1989 - Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia.
- ▶ Oct 23, 1991: Peace paris talks.
 - ↓
 - Approving the national election under supervision from UN
- ▶ 1998 - Pol pot died & Civil war ended
- ▶ 1999 - Khmer rouge started to fade away
 - Were arrested or died



Communist Party of
Kampuchea's flag



Democratic Kampuchea's Flag
(Changed from CPK's flag)

Pol Pot

- Was born in 1925
- 1st name: Solath Sar
- His family was quite rich.
- Spent 1 year at Buddhist monastery and attended French Catholic primary school after. → Went to Paris in 1949 (Scholarship): Studied about radio technology and participate in communist circles (later joined French Communist party)
- Returned to Cambodia in January 1953: During that time, everyone was fighting against the French colonial rule.



- Cambodia gain its independence during this year.
 - Joined proto-communist Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP)
- 1956-1963: taught in private school and planned a revolution secretly
 - The secretary of CPK party and finally became the leader
- 1968: Launched Khmer rouge uprising
- Joined communist movement in Cambodia secretly and became the world's most well-known dictator
- His vision (Under his control): Absent of social class, Agrarian society, money, private property, school and public services were abolished.
- 1976: He controlled the troops from behind the scenes but later became prime minister. (After Sihanouk resigned)
- 1979: Pol Pot fled to the west during Vietnam's troop seized Phnom Penh.
- Approximately 1.5-2 million people died under his regime
- 1997: Got house arrested
- He died in 1998 without going into any justice court.

Things you know and things you learned.

Sam rainsy

There was two major political parties during the time 2000s: the Cambodian People's Party -CPP and Funcinpec party.

- Cambodian People's Party: Hun Sen is the vice-president and the other political leader include Heng samrin as a president but, the power is actually in the hand of vice-president.
- Funcinpec: was a coalition government party with the CPP but, there was a conflict in the party. The leader of this party then left the party and form his own party instead.

- * Born: 1949
- * 1965: Moved to France after his mother was arrested and studied in Paris.
- * 1989: Elected by Prince Norodom Ranariddh to be representative of the European.
- * 1992: Joined a party in Cambodia (Funcinpec Party)
 - * Was elected to the parliament and became the member of the House of Representative of Siem Reap province.
- * 1993: Served as the Minister of Economy and Finance of Cambodia
- * 1994: Was kicked out from Funcinpec Party after a vote of no confidence.
- * 1995: After he was kicked out from the party, he created the Khmer Nation Party and renamed to "Sam Rainsy Party".
- * 1998: Was elected as a Member of Parliament for Kampong Chan Province.
- * 2005: Left Cambodia because he was accused for the criminal defamation. (such as Hun sen)
 - * During the time when Hun Sen led the coup in Cambodia, Sam rainsy was sentenced in the prison for 18 months.
- * 2006: Return to Cambodia and was forgiven by King King Norodom Sihamoni.
 - * He worked as a opposition party leaders.
- * 2009: He was charged because he destroyed boundary mark around the border between Cambodia and Vietnam.

- **Leader of the biggest opposition party in Cambodia**
Hun Sen is his rival because he won the election in 2008, however, Sam Rainsy said that this election was not honest because about 200,000 people in Phnom Penh were not included in the eligible voter list.
- There was a lot of conflict between him and Hun Sen such as the conflict about the intervention of Vietnamese around the border of Cambodia.

Coup

- Usually led by the political leaders
- Lon Nol's coup
- Hun sen's coup
- Citizens usually protest the government in Cambodia but, not actually led the coup.

Cambodian flag

- adopted on June 30, 1993
- reformed in 1993 with the reestablishment of the king
- Angkor Wat: Built by king Suryavarman II and included in the national flag.
 - Represents the heart of Khmer people and the Khmer civilisation.
 - Loyalty and national pride

Things you know and things you learned.

Terms clarification

Head of the state: A leader that represent the country who also be a head of the government as well

Prime minister: Head of the government that was elected. (The king is present.)

President: Head of the state without the king

Commemoration: remembrance ceremony

AEC

“ASEAN Economic Community”

◆ **Single market and production base**

- Free movement of goods, workers, services, investments

◆ **Competitive economic region**

- High competition can allow more higher quality product to sell

◆ **Equitable economic development**

- Equitable = fare
- SME development

◆ **Integration into the global economy**

Against single market, why?

- The economic may rise together but, but may fall together as well.
- May protect the workers and company inside the country
- Terrorism may occur

ASCC

“ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community”

- Focused on nurturing the human, cultural and natural resources for sustained development

Including:

1. Human development
2. Social welfare and protection
3. Social Justice and rights
4. Ensuring environmental sustainability
5. Building the ASEAN identity: Regionalism
 - Common sense of identity

APSC

- Encourage political and security cooperation
- Aim to ensure that countries in the region live at peace with one another

Components:

1. Political development
2. Shaping and sharing of norms
 - Norms: Unspoken thoughts, believes
3. Conflict prevention
4. Conflict resolution
5. Post-conflict peace building
6. Implementing mechanism

Another aspect: Create the cohesive voice for the members on global politics

South China Sea: Territorial Dispute

- Oil Natural gases, large fishing area, route for international trade
- Cambodia is supporting China because Cambodia has an issues against Vietnam.

Things you know and things you learned.

Cambodia Timeline

- 1863 - Cambodia became under control of France
 - FRA was competing with GRB.
 - Cambodia want a protection from FRA.
- 1953 - Independence from France
- 1955 - Sihanouk became prime minister
- 1960 - Sihanouk became a king
- 1963 - Pol pot: the secretary of CPK party and finally became the leader (as a comment)
- 1970 - Marshal Lon Nol's coup
 - Next few years Cambodia lost the territory to Vietnam and communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas
- "Kingdom of Cambodia" (1953-1970)
- "Khmer Republic" (1970-1975)
- 1972 - Power -> CPK after withdrawn of Vietnam
- 1973 - Khmer republic government dropped the bomb and many people started to join the Khmer rouge side (May be as a comment)
- 1975 - "Cambodia year zero"
 - **Khmer rouge took control of Cambodia (Apr 17)**
 - Phnom Penh became the main city and was captured by Khmer rouge
 - Sihanouk became the head of the state (comment)
 - "Kampuchea"
 - **Citizens moved from urban to rural. -> Agriculture -> Many people died**
 - Killing field & Massacre

"Democratic Kampuchea" (1975-1979)

- 1976 - Pol pot became prime minister**
- 1977 - Conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam
- 1978 - Vietnam troop moved into Cambodia

"People's Republic of Kampuchea" (1979-1989)

- 1979 - Vietnam's troop seized Phnom Penh
 - Pol Pot fled to THA
- 1981 - CPP won the election. (pro-Vietnamese)
- 1982 - Hun Sen became the deputy prime minister.
- 1985 - Hun Sen became the youngest prime minister in the world at the age of 33.
- 1989 - Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia.
 - Sam Rainsy became the representative of the European.

"State of Cambodia" (1989-1993)

- 1991 - Peace agreement with Paris.
 - Sihanouk became the president
- 1992 - Sam Rainsy joined a party in Cambodia (Funcinpec Party)
- 1993 - General election was held and Funcinpec party won. Three-party coalition formed ->
 - Prince Norodom Ranariddh = prime minister
 - Hun Sen = Deputy prime minister
 - Sihanouk became the king again
 - Flag

"Kingdom of Cambodia" (1993-present)

- 1994 - Sam Rainsy was kicked out from Funcinpec Party after a vote of no confidence.
 - Khmer rouge member were arrested.
- 1995 - Sam Rainsy created the Khmer Nation Party and renamed to "Sam Rainsy Party".

Things you know and things you learned.

1997 - Hun Sen led the coup to removed the Prince Ranariddh, prime minister.

- Pol Pot got house arrested.

1998 - Pol pot died.

- Election were held and Hun Sen became the prime minister and Ranariddh became the president of the National Assembly.

2001 - Bridge across the Mekong River was opened -> Liking the east and west Cambodia

2003 - Conflict between THA and Cambodia about the Angkor Wat situation. Cambodia citizens attacked the Thai embassy in Phnom Penh.

- CPP party won the elections.

2004 - King Sihanouk passed the throne to his son, Norodom Sihamoni.

2005 - Sam Rainsy left Cambodia because he was accused for the criminal defamation.-> sentenced in the prison for 18 months

2006 - Sam Rainsy returned to Cambodia and was forgiven by King King Norodom Sihamoni.

2008 - The tensions between border of THA and Cambodia emerged because of the territory claim for Preah Vihear Temple.

2008 - 2011 - Numerous Thai and Cambodian soldiers died because of the clashes in Preah Vihear Temple.

2012 - Norodom Sihanouk died.

2013 - Hun Sen won the election but, many people were against the results of this election. Finally, they protested in Phnom Penh to boycott this opening parliament.

2014 - The police broke off the protest that was against the election in 2013 in Phnom Penh.

Hun Sen

- Was borned in Apr 4, 1951
- He studied in Buddhist monastery school.
- 1970: joined communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK), Khmer Rouge during 19 years old (He left the school one year before graduated.) according to the request from King Norodom Sihanouk.
- 1975: Cambodia became the "State of Democratic Kampuchea" and Hun Sen has become one of the commander in Khmer rouge. → Asked to join the victory celebrations in Phnom Penh. → Shows that Pol Pot and other leaders in Khmer rouge really trusted him.
- 1977: He fled to Vietnam
- 1979: After Vietnam took control over Cambodia successfully, he became the Minister of foreign affairs.
- After the Vietnam troops left Cambodia, the election was formed and Funcinpec party won and three party coalition formed.
- 1982: He became the deputy prime minister.
- Break with Pol Pot: Under Pol Pot regime, he fled to Vietnam and joined the troops that against the Khmer rouge. Then, he returned back to Cambodia during the time when Vietnam established the new government in 1979.
- 1985: At the age of 33 became the youngest prime minister in the world. He was elected by the PRK National Assembly.
- 1997: He led the coup to remove the prime minister and approximately 50-60 people died especially the Funcinpec political leader.
- 1998 -Hun Sen won the election

Things you know and things you learned.

National Symbols

- Coat of Arms
 - Two lions that hold the royal umbrellas symbolise the king and queen of Cambodia.
 - One lion composed of elephant trunk (gajasingha) and the other normal lion (rajasingha)
 - The phrase in blue ribbon is called “Preah Chao Krung Kampuchea” which means King of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
 - The royal crown is located between the two lions and
- Animal
 - kouprey
- Flower
 - Rumdul



Fun Facts:

- Under Khmer rouge's control, one-fifth of the Cambodian were killed especially the intellectuals and monks.
- As a tradition, people usually not celebrate their birthdays so, older people might forget their birthdays.
- A new government, a new name for the country
 - Kingdom of Cambodia (1953-1970)
 - Khmer Republic (1970-1975)
 - Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)
 - People's Republic of Kampuchea (1979-1989)
 - State of Cambodia (1989-1993)
 - Kingdom of Cambodia (1993-Present)
- No McDonald in Cambodia!
- Cambodia is the only country that includes the building in the flag.

