The first transregional empire. Also known as the first transregional dynasty, the second transregional empire or simply the transregional empire was the dominant power in Southeast Asia in the second half of the first millennium. A political, military, and economic empire that spanned the region from the borders of China to the islands of the seas. The empire was characterized by a central authority centered in the capital city of Angkor, and a complex network of administrative and military structures that allowed it to exert control over a vast territory. The empire's power was based on a combination of military strength, administrative efficiency, and strategic alliances with other regional powers. The empire's legacy can still be seen in the region today, through the remains of its temples, palaces, and other monuments. The empire's influence extended beyond its borders, as it played a significant role in the development of Southeast Asia's cultural and political landscape. The empire's rise and fall are the subject of ongoing research and debate among historians and archaeologists.