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Bali: The Land of Many Gods

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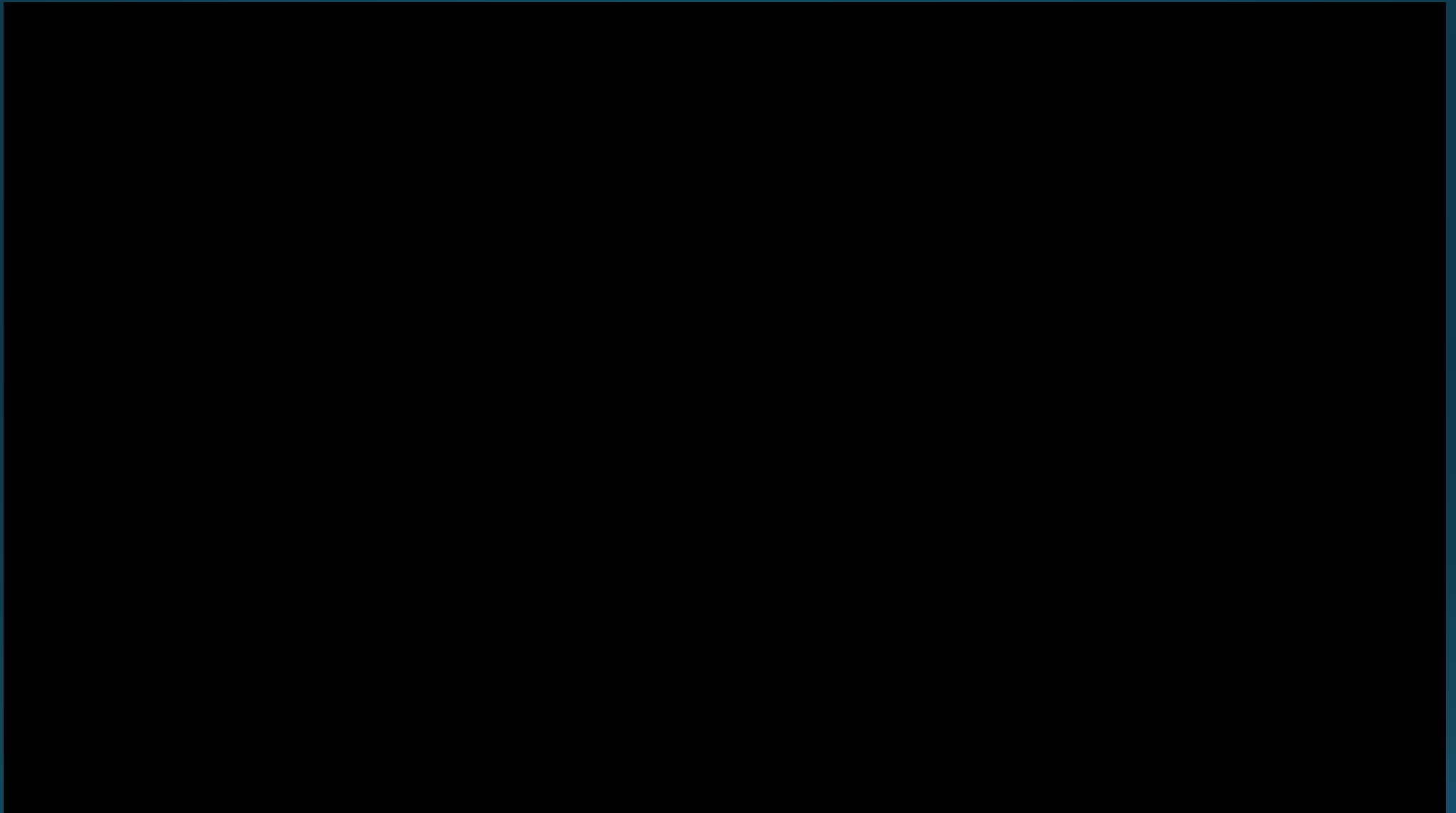
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Bali: The Land of Many Gods

Presented by Dr. Brian E. Coutts





"Bali Hai" clip from 1958 film "South Pacific"

Map of Bali



Map of Bali



A Timeline of Bali

PREHISTORY

- Spread of Early Anatomically Modern Humans (c. 75-20kya) emerging from Africa by at least 150 kya then dispersed worldwide. Two major routes were followed by the first colonists one of which runs from eastern Java through Bali and then crosses the Lombok Strait eventually reaching Australia.
- In south-central part of Bali stone sarcophagi were used for flexed or extended burials. Bronze kettle drums from Dongson, Vietnam were traded along the southern exchange route. In Bali they were used as human burial containers. One of them being a 2m. high drum of hourglass shape is stored in the Pentataran Sasi temple in Pejeng, Bali.
- Towards the beginning of the Common Era—contacts between South China and India were intensified and long distance trade begun. Indonesian commodities such as cloves, nutmeg, plumage, aromatic barks and woods became known to the Western world and China.
- Indian commodities and culture were introduced to Indonesia.
- Around the 4th Century CE the first Indonesian Hinduistic Kingdom was established in eastern Borneo.

A Timeline of Bali

GOLDEN ERA

- 1343 - Although many cultural and religious traditions can be trace back as far as the 1st Century AD (or CE) the rich heritage of Hindu based culture began during the Majapahit Empire (1293-1520 AD) when the Balinese King was conquered by the Javanese King in 1343, the Majapahit Empire established capital in Bali, first at Samplangan and later at Gelgel.
- The Majapahit brought their Hindu-Javanese traditions of architecture, theatre, literature, dance, painting, music and sculpture to Bali during this golden era of culture. This legacy continues as the foundations of Balinese arts, evident in original forms like 'wayang" puppet shows and the Kawi script. As the empire declined under the spread of Islam—many Javanese artists, priests, craftsmen and intellectuals moved here from Java.

A Timeline of Bali

AN INDEPENDENT ERA

- Bali gained independence from its Javanese masters in the early 16th century though the legacy of the Majapahit lingered on in Bali for the next five centuries.
- The Dutch made claims to the island in the 1600s but were greeted with hostility by Balinese Kings and decided to leave trade in Bali to the Arabs and Chinese.
- Internally the Gelgel Kingdom fractured into nine separate smaller kingdoms although they all deferred to the main royal seat in Klungkung. They fought continual battles among themselves for the next century.
- During the 18th century, the French, the Dutch and the British all tried and failed to establish treaties with Balinese kings.

A Timeline of Bali

DUTCH EAST INDIES

- The Dutch launched three military campaigns into northern Bali between 1846 and 1849 though the kings never accepted occupation and strife continued. Dutch interventions in 1906 and 1908 to stop Balinese plundering of shipwrecks killed hundreds of Balinese. In the most famous of these confrontations the royal households presented themselves to the Dutch and promptly committed mass suicide.
- 1942-Bali remained under Dutch control until Japan invaded the Dutch East Indies in 1942
- 1945-With Japanese help independence leader Sukarno returned from internal exile and declared independence in 1945
- 1949-The Dutch recognized Indonesian independence after four years of guerilla warfare.

Balinese Kingdoms



Klungkung Palace



A Timeline of Bali

INDEPENDENCE AND A TOURIST HAVEN

- 1963-the Mount Agung volcano erupted killing thousands and displacing many more
- 1965-In the aftermath of a failed coup to overthrow President Sukarno hundreds of thousands of suspected communists were killed including some 80,000 Balinese almost 5% of the population.
- 1972-The film 'Morning of the Earth' shot in Uluwatu, Bali made by Alby Falzon and intended as an environmental statement which suggested an idealistic world in which surfers lived in harmony with the powers of nature began attracting surfers from around the world to beaches along the south west coast of Bali.
- 2002-on October 12 at 11 p.m. two bombs exploded in Kuta, Bali in two separate bars. The first was detonated by a suicide bomber wearing a backpack. The second was a large car bomb that detonated 20 seconds later across the road from the initial attack. 202 people including many Australians were killed and many more injured. The impact on Balinese tourism would be felt for years.
- 2011-on November 19 President Obama visited Bali during his tour of the Asia-Pacific region to promote increased trade.



1971 film "Morning of the Earth"

Government of Bali

- Both regencies and cities are second-level administrative subdivision in Indonesia, immediately below the provinces, and above the districts.
- In Indonesia, both regency and city are at the same administration level, each having their own local government and legislative body. The difference between a regency and a city lies in demography, size and economy. Generally, a regency comprises a rural, larger area than a city. A city usually has non-agricultural economic activities.
- A regency (Indonesian: kabupaten) is headed by a regent, known as a bupati, while a city is headed by a mayor (walikota). All regents, mayors and members of representative bodies are directly elected for five year terms. However, in Jakarta Special Capital Region, mayors and regents are chosen by the region's governor. Each regency or city is divided further into districts also known as kecamatans.
- Following the implementation of decentralization beginning on 1 January 2001, regencies and municipalities became the key administrative units responsible for providing most governmental services.

Regencies of Bali



Regency	Capital
Badung	Mangupura
Bangli	Bangli
Buleleng	Singaraja
Gianyar	Gianyar
Jembrana	Negara
Karangasem	Amplapura
Tabanan	Tabanan
Denpasar (City)	

Bali Facts

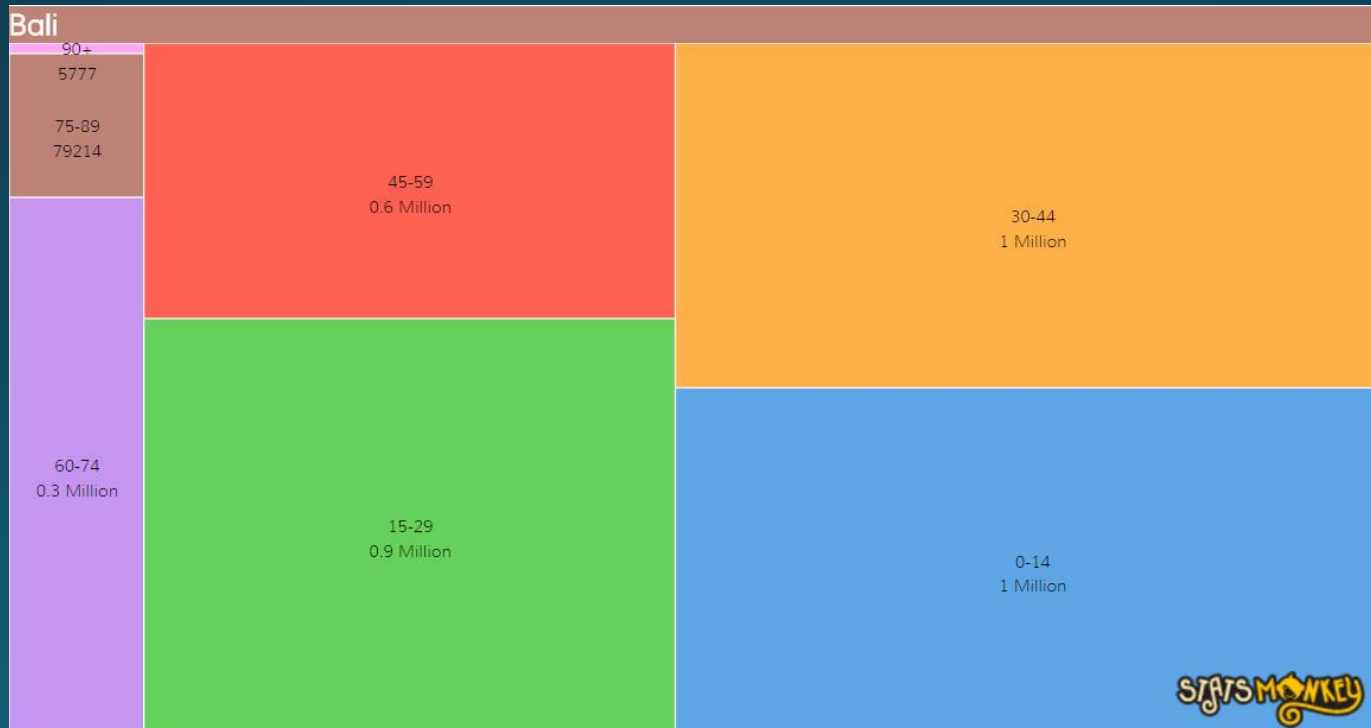
- Calendar
- Climate:

With sunshine shining throughout the year, Bali has a tropical monsoon climate, with pleasant day temperatures between 20 to 33 degrees Celsius or 68 to 93 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainy season starts from October to March, when the West monsoon brings heavy showers and high humidity. June to September is considered the driest season, with low humidity and it can be fairly cold in the evenings, the best time for any outdoor activities.

Something unique can be found about climate in Bali. Even when it rains most times in the most parts of Bali you can often enjoy sunny days on the "Bukit", the hill south of Jimbaran. On the other hand, you may expect cloudy skies and drips throughout the year in Ubud and the mountainous areas. Most interestingly perhaps, the international weather reports for "Denpasar" or "Bali" mention showers and rain storms all times of the year. In higher regions such as in Bedugul or Kintamani you'll expect to wear either a sweater or jacket when evening falls.

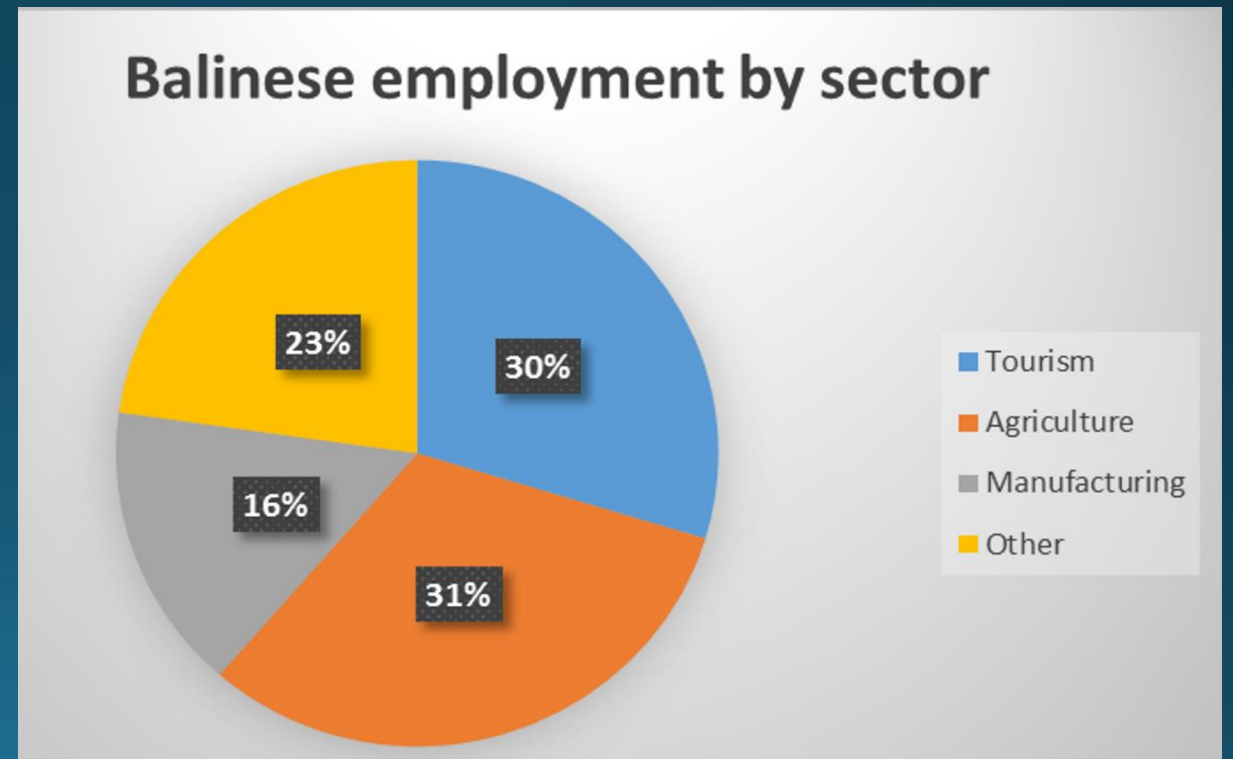
Population

Rank	Bali	Population	%Population ▲
1	0-14	1007161	25.89
2	30-44	1005041	25.83
3	15-29	900334	23.14
4	45-59	598106	15.37
5	60-74	295124	7.59
6	75-89	79214	2.04
7	90+	5777	0.15
Total Population		3890757.00	

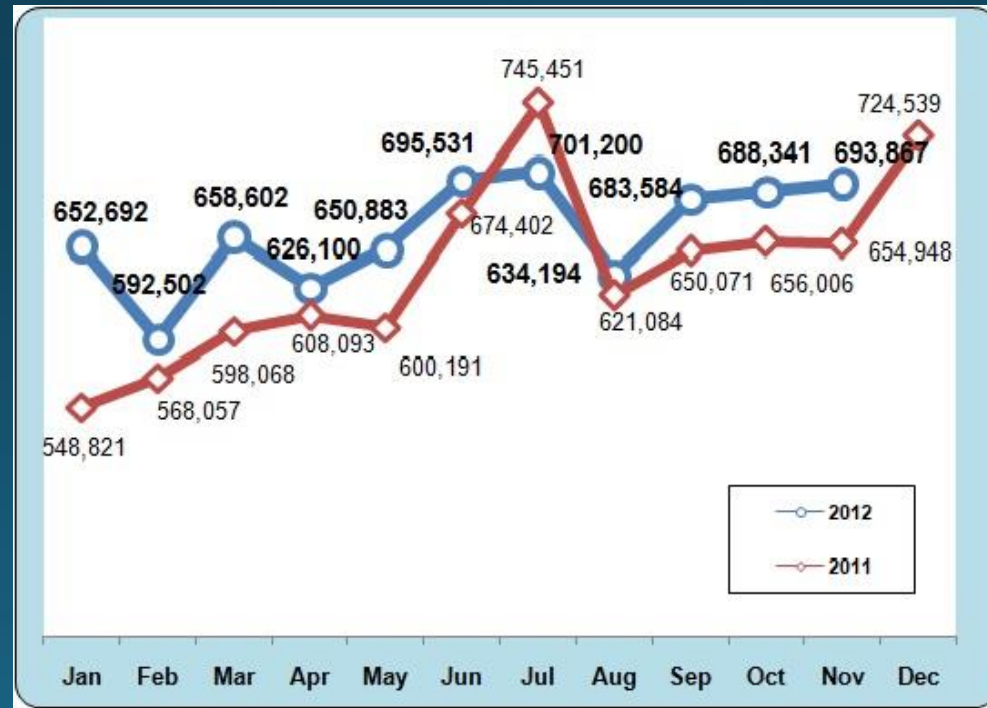
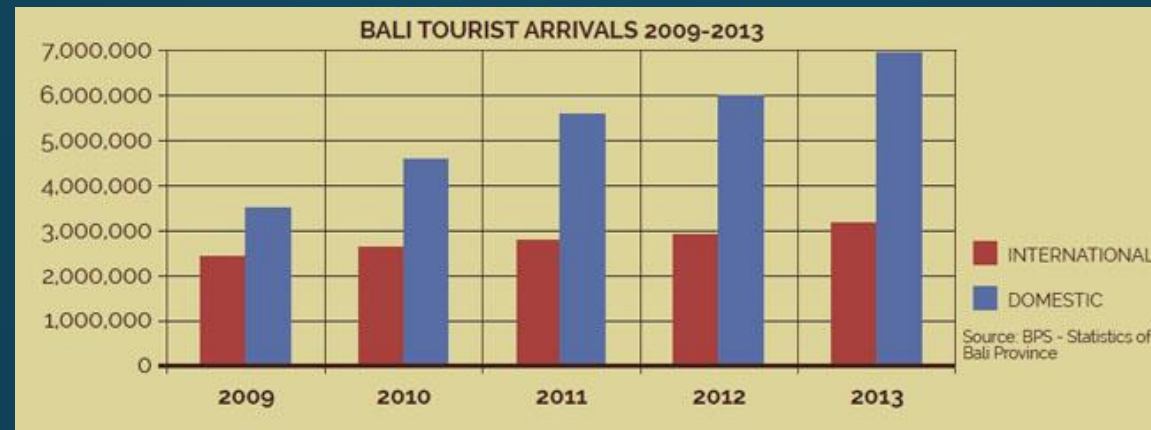


Economy of Bali

- Tourism is now the largest single industry in terms of income
 - About 80% of Bali's economy (GDP) depends on tourism
 - Agriculture is still the island's biggest employer
 - Most notably rice cultivation
 - This is rapidly changing
- Furniture
- Coffee
- Gas



Bali Tourism



Currency of Bali

Indonesian Rupiah



Hinduism in Bali

- Tradition suggests Maharishi Markandeya brought Hinduism to Bali around 500 CE.
- In 1500 CE Maharishi Dvijendra came to Bali
- Balinese Hindus perform Trikal Sandhya reciting the Gayatri Mantra and other Sanskrit slokas every day at 6 am noon and 6 pm.
- During Nyepi the Day of Silence all things on the island come to a complete stop, the electricity is shut off, Hindus stay indoors praying and fasting. No vehicles are on the roads, the airport is closed, tourists must stay in their hotels.
- Each Balinese home has an open-air temple, often larger than the main living area. They are usually well-maintained with flower offerings being made two to three times a day.

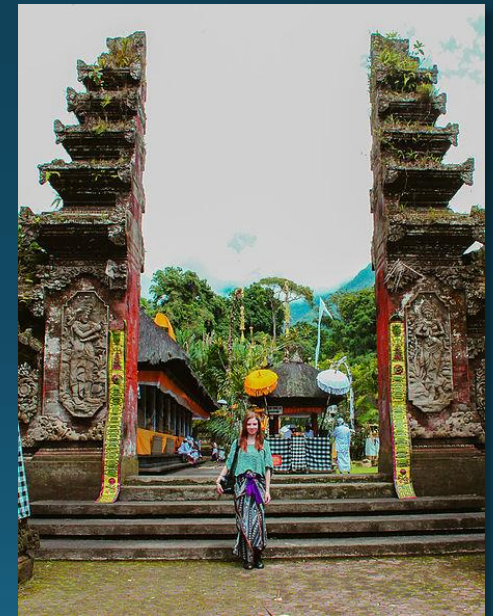
Hinduism in Bali

- There are some 600 priests from the Brahmin community in Bali though priests can come from all castes. Women can also be priests and there are about 400 priestesses in Bali. Women teach the basics of Hinduism to other women and fellow priests and often do social work and help the sick and needy.
- Priests perform five types of yagna (ritual sacrifice) for the Gods, the ancestors, the rishis or gurus, for man himself, and for the bhoot, the underworld.
- A village in Bali is called a desha, which literally means country.
- Each desha has three temples, one each for Brahma, Vishnu and Siva.
- The Brahma temple is placed near the village center. Vishnu's near the farms and Siva's near the cremation grounds. All land belongs to the village, not to any individual. All have to come and serve the temple.
- By tradition they make simple pujas and simple offerings of canang which you see everywhere. The simple teaching is that you will be rewarded by your action.

Balinese Temples

- A Pura (from Sanskrit meaning city, walled city or palace) is a Balinese Hindu temple and the place of worship. Puras are built in accordance to rules, style, guidance and rituals found in Balinese architecture.

Sad Kahyangan Temples



Besakih Temple

Balinese Temples

DESIGN AND LAYOUT:

- Puras are designed as open airplaces of worship within closed walls, connected with a series of intricately decorated gates between its compounds. The walled compounds contain several shrines merus (towers) and bale (pavilions). The design is based on the trimandala concepts of Balinese space allocation. Three mandala zones are arranged according to a sacred hierarchy.
 1. Nista mandala (jaba pisan) the outer zone usually an open field or garden which can be used for religious dances or preparations during festivals.
 2. Madya mandala (jaba tengah) the middle zone where the activity of the faithful takes place. Often includes several pavilions and a kitchen.
 3. Utama mandala (jero) the holiest and most sacred zone. This enclosed and highest area contains the towering lotus throne of the highest god, Acintya or "All in one God" in modern Balinese, a multiple roofed tower and several pavilions (vedic chanting, offering, and storage for the temple relics).
 4. There are two types of gates—the split gate and roofed tower gate.

Balinese Temples

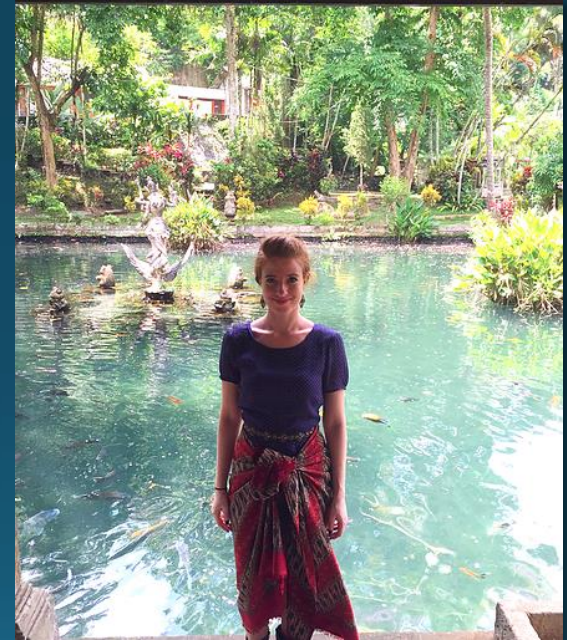
Sad Kahyangan Temples



Goa Lawah

Balinese Temples

Water Temples



Balinese Temples

SAD KAHYANGAN

The six holiest places of worship in Bali. The pivotal points of the island meant to provide spiritual balance to Bali. The list varies but always includes Pura Besakih in Karangasem, the mother temple and often Pura Luhur Uluwatu in Badung.

SEA TEMPLES

Bali has a number of important sea temples which were founded in the 16th century. Each is said to be visible from the other forming a chain around the coast of Bali. Founded by a Majapahit Brahmin from Java named Nirartha to honor the gods of the sea.

Balinese Temples

(Sea Temples)



Uluwatu Temple

Rice in Bali



Jatiluwih Rice Terrace in Penebel, Tabanan

Rice in Bali



Coffee and Cacao



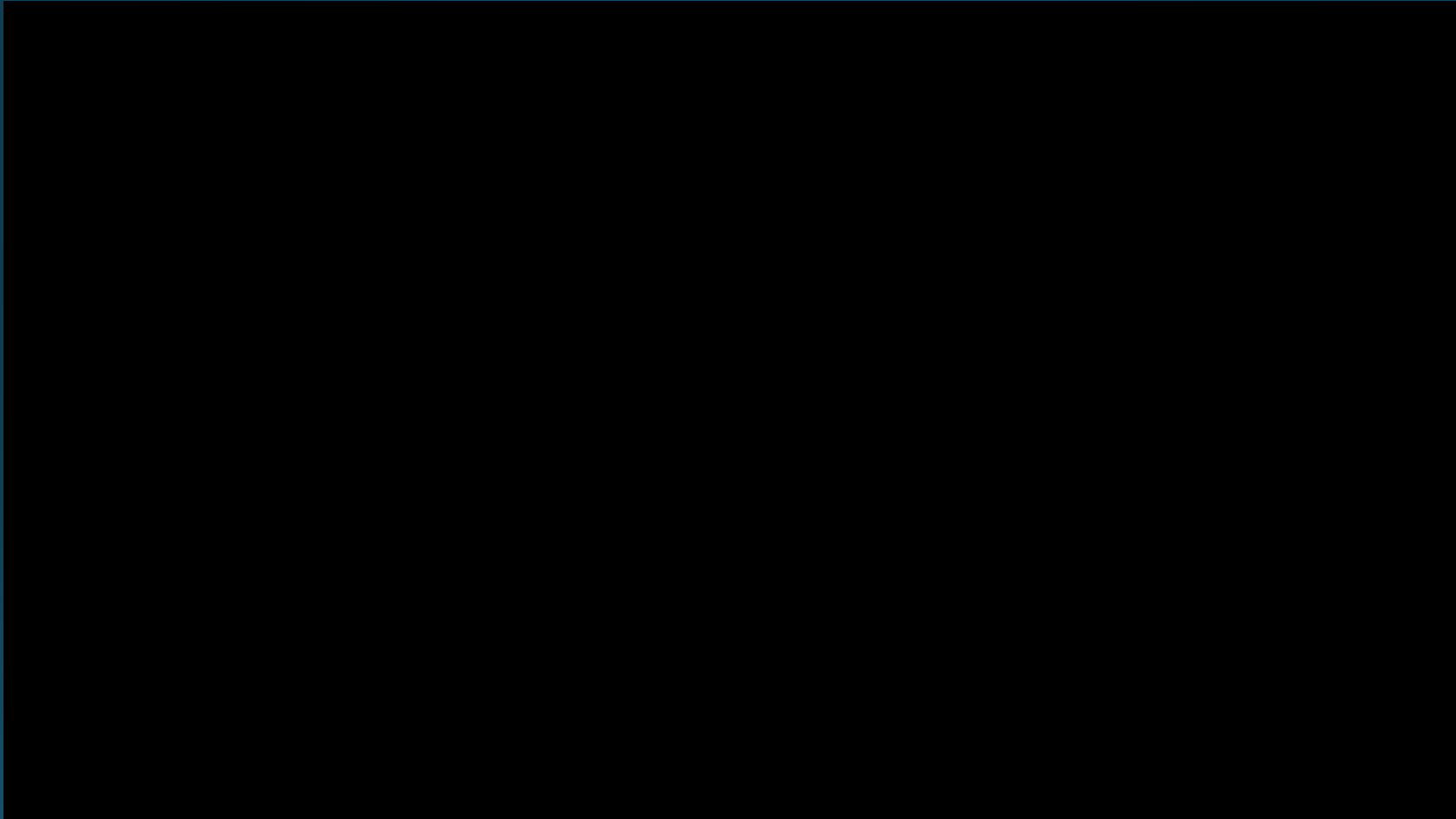
Balinese Fine Arts



Balinese Dance



Balinese Dance



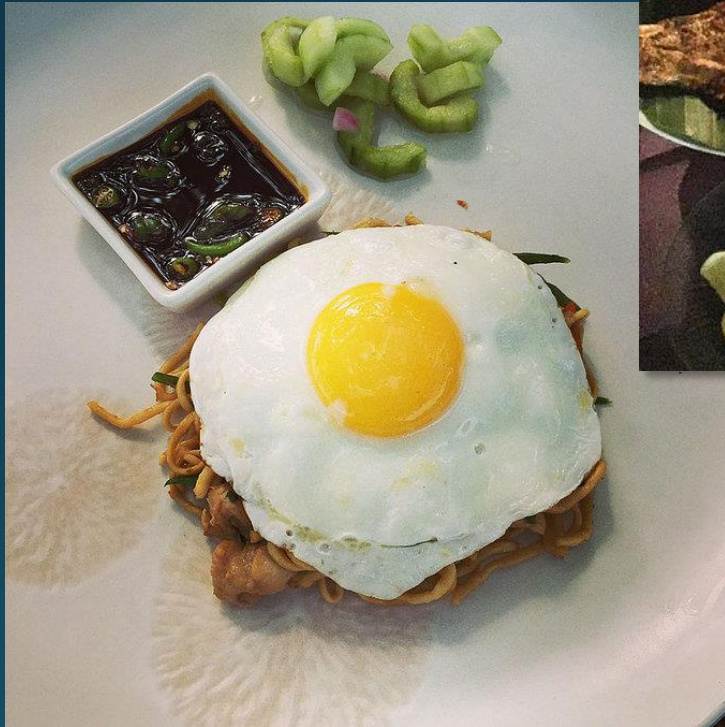
Kecak Dance

Balinese Hotel



Tandjung Sari Hotel Sanur

Balinese Food



Sunset in Bali

