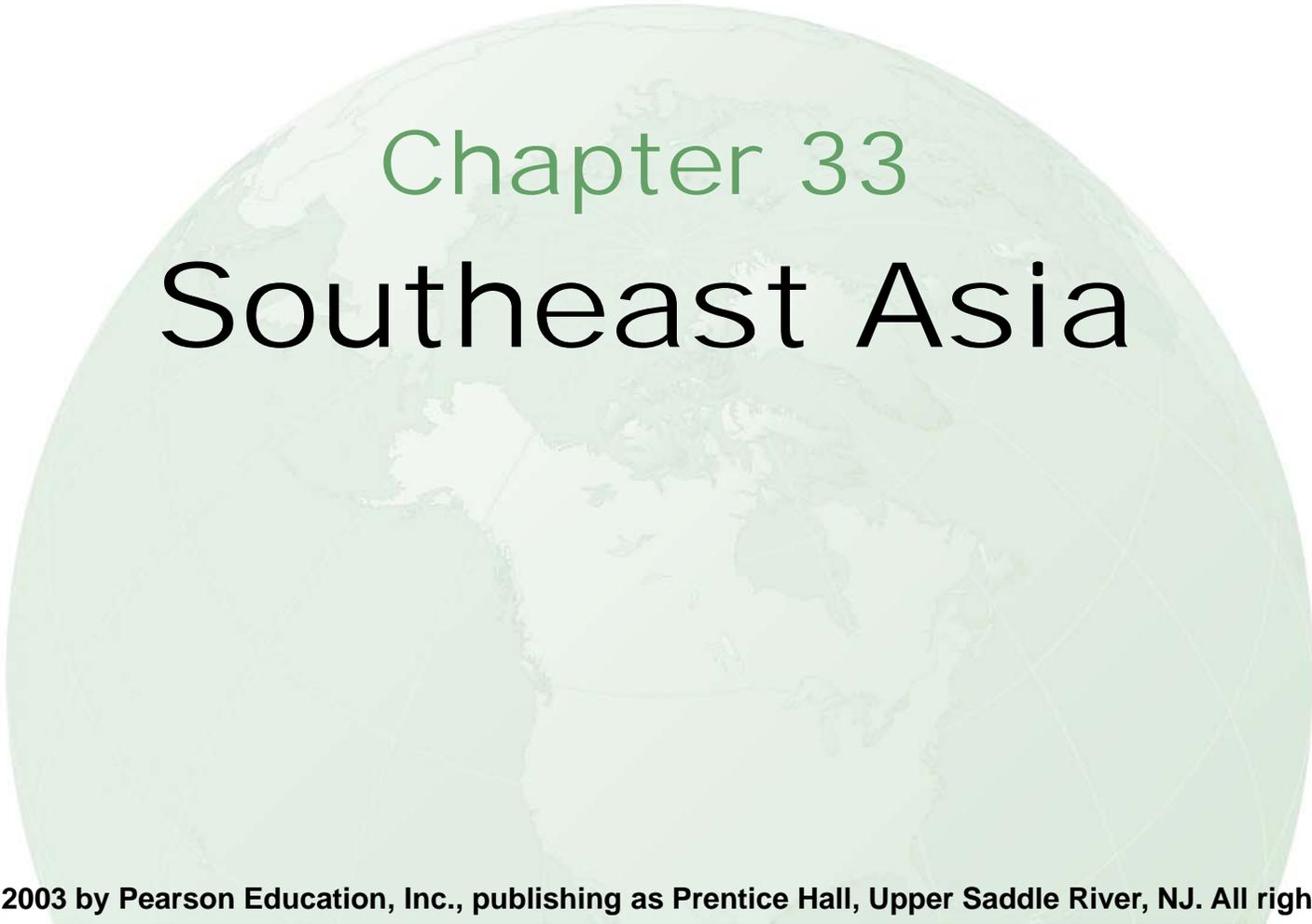


# World Geography



## Chapter 33

# Southeast Asia

# Migration



## Indian Influence

- Merchants from India brought Hindu and Buddhist monks with them.

## Muslim Influence

- Traders from Arabia and India brought Islam to the region.
- Malaysia, Indonesia, the southern Philippines

## Chinese Influence

- The Chinese had little impact on the region, as the Chinese viewed their culture as superior, and considered foreigners to be **barbarians**, or people without manners or civilized customs.



Main

Section

1

2



# Europeans Bring Change



- **Europeans at first established trading posts, and then in the 1700s and 1800s began expanding their colonies deeper into Southeast Asia.**
- **built plantations for cash crops and encouraged wealthy local landlords to grow rice for export**
- **sold factory-made goods to their colonies, undercutting local artisans**
- **Built roads and railroads to transport goods to port cities, which began growing rapidly.**
- **Tensions sometimes developed between the immigrants and **indigenous** Southeast Asians.**
- **Colonies were carved out of Southeast Asia with little attention paid to existing ethnic boundaries.**



Main

Section

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2



# Myanmar and Thailand



## Myanmar

- When the British took control in the late 1800s, they unified Burma politically but not culturally.
- When Burma gained independence in 1948, the country lacked unity
- Myanmar's economic growth has been slowed by warfare

## Thailand

- Thailand preserved its independence by signing treaties with Western powers in the late 1800s.
- Since World War II, Thailand has had strong ties with the United States.
- The country depended heavily on agriculture
- Tourism has become a major source of income



Main

Section

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2



# Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia



- **After World War II, the region became involved in a series of wars**
- **The second war, between North and South Vietnam, drew in the United States**
- **Communists also took control of Laos and Cambodia, and in all three countries the Communists killed huge numbers of non-Communists.**
- **In 1995, the United States resumed diplomatic relations with Vietnam**
- **Laos and Cambodia have turned away from strict government-controlled economies, but have not attracted investment**



Main

Section

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# Indonesia and the Philippines



## Cultural heterogeneity challenges Indonesia and the Philippines

### Indonesia

- Indonesia has more than 228 million people living on islands
- A strong government, backed by the military
- Oil resources have increased Indonesia's money supply to spend on roads, airports, and schools.

### The Philippines

- The Philippines were ruled by Spain, and then the United States, until independence in 1946.
- Under Spanish rule, the majority of Filipinos converted to Roman Catholicism
- U.S. rule introduced a new educational system, the English language, and democratic institutions.



Main

Section

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## Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, and Papua New Guinea



- **Malaysia and Brunei are wealthy countries with large reserves of oil and natural gas.**
- **Oil income has allowed Brunei to modernize, and Malaysia has a diverse economy exporting machinery, raw materials, and oil.**
- **Papua New Guinea is an ethnically diverse country in which most people practice agriculture with traditional tools, yet modern machines are used to mine gold and copper ore.**
- **[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5\\_WkIb01bs8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5_WkIb01bs8)**



Main

Section

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2

