

Some patterns for describing history

(1) Period of time

- The Sukhothai Kingdom was founded in 1792 B.E. and had existed for approximately 200 years.
- Dated back 1792 B.E., the Sukhothai Kingdom was founded as the kingdom.
- The kingdom was established in 1792 B.E. by Pho Khun Sri Intrathit or Pho Khun Bang Klang Hao, the founder of the Phra Ruang Dynasty.
- The kingdom had remained its independence for approximately 200 years before it was united with the Ayutthaya Kingdom in 1811.
- The kingdom became Ayutthaya tributary in 1811.

(2) Boundary/Location/ Surrounding

- The Sukhothai Kingdom was situated on the central plain of the Yom River basin.
- The boundary of the Sukhothai Kingdom was around the area of Sukhothai, Sri Satchanalai, Kampaengphet, Nakorn Sawan and Mae Sod.
- The kingdom covered the areas called today Sukhothai Province and Kampaengphet Province.

You can also talk about specific physical characters of a town/ town center of the Kingdom as the following examples:

- The compound that marks the area of the center of Sukhothai Kingdom lies on a rectangular, 1800 meters in width and 2000 meters in height. The area was walled with 3- layers levees. Between each levee is a moat.
- The city walls form a rectangle, about 2 km. east- west by (x) 1.6 km. north-south.

(3) Expansions of political power

- The expansion of the kingdom's political power was in the reign of King Ram Kamhaeng.
- In the reign of King Ram Kamhaeng, the Sukhothai Kingdom's political power was expanded to Nakorn Sri Thammaraj and Malaya in the south, Honsawadee, Motama and Tanaosri in the west, Phrae, Nan, Vientiane and Luang Prabang in the north.
- The Sukhothai Kingdom had seen the greatest political power, religious, art and cultural prosperity during the reign of King Ram Kamhaeng, in which its expansions were to Nakorn Sri Thammaraj and Malaya in the south, Honsawadee, Motama and Tanaosri in the west, Phrae, Nan, Vientiane and Luang Prabang in the north.

- It has evidence in the stele No. 1 (stone inscription No. 1) that the kingdom was expanded to Nakorn Sri Thammaraj and Malaya in the south, Honsawadee, Motama and Tanaosri in the west, Phrae, Nan, Vientiane and Luang Prabang in the north.

(4) Decline (fall) and domination of other kingdom or other influences/ unification with other kingdom

- Towards the end of the 14th century, the power of the Sukhothai Kingdom began to fade and the town came under the control of the Ayutthaya Kingdom.
- By late 14th century, the power of the Sukhothai Kingdom began to fade and the town came under the control of the Ayutthaya Kingdom.
- In the mid 15th century, Sukhothai Kingdom was unified with Ayutthaya Kingdom.
- The real decline of the Sukhothai Kingdom was due to the fall of Ayutthaya in 2310 B.E. (1767)
- The real decline of the Sukhothai Kingdom was after the fall of the Ayutthaya Kingdom in 2310 B.E. (1767) in which the Sukhothai was deserted since then.