SOUTHEAST ASIA

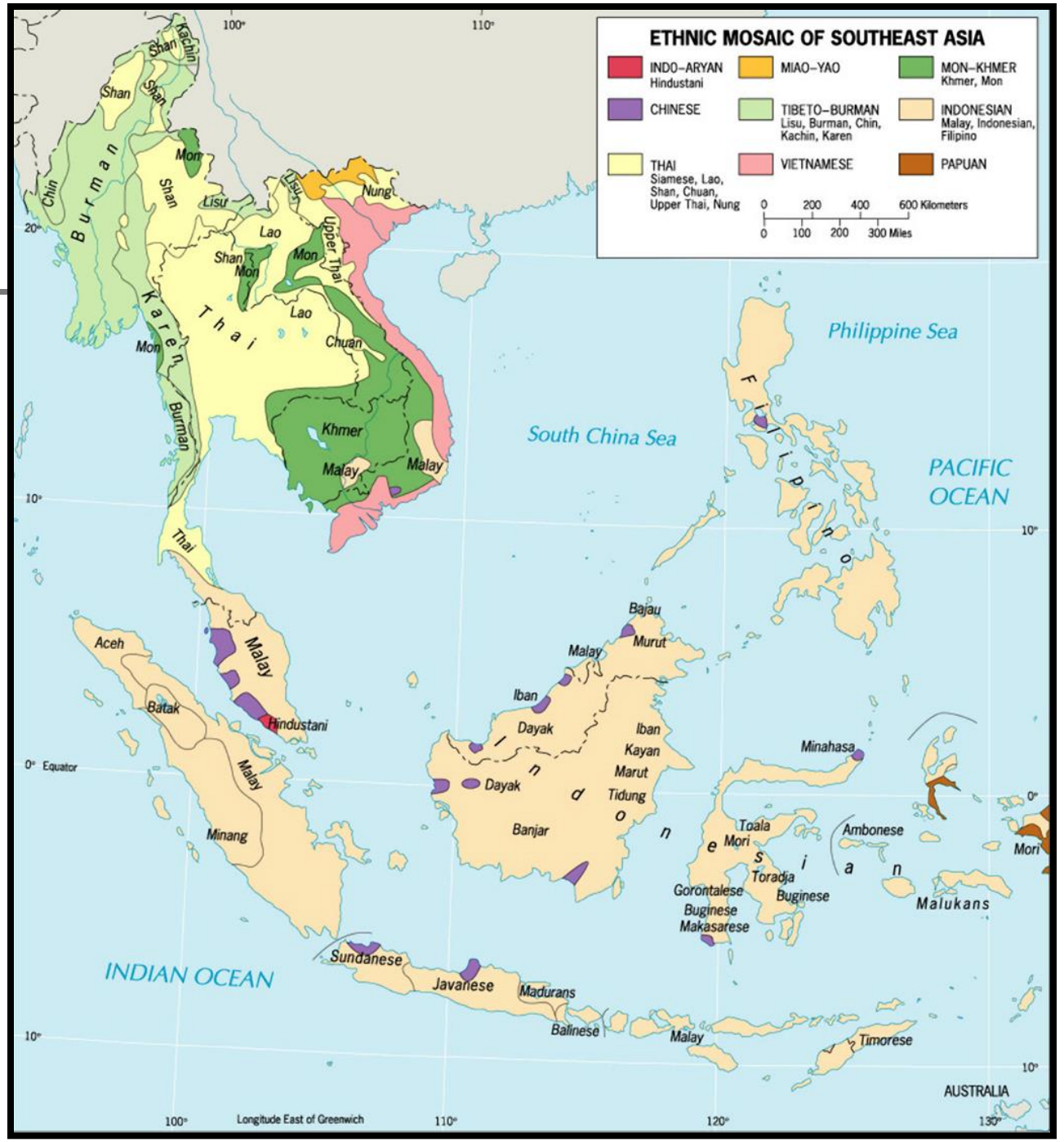
(CHAPTER 10)

MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC QUALITIES

- A **FRAGMENTED REALM** OF NUMEROUS ISLAND COUNTRIES AND PENINSULAS
- **PHYSIOGRAPHY** DOMINATED BY HIGH RELIEF, CRUSTAL INSTABILITY, AND TROPICAL CLIMATES
- **POLITICAL INSTABILITY** AND CONFLICT
- **CLUSTERED POPULATION** PATTERNS
- **CULTURAL FRAGMENTATION** (COMPLEX ETHNIC, LINGUISTIC, AND RELIGIOUS PATTERNS)

SOUTHEAST ASIA

ETHNICITY

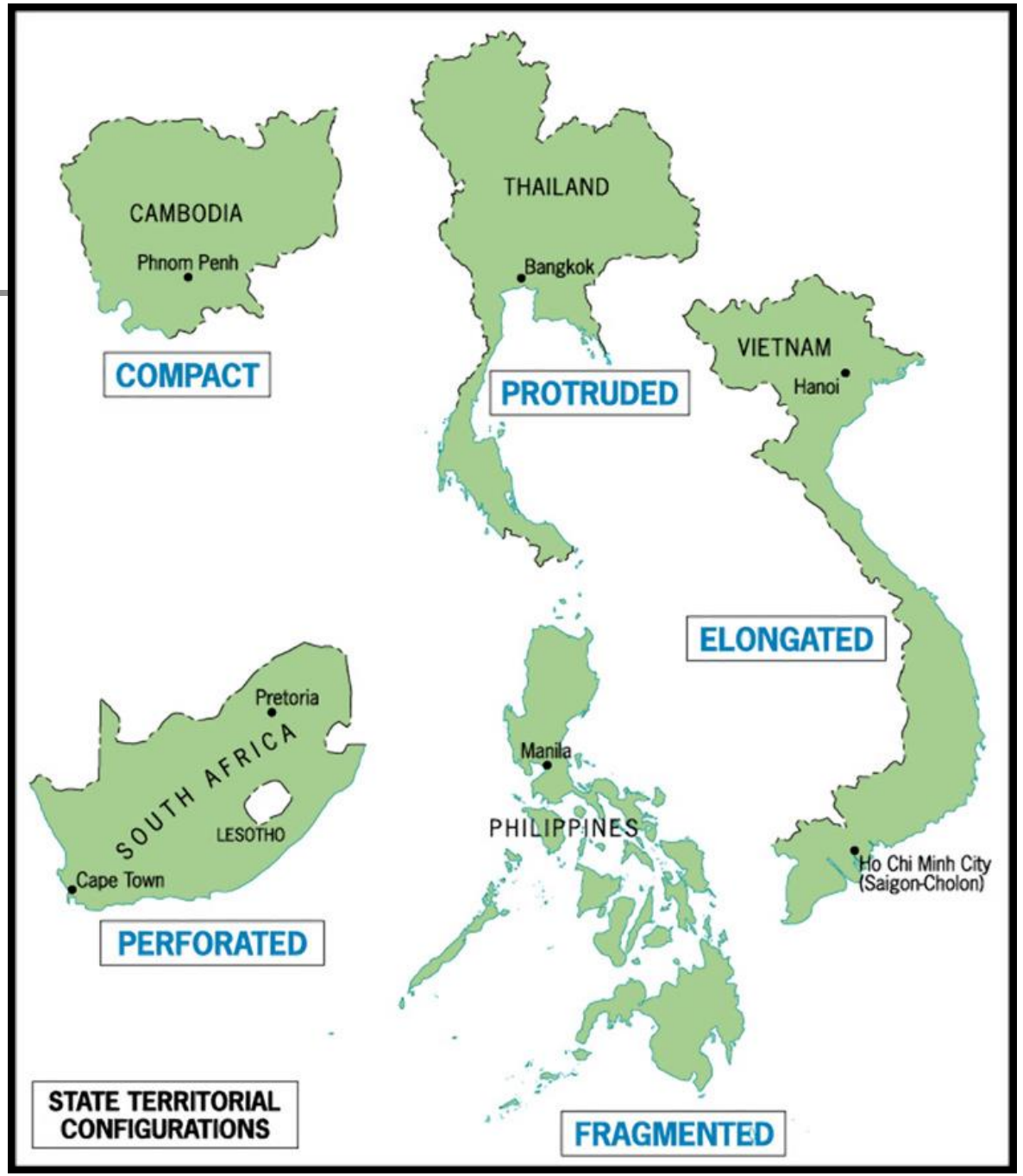

ETHNIC MOSAIC OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
INDO–ARYAN
Hindustani
MIAO–YAO
MON–KHMER
Khmer, Mon
CHINESE
TIBETO–BURMAN
Lisu, Burman, Chin, Kachin, Karen
INDONESIAN
Malay, Indonesian, Filipino
THAI
Siamese, Lao, Shan, Chuan, Upper Thai, Nung
VIETNAMESE
PAPUAN
0 200 400 600 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 Miles
Philippine Sea
South China Sea
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
Equator
Longitude East of Greenwich
Kachin
Shan
Chin
Burman
Karen
Thai
Mon
Lisu
Nung
Lao
Upper Thai
Chuan
Khmer
Malay
Aceh
Batak
Hindustani
Minang
Bajau
Murut
Iban
Dayak
Kayan
Marut
Tidung
Banjar
Minahasa
Toala
Mori
Toradja
Buginese
Gorontalese
Makasarese
Ambonese
Malukans
Sundanese
Javanese
Madurans
Balinese
Timorese

COLONIAL SPHERES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

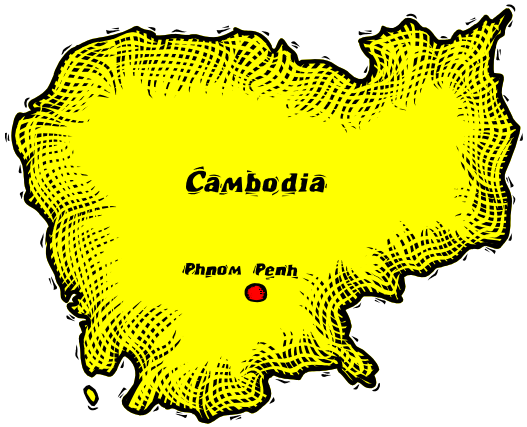
- STATE TERRITORIAL MORPHOLOGY
  - **COMPACT**- CAMBODIA
  - **PROTRUDED** (EXTENDED)- THAILAND
  - **ELONGATED** (ATTENUATED)- VIETNAM
  - **FRAGMENTED**- PHILIPPINES
  - **PERFORATED**- SOUTH AFRICA

SHAPES OF STATES



COMPACT STATE

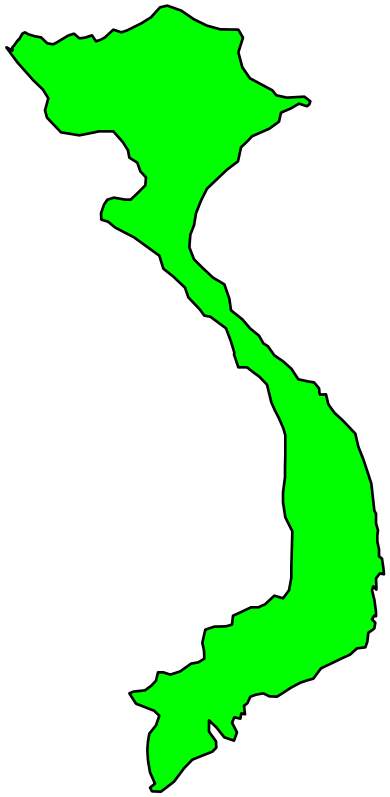
CAMBODIA



- A POLITICO-GEOGRAPHIC TERM TO DESCRIBE A STATE THAT POSSESSES A CIRCULAR, OVAL, OR RECTANGULAR TERRITORY IN WHICH THE DISTANCE FROM THE CENTER TO ANY POINT ON THE BOUNDARY EXHIBITS LITTLE VARIATION
- CAMBODIA, URUGUAY, AND POLAND ARE EXAMPLES.

ELONGATED STATE

VIETNAM



- A STATE WHOSE TERRITORY IS DECIDEDLY LONG AND NARROW; ITS LENGTH IS AT LEAST SIX TIMES GREATER THAN ITS AVERAGE WIDTH
- CHILE, VIETNAM, AND LAOS ARE CLASSIC EXAMPLES.

PROTRUDED STATE

THAILAND

- A TYPE OF TERRITORIAL SHAPE THAT EXHIBITS A NARROW, ELONGATED LAND EXTENSION LEADING AWAY FROM THE MAIN BODY OF THE TERRITORY
- THAILAND AND MYANMAR ARE LEADING EXAMPLES.

FRAGMENTED STATE

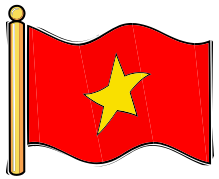
- A STATE WHOSE TERRITORY CONSISTS OF SEVERAL SEPARATED PARTS, NOT A CONTIGUOUS WHOLE
- THE INDIVIDUAL PARTS MAY BE ISOLATED FROM EACH OTHER BY THE LAND AREA OF OTHER STATES OR BY INTERNATIONAL WATERS.
- PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA ARE ALSO EXAMPLES.

MALAYSIA

REGIONS OF THE REALM

- **Mainland Region**
  - **Vietnam** (previously North & South Vietnam)
  - **Cambodia** (previously French Indo-China)
  - **Laos** (previously French Indo-China)
  - **Thailand** (previously Siam)
  - **Myanmar** (previously Burma)

VIETNAM



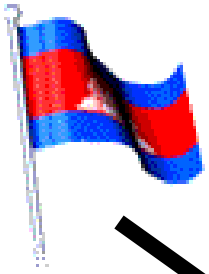
- 83.5 million people
- French delimited Vietnam
- Not a homogenous colony
- Divided into three units
  - Tonkin (Hanoi)
  - Cochin China (Saigon)
  - Annam (Hue)

VIETNAM

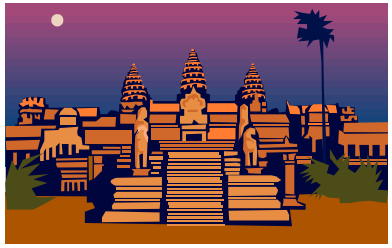
- ***Issues/Concerns***
  - **Population** (83.5 million) has **doubled** since the end of war in 1975
  - A classic "**elongated country"**
  - **New strategy**- retain communist political system but pursue market economics

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

- Mekong River
- Core area in the interior
- Culturally homogenous (Khmers)
- ***Khmer Rouge*** (communist revolutionaries)
- Drove people from urban to rural areas
- Vietnam invaded in 1978
- UN sponsored elections 1993



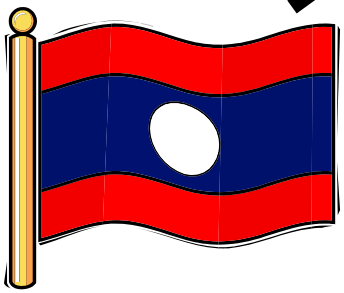
CAMBODIA



- A classic "**compact state**"
- **Population** of 13.7 million, with strong ethnic and cultural homogeneity- 85% **Khmers**
- **Phnom Penh** (1.3 million) principal city and capital
- A **victim of wars and insurgencies**
  - Vietnam spillover
  - 1970 - military deposes of the king
  - 1975 - communist revolutionaries (Khmer Rouge)
  - Invaded by Vietnam in the late 1970s

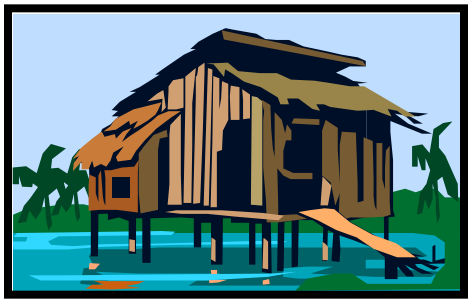
LAOS

- Independence 1949
- Lao People's Democratic Republic (1975)
- Communist government
- **Landlocked**
- Rural-based population
- Little infrastructure and industry



LAOS

- A former French colony (1893-1953)
- **Population** of 6.1 million, with 50% ethnic Lao
- 19% urbanized
- **Undeveloped** with no railroads, little industry, and few roads
- The realm's poorest country



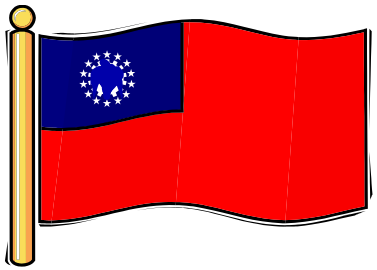
KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- Leading state of the region
- Only country in the realm that was **not** colonized. Self-Westernized. See movie, "Anna and the King" (based on a true story).
- **Economic growth**
  - Although some of it stifled by mismanagement
- **Bangkok** (Venice of Asia)
- **Problems**
  - Surface communications
  - Influx of refugees
  - Drugs

THAILAND

- A classic "**protruded state**"
- **Population** of 64.7 million -- has the slowest growth rate in the realm
- **Per capita GNI** is higher than Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar combined
- **Bangkok**- a classic "**primate city**" of 6.8 million
- **Economic success**

THAILAND



MYANMAR (BURMA)

- One of world's poorest countries
- Independence: 1948
- Military government (1962)
- Core areas: Yangon & Mandalay
- Ethnic diversity
  - Burman 55%
  - Karen 10%
  - Shan 7%

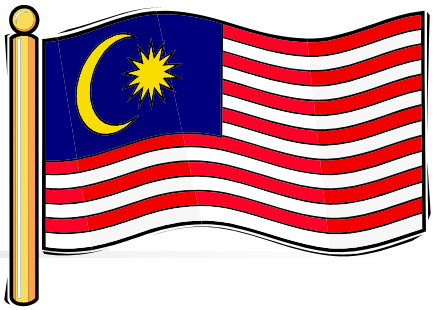
MYANMAR

- A "**protruded state**", with an unserviced extension
- A former British colony - **Burma**, which became independent in 1948
- **Population** of 51.5 million, 84 % literate, and culturally diverse
- **Agricultural potential** is good; varied soil and environmental conditions; self-sufficient in rice
- World's leading producer of **opium** poppies

INSULAR SOUTHEAST ASIA

- A sub-realm of **peninsulas** and **islands**
- Southeast Asia's southern and eastern periphery
- **Comprised of 6 States, all of which have colonial histories**
  - **Malaysia**
  - **Indonesia**
  - **Philippines**
  - **Singapore**
  - **Brunei**
  - **East Timor**

MALAYSIA

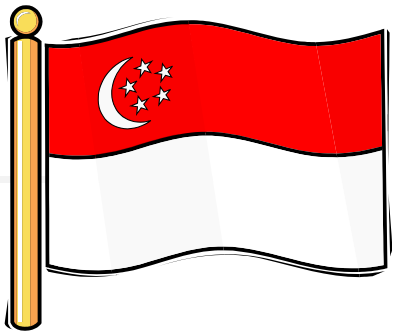


Gulf of Thailand
VIETNAM
0 100 200 km
0 100 200 mi
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
Spratly Islands
Sulu Sea
Kudat
Kota Baharu
South China Sea
Kota Kinabalu
Sandakan
George Town
Kuala Terengganu
Pulau Labuan
Sabah
Lahad Datu
BRUNEI
Ipoh
Lumut
Miri
Tawau
Strait of Malacca
Kepulauan Natuna (INDONESIA)
KUALA LUMPUR
Kuantan
Sarawak
Celebes Sea
Kelang
Port Dickson
Sibu
Kepulauan Anambas (INDONESIA)
Melaka
Kuching
Borneo
Johor Baharu
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA
INDONESIA

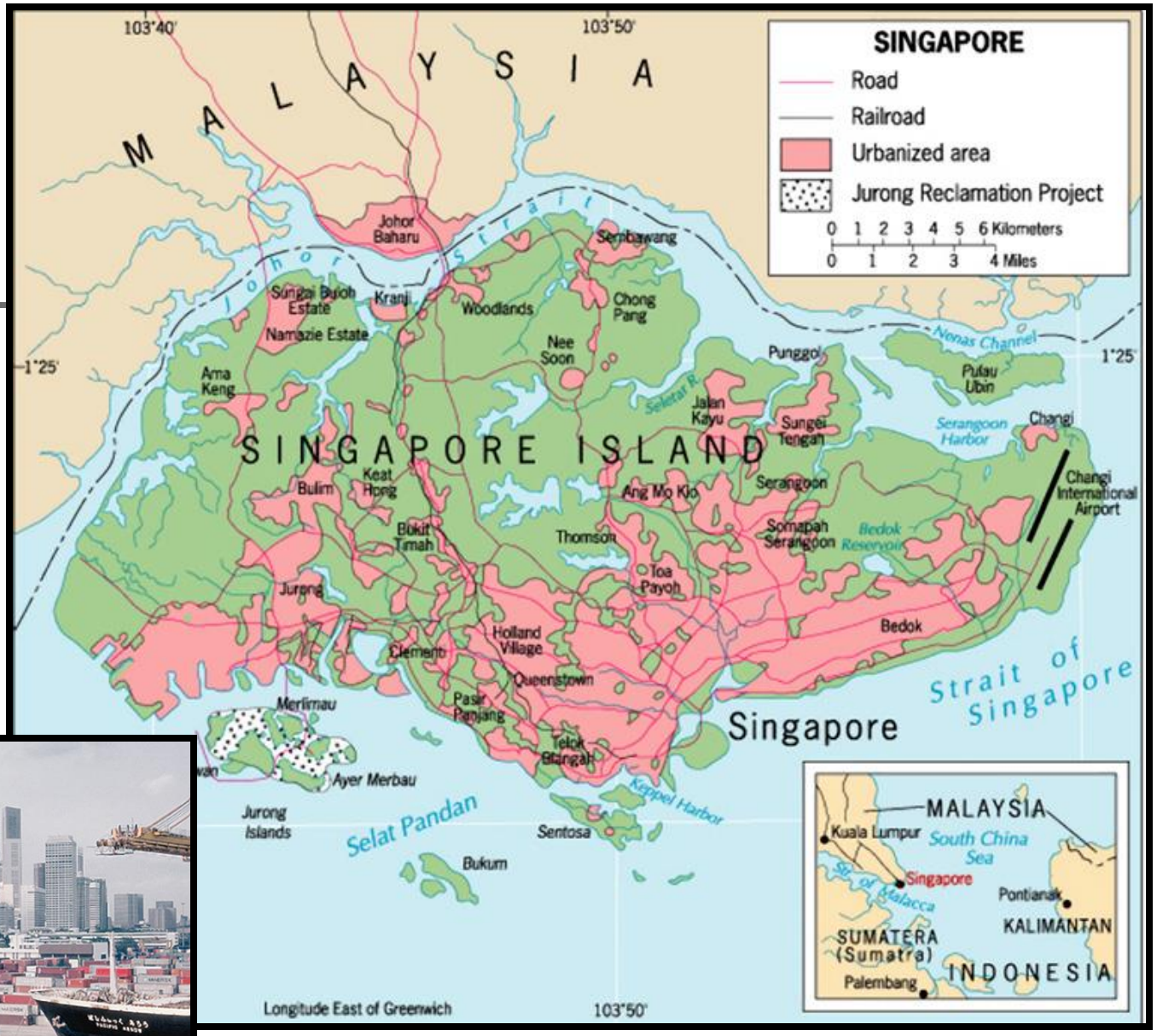
MALAYSIA

- **Fragmented state** - mainland-island type
- A **former British colony**
- ***Malaysia*** came into being in 1963, referring to the federal organization and expansion of **Malaya** (on the **Malay peninsula**) to include parts of Borneo
- **Population** of 26.7 million with strong adherence to Islam
- **Rapidly growing economy, with the 3rd highest GNI in the realm**

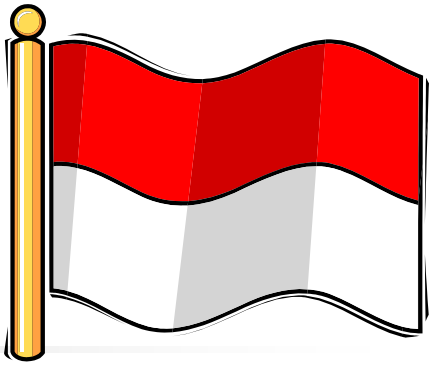
SINGAPORE



- A **city-state**
- Seceded from Malaysia in 1965
- **Population** of 4.3 million (77% are Chinese, 14% Malay, 8% South Asian)
- **Per capita GNI: $24,180 (very high!)**

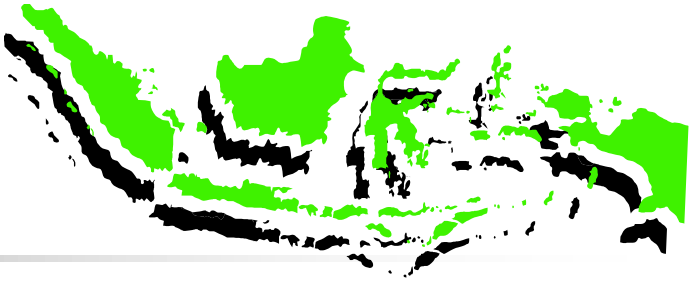

SINGAPORE
Road
Railroad
Urbanized area
Jurong Reclamation Project
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE ISLAND
Singapore
Strait of Singapore
Johor Strait
Johor Baharu
Sembawang
Sungai Buloh Estate
Kranji
Woodlands
Chong Pang
Nee Soon
Namazie Estate
Ama Keng
Punggol
Nenas Channel
Pulau Ubin
Selatar R.
Jalan Kayu
Sungei Tengah
Serangoon Harbor
Changi
Changi International Airport
Bulim
Keat Hong
Ang Mo Kio
Serangoon
Bukit Timah
Thomson
Somapah Serangoon
Bedok Reservoir
Toa Payoh
Jurong
Holland Village
Bedok
Clementi
Queenstown
Pasir Panjang
Merlimau
Ayer Merbau
Telok Blangah
Keppel Harbor
Jurong Islands
Selat Pandan
Sentosa
Bukum
103°40'
103°50'
1°25'
Longitude East of Greenwich
MALAYSIA
Kuala Lumpur
South China Sea
Singapore
Str. of Malacca
Pontianak
KALIMANTAN
SUMATERA (Sumatra)
Palembang
INDONESIA

INDONESIA



Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
THAILAND
VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
Philippine Sea
South China Sea
Strait of Malacca
BRUNEI
Celebes Sea
North Pacific Ocean
Medan
M A L A Y S I A
Borneo
I N D O N E S I A
Pekanbaru
Kalimantan
Sumatra
Sulawesi (Celebes)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Biak
Palembang
Irian Jaya
Ambon
Java Sea
Ujungpandang
Semarang
Banda Sea
New Guinea
JAKARTA
Cirebon
Madura
Indian Ocean
Cilacap
Java
Surabaya
Denpasar
Kupang
Timor
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
0 200 400 km
0 200 400 mi
AUSTRALIA

INDONESIA



- A **fragmented state** of more than 17,000 islands
- A **Dutch colonial creation**
- **Population** of 225.8 million
- **Major islands** (**Greater Sunda Islands**):
  - **Jawa (Java)**
  - **Sumatera (Sumatra)**
  - **Kalimantan (part of Borneo)**
  - **Sulawesi (Celebes)**
  - **West Papua**
- **Jawa is the core** with 130 million
- Largest **Muslim population** in the world

EAST TIMOR

- Former Portuguese colony
- Annexed by Indonesia in 1976
- Became an independent state in 2002
- Population of 800,000
- Oil and gas reserves

BRUNEI

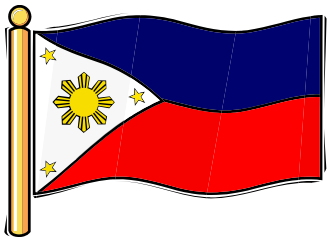
BRUNEI
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
Philippine Sea
THAILAND
South China Sea
Strait of Malacca
BRUNEI
Celebes Sea
Medan
MALAYSIA
Borneo
Pekanbaru
Kalimantan
Sumatra
Sulawesi (Celebes)
Palembang
Java Sea
Ujungpandang
Ambon
Semarang
Banda Sea
JAKARTA
Cirebon
Madura
Java
Surabaya
Cilacap
Indian Ocean
Denpasar
Kupang
Timor
Timor Sea
AUSTRALIA
0 200 400 km
0 200 400 mi

Brunei Darussalam

- An anomaly in Southeast Asia - an **oil exporting Islamic Sultanate**
- A British protected remnant
  - Gained **independence in 1984**
- **410,000 people** within 2,228 sq mi
- Oil discovered in 1929, natural gas in 1965
- **Population** is 64% Malay, 11% Chinese

PHILIPPINES

- **Republic of the Philippines (1946)**
- **Insurgencies**



PHILIPPINES

- **Archipelago** of >7,000 islands, most of which are < 1 square mile
- **Former Spanish colony** for 300+ years; U.S. possession (1898-1946)
- **3 main island groups**
  - **Luzon and Mindoro** (north)
  - **Visayan group** (central)
  - **Mindanao** (south)

- 87.1 million people; 81% catholic
- Agricultural economy
- **Manila**: primate city

PHILIPPINES