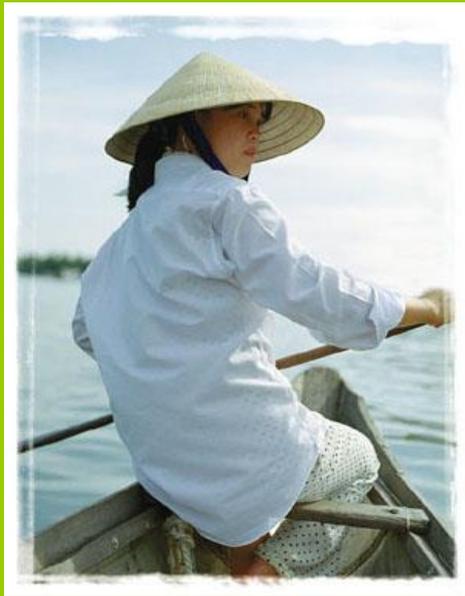
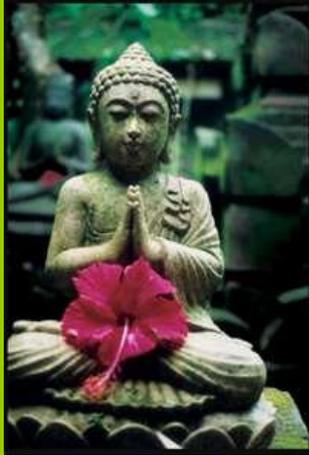


Southeast Asia: Physical & Human Geography





Myanmar

Laos

Vietnam

Thailand

Cambodia

Philippines

Brunei

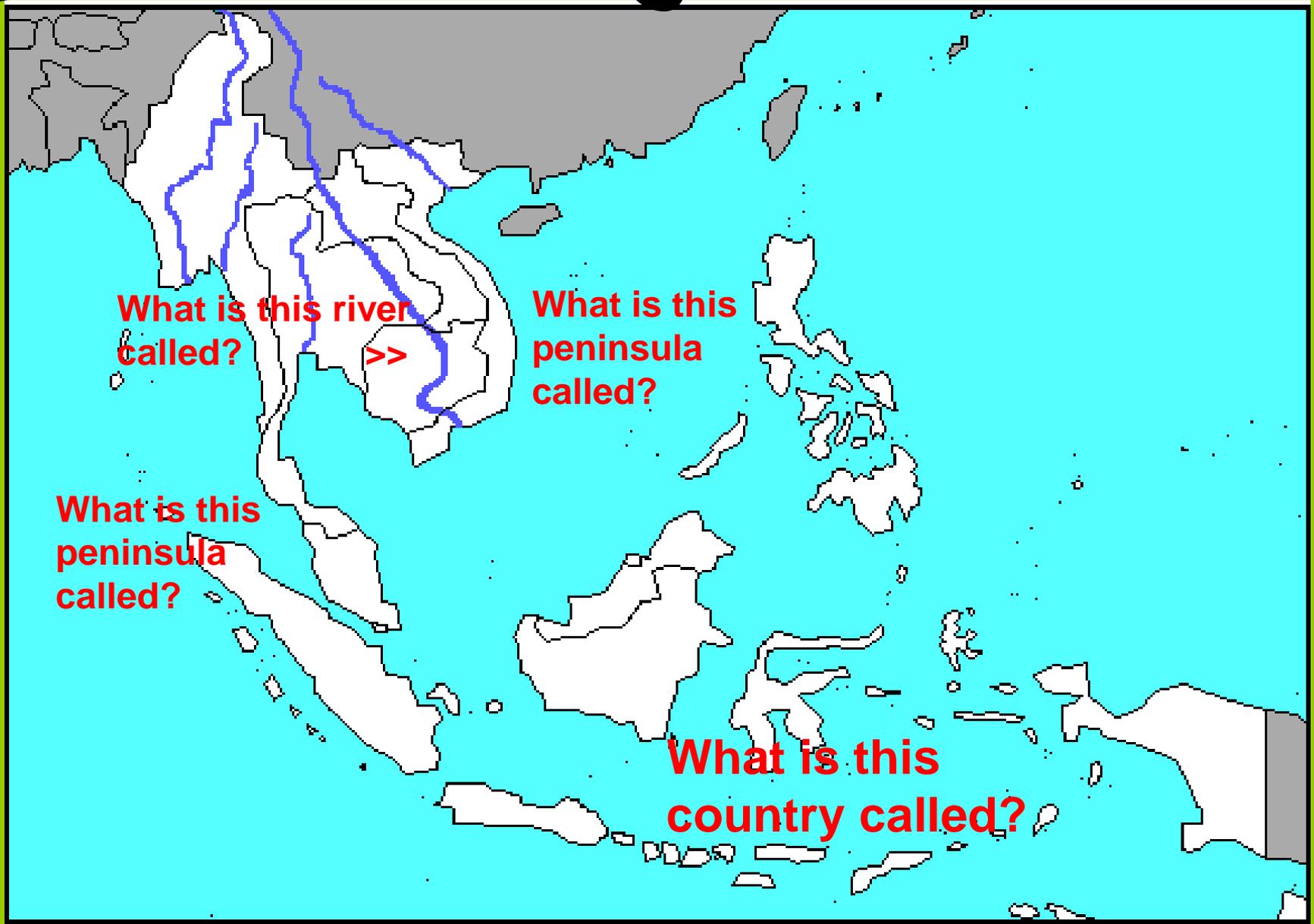
Malaysia

Singapore

Indonesia

a

Map Practice



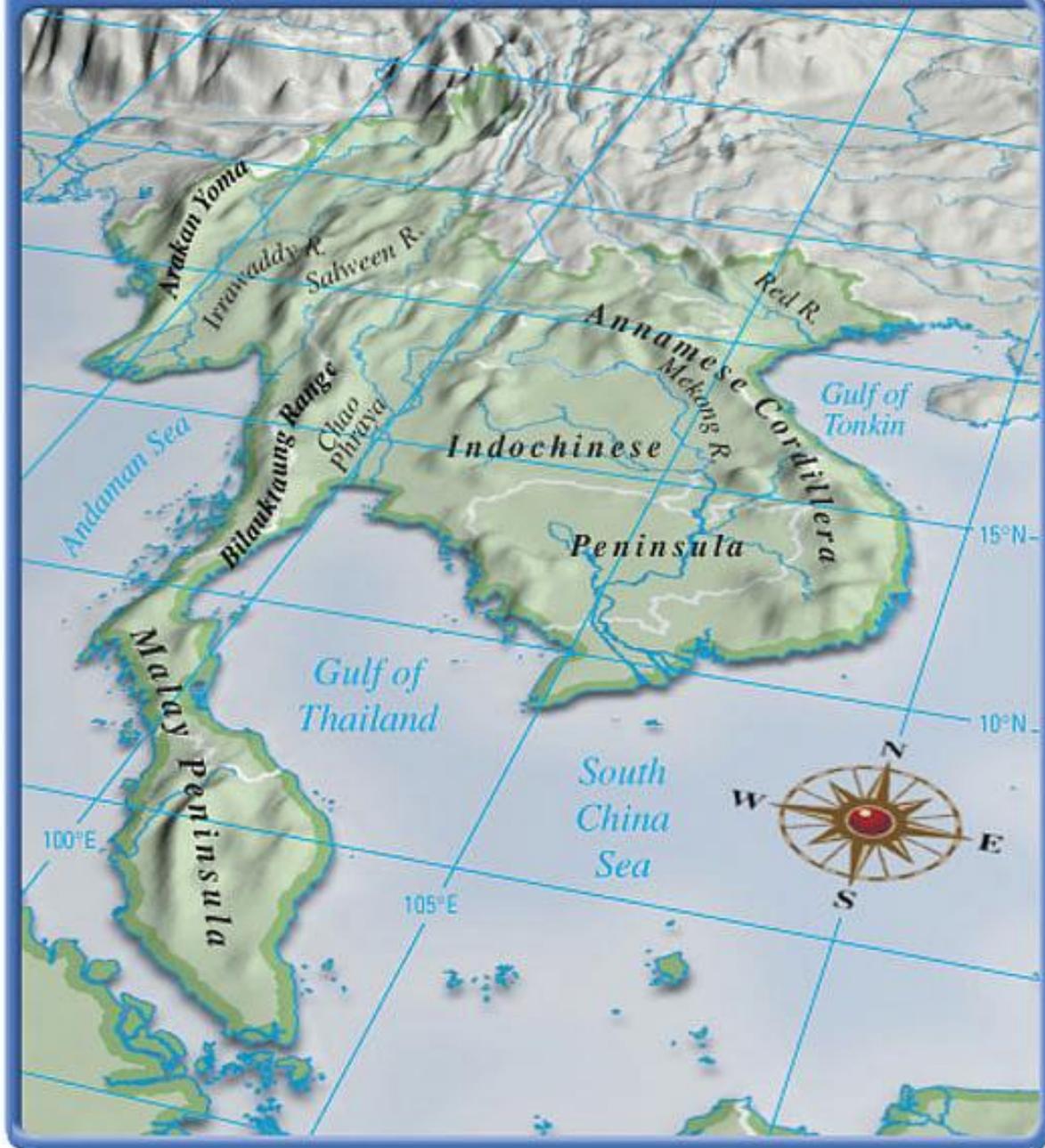
Sub-regions of SE Asia

1. Southeastern corner of the Asian mainland
 - Examples:
 - Peninsulas
 - Indochinese Peninsula (rectangular)
 - Malay Peninsula (narrow strip of land; 700 miles long)
 - Bridge between the mainland and islands
2. Numerous islands
 - Most are **ARCHIPELAGOS**

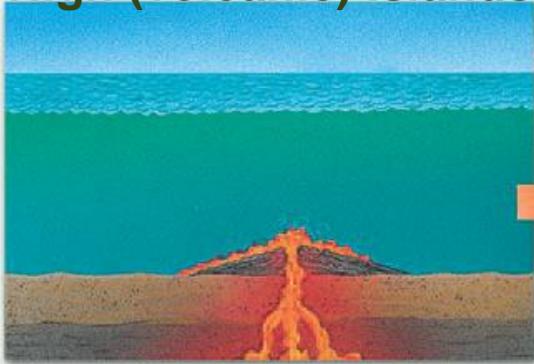
Mountains and Volcano Islands

- Most of the mountains found on islands are of volcanic origin
- This region is part of a group of volcanoes we learned about in Unit 1...What is it?
- Pacific Ring of Fire (SE Asia is part of)
 - Volcanoes and earthquakes occur **FREQUENTLY** http://video.gmx.net/watch/4923407/Johnny_Cash_Ring_of_Fire

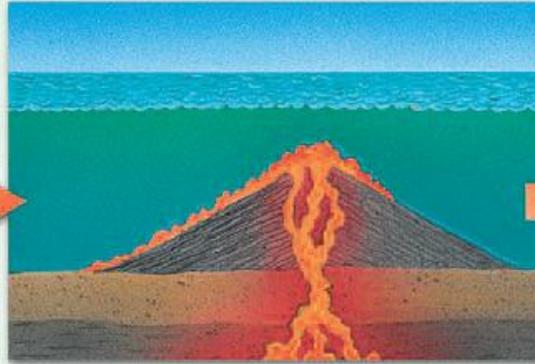
Southeast Asian Mountains and Rivers



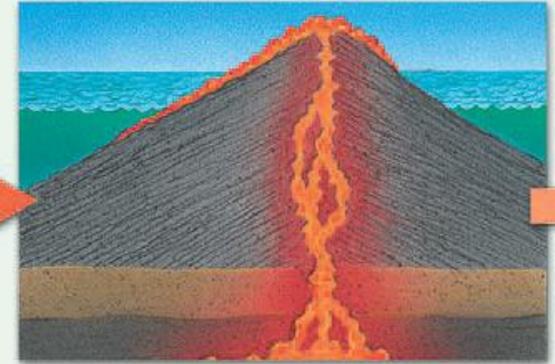
High (volcanic) Islands



1. Magma sometimes erupts through cracks in the ocean floor.



2. Over time, layers of lava can build up to form a volcanic cone.

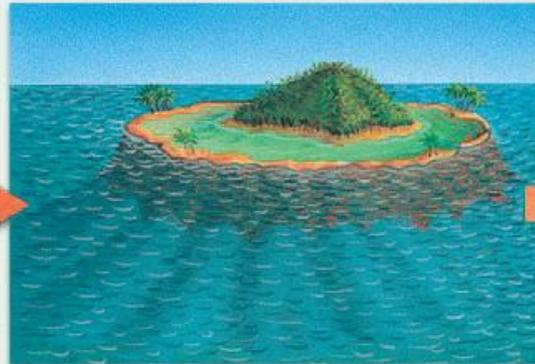


3. Some volcanic cones rise above sea level and become islands.

Low (coral) Islands



1. Some corals form reefs on the sides of volcanic islands.



2. As the island erodes, the reef continues to grow upward.



3. In time, only the low islands of the reef remain.

Mekong River

- Mekong River:
 - Begins in China, stretches to Vietnam
 - Millions rely on river for farming and fishing



SE Asia's Resources

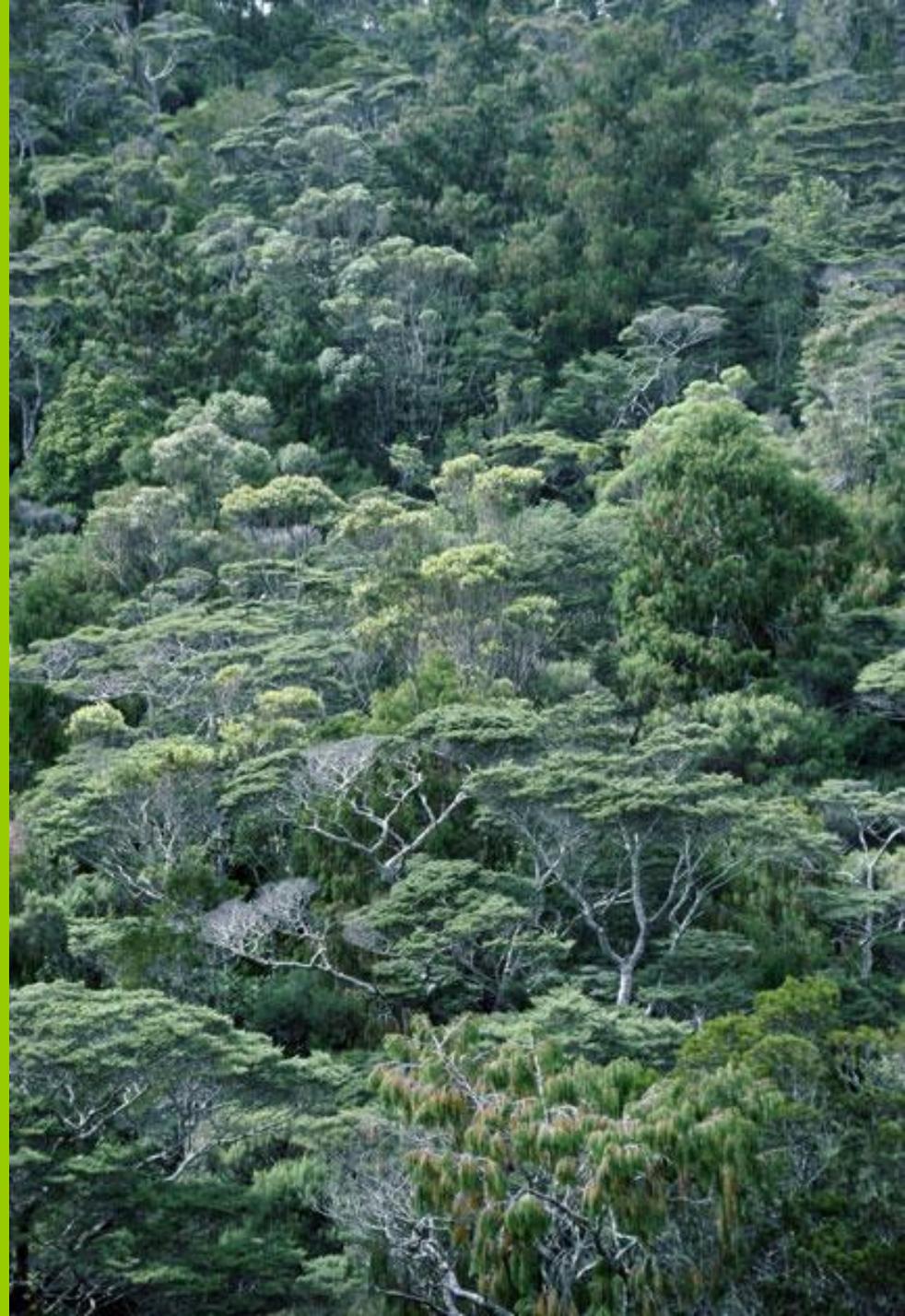
- Soil is very fertile
- Why?
 - Frequent volcanic activity and flooding of rivers **ADD** nutrients to the soil...thus keeping it rich.
- Mineral resources are also found throughout the region

Merapi Volcano: Java, Indonesia



Climate

- The region has mostly a tropical wet climate with large quantities of rain.
- Some parts receive over 100 inches of rain; some over 200 inches
- Average temp 80* year round!



Glaciers in Indonesia

<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=tropical-glaciers-in-indonesia-disappear>

- Higher elevations in Indonesia have glaciers
 - higher the elevation, lower the temp



Monsoons

- Like many other regions in Asia, SE Asia is also prone to **MONSOONS**
- Examples:
 - Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam



Human Environment Interaction

- With so much rain & mountainous areas, the people use terrace farming → creation of ledges or steps on slopes to make the area suitable for farming, it also stops soil from being washed away with all of the rain.



5 THEMES

HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

These rice paddies on the island of Bali show an ancient method of altering the landscape for farming. Farmers build terraces, or ledges, on the sides of hills. Terracing has many advantages. It lets people plant on slopes, allowing them to use otherwise unproductive land. It makes irrigation easier because gravity causes water to flow from high terraces to low ones. And it conserves soil, because the terraces prevent dirt from being washed down



Krakatoa Disaster p.710-711



Vocabulary Time!

Make sure you define these terms!

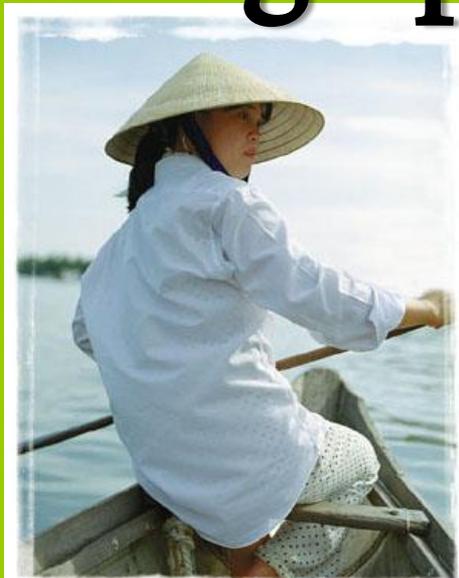
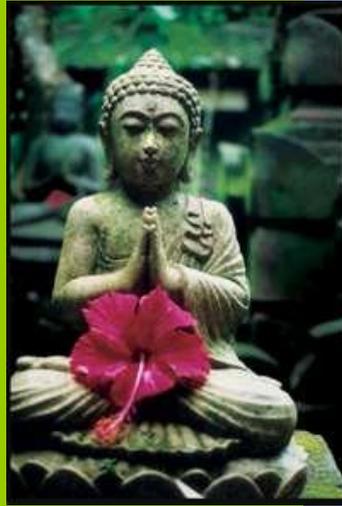
- Archipelago
- *Mandalas* (the italic version in glossary!)
- ASEAN
- Push Factors
- Indochina
- Pull Factors
- Industrialization
- Vietnam War
- Khmer Empire
- Krakatoa

Southeast

Asia:

Human

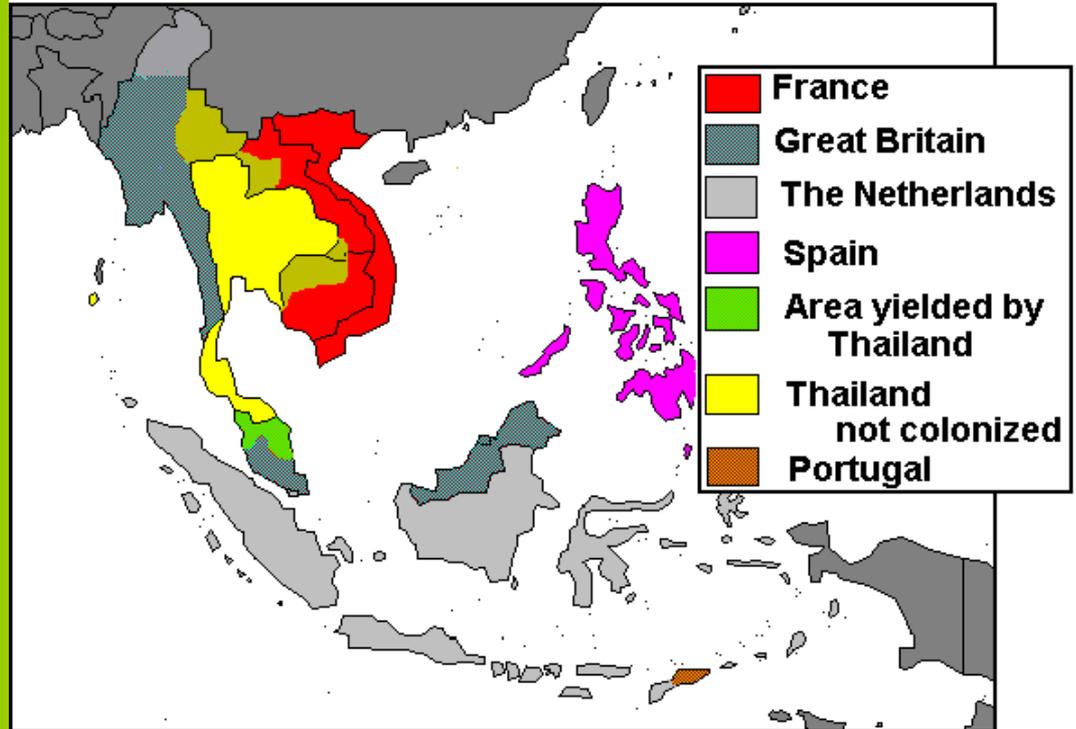
Geography



History of Colonialism

- Europeans colonized the area to use its vast resources to obtain wealth
- The French colonized Cambodia, Laos, & Vietnam; naming the area Indochina

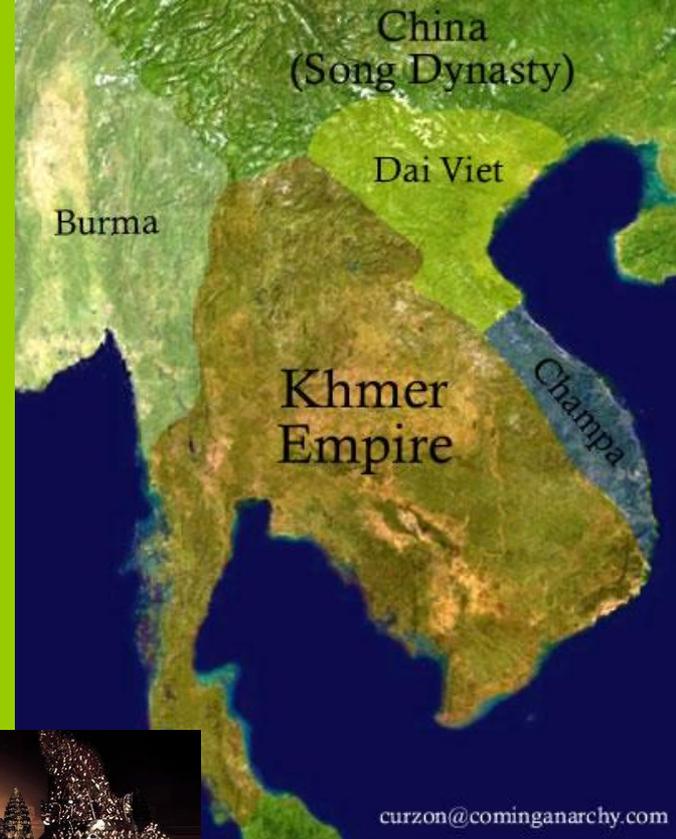
European Colonialism in Southeast Asia



- Japan takes over around WWII
- Some countries gained independence peacefully, Indonesia had to fight the Dutch for it

Early SE Asia

- Early SE states didn't set borders
- Mandalas: states organized as rings of power around a central court
 - Could vary in size, changed over time too
- Example:
- Khmer Empire



Vietnam

- Won independence from French in 1954
- Split into
 - North Vietnam: communist
 - South Vietnam: republic
- N & S fought from 1957-1975 for control

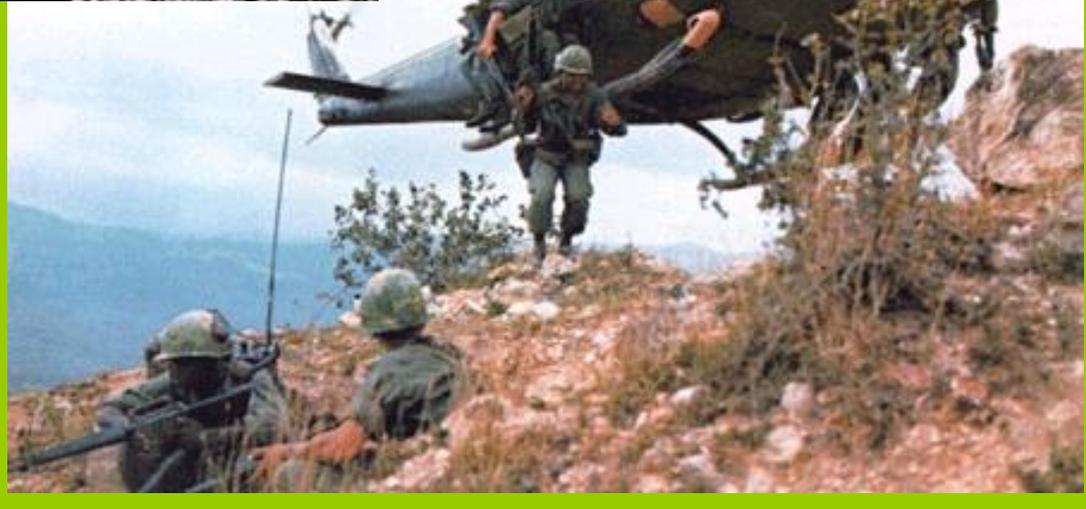


Vietnam War – 1957- 1975

- 1965: the US stepped in to prevent a communist leader from taking over
- The US withdrew in 1973 and the communist leader took over in 1975
 - North and south were now one country (Vietnam)



A quarter-century after the fall of Saigon, the long, divisive struggle in Indochina still lingers in the American fabric



Phan Thị Kim Phúc, is the child depicted in the Pulitzer Prize-winning photograph taken during the Vietnam War on June 8, 1972. The iconic photo taken in Trang Bang by AP photographer Nick Ut shows her at about nine years of age running naked on a road after being severely burned on her back by a South Vietnamese napalm attack.



Economics - Traditional

- Most of SE Asia depends on agriculture
- Agriculture → rice (chief food crop)
- Forestry → teak (expensive wood used in fancy & outdoor furniture)









Why a lack of Industry for so long?

- Reasons:

- Vietnam War destroyed factories & roads
- Fleeing of refugees = reduced work force
- Political turmoil
- Extreme weather
 - tsunamis



Economics – Modern

- ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations
 - Promotes economic growth and peace within the region



Econ. – Modern Continued

- Manufacturing and industry have grown rapidly since the 1960s
 - Southeast Asia is now a major industrial center for clothing & electronic products



Effects of Industrialization

- Cities are growing, which causes people to move to the cities (in search of jobs)
- Push-Pull Factors
- PUSH FACTORS: drive rural people from their land
 - Lost Resources, Scarcity of Land, Population Growth
- PULL FACTORS: attract people to cities
 - Industry and other benefits (education/gov. services)

***Due to the large numbers of immigrants, many cities are finding it difficult to deal with the growing populations.



MOVEMENT Many rapidly growing Southeast Asian cities are overcrowded. That is one of several factors creating slums, such as this one in Jakarta, Indonesia. Why would high rates of migration to cities cause overcrowding?



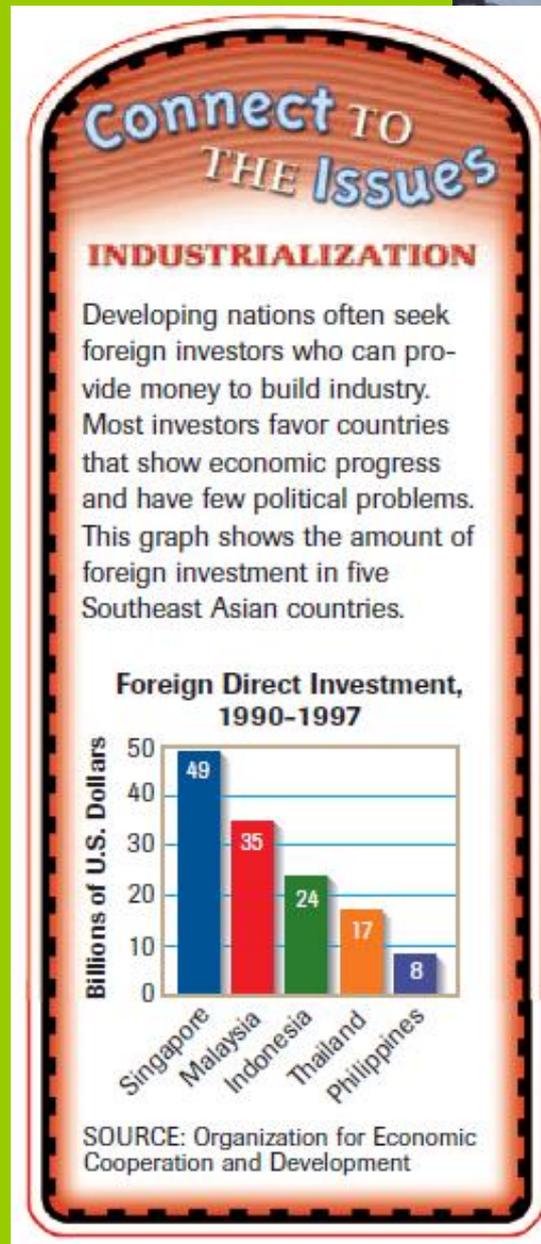


PLACE These Cambodian women work in a factory that makes blue jeans for export to the United States and Europe.

Why do you suppose this industry hires so many women?

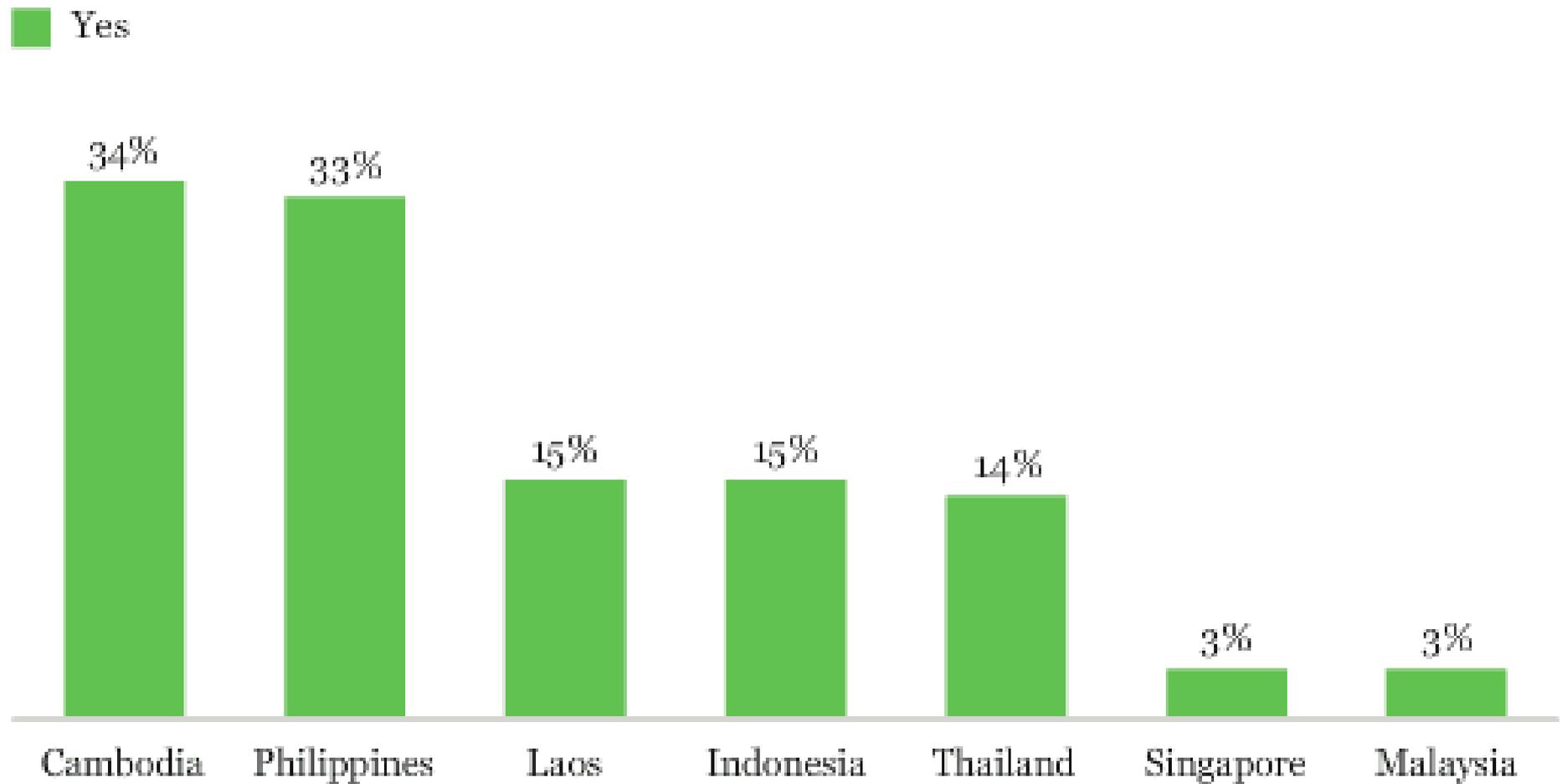
Singapore

- A financial center with tall skyscrapers and a busy bustling city center



Have there been times in the past 12 months when you or your family have gone hungry?

Southeast Asia



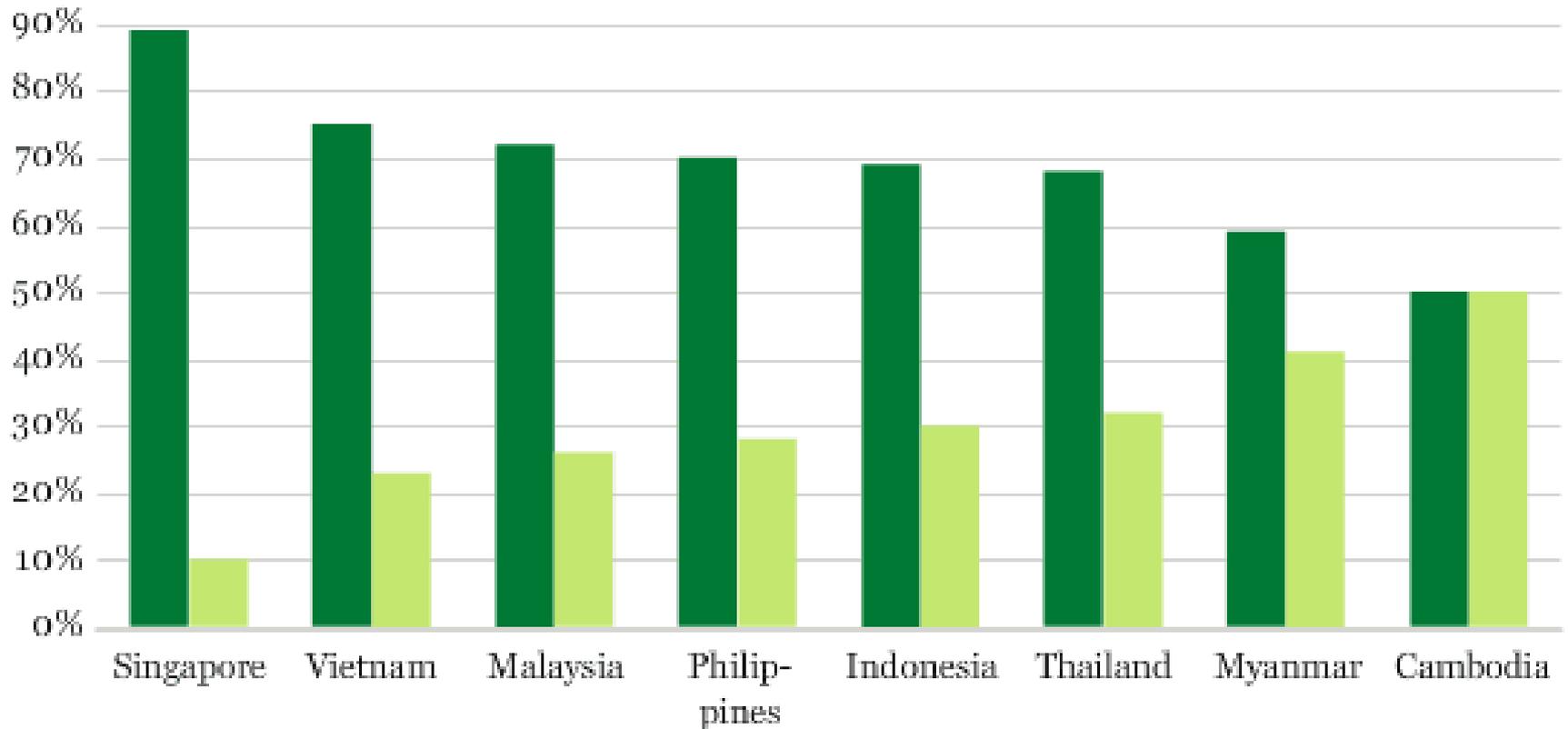
GALLUP POLL

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do?

Among urban residents in Southeast Asia

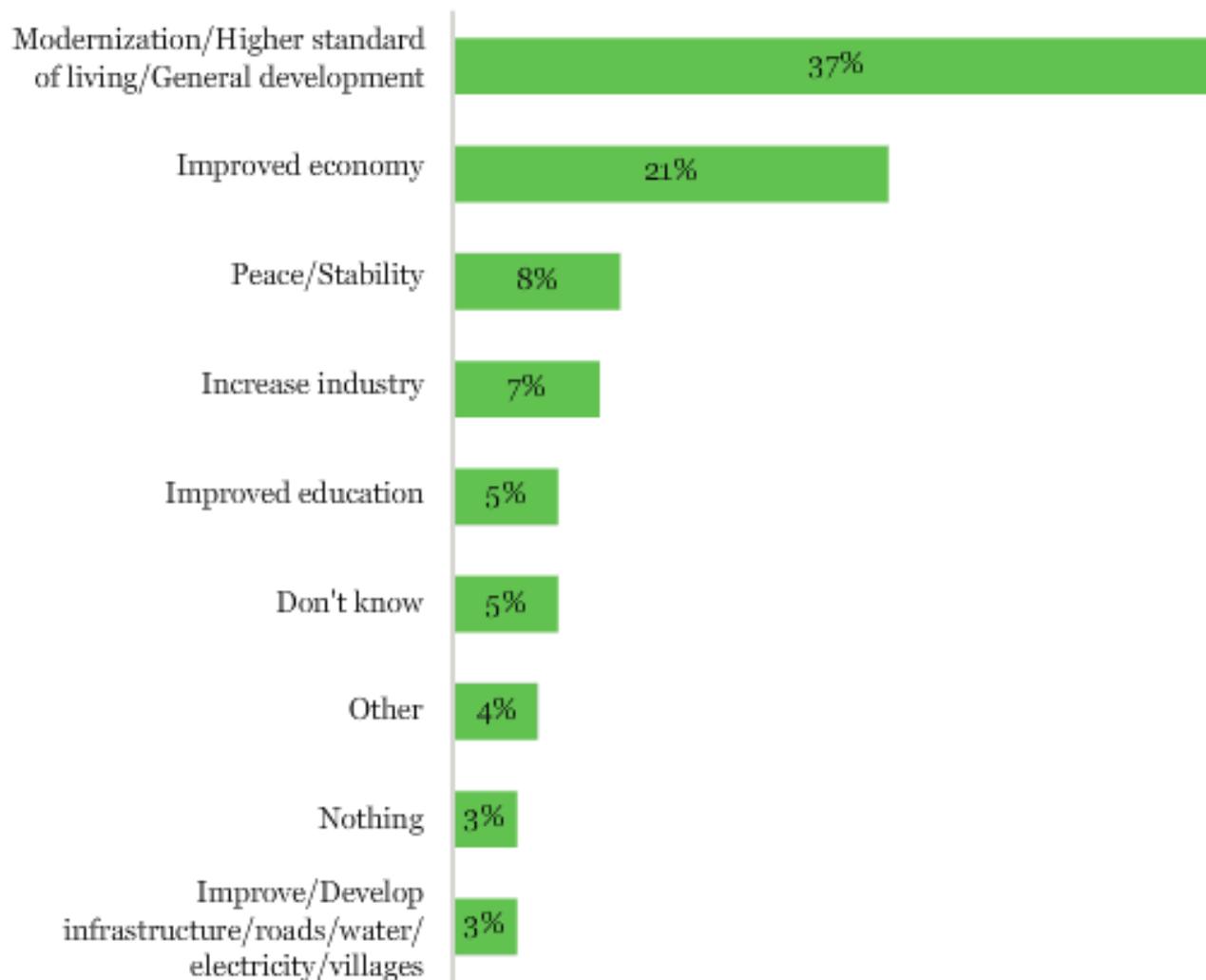
Satisfied

Dissatisfied



As a citizen of Myanmar, can you please tell me, what are your great dreams/hopes about the future of Myanmar? [Open-ended]

Mentioned by 3% or more urban Burmese



2006

GALLUP POLL

Do you believe the current economic conditions in your country are good or not?

Asked of Indonesians

■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know/Refused



Surveys conducted in August 2006, April 2007, and March 2008

Right now, do you think that economic conditions in your country, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse?

Asked of Indonesians

■ Getting better ■ The same ■ Getting worse



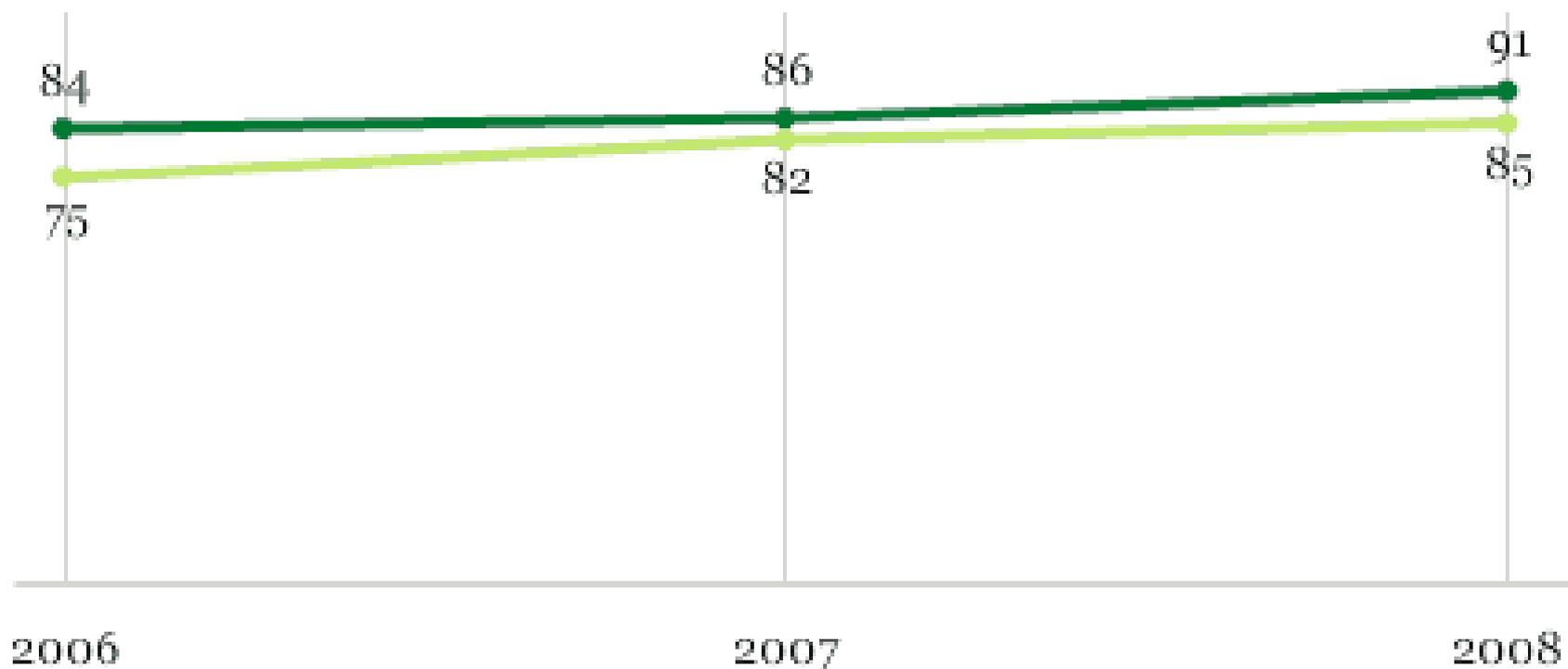
Surveys conducted in August 2006, April 2007, and March 2008

Is corruption widespread . . .

Percentage of Indonesians saying "yes"

■ Throughout the government of this country

■ Within businesses located in this country



Surveys conducted in August 2006, April 2007, and March 2008

growing up

in... Thailand

About 95 percent of the people who live in Thailand are Buddhists and follow an ancient tradition of Buddhism that stresses the importance of being a monk. This has led to a unique custom. During their late teens or early twenties, many Thai men become monks for a short time.

The new monks go to live in a monastery where they meditate and study Buddhist teachings. They also shave their heads, wear saffron (orange-yellow) robes, and give up their worldly possessions. Some Thai men remain monks their whole lives, but most leave the monastery after a short period, usually a few weeks or months. After his time as a monk, a young man is considered ready for adult life.

If you grew up in Thailand, you would pass the following milestones:

- At your birth, your parents might ask a Buddhist monk to help them choose your name.
- You would have to attend school for 6 years, between ages 7 and 14. Although higher education is available, very few people can afford it.
- You could vote at age 18.
- If you were a man 18 years of age, you might be drafted to serve in the army.



A Rich Mosaic of Culture



- Southeast Asia has absorbed many influences from other regions and used them to create their own culture
- Religious Diversity
 - Buddhism is widespread in the region
 - Philippines is mostly Catholic (as a result of Spanish rule),
 - Indonesia and Brunei are mostly Muslim
 - Hinduism and other traditional local beliefs are also practiced



Industrial Output of SE Asia

Cartogram p. 733

- 1) What is a cartogram?
- 2) How do cartograms represent quantity?
- 3) Why might cartograms be a useful ancillary to conventional maps?
- 4) According to the cartogram, how much industrial output does Thailand have?
- 5) Which country or countries seem to have a small industrial output compared to their actual size?
- 6) Which country or countries seem to have a large industrial output compared to their actual size?