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.

Where is South Asia?
Where is East Asia?
Where is Southeast Asia?
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 is 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)

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
# 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)

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# 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

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# 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.