

Click on the underlined words or the picture for more information.

# Southeast Asia

Click on this to come back to this page



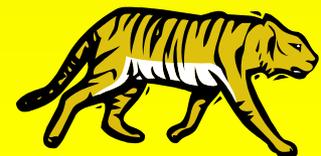
History



Architecture



Animals



# BRUNEI

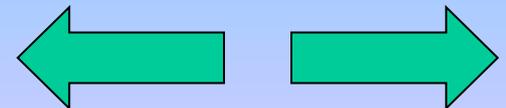


# BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN



Brunei Darussalam is divided into four districts namely Brunei/Muara, Tutong, Belait and Temburong.

Bandar Seri Begawan is the capital of Brunei Darussalam with an area of about 16 sq. km. And a population of about 46 thousands including Kampong Ayer is located in the Brunei/Muara District, and is the Centre of government and business activities.



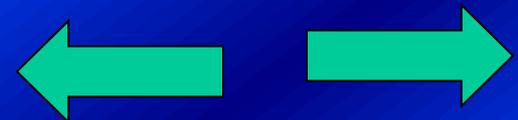
# Geography of Brunei

- Southeastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia
- Land use: arable land: 1%  
permanent crops: 1%  
permanent pastures: 1%  
forests and woodland: 85%  
other: 12% (1993 est.)
- Natural hazards: typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are very rare



# Economy

- Labor force: government 48%, production of oil, natural gas, services, and construction 42%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 10%
- Unemployment rate: 4.9%
- Budget: revenues: \$2.5 billion  
\_ of \$1.35 billion
- Agriculture - products:
- rice, vegetables, fruits, chickens, water buffalo

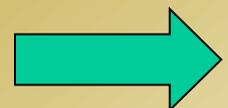
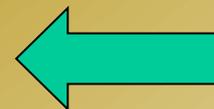


# Government

Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, is the 29th of his line, which dates back to the fourteenth century.

Under Brunei's 1959 constitution, the Sultan is the head of state with full executive authority, including emergency powers since 1962. The Sultan is assisted and advised by five councils, which he appoints. A Council of Ministers, or cabinet, which currently consists of nine members (including the Sultan himself), assists in the administration of the government.

The Sultan presides over the cabinet as Prime Minister and also holds the positions of Minister of Defense and Minister of Finance. One of the Sultan's brothers, Prince Mohamed, serves as Minister of Foreign Affairs.



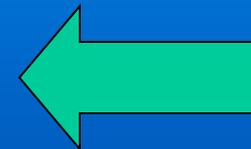
# History

- The Sultanate of Brunei's heyday occurred between the 15th and 17th centuries, when its control extended over coastal areas of northwest Borneo and the southern Philippines.
- Brunei subsequently entered a period of decline brought on by internal strife over royal succession, colonial expansion of European powers, and piracy.
- In 1888, Brunei became a British protectorate; independence was achieved in 1984.
- Brunei benefits from extensive petroleum and natural gas fields, the source of one of the highest per capita GDPs in the less developed countries.
- The same family has now ruled in Brunei for over six centuries.

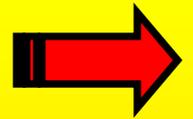


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# CAMBODIA



Cambodia lies between Thailand and Vietnam in mainland Southeast Asia.

By:

Jamie Lindauer

&

Tiffany Wildman

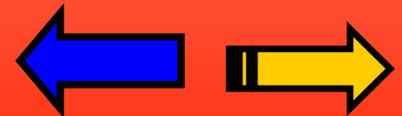


# Facts.....



Cambodia is a Southeast Asian country that borders on Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. The country is sometimes known as Kampuchea.

Most Cambodians live on the fertile plains created by the floodwaters of the Mekong River, or near the Tonle Sap (Great Lake) and Tonle Sap River northwest of Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital.

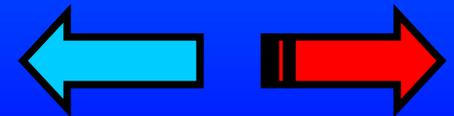


# Mekong River

The Mekong River is a major river in southeastern Asia. It is the longest river in the region. From its source in China's Qinghai Province near the border with Tibet, the Mekong flows generally southeast to the South China Sea, a distance of 4,200 km (2,610 mi).

## Uses:

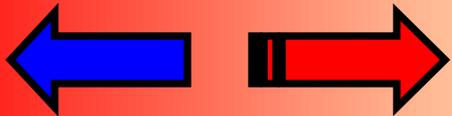
Irrigation, fisheries, power generation, transportation, industrial and domestic supply.





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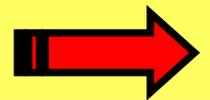
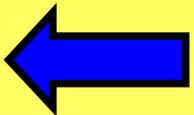
**The Tonle Sap Lake is a wonder of the world. It is the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia. Its boundaries extend anywhere from 20 kilometers to as much as 50 kilometers inland and its depths increase from a mere two meters to as deep as ten. The Tonle Sap is more than just a body of water; for the people of Cambodia, this Great Lake represents a way of life. And life along the Tonle Sap hasn't changed much over the last century.**



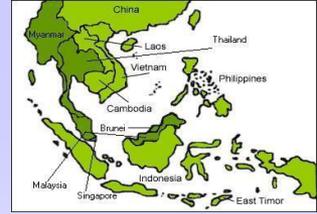
# Climate of Cambodia



As a tropical country, Cambodia is bathed in almost all year sunshine and has a high average temperature. There are two distinct seasons, the dry and the monsoon. The monsoon lasts from May to October with southwesterly winds ushering in the clouds that bring seventy five to eighty percent of the annual rainfall often in spectacular intense bursts for an hour at a time with fantastic lightening displays. The dry season runs from November to April averaging temperatures from 27 to 40 degrees Celsius. The coolest and most comfortable for those from cooler climates is from October to January.



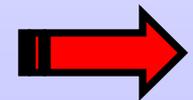
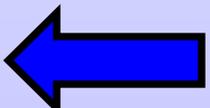
# Culture



Buddhist values play an important role in the lives of the people of Cambodia. Being a naturally modest people, these values are incorporated into their everyday lives and inculcated in their young.

Cambodians don't wear hats or shoes in their homes (or wats) they have to be removed and left at the entrance. The head is a sacred part of the body; it's rude to pat anyone on the head. The sign of crossing your fingers (normally regarded as a good luck sign in Western countries) is considered an obscene gesture in Cambodia.

Buddhist Statue



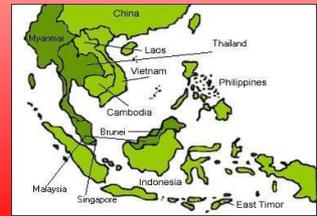
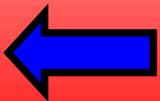
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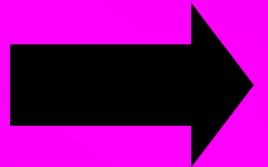
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# *Indonesia*

*By: LeeAnn Edom & Ashley  
Henry*



# Map Of Indonesia

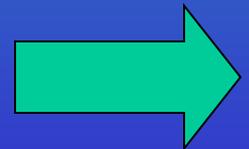


- History
- Religion
- Animals
- Information
- Citations



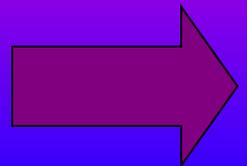
# History

- Indonesia comes from the Greek word “Indos” (India) and nesos (island). It means Indian islands. The location of Indonesia has made a huge difference in the history of economic, political, cultural, and religious developments there.



# RELIGION

Indonesia has one of the most ethnically diverse populations in the world. More than 300 distinct groups are recognized. The official language is Bahasa Indonesia, which has evolved from Paser Malay, a dialect widely spoken on Sumatra and used by traders in the islands. Islam is the dominant religion in Indonesia today and is practiced by nearly 85% of the population. There is also 9% Christian, and 2% Hindu.





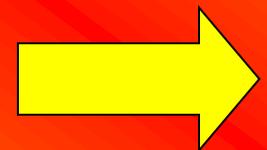
Here is one of the many monkeys in Indonesia

# ANIMALS OF INDONESIA

One of the many animals in Indonesia is the Komodo Dragon; it is the largest lizard in the world. There are also monkeys, elephants, rhinos and lots of tropical fish.

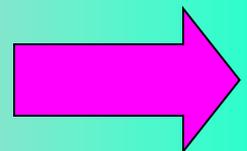


Here is a picture of some Komodo dragons bathing in the sun.



# Geographic Information

- World's largest archipelago nation.
- It runs 2,300 miles east to west.
- Indonesia has all or part of some of the earth's biggest islands including Java, Sumatra, much of Borneo, Celebes, Halmahera, the western half of Papua, New Guinea, and many more smaller islands.
- Some of these islands have mountains of 9,000 feet or more and 100 active volcanoes.
- In the year 2000 the population was 203,456,000.
- In Indonesia there are 26 cities with populations over 200,000.



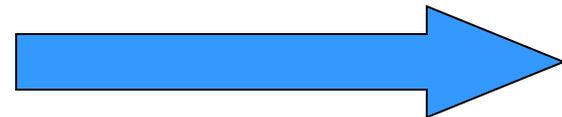
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# LAOS

**Laos is the only landlocked country in southeast Asia. The Mekong River flows through the country providing them with their chief means of transportation.**



# History

In 1349-1357, a movement emerged under the command of King Fa Ngoum, a national hero, to group the muang into a unified Lan Xang Kingdom, the capital of which stood at Xiengdong Xiengthong, now known as Lang Prabang.

From then on, the Kingdom of Lan xang entered into an era of national defense and construction under King Fa Ngoum who first introduced Hinayana Buddhism from the Khmer Kingdom into Laos, which is still the religion professed by the majority of Lao people.



The Hero



# Geography



**Location:** Southeastern Asia, northeast of Thailand, west of Vietnam

**Area:**

**total:** 236,800 sq km

**land:** 230,800 sq km

**water:** 6,000 sq km

**Area—comparative:** slightly larger than Utah

**Land boundaries:**

**total:** 5,083 km

**border countries:** Burma 235 km, Cambodia 541 km, China 423 km, Thailand 1,754 km, Vietnam 2,130 km

**Climate:** tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April)

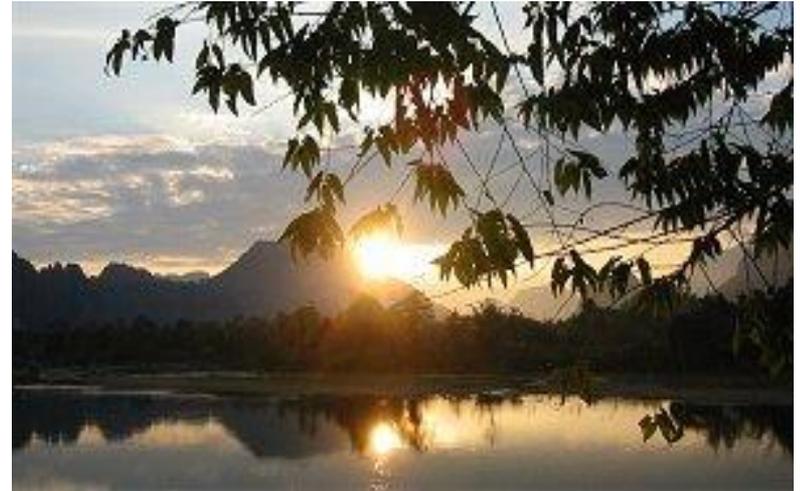
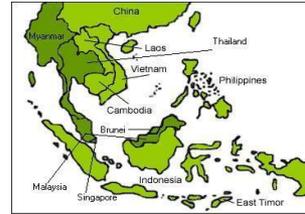
**Terrain:** mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus

**Elevation extremes:**

**lowest point:** Mekong River 70 m

**highest point:** Phou Bia 2,817 m

**Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones



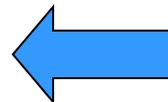
**A beautiful sunset over the Mekong River.**

# Mekong River

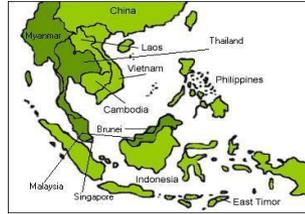


Below: a picture of the Mekong River in the early morning.

To The Right: is a picture of the Mekong River surrounded by fog.



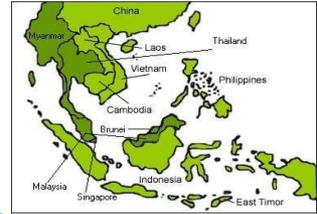
# Mekong Info



**The Mekong River is the heart and soul of mainland Southeast Asia. The 12th longest river in the world, the Mekong runs 4,800 kilometers from its headwaters on the Tibetan Plateau through Yunnan Province of China, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. Over 60 million people depend on the Mekong and its tributaries for food, water, transport and many other aspects of their daily lives. Its annual flood-drought cycles are essential for the sustainable production of rice and vegetables on the floodplains and along the riverbanks during the dry season. Known as the Mother of waters, the river supports one of the world's most diverse fisheries, second only to the Amazon.**



# CULTURE



About 60% of Laos, mainly the lowland Laos and a sprinkling of Thai tribes, are Theravada Buddhists. Every Laos Buddhist male is expected to become a monk for a short period of his life, usually between school and starting a career or getting married. The official language of Laos is Lao, as spoken and written in Vientiane. As an official language, it has successfully become the *lingua franca* between all Lao and non-Lao ethnic groups in Laos. There are five main dialects in the country, each of which can be divided into further subdialects. All Lao dialects are closely related to the languages spoken in Thailand, northern Myanmar and pockets of China's Yunnan Province.

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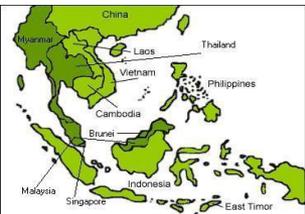
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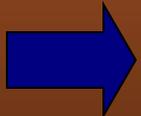
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# Malaysia



By: Brittany Like & Jessica Ralph



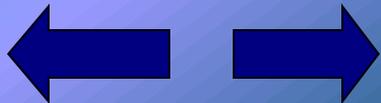
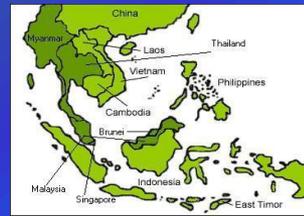
# People of Malaysia

The official language is Bahasa Malaysia, but English is widely spoken. Chinese and Indian languages are also common.

The population is about 50% indigenous and 35% Chinese. About 10% of the population is composed of Malaysians of Indian descent who came to the area to work on rubber plantations.



Daily life in Malaysia



# Geography of Malaysia

The country is made up of two regions. Peninsular Malaysia which lies between Thailand and Singapore, and East Malaysia across the South China Sea on the island of Borneo. The combined land area of both regions is about 330,400 sq km (127,000 sq miles).



**Granite Landscape, Malaysia**



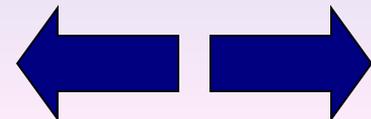
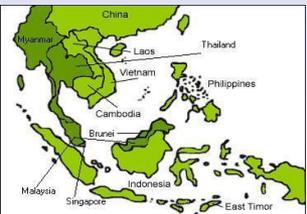
**Tropical Paradise in Malaysia**



# Climate

Malaysia has a tropical rain forest climate. It is generally warm throughout the year with temperatures ranging from 16-32 degrees Celsius.

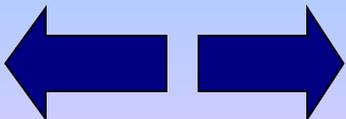
Generally Malaysia has 2 distinct seasons. The dry season occurs during the south-west monsoon from May to September. The northeast monsoon brings the rainy season during mid-November till March.



# Economy

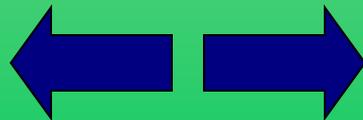
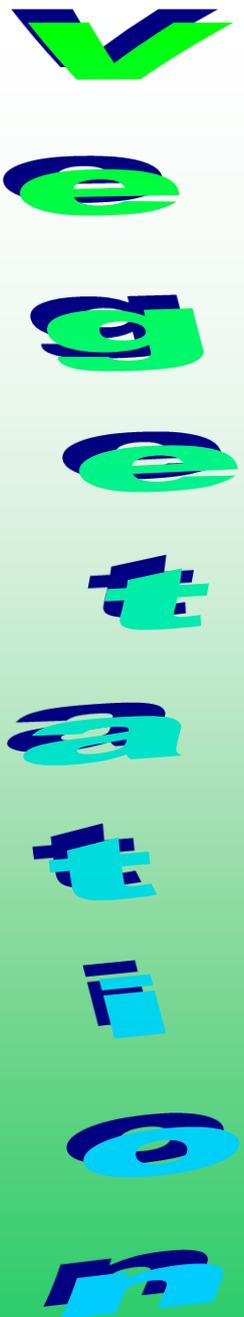


Malaysia has one of the best economies development in the world. Driven by it's innovative **VISON 2020**, the country is marching towards becoming a developed country. It is in the transition of switching from an agricultural to industrialized nation. Its rate of growth slowed in the mid-980s due to decreasing prices and demand for its leading exports. By the early 1990s, however, Malaysia's annual rate of growth had climbed to more than 8%, helped by a rapid expansion of manufacturing output. Industry is the largest sector of the economy, It is also the world's leading exporter of semiconductor chips. For decades, Malaysia remains one of the world's leading producers of tin, natural rubber and palm oil.





The natural vegetation of Malaysia is tropical rain forest which, on the plains, has been replaced by 4 million acres of rubber plantations, palm oil, paddy fields and, of course, modern cities. In the highlands there is considerable variation in flora.



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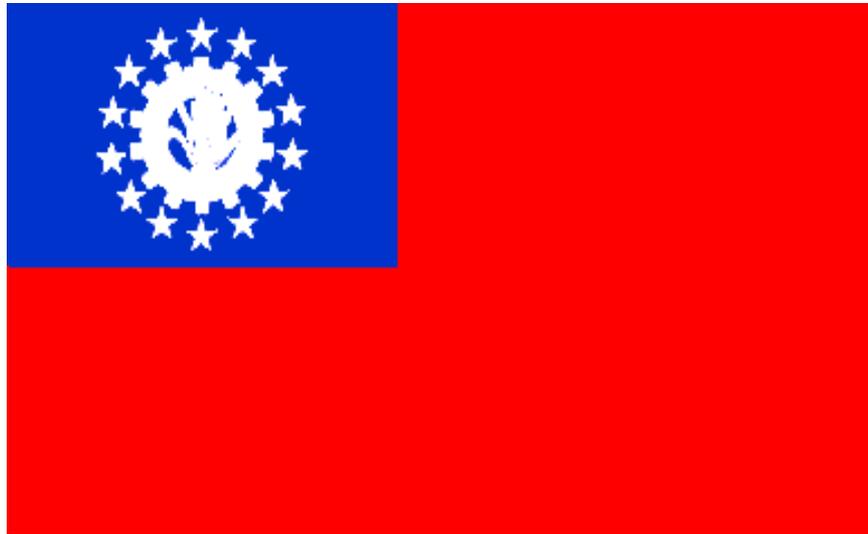
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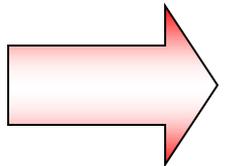
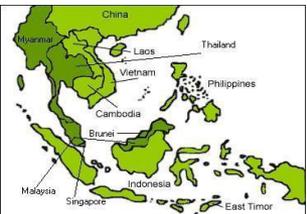
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# Myanmar



By: Tracy & David



# Information on Myanmar

Capital: Yangon

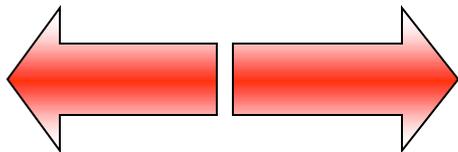
Population: 45.4 million

Religions: Buddhist, Muslim,  
and Christian.

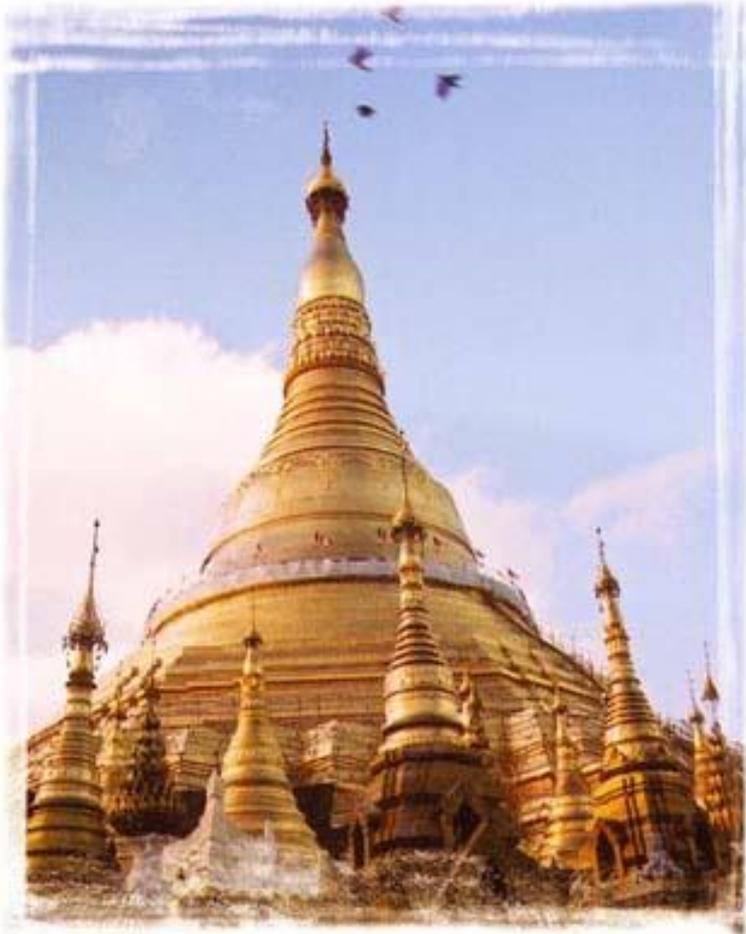
Natural Resources: Fossil Fuels

Minerals: Tin

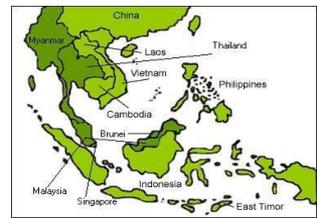
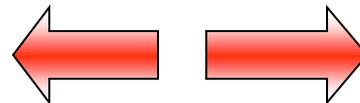
Import: Machinery



# Myanmar Passage



Known as Burma as until 1988, Myanmar has been one of the least accessible countries in the world until very recently. The fact that the country has been inaccessible for so long has meant that Myanmar has been relatively untainted by the excesses of modern life and retains an aura of a bygone age. As a destination Myanmar offers great natural beauty, magnificent archaeological sites, stunning pagoda and temple architecture, warm and hospitable people. For the majority of the population, Buddhism is the center of individual life and the monastery is the center of the community.



# RIVERS



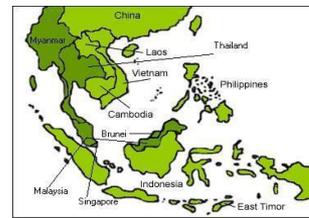
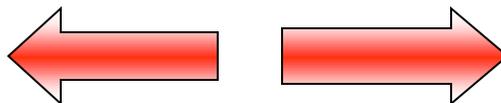
Chindwin River



Irrawaddy River



Salween River

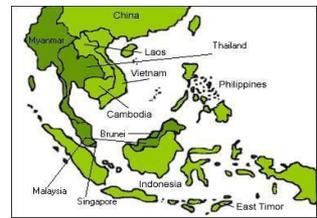
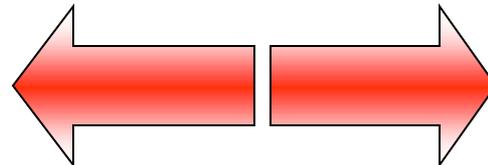


# Pagoda

Long before the pagoda was built, its location on Singuttara hill was already an ancient sacred site. To enshrine the relics, multiple pagodas of silver, tin, copper, lead, marble, iron and gold were built one on top of the other to a height of twenty meters. The lower part is plated with 8,688 solid gold bars, an upper part with another 13,153. The tip of the stupa, far too high for the human eye to discern in any detail, is set with 5448 diamonds, 2317 rubies, sapphires, and other gems, 1065 golden bells, and, at the very top, a single 76-carat diamond.



Shwedagon Pagoda,  
Yangon



# Miscellaneous



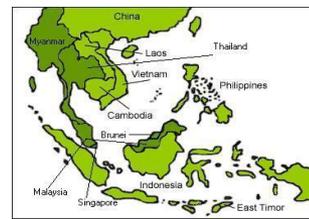
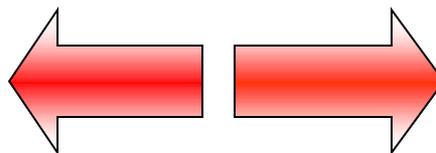
Stamps of Myanmar



Coins of Southeast Asia



Money of Southeast Asia



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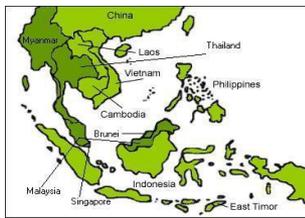
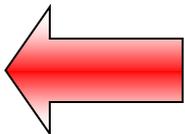
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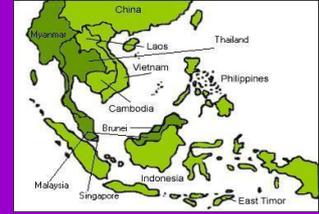
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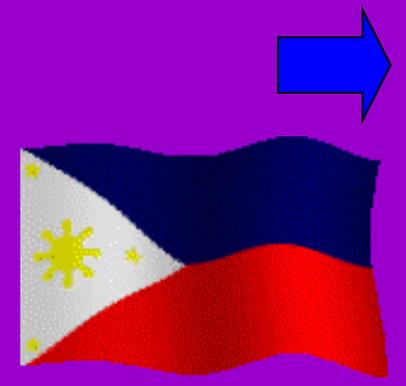
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PHILIPPINE



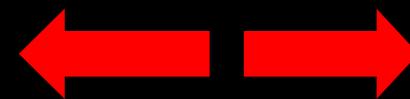
# Physical Geography



In the Philippines volcanic mountains rise in most of the country's larger islands, & many of the volcanoes are active. Mt. Apo is the highest peak in the Philippines. Some of the most important rivers are Cagayan, Agno, Pampango, Pasig, and Bicol (in Luzon).



Chocolate Hill



Volcano erupting in the Philippines



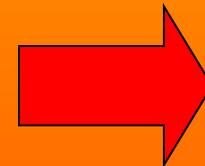
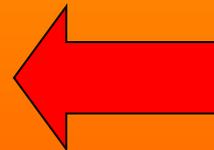
# **CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**THE BEST TIME TO VISIT IS NOVEMBER THROUGH MARCH. THE TEMPERATURE IS COOL AND PLEASANT. IN THE MOUNTAIN AREAS THE TEMPERATURE IS 15 DEGREES (F)/7 DEGREES (C) COOLER. APRIL AND MAY ARE VERY HOT AND HUMID. JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER IS THE RAINY SEASON. MANY ROADS GET FLOODED.**

**COAL, COPPER, NICKEL, IRON, AND PEARLS ARE THE NATURAL RESOURCES FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES.**



**THIS IS A PICTURE OF A SUNNY, PARADISE BEACH IN THE PHILIPPINES.**



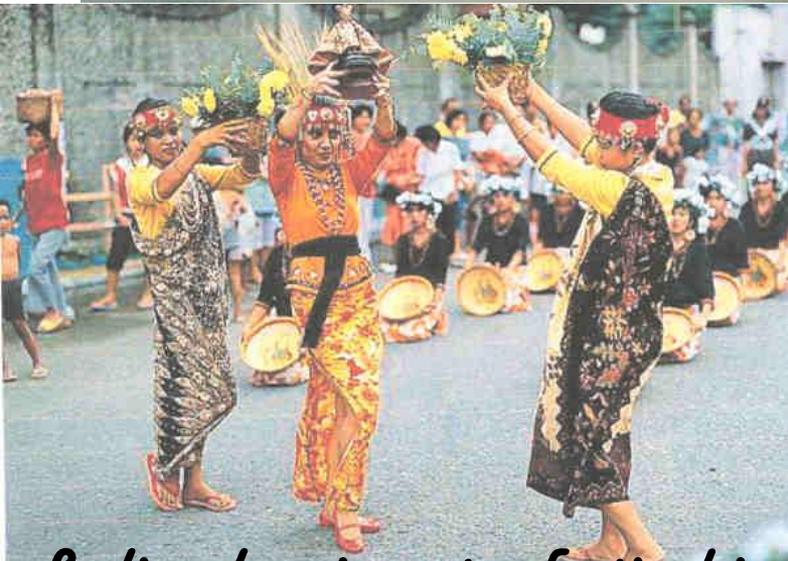
# People and Villages



*Shoreline village in Butuan*



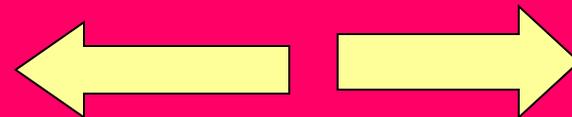
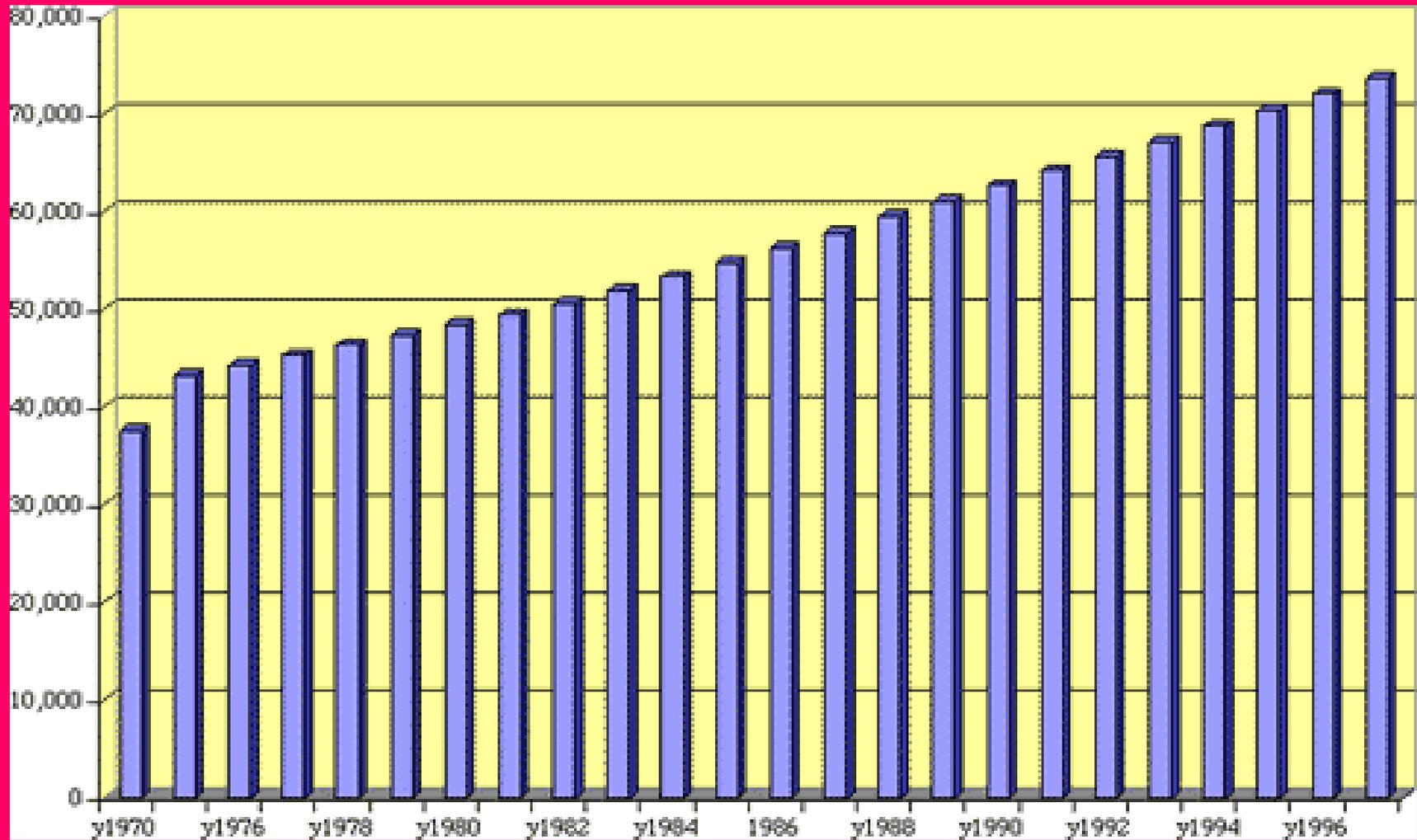
*A poor family living in one of the villages in the Philippines*



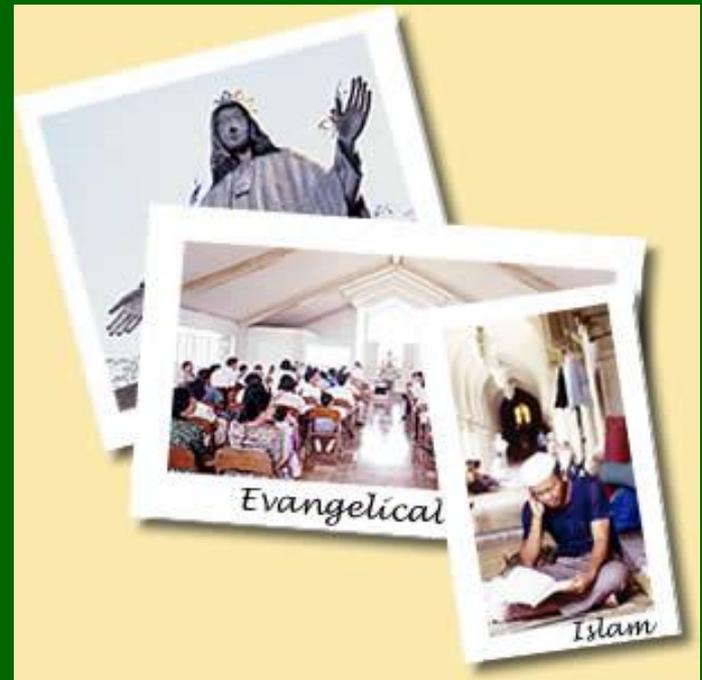
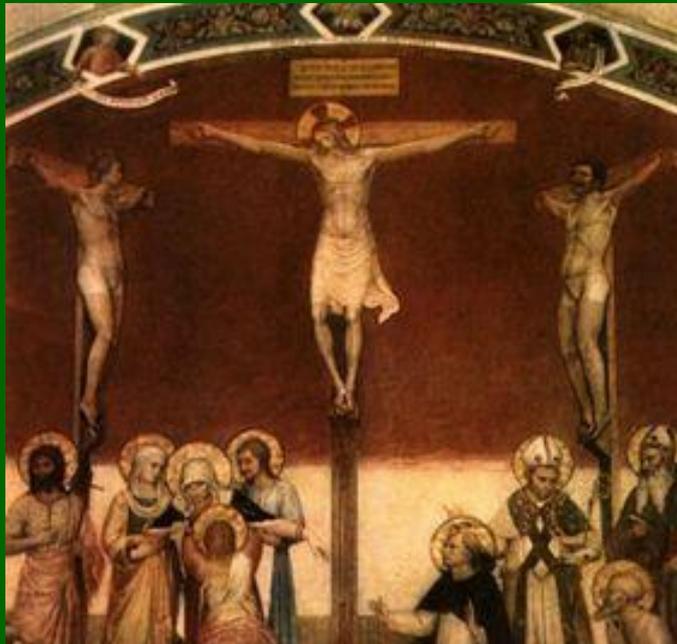
*Ladies dancing at a festival in the Philippines*



# Population



# Religions



This is a Christian Church.

Here are some religious postcards.

Philippines is the only Christian country in Asia. 8 out of 10 Philippines people are Catholic. 10% are Christians, 4% are Iglesia Filipine, 5% are Muslim, and Buddhist, Taoist, and Hindus make up 1% together.



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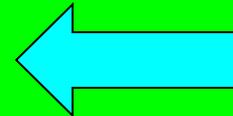
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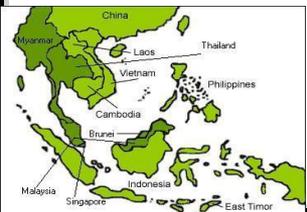
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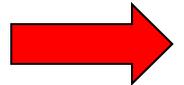




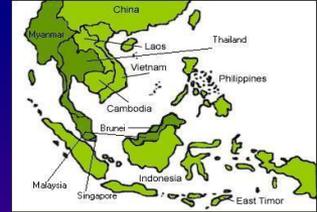
# Singapore



*By: Skye Jordan & Tara Riggs*



# Land and Climate!



Most of the islands of Singapore lie near sea level with its sea breezes and tropical climate. Singapore consists of one main island and more than 60 off shore islands. It's part of a region having mostly a tropical climate in the middle. The highest point is Bukit Timah, 206 meters above sea level and is mountainous with fertile river valleys.

Location: Singapore lies at the tip of the Malay peninsula. It borders Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei. Its area is 248 square miles, including the main island and some 60 islets. The main island is flat with a hilly region in the middle.



# Vegetation

Singapore has many rainforest.

Dense rainforest surrounded by mangroves once covered the island. Singapore vegetation is a unusual one in that many of endemic species-those native to the particular area are now gone. Almost 80% of the trees and shrubs are now growing in Singapore were imported. Some from as far away as Central and South America.





# Culture...

Cultural links to India, China, Malaysia, and Indonesia give Singaporeans orientations and loyalties that stretch far beyond the national border.

The many Chinese and Indian temples, Malay mosques, and Christian churches are the main public arenas for religious activities. Much religious activity is also carried out in the home. There are different “street festivals” according to the ritual calendars of the different ethnic groups.

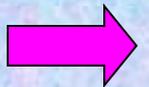




# Holidays in Singapore



The national holiday is on August 31 and is celebrated with military parades and culture shows at the national stadium. The ethnic public holidays are divided nearly equally among Chinese, Malay, Indian, and Christian holidays. The most important ethnic holidays are the Chinese New Year and the Malay Muslim Ramadhan, both celebrated in January-February, and the Indian Deepavali or Festival of the Light, celebrated around September- October.





# Animals of Singapore..

A variety of wild animals including tigers and leopards once lived in Singapore. However, most of them except monkeys, snakes, and some other reptiles have become extinct because of urban development.





# Citations

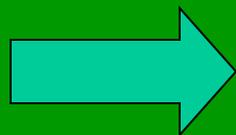
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# THAILAND

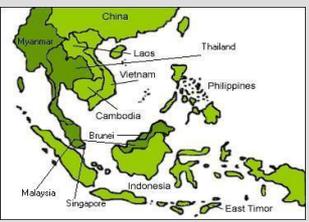
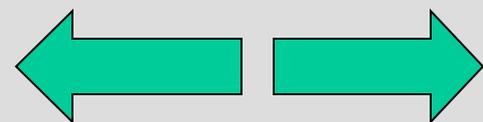
By:

Grant Byrns & Dustin Marvell





*Citations*



# BANGKOK

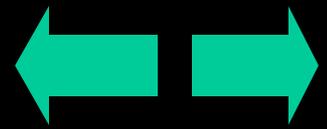


**Overlooking Bangkok**



**The Grand Palace**

Bangkok is the largest city in Thailand, as well as being its capital and main port. It is the cultural, educational, political, and economic center of Thailand, as well as being the only metropolis. The population of Bangkok is close to 9 million people.

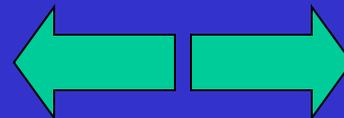


# Korhat Plateau

Taking up a third of Thailand is the Khorat Plateau, a flat, barren plateau that borders the Mekong River valley.



A satellite view of northern Thailand.



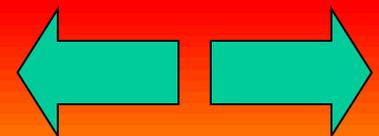
# *Bilaktaung Mts.*

The Bilaktaung Mountain range runs 250 miles along the Thailand – Myanmar border.

The west side of the range receives heavy rainfall, and is densely covered by tropical rain forests.



Over Looking The  
Bilaktaung Mts.



# Thailand's Culture

The Thai's are mainly Buddhist in fact 94% of them are.

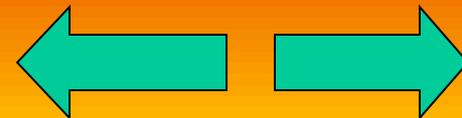
Thai food offers a variety of flavors and tastes. The subtle mixing of herbs and spices and market-fresh ingredients makes dining a special culinary experience.



Buddha



Taiwanese Food

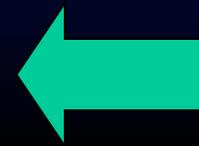


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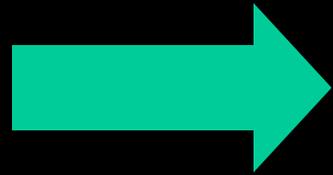
[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)



# VIETNAM



By: Jason Atchison  
&  
Bryce Arbuthnot



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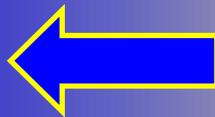
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# Populations

**Population:** 78,773,873 (July 2000 est.)

**Population growth rate:** 1.49% (2000 est.)

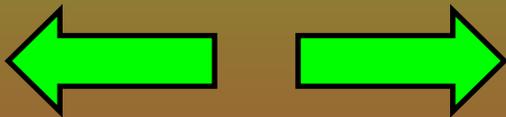
**Birth rate:** 21.62 births/1,000 population (2000 est.)

**Death rate:** 6.26 deaths/1,000 population (2000 est.)



# Vietnam War

In the 1950's, the United States began to send troops to Vietnam, during the following 25-year period, the ensuing war would create some of the strongest tensions in US history. Almost 3 million US men and women were sent thousands of miles to fight for what was a questionable cause. In total, it is estimated that over 2,5 million people on both sides were killed.



# THE VIETNAM WAR

FROM THE DELTA TO THE DMZ  
FROM POLITICS TO HIPPIES



# -Physical Geography-

**Location:** Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia

**Geographic coordinates:** 16 00 N, 106 00 E

**Map references:** Southeast Asia

**Area:**

*total:* 329,560 sq km

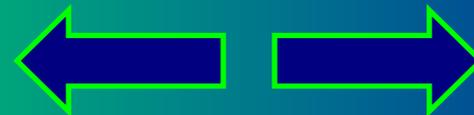
*land:* 325,360 sq km

*water:* 4,200 sq km



**Climate:** tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (mid-May to mid-September) and warm, dry season (mid-October to mid-March)

**Terrain:** low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands; hilly, mountainous in far north and northwest



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# Animals of Southeast Asia

By Erin Grimwood and Kendra Tenbarge



# King Cobra



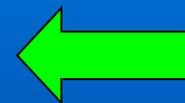
The King Cobra is the largest venomous snake. Its venom is not as toxic as other cobras but it is dangerous to humans because it can inject a much larger amount of venom.

When cornered the King Cobra mounts an impressive defense. Coiling, it raises up to one third its body length (or up to nearly the height of a man) It does this to maximize its strike zone as it can only strike downwards.

This is a King Cobra looking for it's food



This King Cobra is mounting a defense by rising up

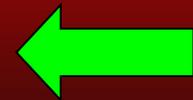


# Red Panda

The red panda, with its bushy tail and chestnut-colored fur, looks more like a raccoon than its relative the giant panda. The red panda is nocturnal and mostly active at dawn and dusk, the red panda spends most of its day resting and sleeping in trees. It is an agile climber using its long tail for support and counterbalance. It sleeps with its legs straddling a branch, or tightly curled up with its head under a hind leg. Their long, bushy tail serves as a pillow or as a form of insulation - by covering its face, the tail also prevents heat loss. The red panda's primary food source is bamboo. It also eats small birds, mammals, and reptiles. The panda's distinctive whiskers are used to detect food in the dark.

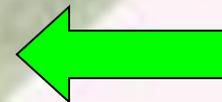
You can see the Red Pandas distinctive whiskers in this picture

Here is a Red Panda in a tree



# Siamese Crocodile

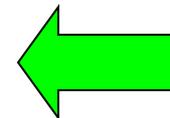
Crocodylians are the most advanced surviving reptiles. They have heavy scales which function as armor, and a heavy muscular tail. Their front feet have five separate toes and their rear feet have four partially-webbed toes. Their eyes are on the top of their head, close together to allow for binocular vision. A "third eyelid" sweeps sideways across the eye to give more protection while diving. This eyelid is transparent and does not interfere with the crocodiles sharp vision. The nostrils are crescent-shaped and set at the end of the snout, which allows breathing even when the animal is almost entirely submerged. Unlike an alligator, the crocodile's fourth tooth of the lower jaw sticks up over the upper jaw.



# Paper Kite Butterfly

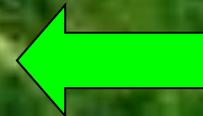


This species is likely to be the most conspicuous butterfly in the conservatory, due to its large size, bright white color, and gentle, floating flight behavior. They tend to fly low and gracefully, lightly fluttering their wings while sipping nectar from flowers. Often, several males will simultaneously flutter around a female, vying for her attention. This is the largest species of milkweed butterflies in our facility. Caterpillars are velvety black in color, marked with narrow yellow bands and red spots, and adorned with four pairs of black filaments.



# Tiger

These magnificent cats are native to tropical zones in Southeast Asia and temperate regions like the Russian Far East. Less than 6,000 tigers remain in the wild. The most urgent threat to the species is poaching for body parts and bones used in traditional Asian medicines.



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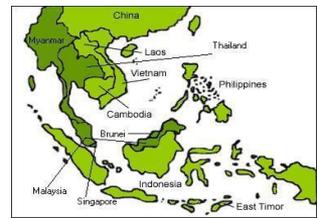
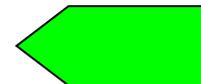
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# The History of Southeast Asia



Languages

Rituals

Art

Map of  
Southeast  
Asia



Religions

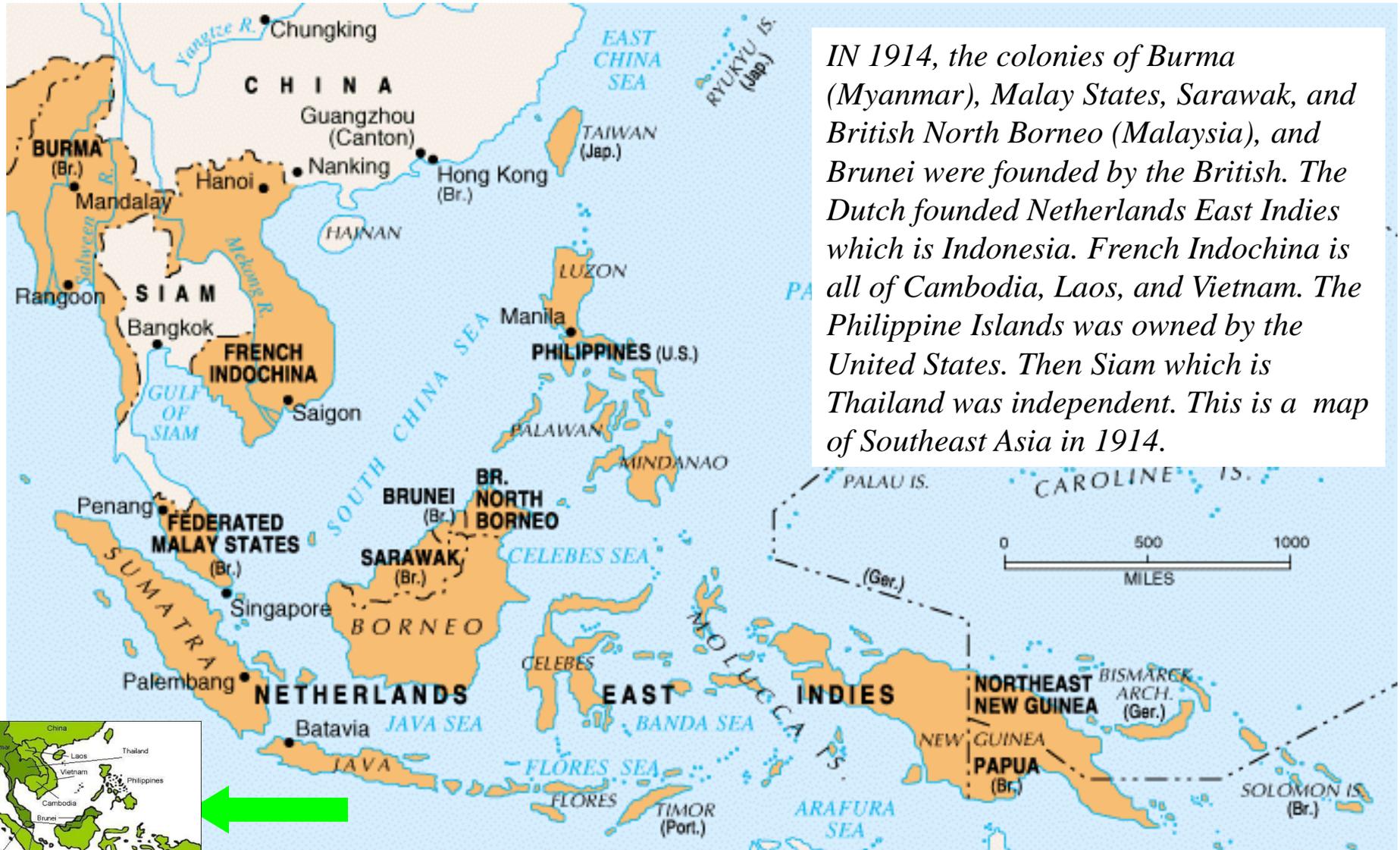
Colonies in 1914

Citations

The region is south of China and east of India. The region includes Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines, and Singapore. In the sixteenth century, Europeans began to settle and colonize the area. Thailand was never colonized. The nations didn't gain independence until after World War II.

By: Jessica Zimmerman and Claire Will

# Colonies in 1914



*IN 1914, the colonies of Burma (Myanmar), Malay States, Sarawak, and British North Borneo (Malaysia), and Brunei were founded by the British. The Dutch founded Netherlands East Indies which is Indonesia. French Indochina is all of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. The Philippine Islands was owned by the United States. Then Siam which is Thailand was independent. This is a map of Southeast Asia in 1914.*

# Languages of Southeast Asia!

*There are about 1,000 different languages spoken in Southeast Asia. The foreign languages are Chinese and English. The people also use body languages to express what they are trying to say. The major languages spoken today are Sino-Tibetan which is used in Myanmar, the Tai languages which are Thai and Lao. Austro-Asiatic are used in Cambodia, and Vietnamese. Tagalog and Ilocano are the languages spoken in the Philippines.*

These are men from  
Burma and are  
Buddhist monks.



# Rituals!!

***A Vietnamese temple called Chua Bo- De and Thai Buddhist temple are both located in Thailand. The visitors are welcome but small offerings are appreciated. Most of their celebrations are focused on the new year times. The Loatians and Cambodians have the New Year's in April because they use their Buddhist calendar. The Hmong have New Year's in December. The Balinese's have 210 day year, with the New Year's occurring every thirty weeks, this causes to have New Year's on different days and not just 1 day every year.***



**Buddhas at Sukhothai,  
Thailand**

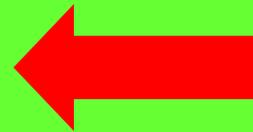


# History of Art!!



**Hanuman seduces the mermaid princess, Supannamacha. Painting from Ramayana story, royal palace complex, Thailand**

Historically, and to a large degree continuing today, art in Southeast Asia has not been distinguished from the rest of life. It has been widely observed that the Balinese, who seem so artistic to Westerners, have no separate word for "art". It is thus worth remembering that what one sees in Western museums is what has been designated as "art" by people from outside of Southeast Asia, and that the process of treating artifacts as art has almost invariably wrenched them out of the cultural context that originally gave them their meaning.

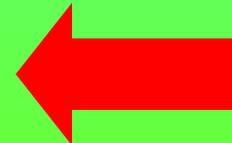


# The Religions!!

The biggest religion is Buddhism, which is 85% of the people. The other religions have 15% of the people! There are also Islam, Hindu, and Catholic religions in Southeast Asia. In Laos, Buddhism was introduced in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century.



Buddhist temple in Southeast Asia!



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- *Pictures of art-* <http://camden-www.rutgers.edu/~wood/art.html>
- *Picture of Burma men-* [http://web.mit.edu/dimitrib/www/SEAsia\\_Photos/Burma\\_fac.jpg](http://web.mit.edu/dimitrib/www/SEAsia_Photos/Burma_fac.jpg)
- *Information The languages-* <http://www.seasite.niu.edu/crossroads/hartmann/hartmann.htm>
- *Information on the rituals-* <http://camden-www.rutgers.edu/~wood/worship.html>
- *Information on art-* <http://camden-www.rutgers.edu/~wood/art.html>
- *Picture of Buddhist temple-* <http://www.edunetconnect.com/cat/timemachine/images/borobud.gif>

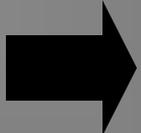


# The Architecture of Southeast Asia

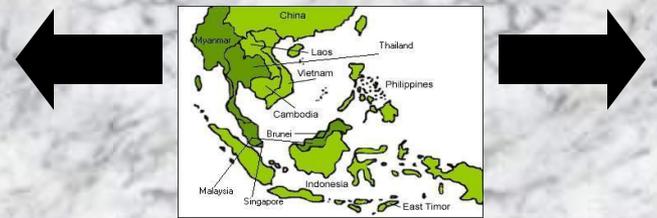


*G. P. White*

THE  
TEMPLE OF  
ANKOR  
WAT



- **Spanish and Roman influence in Philippines**
- **Buddhism and Hinduism have inspired Southeast Asia art and architecture**
- **Prior to the impact of Indian culture, Southeast Asia seems to have been apart of the great web of animal culture and religion**
- **Bamboo is an important resource for building homes**



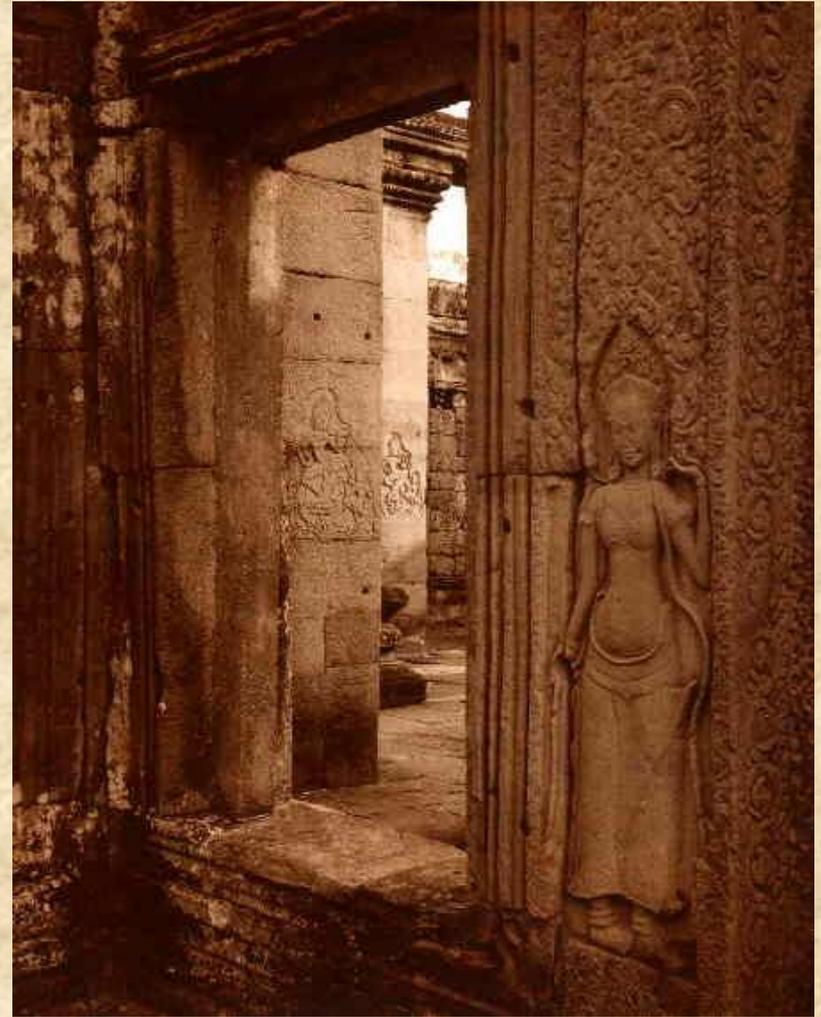
# Angkor Wat



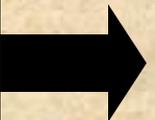
# TEMPLES



Inside  
the  
passage  
way in  
the  
Bayon  
Temple.



The Bayon Temple in  
Cambodia.



# Shwesandaw Paya



- **Shwesandaw Paya** | Built in 1057 by King Anawrahta, this temple was one of four structures marking the limits of his new kingdom. The graceful zedi bell rises above five square terraces which today are a favorite of tourists for viewing the sun setting over the plain.



# Borobudur

Borobudur, the temple on the hill is a complete initiation to Buddhist art, religion and customs. It conveys the visitor to the heart of the life of Buddha with strong iconographical details.

Located at 42 kms west of Yogyakarta, on the island of Java in Indonesia, Borobudur - one of the most magnificent Buddhist shrines in the world - was built at the end of the 9th century by the Hindu kings of the Sailendra dynasty.



# Citation Page

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