

Archaeological History of Rice in Mekong Basin

Wiyada Rattanapet

The research Institute of North-eastern Art Culture Mahasarakham University. Thailand

Email : wiyada.r@msu.ac.th Mobile/ID.Line 086-864-7117

Abstract

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This study finds Rice in the Mekong Basin has a variety of historical archaeology at the similarities and differences in each country. The Mekong River is the main river of the world, with a length of about 4,900 kilometers long, is ranked 10th the world, with headwaters in the mountains pendant swells. Part of the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau, China, With its rivers, ditches and ditch the river's confluence. Known as the Tai Lue. "The elephant" Chinese people called "Lancang" means. The river and its tributaries,. Flows through China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, six countries, namely Cambodia and Vietnam before heading out into the south China Sea.

China was a source of planting rice He found 16,000 years old traces of wild rice and cultivated more than 9,000 years ago By the evidences which unearthed pieces of scrap containers and crops antiquity in southwestern China The beginning of the rice planting was from Lung Chan the Chinese culture and the Huabinien the Vietnames culture at the northern river plains of India The cultivation was similar to shifting cultivation.

Evidence about the plants that grow in this archaeological site is rice and rice husk is used as an ingredient in the making of clay vessels the life in the modern dilemma Rice plants are used as food for about 8,000 years ago there is a possibility that the area south of China It may be the origin of the people getting into farming which may be fixed Brook's original language Khmer Mon Thailand.

The archaeological excavation of the archaeological excavation The grain was found burning in the soil habitat of rice grains found in archaeological sites mentioned previously Assumed grain rice japonica varieties Monica The body is to be buried in pits filled with white rice grains in snot purely packed earth or anything else The archaeological has found evidence that the ancestor version that is a rice consumption then showed rice chaff is Taken as a mixture of clay on potters In addition the prehistoric have alongside the cultivation and animal husbandry Wreck rice husk soil mix in pottery in Thailand

The legendary story of a rice pounding myths are related to archaeological evidence history in other countries to know that the "Mekong" In addition to a stream of pure nature from the highlands to the

lowlands It is also symbol of a good relationship with the history of the Mekong “rice” originating from the
sames

Keyword : Rice, Archaeological History, Mekong

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