



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 30, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 735–739.

Population Patterns

Terms to Know

urbanization The movement of people from rural areas to urban centers (page 737)

primate city An urban area that serves as a country's major port, economic center, and often its capital (page 738)

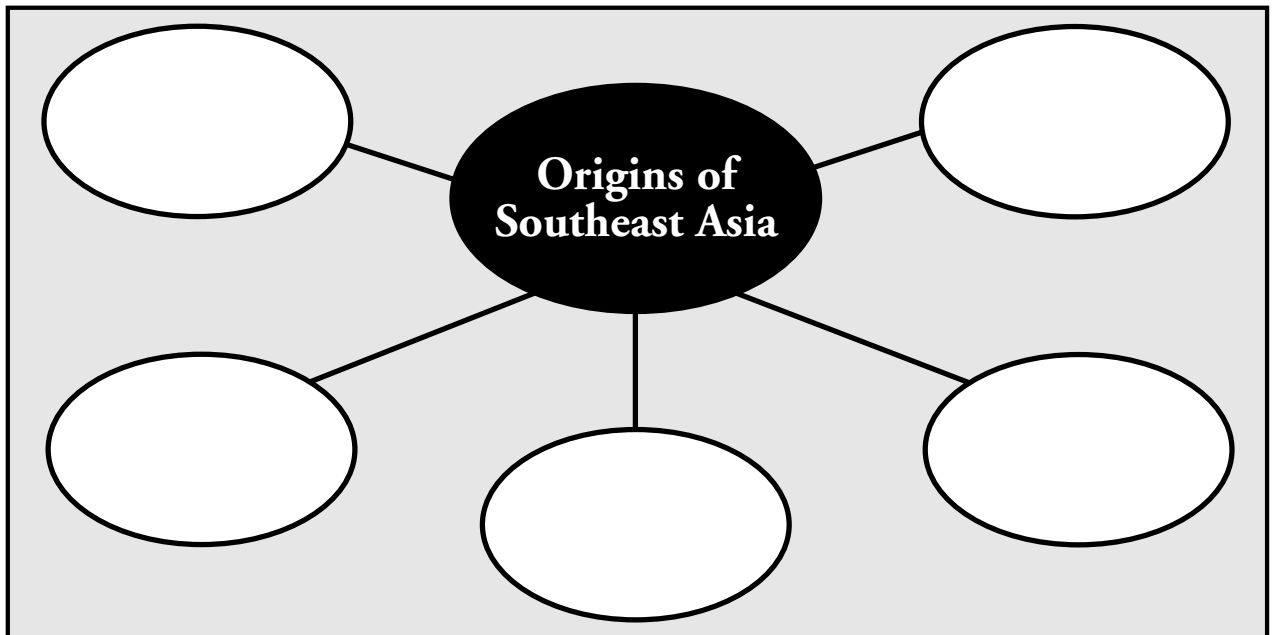
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you live in or near a city? What benefits does it provide? What problems does it have? Do you think the benefits outweigh the problems? Why?

This section focuses on the population and population patterns in Southeast Asia.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the web below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about what groups of people Southeast Asians are descended from and how these groups have influenced the region.



**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 30, Section 1****READ TO LEARN** **Introduction** (page 735)

Southeast Asia's culture has been shaped by Chinese, Indian, Islamic, European, and American cultures. These cultures have shaped Southeast Asia over thousands of years.

1. What cultures helped to shape the culture of Southeast Asia?

 **Human Characteristics** (page 735)

More than 500 million people live in Southeast Asia. They are descendants of various groups of people.

- A. Many Southeast Asians are descendants of people who migrated to the region about 2,500 years ago from western China and eastern Tibet. Indigenous people such as the **Khmers** in Cambodia and Vietnam and the **Mons** in Myanmar started agricultural civilizations. Although they borrowed from other people, they did not lose their own identities.
 - B. Merchants from India introduced Hindu and Buddhist religions to Southeast Asia. They also brought the idea of government that glorified kings as political and spiritual leaders.
 - C. Chinese traders brought their writing system, Confucian traditions, and system of government to Vietnam.
 - D. Muslim Arab and Indian traders brought cottons and silks to Southeast Asia. They set up trade routes that linked Southeast Asia's islands with other parts of the region. During the 1200s many Southeast Asians began to convert to Islam.
 - E. After the European voyages of exploration, much of Southeast Asia came under European control. European traders exported Southeast Asian products to Europe. They also brought new products to Southeast Asia. These products included chili peppers, which added new flavors to Southeast Asian cooking.
2. What influences did Indians bring to Southeast Asia?

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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 30, Section 1****Population Growth** (page 737)

Most of the 520 million people of Southeast Asia live in river valleys or on coastal plains. Indonesia is the world's fourth largest country by population. Population density varies widely. Singapore has the greatest population density—16,732 people per square mile (6,460 people per sq. km).

The population in the region is growing at a greater rate than that of the rest of the world. Some Southeast Asian countries have worked to slow their population growth rates.

3. In what parts of the region do most Southeast Asians live?

Movement to the Cities (page 737)

The trend toward **urbanization** has been evident in Southeast Asia. Increasing numbers of Southeast Asians are moving from rural areas to urban areas. About 11 cities now have populations of more than 1 million. In some countries a **primate city** serves as a country's major port, economic center, and often its capital.

Rapid growth in Southeast Asian cities has presented challenges as well as benefits. In some cities, public services such as roads, housing, and water systems cannot adequately support the increasing numbers of people. Some countries, such as Thailand and Indonesia, are encouraging people to move back to rural areas. These countries provide incentives for businesses to locate outside the cities. However, people in rural areas continue to leave villages for jobs in urban areas.

4. What problems has urbanization created in many Southeast Asian cities?

Outward Migrations (page 738)

Since the 1970s, many people have left Southeast Asia and migrated to other regions. Thousands of people have left Vietnam and Laos since the mid-1970s to escape economic problems and political oppression. Many of these Southeast Asian migrants settled in the United States. This migration has left these countries with fewer skilled and educated workers.

5. Why have people migrated from Southeast Asia since the 1970s?



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 30, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 740–745.

History and Government

Terms to Know

maritime Relating to the sea (page 741)

sphere of influence Agreed-upon areas of control (page 743)

buffer state Neutral territory between rival powers (page 743)

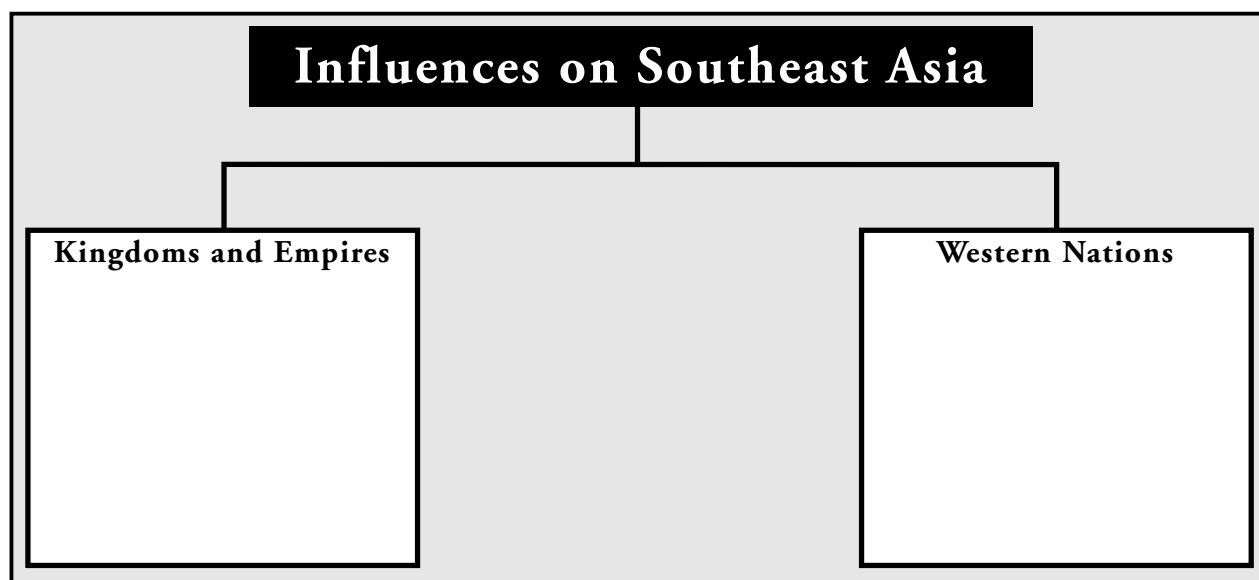
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What parts of the world today are experiencing conflict? What are the main issues involved in the conflict? What attempts have been made to resolve the conflicts?

In the last section, you read about the population patterns of Southeast Asia. This section focuses on the history and government of the region.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the early kingdoms and empires and Western nations affected Southeast Asia.



(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 30, Section 2****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 740)

The Mekong River reminds people of the colorful history of Southeast Asia. The river has been an important waterway for the different civilizations that have lived along its banks.

1. What river has been important to the civilizations that have lived in Southeast Asia?

Early Civilizations (page 740)

The early peoples of Southeast Asia were skilled farmers. Rice was the most important grain, as it is to people in the region today. Early Southeast Asians were also skilled metalworkers. They worshiped their ancestors as well as animal and nature spirits. Power and wealth were passed down through the mother's family.

2. How have early people in Southeast Asia influenced the region today?

Kingdoms and Empires (page 741)

Many early civilizations in Southeast Asia developed on waterways.

Maritime, or seafaring, empires became powerful by controlling shipping and trade. Land-based empires became powerful from agriculture.

- A. The Kingdom of Funan was established along the present-day Gulf of Thailand. Indian traders first established trading posts there during the A.D. 100s. The people of Funan adopted Hinduism. They became skillful goldsmiths and jewelers and developed an impressive irrigation system.
- B. The Khmer Empire flourished along the Mekong River. They made technological advances in irrigation and agriculture. This enabled them to grow three or four rice crops a year. The Khmer are best known for their architecture. The most famous example of their architecture is Angkor Wat, a Khmer temple. It includes both Indian and local styles.

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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 30, Section 2**

- C. The Srivijaya Empire was based on the island of Sumatra. This empire was located where waterways link the Indian Ocean, the Java Sea, and the South China Sea. The empire became wealthy by taxing traders whose ships passed through these waterways.
- D. The Vietnamese people controlled the Indochina Peninsula. Throughout their history, the Vietnamese faced Chinese invaders, who finally conquered the territory in 111 B.C. and ruled it until the early A.D. 900s. The Chinese introduced a writing system and ideas about religion, philosophy, and government.
- E. Muslim Arabs from Southwest Asia traded and settled in Southeast Asian coastal areas. Many Southeast Asians living there converted to Islam, which quickly spread into the Southeast Asian interior.
3. What two kinds of empires existed in Southeast Asia?

 **Western Colonization** (page 743)

Europeans arrived in Southeast Asia around the 1500s. The European powers at first set up **spheres of influence**, which were agreed-upon areas of control. They later made Southeast Asian lands into colonies. The kingdom of Siam, which is present-day Thailand, was a neutral territory or **buffer state**, between rival powers. It divided British-ruled territories from French-ruled territories. Siam was the only territory in Southeast Asia that remained free of European rule.

By the 1900s the Netherlands controlled Indonesia; France controlled Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; the United States controlled the Philippines; and the United Kingdom controlled Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. These countries brought big changes to Southeast Asian countries. They started rail systems and built roads. They expanded tin mining and oil drilling. They also established large commercial plantations to export agricultural products. Southeast Asian workers could not provide all the necessary labor. As a result, plantation owners hired Indian and Chinese immigrants to work the fields. Many of these immigrants settled permanently in Southeast Asia.

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4. What kinds of changes did the major European powers and the United States bring to Southeast Asia?

 **Struggle for Freedom** (page 743)

By 1965 the countries of Southeast Asia had gained their independence. In 1954 communist forces defeated the French in Vietnam. It was divided into communist North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam. All of Vietnam united under communist rule by the mid-1970s. Communist forces also fought to gain control of newly independent governments in Laos and Cambodia. The United States intervened in these conflicts to try to stop the spread of communism.

In the 1990s various Indonesian islands, such as East Timor, have sought to gain independence. The Roman Catholics in East Timor resisted being absorbed into the largely Muslim Indonesia. After a fierce conflict, East Timor is set to become the newest independent country in Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia's forms of government vary. Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore are democratic republics. Myanmar has a military government. Brunei, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Thailand are constitutional monarchies. Laos and Vietnam are ruled by communist governments.

5. What types of governments are found in Southeast Asia today?



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 30, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 748–753.

Cultures and Lifestyles

Terms to Know

wat Indian style temple (page 750)

batik A method that produces designs and patterns on cloth (page 751)

longhouses Elevated one-story buildings that house up to 100 people (page 752)

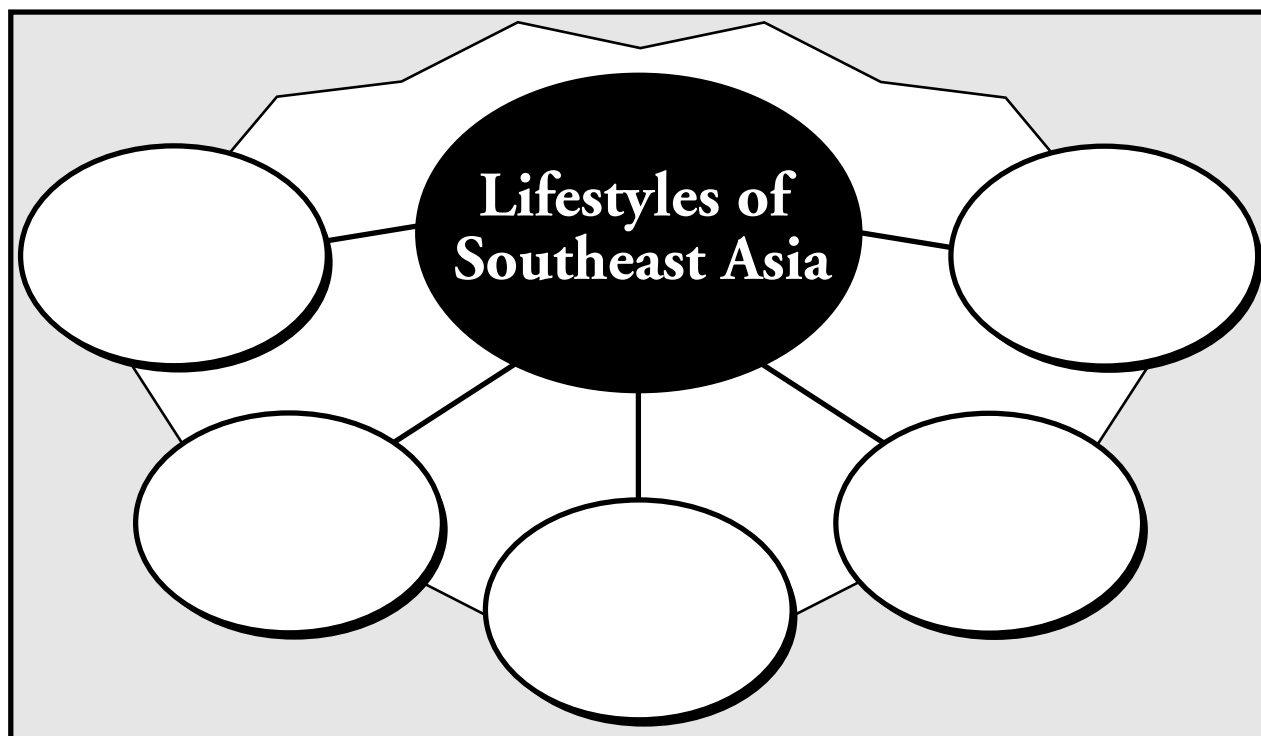
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What kinds of housing are found in your community? How does the geography of the community affect the kinds of housing there?

In the last section, you read about the history and government of Southeast Asia. This section focuses on the culture of the region.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the web below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the lifestyle of people living in Southeast Asia, and identify five aspects of the lifestyle.



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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 30, Section 3****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 748)

Southeast Asians have always adapted new ideas to existing traditions. Today Southeast Asians are blending their cultural heritage with the changes brought on by a global economy.

1. How have Southeast Asians adapted to new ideas?

Cultural Diversity (page 748)

Southeast Asia is made up of hundreds of ethnic groups. Hundreds of languages and dialects are spoken throughout the region. Most languages are based on three language families—Malayo-Polynesian, Sino-Tibetan, and Mon-Khmer. The languages that are spoken in each country generally reflect migration and colonization in that country. For example, in the Philippines, Pilipino is one major language, but Spanish and English are also spoken, reflecting the influence of Spain and the United States on the Philippines. Nearly all the world's major religions are represented in Southeast Asia.

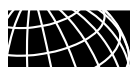
2. What do the languages spoken in Southeast Asian countries generally reflect?

The Arts (page 750)

Hinduism, Buddhism, and other ideas from India and China have influenced Southeast Asia's arts. Religious architecture includes Indian-style **wats**, or temples. Many of these buildings are located on the Indochina Peninsula. Structures that honor Buddha are located in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and Myanmar. Christianity has influenced architecture in the Philippines, where Roman Catholicism is widely practiced. Islam has influenced architecture in Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia, where many beautiful mosques are located.

Southeast Asia has produced a variety of crafts. Artists have created boxes, trays, and furniture that are covered with a glossy lacquer. Indonesians and Malaysian produce beautifully patterned cloth by using a method known as **batik**.

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STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 30, Section 3

Early Southeast Asian literature included folktales, legends, and love stories that were passed orally from generation to generation. Later Southeast Asian literature was influenced by Indian, Chinese, and Islamic literature. Recent Southeast Asian authors have used Western themes in their work. Many writers have translated classical Southeast Asian literature into modern forms of language.

Performance arts are popular in Southeast Asia. Traditional dances often use religious themes. Some reenact parts of ancient stories. Puppet plays use historical and religious characters.

3. What internal and external factors have influenced Southeast Asian arts?

Lifestyles (page 752)

The quality of life in many Southeast Asian countries has improved as industry has expanded throughout the region. Life expectancy has increased. However, it varies widely throughout the region. The governments of Southeast Asian countries are making efforts to make education available for all the people.

Physical geography is an important factor in determining housing in the region. People in urban areas live in brick or wooden houses or in high-rise apartments. Many Southeast Asians live in small farming villages. Often, houses in these villages lack running water or electricity. In some rural areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, people live in **longhouses**, which are elevated one-story buildings that house up to 100 people. The people living in this kind of housing are usually members of extended families.

Rice is the staple food of the region, often served with fish, chicken, or vegetables. Various countries in the region have their own specialties using curry and other spices. Southeast Asians living in cities enjoy museums, theaters, and restaurants. People throughout the region enjoy sports. Many Southeast Asian holidays are linked to religious observations.

4. What kinds of housing are found in Southeast Asia?
