



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 31, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 759–765.

Living in Southeast Asia

Terms to Know

paddy A flooded field in which rice is grown (page 760)

sickle A long, sharp, curved knife (page 760)

subsistence crop A crop grown mainly to feed the farmer's family (page 760)

cash crop A crop raised to be sold (page 760)

lode A deposit of minerals (page 761)

interdependent Reliant on one another (page 763)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

(ASEAN) An organization set up in 1967 to promote regional development, trade, and greater economic stability in Southeast Asia (page 763)

free port A place where goods can be unloaded, stored, and reshipped without paying import duties (page 764)

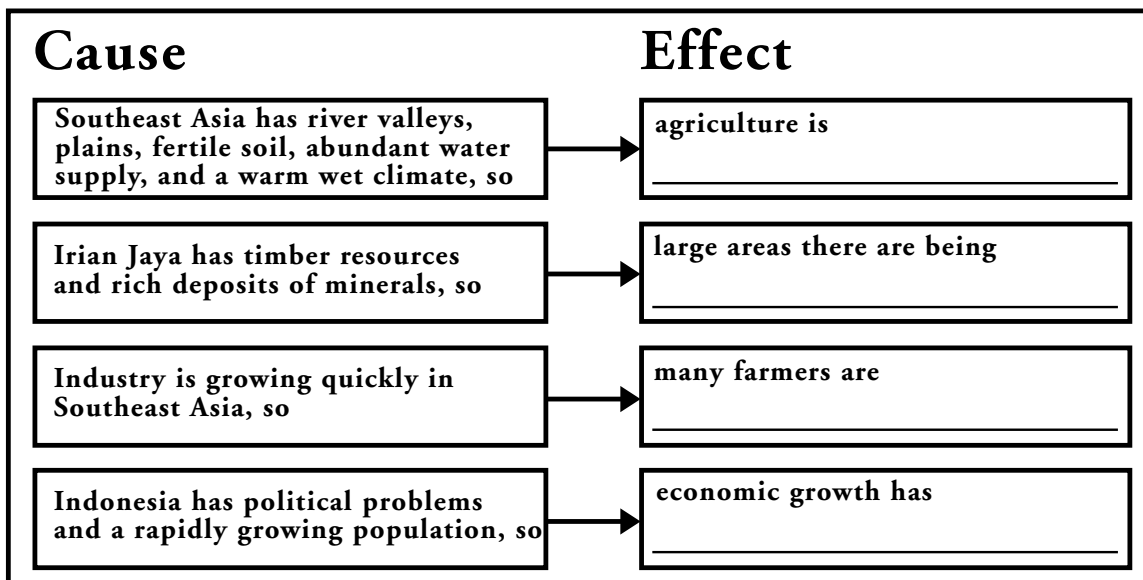
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

If you were asked to name a food that you eat most often, what would it be? Why do you eat this food so often? In Southeast Asia, rice is a major food source because it grows well in the region.

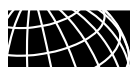
This section focuses on the economic activities of Southeast Asia.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the cause-and-effect diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the causes and effects of economic activity in Southeast Asia.



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READ TO LEARN

Introduction (page 759)

Some countries in Southeast Asia are setting up new industries. The region's economy, however, still mostly depends on agriculture.

1. What is the main economic activity in Southeast Asia?

Agriculture (page 759)

Southeast Asia's fertile river valleys and plains, soil, abundant water supply, and warm, wet climate make agriculture the main economic activity in the region. Rice is a major food source in the region and the leading export product in some countries. Some kinds of rice plants need a continuous supply of water from the time they are planted until just before harvest. Seasonal flooding of rivers in parts of the region irrigates **paddies**, or flooded fields where rice is grown. Some farmers grow a second rice crop by irrigating rice fields during the dry season. Rice farming is hard work. Many rice farmers use sharp, curved knives called **sickles** to harvest their crops by hand. Water buffalo or oxen are often used to pull plows.

Southeast Asian farmers grow other crops, such as yams and corn, in areas too dry for a second planting of rice. Some grow an edible root called cassava. This crop is easier to grow than rice. Cassava is a **subsistence crop**, because it is grown mainly to feed the farmer's family. Some Southeast Asians also raise pigs and poultry. Plantations in coastal lowlands provide many of the region's **cash crops**. These are crops grown to be sold. Major cash crops include rubber, sugarcane, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, and spices.

2. Why is rice an important crop grown in Southeast Asia?

Forests and Mines (page 761)

Forestry is important to many countries in Southeast Asia. Lumber, pulp and paper, and finished wood products are important to the region's economies. Excessive logging, however, has caused deforestation in several Southeast Asian countries.

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Rich mineral deposits are found in Southeast Asia's mountains. Important minerals found in the region include tin, iron ore, manganese, and tungsten. Crude oil, natural gas, and petroleum products are important exports for some Southeast Asian countries. Brunei has one of the world's largest natural gas plants. Indonesia is one of the top 10 producers of petroleum in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Irian Jaya has timber resources and rich **lodes**, or deposits, of minerals. Large areas of Irian Jaya are being developed by international companies.

3. What natural resources are important to the economies of South Asia?

Industry (page 761)

Industry is growing quickly in Southeast Asia. Many workers in the region are leaving farms to work in urban industries. Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines are Southeast Asia's major industrializing countries. However, large debts, political corruption, and financial problems led to an economic crisis in 1997.

Singapore's location makes it a major port, world trade center, and manufacturing center. It has established free-trade zones that attract foreign businesses. Malaysia has diversified its economic activities. It manufactures many goods, such as steel, automobiles, and microchips.

Political problems and a rapidly growing population have slowed the economic growth in Indonesia. Wars and political changes have slowed economic growth in Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. Myanmar is isolated from world markets, slowing its economic growth. Its gross national product is among the lowest in the world.

4. What kinds of problems in the region have led to slow economic growth?

Interdependence (page 763)

Recently, Southeast Asian countries have become more **interdependent**, or reliant on one another. Two organization have increased this interdependence. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides international loans to aid the region's economies. The **Association of Southeast Asian**

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Nations (ASEAN) was formed to promote regional development, trade, and greater economic stability.

5. Why have Southeast Asian countries become interdependent?

 **Transportation** (page 764)

Water transportation is the most common way to move people and goods in the region. Southeast Asia is the crossroads of major ocean trade routes. Most shipping between Europe and East Asia passes near Singapore, one of the world's busiest ports. Singapore is a **free port**, a place where goods can be unloaded, stored, and reshipped without paying import duties. There are many other ports in the region, including Jakarta, Manila, and Ho Chi Minh City.

The quality of overland transportation in the region varies partly because of the differences in economic development. The industrializing countries generally have better overland transportation. People travel on bicycles, motor scooters, and oxcarts. In urban areas they also use trucks, automobiles and buses. Travel is difficult in rural areas because of dense forests, unpaved roads, and rugged land.

6. Why is water transportation common in Southeast Asia?

 **Communications** (page 765)

Industrializing countries in the region have better communication services than countries that are less industrialized. Singapore has a well-developed communications system. Rural areas of the region tend to have little access to newspapers, television, and the Internet. Cities in the region tend to have good communication systems.

7. What areas of Southeast Asia have good communication systems?



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Chapter 31, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 766–771.

People and Their Environment

Terms to Know

cyclone A violent tropical storm with an area of low atmospheric pressure surrounded by circulating winds (*page 767*)

typhoon A tropical cyclone that forms in the Pacific Ocean, usually between July and November (*page 768*)

shifting cultivation Clearing forests to plant fields, cultivating them for a few years, and then abandoning them to start the process over (*page 770*)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

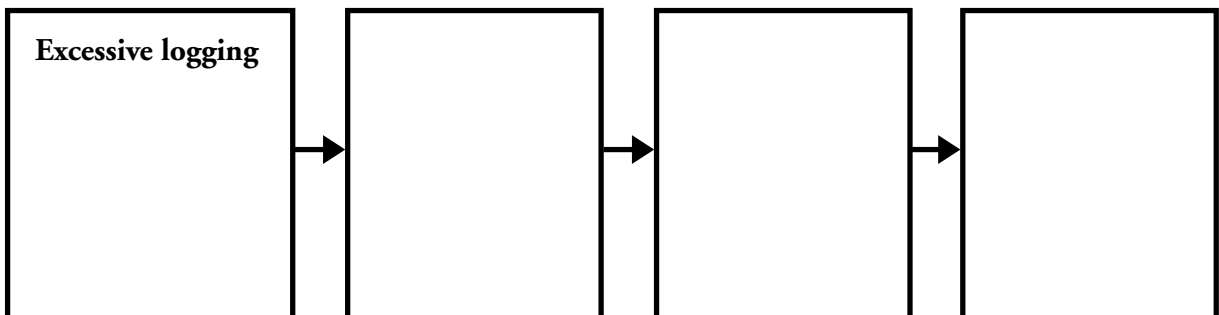
What kinds of natural disasters commonly occur in the region where you live? How do these affect you? What kind of damage occurs with these natural disasters?

In the last section, you read about the economic activities of Southeast Asia. This section focuses on the environmental challenges facing Southeast Asians.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the cause-and-effect chain below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how excessive logging causes a chain of environmental problems.

Cause-and-Effect Chain of Events



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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 31, Section 2****READ TO LEARN** **Introduction** (page 766)

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is noisy, crowded, and polluted. This capital city, like other places in Southeast Asia, faces many environmental challenges.

1. What kinds of environmental challenges face Southeast Asia?

 **Nature's Might** (page 766)

Much of Southeast Asia is part of the **Ring of Fire**, the area of earthquake and volcanic activity that surrounds the Pacific Ocean. Coping with the effects of natural disasters is part of everyday life in many parts of the region. There are three kinds of common natural disasters common to Southeast Asia:

- A. Volcanoes** have erupted in parts of Southeast Asia in recent years. Most of the larger islands in the Philippines have volcanic mountains. People have been killed and homes destroyed. Clouds of ash and dust blow into the atmosphere and affect weather patterns worldwide. The people of Bali in Indonesia think of the volcano there as the sacred centerpiece of their Hindu beliefs.
- B. Floods** kill hundreds of people in the region each year and ruin millions of acres of crops. In areas where forests have been cleared, the floods cause water runoff and mudslides. Rivers undergo seasonal flooding every year.
- C. Typhoons** are tropical cyclones that form in the Pacific Ocean. **Cyclones** are storms with heavy rains and high winds that blow in a circular pattern around an area of low atmosphere. Typhoons form south of the Equator, usually between July and November. Their winds blow in a counterclockwise direction.

2. What three natural disasters are common in Southeast Asia?

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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 31, Section 2****🌐 Environmental Pollution** (page 768)

Economic growth in Southeast Asia's cities has raised living standards but has also created environmental concerns. As more people become wealthy, more people buy automobiles. This causes air pollution from car exhaust. Growing populations in the cities create shortages of housing, water supplies, sanitation, and traffic control. In Bangkok great population increases and industrialization have caused the city to overheat. This causes health problems, air pollution, and acid rain. Singapore does not have as many pollution problems because it has strict laws against polluting.

In some rural areas of Southeast Asia, freshwater has been contaminated from poor waste disposal. Volcanic eruptions and forest fires cause air pollution and health problems in rural areas.

3. What are some causes of environmental pollution in Southeast Asia?

🌐 Logging, Farming, and Mining (page 770)

A major concern throughout Southeast Asia is deforestation. Timber is an important source of income in the region. Commercial logging companies have helped build economic prosperity in the region. The widespread cutting of trees, however, is using up the region's forests. Without the trees' root systems, heavy rains wash away topsoil into streams. This clogs the rivers and reduces the amount of water available for irrigation. Excessive logging also causes major flooding and mudslides.

Farming methods such as slash-and-burn agriculture and **shifting cultivation** add to deforestation and soil erosion. In this farming method, forests are cleared to plant fields. Farmers raise crops in the fields for a few years. After the soil is used up, the farmers leave the fields and start the process of shifting cultivation all over again. Plantation owners often burn areas of land for planting cash crops. During droughts, these fires often burn out of control, destroying forested areas.

Mining can also lead to environmental problems. In Indonesia's largest gold mine, for example, workers dump large amounts of rock waste into a river. This will eventually cause the river to change course and flood the nearby forest. Rock waste is already killing vegetation in the rain forest.

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4. How do logging, farming, and mining harm the environment of Southeast Asia?

 **Environmental Protection** (page 770)

Southeast Asian countries have taken steps to protect their environment. Some countries are limiting timber exports and beginning reforestation programs. Malaysia has been successful in managing its rain forests through conservation. Countries such as Laos and Indonesia have planned migration or resettlement in order to balance economic development and environmental protection. Indonesia has set aside land as a nature reserve, off limits to development.

Scientists have also proposed solutions to urban warming in Bangkok. One proposal is to establish “Green Zones,” or special areas of the city that are protected from development. Another proposal would ban the construction of tall buildings near the sea, allowing the ocean wind to blow into the city.

5. What solutions are being tried to solve environmental problems in the region?
