

Southeast Asia

Chapters 11, 12 & 13



Geography and Heritage of Southeast Asia

Chapter 11

Where is Southeast Asia?

- It is both in the northern and southern hemispheres.
- It is also in the eastern hemisphere.
- The equator goes right through it.
 - What would the climate be like?
- Southeast Asia has the Pacific Ocean to the east and the Bay of Bengal & Indian Ocean to the west

11.1: The Shape of the Land

- Mainland Southeast Asia
 - Peninsula / mountainous / Gulf of Tonkin & Gulf of Thailand
 - **Fertile soil** and deltas
- Island Southeast Asia
 - Range in sizes / archipelagos: "chains of islands"
 - Indonesia – 13,500 islands / Philippines – 7,000 islands / Ring of Fire / **fertile soil**
- Climates of Southeast Asia
 - Tropical / **monsoons for water on their crops** / typhoons
- Natural Resources
 - Tin, aluminum, nickel / Agricultural / rice / coffee, tea, spices / lumber – teak & mahogany
- A Diverse Region
 - **Mountains**, plateaus, valleys, rivers all play roles in culture
 - **Geography of the region has contributed to the ethnic and cultural diversity of the people.**



11.2: Early Traditions

- Because of geography, no single ruler could conquer the diverse lands and peoples of Southeast Asia.
- **The cultures of India and China have had great influence on the religion and philosophy of Southeast Asia.**
- River Valley Civilization
 - Most kingdoms developed in fertile river valleys
- Pagan – in Myanmar
 - 11th century – brought Buddhism
- Vietnam
 - Red River Valley – gained their independence from Chin in 939
- Khmer Kingdom
 - Most powerful kingdom – Mekong River -
- Tai Kingdoms
 - Thailand has roots to many kingdoms
- An Island Empire
 - Many of these small kingdoms profited from the spice trades

11.3: Patterns of Life

- Importance of Religion
 - Balinese – Which is based on animism - “the belief that the spirits live in the natural world”
 - Hinduism / Buddhism
- Spread of Islam and Christianity
 - **Spain – converted many Filipinos to the Roman Catholic Faith**
- Economic Patterns
 - **Rice – both dry & wet areas – same as 100s of years ago**
 - **farm products – dependent on traditional farming methods**
 - fishing
- Village Life
- Family Life
 - Rights of women / divisions of labor / education
- Two Kinds of Healing (pgs. 261-262)

Southeast Asia in Transition

Chapter 12

12.1: European Influence

- Arrival of Europeans
 - **Europeans had more advanced technology**
- European Power Grows
- Scramble for Colonies
- Thailand Escapes European Rule
 - **Thailand escaped domination by outside powers**
- The Philippines Under Foreign Rule
 - 1st under Spanish rule
 - **Spanish rule was replaced by American rule.**
- Impact of Colonial Rule
 - **Economies of areas in Southeast Asia became dependent on European markets.**

12.2: A New Political Map

- Growing Nationalism
 - **Russo-Japanese War – Japan’s defeat of Russia in 1905 encouraged nationalist in Southeast Asia because an Asian nation defeated a major European power.**
- The Road to Independence
 - **Southeast Asian nations struggled for independence.**
 - **Shortly after WWII, many colonies demanded and received independence.**
- Challenges for the New Nations
- The Philippines After Independence

12.3: War in Southeast Asia

- Struggle Against France
 - **Post WWI, Vietnam nationalist wanted communism in their country because it rejected colonialism.**
- A Divided Nation
- American Involvement
 - **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was a turning point in the Vietnam War because it led to the buildup of United States forces in Vietnam**
- A Slow Return to Peace
- Tragedy in Cambodia
 - **Genocide**
- Escape From the Killing Fields (pgs 279-280)
- Effects of the War

Southeast Asia in the World Today

Chapter 13

13.1: Economic Development

- Economic Choices
 - Many command economies
 - Chart on page 285
- Developing Industry
 - Singapore's economic success
 - New directions in Vietnam
- Changes in Agriculture
 - Green Revolution
 - Unforeseen effects
- Urbanization
 - As commercial farming expands, fewer people are needed to work the land, so the people went to the cities.
- Making Ends Meet in Klong Toey (pgs 286-287)

13.2: Two Nations of Southeast Asia

- Thailand
 - Ethnic diversity
 - Economic development
 - Foreign policy
 - Daily life
- Indonesia
 - Unifying forces
 - A strong unifying force in Indonesia is the high percentage of people who are Muslims
 - Economic development
 - Oil boom and bust
 - Foreign policy
 - Daily life

13.3: Literature and the Arts

- Literature
 - The Tale of Kieu
 - Modern writers
- The Performing Arts
 - Music
 - Dance
 - Shadow plays
- Art and Architecture
 - Most examples of architecture of ancient civilizations in Southeast Asia reflect the importance of religion.
 - Angkor Wat
 - Ananda
 - Borobudur
- Popular Arts
 - The demand for the traditional Southeast Asian handicraft products has dropped because of the availability of cheaper machine-made goods.