

Essential Question Preview

What characteristics unite the diverse nations of Southeast Asia?

Have the students consider the Essential Question and capture their initial responses.

Explore the Essential Question

- Tell students that Mainland Southeast Asia has abundant natural resources, especially fertile soil. Although the economies of these countries are modernizing, most countries are still largely rural. Ask students to draw conclusions about what most Southeast Asians do for a living.
- Point out that Island Southeast Asia is bordered by the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Ask students to draw conclusions about how this may affect daily life in Island Southeast Asia.

Encourage students to keep the Essential Question in mind as they work through the module. Help students plan inquiries and develop their own supporting questions such as:

How are Southeast Asia's economy and natural resources affected by its growing population?

How does the proximity of India and China affect Southeast Asian culture?

You may want to assign students to write a short essay in response to the Essential Question when they complete the module. Encourage students to use their notes and responses to inform their essays.

Module 31
Southeast Asia
Essential Question
What characteristics unite the diverse nations of Southeast Asia?
National capital • Other city
0 300 600 Miles
0 300 600 Kilometers
Projection: Miller Cylindrical
Explore ONLINE!
VIDEOS, including ...
• Cambodia
HISTORY
• Document-Based Investigations
• Graphic Organizers
• Interactive Games
• Channel One News Video: Tsunami: Ten Years Later
• Channel One News Video: Orangutans
• Interactive Table: Southeast Asia: Regional Data
In this module, you will learn about the geographic and historical forces that have shaped life in Southeast Asia.
What You Will Learn
Lesson 1: Physical Geography 977
The Big Idea Southeast Asia is a tropical region of peninsulas, islands, and waterways with diverse plants, animals, and resources.
Lesson 2: Mainland Southeast Asia 984
The Big Idea People, ideas, and traditions from China, India, Europe, and elsewhere have shaped Southeast Asia's history and culture. Today, many farming areas of Mainland Southeast Asia are poor but working to improve their economies.
Lesson 3: Island Southeast Asia Today 992
The Big Idea The countries of Island Southeast Asia range from wealthy and urban to poor and rural.
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Explore the Online Video

ANALYZE VIDEOS

Tsunami!

Invite students to watch the video to learn about the deadly tsunami that swept through Southeast Asia in December 2004.

History Why was the death toll from the tsunami so large? *Possible answers: There was no warning; the tsunami traveled too fast; the earthquake that caused the tsunami was very large, along a very long fault line, so the tsunami was very large.*

Watch Channel One News
PLAY VIDEO
▷ Tsunami: Ten Years Later, Part 1
Channel One News

Lesson 1 Big Idea

Southeast Asia is a tropical region of peninsulas, islands, and waterways with diverse plants, animals, and resources.

Main Ideas

- Southeast Asia's physical features include peninsulas, islands, rivers, and many seas, straits, and gulfs.
- The tropical climate of Southeast Asia supports a wide range of plants and animals.
- Southeast Asia is rich in natural resources such as wood, rubber, and fossil fuels.

Lesson 2 Big Idea

People, ideas, and traditions from China, India, Europe, and elsewhere have shaped Southeast Asia's history and culture. Today, many farming areas of Mainland Southeast Asia are poor but working to improve their economies.

Main Ideas

- Southeast Asia's early history includes empires, colonial rule, and independence.
- The modern history of Southeast Asia involves struggles with war and communism.
- Southeast Asia's culture reflects its Chinese, Indian, and European heritage.
- The area today is largely rural and agricultural, but cities are growing rapidly.
- Myanmar is poor with a harsh military government, while Thailand is a democracy with a strong economy.
- The countries of Indochina are poor and struggling to rebuild after years of war.



Geography Boats lie along the shore of Phi Phi Don Island in Thailand. The island's beauty makes it a popular vacation spot.

Culture Traditional dances remain an important part of the culture of Bali. Barong dancers use their hands, arms, and eyes to tell a traditional story.



Southeast Asia 975



History The golden Shwedagon Pagoda is a Buddhist shrine in Yangon, Myanmar. Pagodas have been on this site since the 500s BC.

Explore the Map and Images

Southeast Asia: Political: Ask students what they can tell about the region from its dominant landforms. Water is vital to the people, animals, and plants of this region. Have students identify five different types of bodies of water in this region. Note that Island Southeast Asia is also part of the Ring of Fire—a zone of active volcanoes and earthquakes stretching along the Pacific tectonic plate.

Geography Phi Phi Don Island is in the Andaman Sea.

History Buddhism is just one of the religions that spread to Southeast Asia. Islam, Christianity, Daoism, and Hinduism are also important religions in the region.

Culture Traditional dances vary across Southeast Asia and include the *Tinikling* in the Philippines and the *Khon* in Thailand.

Analyze Visuals

Have students examine the images and answer the following questions:

1. What inferences can you make about traditional culture in Southeast Asia from the picture of the dancers? *Possible answer: Traditional culture is kept alive in the region through art forms like dance and through clothing styles.*
2. Compare the photo of Phi Phi Don Island with the photo of Singapore. What do they suggest about how people live in Southeast Asia? *Possible answer: People in Southeast Asia may live very differently from each other, depending on whether they live in a city or a more rural area.*

► Online Module Flip Cards

Use the flip cards as a whole class activity or in student pairs to preview the module's Key Terms and Places. Students can guess the meaning of each word, then review its definition, or do the reverse, using the flip card's toggle button to switch from "Term" to "Definition" mode. Students can also use the flip cards at the end of the module as a review tool before taking the Module Assessment.

► Online Map Activity

Students can use this activity to review some of the locations discussed in this module. To complete, have students drag each label to the correct location on the map.



Lesson 3 Big Idea

The countries of Island Southeast Asia range from wealthy and urban to poor and rural.

Main Ideas

- The area today has rich resources and growing cities but faces challenges.
- Malaysia and its neighbors have strong economies but differ in many ways.
- Indonesia and the Philippines are diverse with growing economies, and East Timor is small and poor.

Reading Social Studies

Reading Social Studies

READING FOCUS

Use Context Clues—Definitions

Remind students that context clues are hints an author gives to help readers define or understand a difficult or unusual word. The clue might appear within the same sentence as the word to which it refers, or it may follow in the next sentence.

Sometimes, the author includes a synonym of the unfamiliar word; sometimes, an antonym. Hints like this can help readers determine meaning.

To help students practice using context clues to determine definitions, choose a paragraph or two that contain words with which students are likely to be unfamiliar. Write the unfamiliar words for the class to see. Have students read the entire paragraph, looking for clues as to the meaning of each word. Then have students try their hand at writing definitions of the terms. When students are finished, have them look up the words in a dictionary and write down the definition given there. Ask students if their definition came close to the one in the dictionary. What clues did they use to arrive at their definition?

You Try It!

Diverse: more than one, context clues: native, Chinese, Indian, and European ways of life; subsistence farmers: farmers that only grow food to eat, context clues: grow just enough food for their families

Use Context Clues—Definitions

READING FOCUS

One way to figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word or term is by finding clues in its context, the words or sentences surrounding the word or term. A common context clue is a restatement. Restatements are simply a definition of the new word using ordinary words you already know. Notice how the following passage uses a restatement to define *archipelago*. Some context clues are not as complete or obvious. Notice how the following passage provides a description that is a partial definition of *peninsula*.

The region of Southeast Asia is made up of two *peninsulas* and two large island groups. The Indochina Peninsula and the Malay (muh-LAY) *Peninsula* extend from the Asian mainland. . . . The two island groups are the Philippines and the Malay Archipelago. An *archipelago* (ahr-kuh-PE-luh-goh) is a large group of islands.

Peninsula: land that extends from a mainland out into water

Archipelago: large group of islands

YOU TRY IT!

Read the following passages and identify the meaning of the italicized words by using definitions, or restatements, in context. Seek help from a classmate or a teacher to confirm your understanding.

The many groups that influenced Southeast Asia's history also shaped its culture. This *diverse* culture blends native, Chinese, Indian, and European ways of life.

The economy is based on farming, but good farmland is limited. Most people are *subsistence farmers*, meaning they grow just enough food for their families.

As you read this module, look for words that provide context clues that define, or restate, other words and phrases.



Physical Geography

- Tsunami
- Southeast Asia: Plant and Animal Life
- Southeast Asia Rain Forest

- Tsunami!
- More About Orangutans and Palm Oil



► Online Lesson 1 Enrichment Activities

Tsunami!

Article Students read an article about tsunamis, then create a survival guide for dealing with such an emergency.



More About Orangutans and Palm Oil

Video Students watch a video about what conservationists are doing to save the orangutan and the impact of palm oil plantations on orangutan habitats. They then research products that contain palm oil and alternatives to these products.

Watch Channel One News

A promotional image for Channel One News. It features five young adults—three women and two men—standing together against a light blue background with geometric shapes. Below them is a dark banner with the text "PLAY VIDEO" and "Orangutans, part 2". In the bottom right corner of the banner is the Channel One News logo, which consists of a white circle with the number "1" inside it, followed by the text "Channel One News".

Physical Geography

The Big Idea

Southeast Asia is a tropical region of peninsulas, islands, and waterways with diverse plants, animals, and resources.

Main Ideas

- Southeast Asia's physical features include peninsulas, islands, rivers, and many seas, straits, and gulfs.
- The tropical climate of Southeast Asia supports a wide range of plants and animals.
- Southeast Asia is rich in natural resources such as wood, rubber, and fossil fuels.

Key Terms and Places

Indochina Peninsula
Malay Peninsula
Malay Archipelago
archipelago
New Guinea
Borneo
Mekong River



Teach the Main Idea

Southeast Asia's physical features include peninsulas, islands, rivers, and many seas, straits, and gulfs.

Define What is an archipelago? *Large group of islands*

Identify What are the two archipelagos of Southeast Asia? *the Philippines and the Malay Archipelago*

Summarize Why is this region at risk for tsunamis? *It's part of the Ring of Fire, and underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions can trigger tsunamis.*

Predict How could flooding of the Mekong River hurt this region? *Many people farm and live near the river, so flooding could disrupt their lives and the economy.*

If YOU lived there ...

Your family lives on a houseboat on a branch of the great Mekong River in Cambodia. You catch fish in cages under the boat. Your home is part of a floating village of houseboats and houses built on stilts in the water. Boats loaded with fruits and vegetables travel from house to house. Even your school is on a nearby boat.

How does water shape life in your village?

Physical Features

Where can you find a flower that grows up to 3 feet across and smells like rotting garbage? How about a lizard that can grow up to 10 feet long and weigh up to 300 pounds? These amazing sights as well as some of the world's most beautiful tropical paradises are all in Southeast Asia.

The region of Southeast Asia is made up of two peninsulas and two large island groups. The **Indochina Peninsula** and the **Malay** (muh-LAY) **Peninsula** extend from the Asian mainland. We call this part of the region Mainland Southeast Asia. The two island groups are the Philippines and the **Malay Archipelago**. An **archipelago** (ahr-kuh-PE-luh-goh) is a large group of islands. We call this part of the region Island Southeast Asia.

Halong Bay, Vietnam, is filled with limestone karsts, a formation that happens when water dissolves rock. Ships called "junks" are a common sight here. Some serve as homes, while others serve as tour boats showing visitors the natural beauty of the bay.

Southeast Asia 977

More About ...

Misconception Alert: Tsunami or Tidal Wave?

Although the terms *tsunami* and *tidal wave* are often used to mean the same thing, they are different. In general, tidal waves are waves caused by the daily ocean tides. A tsunami is a series of giant waves caused by a large, sudden displacement of sea water as a result of an undersea earthquake or other disturbance.

Teach the Big Idea

1. Whole Class Open/Introduction

If YOU lived there ...

How does water shape life in your village?

Review the scenario with students and lead a class discussion around responses to the question. Remind students that all responses are valid as long as they are supported with valid reasoning. You may wish to review the following points to frame your discussion.

Consider how water shapes your CULTURE:

- homes and schools on water
- travel by water
- traditions that change little

Consider how water shapes your ECONOMY:

- income from fishing
- water routes for trade
- risk of flooding

2. Direct Teach

Introduce the Big Idea: *Southeast Asia is a tropical region of peninsulas, islands, and waterways with diverse plants, animals, and resources.* Have students offer their ideas about why waterways are important to life in Southeast Asia. Ask if students remember the term for where a river empties into the sea and why these areas are important. *delta; areas of rich soil good for farming* Tell students they will learn about waterways and other aspects of Southeast Asia's physical geography in this lesson.

3. Practice/Assess/Inquire

Have each student create a poster titled *Southeast Asia: Physical Geography*. Below the title, have them write *Tropical Region, Waterways, Plants, Animals, and Resources* each in a different color. Have them use information from the lesson to illustrate one aspect of each category.

4. Explore (Collaborative Exploration)

Have volunteers share their posters with the class.

5. Whole Group Close/Reflect

Have students add at least three details in writing under each category, using information from the lesson. Students may also illustrate these details. Ask volunteers to share their posters and explain their choices of details.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 28: Posters



ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Southeast Asia

Orangutans and Deforestation is the first of four document-based investigations that students will analyze in Southeast Asia. Students will watch a video to learn about conservation efforts to save the endangered orangutan in Indonesia.

ONLINE GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Physical Geography

As students read the lesson, have them use the graphic organizer to take notes. Students can review their graphic organizer notes at the end of the lesson to answer the following question:

Predict How would the region's environment and economy be different without monsoons? *Without monsoons, rain forests might not grow, so plant and animal life might not be as diverse. Farming might not be as productive because the soil might not be as rich nor grow plants as well without the regular wet and dry seasons. Farmers would have to grow different crops, and exports would be different; there would be more reliance on exporting minerals, metals, and fossil fuels such as natural gas and oil.*

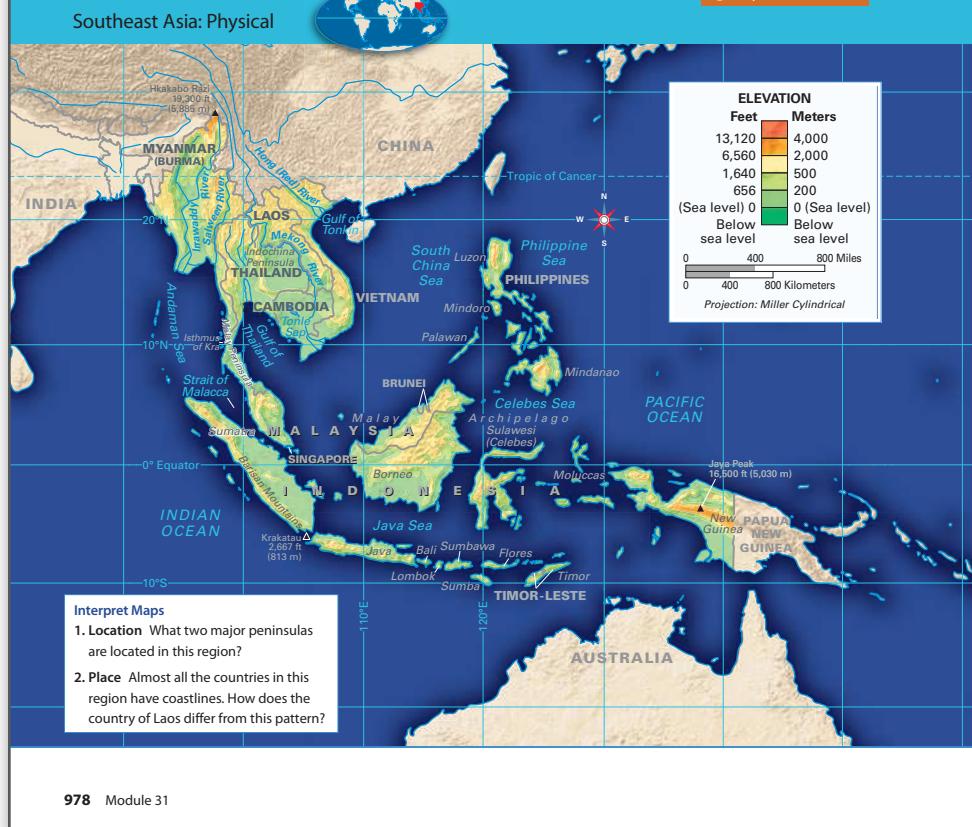
Reading Check
Find Main Ideas: What are Southeast Asia's major physical features?

Landforms In Mainland Southeast Asia, rugged mountains fan out across the countries of Myanmar (MYAHN-mahr), Thailand (TY-land), Laos (LOWS), and Vietnam (vee-et-NAHM). Between these mountains are low plateaus and river floodplains.

Island Southeast Asia consists of more than 20,000 islands, some of them among the world's largest. **New Guinea** is Earth's second-largest island, and **Borneo** its third largest. Many of the area's larger islands have high mountains. A few peaks are high enough to have snow and glaciers.

Island Southeast Asia is a part of the Ring of Fire as well. As a result, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions often rock the area. When such events occur underwater, they can cause tsunamis, or giant series of waves. In 2004 a tsunami in the Indian Ocean killed hundreds of thousands of people, many in Southeast Asia.

Explore ONLINE!



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ONLINE LESSON FLIP CARDS

Review Key Terms and Places

Students can use the flip cards in the Lesson Review at any time to review the lesson's key terms and places: **Indochina Peninsula, Malay Peninsula, Malay Archipelago, archipelago, New Guinea, Borneo, Mekong River.**

ONLINE ANALYZE VIDEOS

Tsunami: Ten Years Later

Have students watch the video individually or as a class. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Videos What are some ways that communities in Indonesia are preparing for the next tsunami or natural disaster? *Possible answers: Schools and other buildings are being rebuilt to withstand strong earthquakes. Tide tracking and deep water monitoring provide alerts, giving people on land more time to evacuate. Communities are running disaster preparedness drills.*

ONLINE INTERACTIVE MAPS

Indian Ocean Tsunami

Have students explore the map using the interactive features and answer the associated questions.

Human-Environment Interaction How many countries experienced deaths as a result of the 2004 tsunami? 12

ONLINE INTERACTIVE MAPS

Southeast Asia: Physical

Have students explore the map using the interactive features and answer the associated questions.

Location What two major peninsulas are located in this region? *Indochina Peninsula and Malay Peninsula*

In print edition, see map of same title.

1. Location What two major peninsulas are located in this region? *Indochina Peninsula and Malay Peninsula*

2. Place Almost all the countries in this region have coastlines. How does the country of Laos differ from this pattern? *Laos is a landlocked country.*

ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS

Image with Hotspots: Tsunami

Have students explore the image using the interactive hotspots. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Visuals About 75 percent of tsunami warnings since 1948 were false alarms. What might be the risks and benefits of early warnings to move people out of harm's way? *Risks: people could panic, economy disrupted; Benefits: people protected*



Mist hovers over the Mekong River as it flows through the forested mountains of northern Thailand.

Bodies of Water Water is a central part of Southeast Asia. Look at the map to identify the many seas, straits, and gulfs in this region.

In addition, several major rivers drain the mainland's peninsulas. Of these rivers, the mighty **Mekong** (MAY-KAWNG) **River** is the most important. The mainland's fertile river valleys and deltas support farming and are home to many people.

Climate, Plants, and Animals

Southeast Asia lies in the tropics, the area on and around the equator. Temperatures are warm to hot year-round, but become cooler to the north and in the mountains.

Much of the mainland has a tropical savanna climate. Seasonal monsoon winds from the oceans bring heavy rain in summer and drier weather in winter. Severe flooding is common during wet seasons. This climate supports savannas—areas of tall grasses and scattered trees and shrubs.

The islands and the Malay Peninsula mainly have a humid tropical climate. This climate is hot, muggy, and rainy all year. Showers or storms occur almost daily. In addition, huge storms called typhoons can bring heavy rains and powerful winds.

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Teach the Main Idea

The tropical climate of Southeast Asia supports a wide range of plants and animals.

Explain Why are the temperatures in this region warm to hot year-round? *because the region lies in the tropics, the area on and around the equator*

Draw Conclusions Why do you think animals found nowhere else in the world live just in this region? *Possible answer: The rain forest is an ideal habitat for these animals. They may be found only here because the region is separated from others geographically.*

More About ...

Connect to Science: The World's Largest Lizard The Komodo dragon was discovered in the 1900s. Several thousands now live in the wild on just four islands of Indonesia: Flores, Gili Motang, Rinca, and Komodo. Most males are about nine feet (2.75 m) in length, although the record is a little more than ten feet (3.05 m) long. A very large male can weigh up to 550 pounds (250 kg)—after eating! Females are generally smaller—about 7.5 feet (2.3 m) long and 150 pounds (68 kg). Although Komodos can run fast—as fast as dogs—they often spend their days lying in the sun. It is thought that Komodos can live up to 50 years, but most baby Komodos die before reaching adulthood.

READING CHECK

Find Main Ideas What are Southeast Asia's major physical features? *peninsulas, archipelagos, mountains, plateaus, river floodplains, rivers, seas, straits, deltas*

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING

Research Scientist's Résumé

1. Hand out copies of sample résumés and explain how they are used and formatted.
2. Have students work in pairs to create a résumé for a scientist applying for a job on a research team that will study the climate, plants, and animals of Southeast Asia.
3. Have the partners review the information on climate, plants, and animals and list specific kinds of experience or education a person may need to be considered for this job.

4. Have them develop a first draft of a résumé for the scientist, agreeing together on what to include. Ask volunteers to share their résumés with the class and compare and contrast them to determine what makes for an effective résumé.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 9: Comparing and Contrasting; and 31: Résumés

ONLINE INTERACTIVE MAPS

Southeast Asia: Climate

Have students explore the map using the interactive features and answer the associated questions.

Regions Based on the map, how do monsoons affect the climate of this region? *bring heavy rain in summer, drier weather in winter*

In print edition, see map of same title.

1. Human-Environment Interaction Compare this climate map to a population density map of Southeast Asia from a reliable source.

Under what kind of climate do most people in Southeast Asia live? *humid tropical*

2. Regions Based on the map, how do monsoons affect the climate of this region? *bring heavy rain in summer, drier weather in winter*



ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS

Image Compare: Southeast Asia: Plant and Animal Life

Have students explore and compare the images using the interactive slider. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Visuals What do you think might happen to the region's wildlife if the tropical rain forests continue to be destroyed? *Animal populations might be reduced or become extinct.*

Reading Check
Analyze Effects
How does climate contribute to the region's diversity of life?

The humid tropical climate's heat and heavy rainfall support tropical rain forests. These lush forests are home to a huge number of different plants and animals. About 40,000 kinds of flowering plants grow in Indonesia alone. These plants include the rafflesia, the world's largest flower. Measuring up to 3 feet (1 m) across, this flower produces a horrible, rotting stink.

Rain forest animals include elephants, monkeys, tigers, and many types of birds. Some species are found nowhere else. They include orangutans and Komodo dragons, lizards that can grow 10 feet (3 m) long.

Many of these plants and animals are endangered because of loss of habitat. People are clearing the tropical rain forests for farming, wood, and mining. These actions threaten the area's future diversity.

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ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS

Image with Hotspots: Southeast Rain Forest

Have students explore the image using the interactive hotspots.

Analyze Visuals How do animals in the rain forest use trees? *Possible answers: Birds perch and nest in them; gibbons and orangutans spend time in trees; some animals eat leaves; some animals hide or shelter in or near trees.*

STRUGGLING READERS

Numerous Resources of Southeast Asia

- Review the many natural resources of Southeast Asia and have students make a chart listing each resource. Have students add a brief description of each resource listed.

- Then have each student write a short paragraph summarizing the varied resources and their importance to the region.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 42: Writing to Inform

READING CHECK

Analyze Effects How does climate contribute to the region's diversity of life? *The climate's heat and heavy rainfall support tropical rain forests, which are home to a great variety of plants and animals.*

Natural Resources

Southeast Asia has a number of valuable natural resources. The region's hot, wet climate and rich soils make farming highly productive. Rice is a major crop, and others include coconuts, coffee, sugarcane, palm oil, and spices. Some countries, such as Indonesia and Malaysia (muh-LAY-zhuh), also have large rubber tree plantations.

The region's seas provide fish, and its tropical rain forests provide valuable hardwoods and medicines. The region also has many minerals and fossil fuels, including tin, iron ore, natural gas, and oil. For example, the island of Borneo sits atop an oil field.



Orangutans live in the rain forests of Borneo and Sumatra. Deforestation has seriously reduced their habitat.

Reading Check
Summarize What are the region's major natural resources?

Summary and Preview Southeast Asia is a tropical region of peninsulas, islands, and waterways with diverse life and rich resources. Next, you will read about the region's history and culture.

Lesson 1 Assessment

Review Ideas, Terms, and Places

- Define** What is an archipelago?
Compare and Contrast How do the physical features of Mainland Southeast Asia compare and contrast to those of Island Southeast Asia?
Make Inferences Look at the climate map in Lesson 1. Use a reliable source to find a population density map of Southeast Asia. Compare the two maps. Given the area's climate, why do you think the population density is so low for much of this region?
- Recall** What type of forest occurs in the region?
Summarize What is the climate like across much of Southeast Asia?
Predict What do you think might happen to the region's wildlife if the tropical rain forests continue to be destroyed?

- Identify** Which countries in the region are major producers of rubber?
Analyze How does the region's climate contribute to its natural resources?

Critical Thinking

- Summarize** Draw a chart like this one. Use your notes to provide information about the climate, plants, and animals in Southeast Asia. In the left-hand box, also note how climate shapes life in the region.



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Teach the Main Idea

Southeast Asia is rich in natural resources such as wood, rubber, and fossil fuels.

Identify What are some of the region's major crops? *rice, coconuts, coffee, sugarcane, palm oil, spices*

Make Generalizations Why is the region's farming so productive? *because of the region's hot, wet climate and rich soils*

Evaluate The rain forests provide valuable hardwoods and medicines. Is it more important to keep seeking these resources or to protect the animals who live in these rain forests? *Possible answer: both; by balancing the needs of animals and people, resources could be used and animals protected*

More About . . .

Coffee Production in Vietnam Vietnam is now the world's second-largest producer of coffee, after Brazil. The country produces over 28 million 60-kilogram (132-pound) bags each year, accounting for 20 percent of world coffee output.

ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Orangutans and Deforestation

The video shows how human activities affect orangutans. Have students watch the video individually or as a class.

Analyze Sources Why does the growth of the palm oil industry threaten the survival of orangutans as a species? *Indonesia has been cutting down forests where orangutans live to grow more palm oil plantations, and farmers at these plantations see orangutans as pests.*

READING CHECK

Summarize What are the region's major natural resources? *wood, rubber, good soils for farming, tin, iron ore, oil, gas, fisheries*

also supports the rain forests, which are sources of many resources.

Critical Thinking

- Summarize** Draw a chart. Use your notes to provide information about the climate, plants, and animals in Southeast Asia. In the left-hand box, also note how climate shapes life in the region.

Possible answers: Climate—warm all year, tropical, rainy season; supports people, plants, and animals; Plants—tall grasses, scattered trees and shrubs on savannas; rain forests have many plants, including hardwoods; Animals—wide variety, including elephants, monkeys, tigers, birds, orangutans, and Komodo dragons

Print Assessment

Review Ideas, Terms, and Places

- Define** What is an archipelago? *a large group of islands*
Compare and Contrast How do the physical features of Mainland Southeast Asia compare and contrast to those of Island Southeast Asia? *alike—both have mountains; different—mainland has major rivers, fertile river valleys, and deltas, while the islands do not*
Make Inferences Look at the climate map in Lesson 1. Use a reliable source to find a population density map of Southeast Asia. Compare the two maps. Given the area's climate, why do you think the population density is so low for much of this region? *Possible answer: The climate*
- Identify** *is good for farming, and farming areas tend to have a lower population density.*
Recall What type of forest occurs in the region? *rain forests*
Summarize What is the climate like across much of Southeast Asia? *mainland—mostly tropical savanna climate; islands—mainly humid tropical climate*
Predict What do you think might happen to the region's wildlife if the tropical rain forests continue to be destroyed? *Possible answer: Animal populations might be reduced or become extinct.*
Identify Which countries in the region are major producers of rubber? *Indonesia, Malaysia*
Analyze How does the region's climate contribute to its natural resources? *The climate supports farming because it provides water and helps enrich the soil; it*

Southeast Asia 981

► Online Assessment

1. Why are the islands of Southeast Asia sometimes struck by tsunamis?

- Some are located near peninsulas.
- Many are surrounded by coral reefs.
- They are surrounded by water on all sides.
- They are located near an earthquake zone.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

The islands of Southeast Asia are sometimes struck by tsunamis because they are located near the *Ring of Fire* ▾.

2. How does Southeast Asia's climate affect the plant and animal life of the region?

- Because the climate is cold and dry most of the year, few animals and plants can live here.
- Because the climate is cold and dry most of the year, many animals and plants can live here.
- Because the climate is hot and wet most of the year, few animals and plants can be found here.
- Because the climate is hot and wet most of the year, many animals and plants can be found here.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

Since most of Southeast Asia has a *tropical* ▾ climate, the region can support a wide variety of animal and plant life.

3. Which crops are widely grown in tropical areas in Southeast Asia?

Select the **three** correct answers.

- barley
- coffee
- corn
- rice
- sugarcane
- wheat

Alternate Question Which crop is commonly found in Southeast Asia?

- barley
- corn
- rice
- wheat

4. **Draw Conclusions** Why do many people live along major rivers in Southeast Asia? Name one river where people have settled.

Rivers provide water and rich soil for growing crops. As a result, many people farm near Southeast Asian rivers and have created settlements. The Mekong River is one of the major rivers of Southeast Asia where people have settled since ancient times.

5. **Analyze Issues** How is human activity affecting plant and animal habitats in Southeast Asia?

Human activities, such as farming, logging, and mining, are shrinking the rain forests of Southeast Asia. This is affecting the plants and animals in the region, causing a loss of habitat and affecting its biodiversity. Many plants and animals are endangered as a result of human activity.

6. **Draw Conclusions** How do humans use the natural resources of Southeast Asia's rain forests?

The rain forests of Southeast Asia provide many natural resources. Rubber is harvested in Indonesia and Malaysia from rubber tree plantations, and other hardwoods are harvested from the rain forests in the region. As well, medicines are made from plants collected from the rain forests.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

continued from page 978

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Travel Plans

1. To help students demonstrate their understanding of the physical features of Southeast Asia, have students work in pairs and imagine they are traveling to the region.
2. Ask students to choose three places in Southeast Asia they would like to visit.
3. Have volunteers describe for the class the places they chose using maps and visuals in their explanations.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 11: Discussions; and 14: Group Activity

continued from page 979

ADVANCED/GIFTED

Endangered Species of Southeast Asia

1. Have students make a list of the rain forest animals that are native to Southeast Asia. Then ask pairs of students to select an animal and conduct research to learn more about it.
2. Then have each pair create an infomercial about the importance of the selected animal to the ecosystem and steps that can be taken to ensure that it survives and thrives.
3. Allow class time for presentations.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 24: Oral Presentations; and 30: Research

SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS

Physical Features of Southeast Asia

1. Read aloud the information in the text about specific physical features of Southeast Asia, and make sure students understand the difference between a peninsula and an archipelago.
2. Have students point to each feature on the physical map or on a globe. Then have students describe in their own words where that feature is located.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 18: Listening; and 21: Map Reading

Case Study

Case Study

Tsunami!

Discuss with students how tsunamis are similar to and different from other disasters. Issues you may want to introduce include areas that are susceptible to tsunamis, how to respond to a tsunami warning, ways to stay informed of the results of tsunamis, kinds of injuries and damage that can occur, and relief efforts that may be necessary. Have students consider how people can protect themselves and be prepared before disasters occur.

More About . . .

Tsunami Warning Centers Successful warning systems depend on many countries and facilities sending in reliable earthquake and tide data. One of the oldest warning stations is the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC), located in Ewa Beach, Hawaii. It was established in 1949 to provide warnings to most Pacific Basin countries, as well as Hawaii. The West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WCATWC), in Palmer, Alaska, was set up in 1967, after the great Alaskan earthquake in Prince William Sound on March 27, 1964. Today, its area of responsibility is wide ranging, covering California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts, and the Atlantic coast of Canada.

Tsunamis "Tsunami" is a Japanese word meaning "harbor wave." Time between crests of tsunami waves can be a few minutes or over an hour. In water over 600 feet (182.9 m), tsunami waves are rarely over 3 feet (0.9 m) and are not noticed by ships. In shallow water, they can become more than ten times higher. A destructive, ocean-wide tsunami happens about every 15 years.

Connect to Math: Tsunami Speed A tsunami can travel from Portugal's coast to North Carolina's coast in about 8.5 hours. Have students calculate how fast it travels in miles-per-hour and in knots (nautical-miles-per-hour). Give them this information: One nautical mile is about 1.15 miles (1.85 km), and the distance from Portugal's coast to North Carolina's coast is about 1,100 miles (1,770 km). *about 129 miles-per-hour or 113 knots*

Essential Elements

The World in Spatial Terms
Places and Regions
Physical Systems
Human Systems
Environment and Society
The Uses of Geography

Tsunami!

Background

"Huge Waves Hit Japan." This event is a tsunami (soo-NAH-mee), a series of giant sea waves. Records of deadly tsunamis go back 3,000 years. Some places, such as Japan, have been hit time and again.

Tsunamis occur when an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or other event causes seawater to move in huge waves. The majority of tsunamis occur in the Pacific Ocean because of the region's many earthquakes.

Warning systems help alert people to tsunamis. The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center monitors tsunamis in the Pacific Ocean. Sensors on the ocean floor and buoys on the water's surface help detect earthquakes and measure waves. When a tsunami threatens, radio, TV, and sirens alert the public.

Indian Ocean Catastrophe

On December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake erupted below the Indian Ocean. The earthquake launched a monster tsunami. Within half an hour, walls of water up to 65 feet high came barreling ashore in Indonesia. The water swept away boats, buildings, and people. Meanwhile, the tsunami kept traveling in ever-widening rings across the ocean. The waves eventually wiped out coastal communities in a dozen countries. Some 200,000 people eventually died.

At the time, the Indian Ocean did not have a tsunami warning system. Tsunamis are rare in that part of the world. As a result, many countries there had been unwilling to invest in a warning system.



ANALYZE INFORMATION

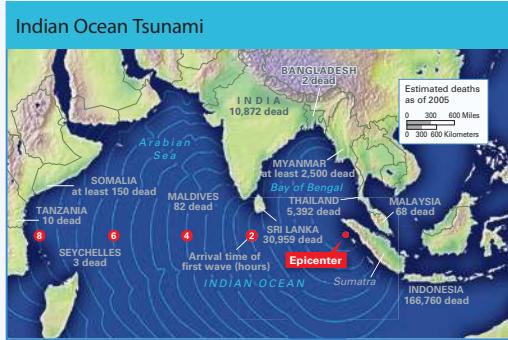
Tsunami Damage

1. Have students research the kinds of damage done by tsunamis. Their research may include the factors influencing the size or magnitude of the event, the geography of the area impacted, and the cost in lives or property damage.
2. Divide the class into groups of three to five students. Each group must give a three-minute presentation on the damage that can be done by tsunamis and the kind of relief efforts that may be necessary.

3. Have students review the "Tsunami!" information and visuals in their textbook, and identify the topics they will discuss. Then have them write an outline of their presentations.

4. Ask each group to present its research. As a class, give feedback on each presentation.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 24: Oral Presentations



of the few who understood the danger. Two weeks earlier, her geography teacher had discussed tsunamis. As the water began surging, Smith warned her family and other tourists to flee. Her geographic knowledge saved their lives.

What It Means

No one can prevent tsunamis. Yet, by studying geography, we can prepare for these disasters and help protect lives and property. The United Nations is now working to create a global tsunami warning system. People are also trying to plant more mangroves along coastlines. These bushy swamp trees provide a natural barrier against high waves.

A large wave smashes into the beach on Penang Island in Malaysia during the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.



Geography for Life Activity

1. Summarize What steps are being taken to avoid another disaster such as the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004?

2. Make Inferences About 75 percent of tsunami warnings since 1948 were false alarms. What might be the risks and benefits of early warnings to move people out of harm's way?

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LINK TO MATHEMATICS

Graph Map Data

1. Have students create a bar graph or line plot of the Indian Ocean Tsunami map death toll data. For each location, have them graph the number of people who died and the arrival time of the first wave.
2. Have students label arrival hours on one axis and number of deaths (from 0 to 80,000, in increments of 5,000) on the other. Have them color-code the data for each axis. Let students know that for some places, they will need to make a very slight line for number of deaths—complete accuracy won't be possible with this wide range.

3. After students finish, discuss the findings:
What do the findings show in general?
What are the similarities and differences?
How can you explain these?

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics
7: Charts; and 21: Map Reading

1. Summarize What steps are being taken to avoid another disaster such as the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004? *The United Nations is creating a global warning system. People are planting mangroves along coastlines as a natural barrier.*

2. Make Inferences About 75 percent of tsunami warnings since 1948 were false alarms. What might be the risks and benefits of early warnings to move people out of harm's way? *Possible answers: risks—people could panic, economy interrupted; benefits—people protected*



Mainland Southeast Asia



► Online Lesson 2 Enrichment Activities

Sulak Sivaraksa (1933–)

Biography Students read about the Thai activist Sulak Sivaraksa, then study ways to solve a social issue that interests them.

Sacred Buildings

Article Students read about the religious culture of Southeast Asia, then compare the region's sacred buildings to those of other regions.

Teach the Big Idea

1. Whole Class Open/Introduction

If YOU lived there ...

What do you think your brother should do?

Review the scenario with students and lead a class discussion around responses to the question. Remind students that all responses are valid as long as they are supported with valid reasoning. You may wish to review the following points to frame your discussion.

Consider STARTING A BIKE SHOP:

- has an opportunity to earn more money
- gets to be his own boss
- will learn new skills

Consider STAYING ON THE FARM:

- risks losing money on the shop
- gets paid a regular wage
- remains close to family

2. Direct Teach Introduce the Big Idea: *People, ideas, and traditions from China, India, Europe, and elsewhere have shaped Southeast Asia's history and culture. Today, many farming areas of Mainland Southeast Asia are poor but working to improve their economies.* Ask students how they think colonial rule might have shaped the culture of Southeast Asia. What influences of colonialism do they think still remain in the region? As you write students' responses on the board, tell them that they will learn more about how Southeast Asia has been influenced by forces outside the region.

3. Practice/Assess/Inquire Have students use index cards to write clues about the region's history and culture, based on information they read in this section. On the back of each card, they should write the question the clues answer.

4. Explore (Collaborative Exploration) Have pairs of students combine their cards face down in a pile. Each takes a turn picking a card and reading the clues. The partner tries to state the question the clues answer. If incorrect, both partners should review the section and change the clues or question as needed.

5. Whole Group Close/Reflect Have students create a matching quiz game based on their cards.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 12: Drawing Conclusions; and 37: Writing Assignments

ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia: Land Use and Resources is the second of four document-based investigations that students will analyze in Southeast Asia. Students will use interactive features to explore the map.

Lesson 2

Mainland Southeast Asia

If YOU lived there ...

You live in Vietnam, where your family works on a collective state-run farm. On the side, your family also sells vegetables. Now your older brother wants to start his own business—a bicycle repair shop. The Communist government allows this, but your parents think it is safer for him to keep working on the farm.

What do you think your brother should do?

Early History

Southeast Asia lies south of China and east of India, and both countries have played a strong role in the region's history. Over time, many people from China and India settled in Southeast Asia. As settlements grew, trade developed with China and India.

Early Civilization Recent scientific research suggests that humans lived in the rain forests of Southeast Asia as much as 11,000 years ago, clearing land and cultivating plants for food. The region's most advanced early civilization was the Khmer (kuh-MER). From the AD 800s to the mid-1200s, the Khmer controlled a large empire in what is now Cambodia. The remains of Angkor Wat, a huge temple complex the Khmer built in the 1100s, reflect their advanced civilization and Hindu religion.

In the 1200s the Thai (TY) from southern China settled in the Khmer area. Around the same time, Buddhism, introduced earlier from India and Sri Lanka, began replacing Hinduism in the region.

Colonial Rule and Independence As in many parts of the world, European powers started colonizing Southeast Asia during the 1500s. Led by Portugal, they came to the region in search of spices and other trade goods.

In 1521 explorer Ferdinand Magellan reached the Philippines and claimed the islands for Spain. The Spaniards who followed came to colonize, trade, and spread Roman Catholicism. This religion remains the main faith in the Philippines today.

The Big Idea

People, ideas, and traditions from China, India, Europe, and elsewhere have shaped Southeast Asia's history and culture. Today, many farming areas of Mainland Southeast Asia are poor but working to improve their economies.

Main Ideas

- Southeast Asia's early history includes empires, colonial rule, and independence.
- The modern history of Southeast Asia involves struggles with war and communism.
- Southeast Asia's culture reflects its Chinese, Indian, and European heritage.
- The area today is largely rural and agricultural, but cities are growing rapidly.
- Myanmar is poor with a harsh military government, while Thailand is a democracy with a strong economy.
- The countries of Indochina are poor and struggling to rebuild after years of war.

Key Terms and Places

Timor
domino theory
wats
Yangon
human rights
Bangkok
klongs
Phnom Penh
Hanoi

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Teach the Main Idea

Southeast Asia's early history includes empires, colonial rule, and independence.

Identify Who were the Khmer? *the region's most advanced early civilization, built large empire in what is now Cambodia*

Draw Conclusions Why is Roman Catholicism the main faith in the Philippines today? *The Spanish, who colonized the islands, spread their faith there.*

More About ...

The Spice Islands The Moluccas are an archipelago located west of New Guinea and north and east of Timor. Part of modern-day Indonesia, the islands were formerly called the Spice Islands due to the nutmeg, mace, and cloves that were found there. The presence of these spices sparked colonial interest in the islands from Europe in the 16th century.

Other Temple Sites In addition to Angkor Wat, Southeast Asia has many other significant religious sites. For example, Borobudur is a huge, 8th- to 9th-century Buddhist temple in Central Java, Indonesia. Abandoned for centuries, this temple complex was rediscovered in the early 1800s. It is now a UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) World Heritage site. Among its many features are more than 1,000 carved narrative panels and over 400 Buddha images.

For additional instruction, go to end of lesson.



In the 1600s and 1700s Dutch traders drove the Portuguese out of much of the region. Portugal kept only the small island of **Timor**. The Dutch gained control of the tea and spice trade on what became the Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia.

In the 1800s the British and French set up colonies with plantations, railroads, and mines. Many people from China and India came to work in the colonies. The British and French spread Christianity as well.

In 1898 the United States entered the region when it won the Philippines from Spain after the Spanish-American War. By the early 1900s, colonial powers ruled most of the region, as the map shows. Only Siam (sy-AM), now Thailand, was never colonized, although it lost land.

In World War II (1939–1945), Japan invaded and occupied most of Southeast Asia. After Japan lost the war, the United States gave the Philippines independence. Soon, other people in the region began to fight for their independence.

One of the bloodiest wars for independence was in French Indochina. In 1954 the French left. Indochina then split into the independent countries of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. By 1970, most of Southeast Asia had thrown off colonial rule.

Modern History

The move toward independence was not easy. In Vietnam, feelings of nationalism, or pride and loyalty to a country, led people to fight to oust the French who controlled them as a colony. They were led by a man named Ho Chi Minh, who was a Communist. The fighting left the country

Reading Check
Identify Cause and Effect
What reasons led other countries to set up colonies across most of Southeast Asia?

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ONLINE INTERACTIVE MAPS

Southeast Asia: Colonial Possessions, 1914

Have students explore the map using the interactive features and answer the associated question.

Place Which country controlled the smallest colony? *Portugal*

In print edition, see map of same title.

1. Place Which Southeast Asian country remained independent and was never colonized? *Siam*

2. Place Which country controlled the smallest colony? *Portugal*

ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS

Image with Hotspots: Angkor Wat

Have students explore the image using the interactive hotspots. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Visuals Using the information above, what are some conclusions you can draw about the people who built Angkor Wat? *Possible answers: Religion was important to them; they understood how to use local materials to make lasting buildings; it was a large, wealthy society with a strong central authority capable of taking on very big projects.*

Teach the Main Idea

The modern history of Southeast Asia involves struggles with war and communism.

Explain Why did the United States send troops to Vietnam in the 1960s? *to defend South Vietnam, engaged in a civil war against Communist forces, and to stop the spread of communism to other countries in the region*

Compare and Contrast Have students compare the map titled *Southeast Asia: Colonial Possessions, 1914*, to a political map of the region today. Which places have different names? *Possible answers: Indochina, now Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam; Burma, now Myanmar; Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia* Which ones have the same names? *Possible answers: Brunei; regions such as Java and Sumatra*

ONLINE GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Mainland Southeast Asia

As students read the lesson, have them use the graphic organizer to take notes. Students can review their graphic organizer notes at the end of the lesson to answer the following question:

Predict How would life in Southeast Asia change if the climate became significantly drier? *Possible answers: less flooding in Thailand may mean fewer vendors trading from boats; could change the culture of areas that depend on canals; economy in rural areas could suffer, causing more people to move to cities to look for work*

ONLINE LESSON FLIP CARDS

Review Key Terms and Places

Students can use the flip cards in the Lesson Review at any time to review the lesson's key terms and places: **Timor, domino theory, wats, Yangon, human rights, Bangkok, klongs, Phnom Penh, Hanoi.**

BIOGRAPHY

Ho Chi Minh

Have students read the biography of Ho Chi Minh, the former cook on a French steamship who eventually ruled North Vietnam.

READING CHECK

Identify Cause and Effect What reasons led other countries to set up colonies across most of Southeast Asia? *the search for spices and other trade goods, to set up colonies, to spread Christianity*

Teach the Main Idea

Southeast Asia's culture reflects its Chinese, Indian, and European heritage.

Recall What are the main religions in Southeast Asia? *Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam*

Elaborate Why do you think traditional customs are popular in rural areas? *because rural areas tend to be more traditional, cities more modern*

More About . . .

Misconception Alert: Images of the Buddha There is no one standard image of the Buddha. Instead, there are many different Buddha images—seated (often with legs crossed), standing, and reclining—to convey different aspects of Buddhism.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURE

Thai Teenage Buddhist Monks

Have students read the feature about teenage Buddhist monks in Thailand. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Visuals What are some of the things that Thai boys and young men do while serving as Buddhist monks? *live simply, learn about Buddhism, practice meditation*

In print edition, see Focus on Culture of same title.

GEOGRAPHY AND CULTURE

Thai Teenage Buddhist Monks

Would you be willing to serve as a monk for a few months? In a tradition that goes back many centuries in Thailand, many Buddhist boys and young men serve as monks for a short period. This period might last from one week to a few months. These temporary monks follow the lifestyle of actual Buddhist monks, shaving their heads, wearing robes, and living a life of simplicity. During their stay, the teenage monks learn about Buddhism and practice meditation. Some Thai teens decide to become Buddhist monks permanently. This decision is considered a great honor for their families.

Academic Vocabulary
criterion rule or standard for defining

Reading Check
Summarize What are some key events in the region's modern history?

divided into North and South Vietnam. A civil war then broke out in the south. To defend South Vietnam from Communist forces in that war, the United States sent in troops in the 1960s.

The United States based its decision to send troops on one **criterion**—the potential spread of communism. According to the **domino theory**, if one country fell to communism, other countries nearby would follow like falling dominoes.

Years of war caused millions of deaths and terrible destruction. In the end, North and South Vietnam reunited as one Communist country. As the Communists took over, about 1 million refugees fled South Vietnam. Many went to the United States.

Civil wars also raged in Cambodia and Laos. In 1975 Communist forces took over both countries. The government in Cambodia was brutal, causing the deaths of more than 1 million people there. Then in 1978 Vietnam helped to overthrow Cambodia's government. This event sparked further fighting, which continued off and on until the mid-1990s. The United Nations then helped Cambodia achieve peace.

Culture

The many groups that influenced Southeast Asia's history also shaped its culture. This diverse culture blends native, Chinese, Indian, and European ways of life.

People and Languages The countries in Southeast Asia have many ethnic groups. As an example, Indonesia has more than 300 ethnic groups. Most of the countries have one main ethnic group plus many smaller ethnic groups.

Not surprisingly, many languages are spoken in Southeast Asia. These languages include native languages and dialects as well as Chinese and European languages.

Focus on Culture

Thai Teenage Buddhist Monks

Would you be willing to serve as a monk for a few months? In a tradition that goes back many centuries in Thailand, many Buddhist boys and young men serve as monks for a short period. This period might last from one week to a few months. These temporary monks follow the lifestyle of actual Buddhist monks, shaving their heads, wearing robes, and maintaining a life of simplicity. During their stay, the teenage monks learn about Buddhism and practice meditation. Some Thai teens decide to become Buddhist monks permanently. This decision is considered a great honor for their families.

Summarize

What are some of the things that Thai boys and young men do while serving as Buddhist monks?



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READING CHECK

Summarize What are some key events in the region's modern history? *civil wars in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; millions of deaths; spread of communism; refugees fleeing from South Vietnam; reunification of Vietnam; peace in Cambodia*

TIERED ACTIVITY

The Domino Theory

Below Level—Ask students to provide a definition of the domino theory, and create a cartoon or visual depicting the principles of the domino theory.

At Level—Going beyond the Below Level activity, students should:

- explain why Southeast Asia was considered to be particularly vulnerable to communism
- provide at least two credible sources for their information, including at least one print source

Above Level—Going beyond the Below Level and At Level activities, students should:

- analyze the effectiveness of the domino theory
- evaluate the current general consensus among historians regarding the domino theory

For additional instruction, go to end of lesson.

Religions The main religions in Southeast Asia are Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam. Buddhism is the main faith on the mainland. This area features many beautiful **wats**, Buddhist temples that also serve as monasteries.

Islam is the main religion in Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia. In fact, Indonesia has more Muslims than any other country. In the Philippines, most people are Roman Catholic. Hinduism is practiced in Indian communities and on the island of Bali.

Customs Customs differ widely across the region, but some similarities exist. For example, religion often shapes life, and people celebrate many religious festivals. Some people continue to practice traditional customs, such as dances and music. These customs are especially popular in rural areas. In addition, many people wear traditional clothing, such as sarongs, strips of cloth worn wrapped around the body.

Mainland Southeast Asia Today

Look at the map at the start of the module and identify the countries of Mainland Southeast Asia. These countries include Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

War, harsh governments, and other problems have slowed progress in most of Mainland Southeast Asia. However, the area's countries have rich resources and are working to improve their futures. For example, as of 2010 all the countries of Southeast Asia except Timor-Leste had joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This organization promotes political, economic, and social cooperation throughout the region.

Rural Life Mainland Southeast Asia is largely rural. Most people are farmers who live in small villages and work long hours in the fields. Most farm work is done by hand or using traditional methods. Farmers grow rice, the region's main crop, on fertile slopes along rivers and on terraced shelves of land. The wet, tropical climate enables farmers to grow two or three crops each year.

BIOGRAPHY

Aung San Suu Kyi (1945–)

Starting in the 1980s, Aung San Suu Kyi effectively opposed Myanmar's harsh military government. Her party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), won control of the country's parliament in 1990. The military regime, which refused to give up power, placed Aung San Suu Kyi and other NLD members under house arrest. For her efforts to bring democracy to Myanmar, Suu Kyi received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. She continued fighting for democratic reforms until finally, in 2016, free elections were held. In addition, the United States and some Asian countries pressed Myanmar's government to change.

In recent years, Aung San Suu Kyi has faced harsh criticism. In 2016 she became State Counselor of Myanmar. Many people believe that Suu Kyi should be doing more to protect the rights of the country's Rohingya Muslims. This ethnic minority group has been persecuted and displaced by Myanmar's military.

Identify Points of View

What did Aung San Suu Kyi hope to achieve through her efforts in Myanmar?



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SUMMARIZE

Aung San Suu Kyi

- Explain to students that in 2016, Aung San Suu Kyi became the first State Counsellor of Myanmar, a role created by the country's parliament. Since stepping into this role she has received criticism over the treatment of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar.

The Rohingya live predominantly in Rakhine State, an area of western Myanmar that borders Bangladesh to the north. In recent years, escalating turmoil has led to the persecution and displacement of thousands of Rohingya Muslims. This has prompted the United

Nations Human Rights Council to launch a fact-finding mission to investigate if ethnic cleansing or genocide is occurring in the region.

- Have students explore this issue further by researching the Rohingya Muslims, Myanmar's government, and Aung San Suu Kyi's role and actions as State Counsellor.
- Have students write a summary of what they learned and where they found their information.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 1: Acquiring Information

Teach the Main Idea

The area today is largely rural and agricultural, but cities are growing rapidly.

Identify Cause and Effect How are farmers able to grow two or three crops each year? *because of the wet, tropical climate*

Predict What might happen to the area's cities if they keep growing? *Possible answer: even more crowding and pollution*

More About...

Climate Change Challenges to Agriculture Because agriculture is important to Southeast Asia, scientists are studying the effects of climate change and are developing ways to solve climate-related problems in food production. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) identified six villages in Southeast Asia with different climate change challenges. Researchers cooperate with people in the villages to develop agricultural practices to improve food production. Some of the plans implemented include crop diversification, intercropping (growing beans and peanuts between rows of coconut trees, for example), and contour farming.

BIOGRAPHY

Aung San Suu Kyi

Have students read the biography of Aung San Suu Kyi and then answer the associated question.

Identify Points of View What did Aung San Suu Kyi hope to achieve through her efforts in Myanmar? *to make life better in Myanmar, through democratic reforms and free elections*

READING CHECK

Generalize How has Southeast Asia's history influenced its culture? *Over time, many people have migrated to and controlled parts of Southeast Asia. As a result, Southeast Asia has a diversity of languages, religions, and customs that show a mix of native traditions and cultural features from China, India, and various European countries.*

Teach the Main Idea

Myanmar is poor with a harsh military government, while Thailand is a democracy with a strong economy.

Identify Which European nation formerly ruled Myanmar? *Great Britain*

Explain Why won't some countries trade with Myanmar? *because its government abuses human rights*

Recall What is the capital of Thailand? *Bangkok*

Identify What are the major sectors of the Thai economy? *industry, farming, fishing, mining, and tourism*

More About . . .

Bangkok's Full Name In Thai, the city of Bangkok is known as Krung Thep, which means "city of angels." But Krung Thep is actually an abbreviated version of the city's first ceremonial full name, which is Krung Thep Mahanakhon Amon Rattanakosin Mahinthara Ayutthaya Mahadilok Phop Noppharat Ratchathani Buriram Udomratchaniwet Mahasathan Amon Piman Awatan Sathit Sakkhattiya Witsanukam Prasit. The full name translates as "the city of angels, the great city, the residence of the Emerald Buddha, the impregnable city (of Ayutthaya) of God Indra, the grand capital of the world endowed with nine precious gems, the happy city, abounding in an enormous Royal Palace that resembles the heavenly abode where reigns the reincarnated god, a city given by Indra and built by Vishnukarn." According to the Guinness Book of World Records, this is the longest place name in the world.

Connect to Today: Royal Barges National Museum

Visitors to Bangkok can take canal tours that include a stop at this museum. It houses late-1700s reproductions of royal barges—highly decorated boats with exquisite figureheads. The original barges were used in processions for centuries but were lost in a war. The museum's barges are still used on special occasions today.

READING CHECK

Find Main Ideas Where do most people in Mainland Southeast Asia live? *rural areas*

Reading Check
Find Main Ideas Where do most people in Mainland Southeast Asia live?

Most rural people live in the area's fertile river valleys and deltas, which have the best farmland. A delta is an area of fertile land around the mouth of a river. A few people live in remote villages in the rugged, forested mountains. These areas have poor soils that make farming difficult. Many of the people who live there belong to small ethnic groups known as hill peoples.

Urban Life Although most people live in rural areas, Mainland Southeast Asia has several large cities. Most are growing rapidly as people move to them for work. Rapid growth has led to crowding and pollution. People, bicycles, scooters, cars, and buses clog city streets. Smog hangs in the still air. Growing cities also mix the old and new. Skyscrapers tower over huts, and cars zip past pedicabs, taxicabs that are pedaled like bikes.

Myanmar and Thailand

Myanmar and Thailand form the northwestern part of Mainland Southeast Asia. While Myanmar is poor, Thailand boasts the area's strongest economy.

Myanmar Myanmar lies south of China on the Bay of Bengal. Also known as Burma, the country gained independence from Great Britain in 1948. The largest city is **Yangon**, or Rangoon, and the capital is Naypyidaw.

Most of the people in Myanmar are Burmese. Many live in small farming villages in houses built on stilts. Buddhism is the main religion, and village life often centers around a local Buddhist monastery.

Life is difficult in Myanmar because, for half a century and up until recently, a harsh military government ruled the country. The government abused **human rights**, rights that all people deserve such as rights to equality and justice. A Burmese woman, Aung San Suu Kyi (awng sahn soo chee), led a movement for more democracy and rights. She and others were jailed and harassed for their actions.

Myanmar's poor human rights record isolated the country and hurt its economy. With democratic reforms, Myanmar has normalized trade with some countries. Despite rich natural resources—such as oil, timber, metals, jade, and gems—Myanmar and most of its people remain poor.

Thailand To the southeast of Myanmar is Thailand, once known as Siam. The capital and largest city is **Bangkok**. Modern and crowded, it lies near the mouth of the Chao Phraya (chow PRY-uh) River. Bangkok is known for its many spectacular palaces and Buddhist wats. The city is also famous for its **klongs**, or canals. Klongs are used for transportation and trade and to drain floodwater.

Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. A monarch, or king, serves as a ceremonial head of state. A prime minister and elected legislature hold the real power, however.

A democratically elected government and rich resources have helped Thailand's economy to grow. Industry, farming, fishing, mining, and tourism fuel this growth. Farms produce rice, pineapples, and rubber. Factories produce computers, textiles, and electronics. Magnificent Buddhist wats and unspoiled beaches draw tourists.

Reading Check
Compare and Contrast What are some similarities and differences between Myanmar and Thailand?

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SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS

Capital Cities

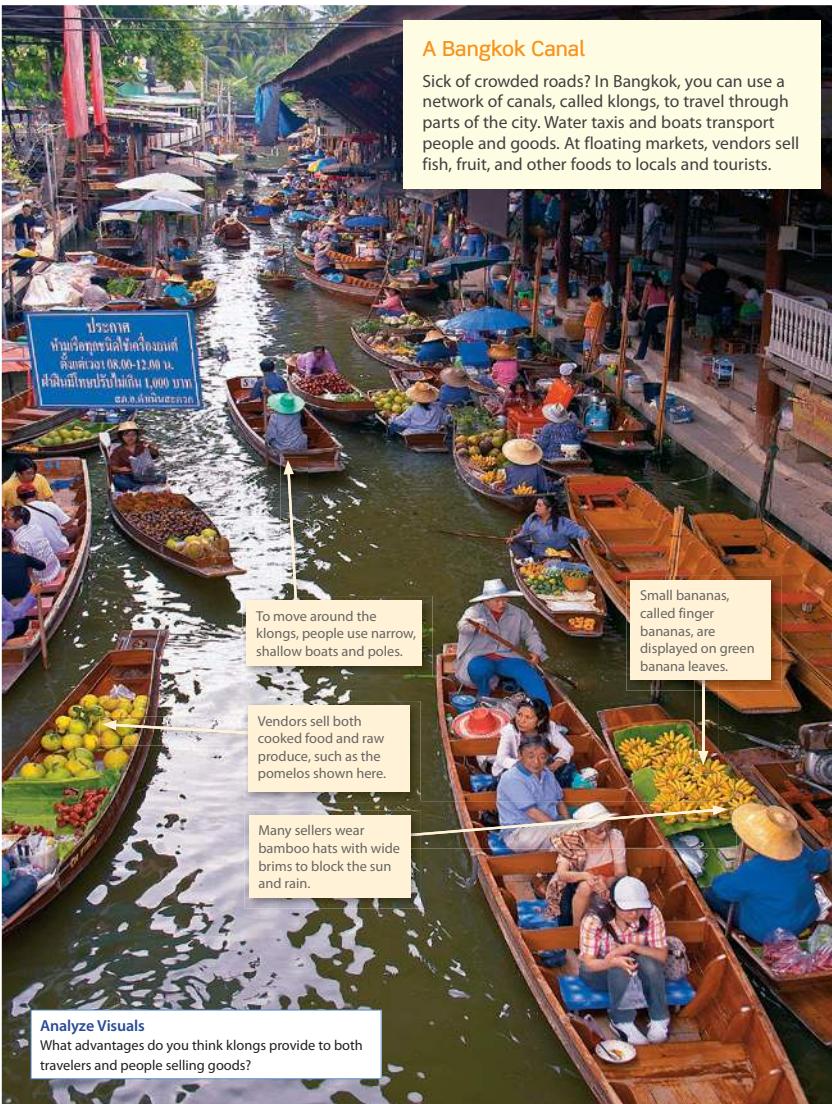
1. Read aloud the section on Myanmar and Thailand. Ask students to name each country's capital. Have students locate these capital cities on the political map in the module preview. Discuss the ways in which location next to a body of water might affect city residents and industries.

2. Work with students to calculate the distance between the two capitals, one calculation showing the most direct route and the other using water routes only.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 21: Map Reading

READING CHECK

Compare and Contrast What are some similarities and differences between Myanmar and Thailand? *Possible answers: similarities—Both are rich in resources and influenced by Buddhism; differences—Myanmar has been ruled for a long time by a military government and is poor, while Thailand is a democracy with a growing economy.*



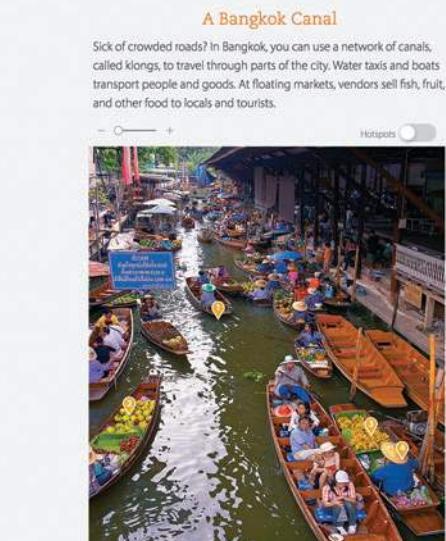
Southeast Asia 989

ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS

Image with Hotspots: A Bangkok Canal

Have students explore the image using the interactive hotspots. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Visuals What advantages do you think khlongs provide to both travelers and people selling goods? *Possible answers: can travel to different parts of the city without having to use crowded roads; since shops and goods are easily transported, might mean prices are lower*



ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Describe a Photograph

- To help students describe the image *A Bangkok Canal*, display a three-column chart. Title the columns *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Adjectives*. If needed, review these three parts of speech with the students.
- Have students volunteer words that tell something about this picture of Bangkok, and ask them to write the words in the corresponding columns.
- Have students write two or three sentences describing the picture using at least one word from each column.
- Have volunteers read one sentence aloud. As a group, discuss how the sentence describes something about what the Bangkok canal network must be like.
- Encourage students to self-correct their grammar as needed. Be sure everyone understands how to use standard English to correct a part of speech that was used incorrectly.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 14: Group Activity; and 40: Writing to Describe

For additional instruction, go to end of lesson.

Teach the Main Idea

The countries of Indochina are poor and struggling to rebuild after years of war.

Recall What does the term *subsistence farmers* mean?

farmers who grow just enough food for their families

Analyze Why has Laos remained so poor? *It has few roads, no railroads, limited electricity, and limited good farmland.*

More About . . .

Connect to Arts and the Humanities: Hmong

Storycloths The Hmong people, many from Laos, were originally a Chinese ethnic group. During the Vietnam War, many Hmong supported the United States; after the war, they escaped across the Mekong River into Thailand. To help maintain their culture after being displaced, Hmong women applied their centuries-old needlework skills to the creation of storycloths depicting family history, village life, and events such as fleeing their villages. Today, many Hmong immigrants live in the United States.

ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Southeast Asia: Land Use and Resources

The map shows how people use the land in Southeast Asia and where different resources are found. Have students explore the map using the interactive features and answer the associated questions.

Analyze Sources Why might timber be an important product of the region? *because of the many rain forests*

In print edition, see map of same title.

1. Human-Environment Interaction Compare the physical map in Lesson 1 with this map. Why do you think people move to Jakarta? *close to oil wells, forests, farms, and the coast, making it a center for transporting goods, and for jobs*

2. Regions Compare the physical map in Lesson 1 with this map. Why are fish a major part of the economy in Vietnam but relatively scarce in Laos? *Laos is landlocked, so there are fewer opportunities for fishers.*



The Countries of Indochina

The former countries of French Indochina lie to the east and south of Thailand. They are struggling to overcome decades of war.

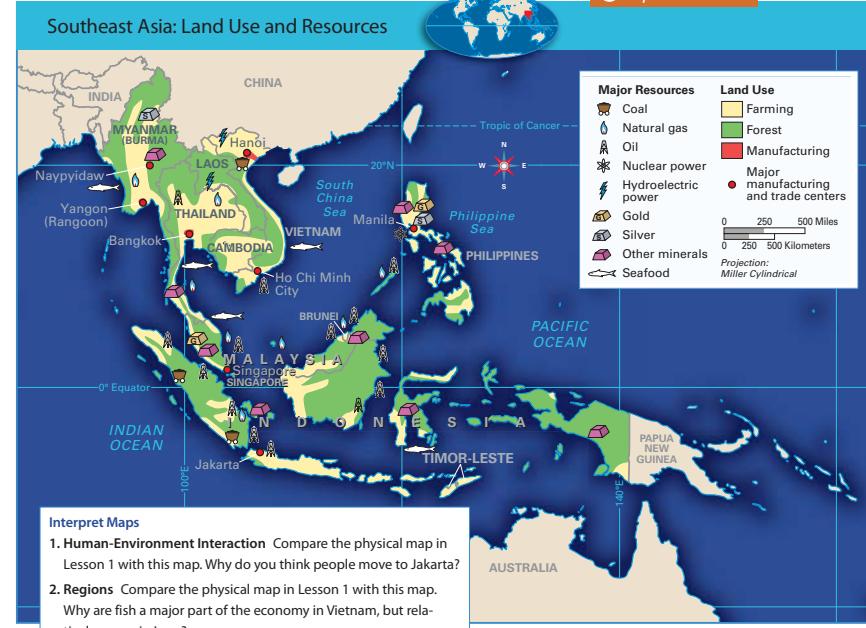
Cambodia Cambodia lies to the northeast of the Gulf of Thailand. **Phnom Penh** (puh-NAWM pen) is the capital and chief city. Located in the Mekong River valley, it is a center of trade.

Some 20 years of war, terror, and devastation in Cambodia finally ended in the early 1990s. Today, the country has a stable, elected government similar to Thailand's. Years of conflict left their mark, however. Although farming has improved, the country has little industry. In addition, many land mines remain hidden in the land.

Laos Laos is landlocked with rugged mountains. Poor and undeveloped, it has few roads, no railroads, and limited electricity.

The Communist government of Laos has been increasing economic freedom in hopes of improving the economy. Even so, Laos remains the area's poorest country.

Explore ONLINE!



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ONLINE ANALYZE VIDEOS

Cambodia

Have students watch the video individually or as a class. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.



Analyze Videos How did the situation in Vietnam contribute to Cambodia's instability? *Possible answers: Communists had stored a huge cache of weapons in Cambodia; General Lon Nol, who was against the Communists, deposed Cambodian Prince Sihanouk in a military coup as part of an effort to get the Communists out of Cambodia.*

For additional instruction, go to end of lesson.



A woman uses traditional methods to carry sea salt across the salt pans in Doc Let Beach in Vietnam.

The economy is based on farming, but good farmland is limited. Most people are subsistence farmers, meaning they grow just enough food for their families.

Vietnam Like Laos, Vietnam is rugged and mountainous. The capital, **Hanoi**, is located in the north in the Hong (Red) River delta. The largest city, Ho Chi Minh City, is in the south in the Mekong delta.

Vietnam's Communist government has been allowing more economic freedom and private business. The changes have helped the economy grow. Most people still farm, but industry and services are expanding. Fishing and mining are also important.

Summary and Preview The mainland countries are rural and agricultural with fast-growing cities. Most of the countries are poor despite rich resources. Next, you will read about Island Southeast Asia.

Reading Check

Evaluate How would you rate the economies of these three countries?

Lesson 2 Assessment

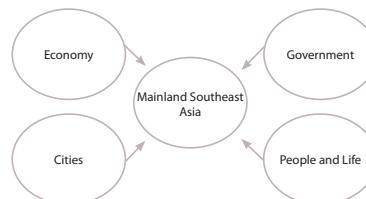
Review Ideas, Terms, and Places

1. a. **Describe** What was the significance of the Khmer Empire?
b. **Identify Cause and Effect** What was the result of the war for independence in French Indochina?
c. **Elaborate** How did European colonization shape Southeast Asia's history?
2. a. **Define** What was the domino theory?
b. **Summarize** What role has communism played in Southeast Asia's modern history?
c. **Define** What is a wat?
4. a. **Recall** In what areas do most people in Mainland Southeast Asia live?
b. **Identify Cause and Effect** How has rapid growth affected the area's cities?
5. a. **Define** What are klongs, and in what ways are they used?
b. **Predict** How might Myanmar's economy change if the country's new government respected human rights? Explain your answer.

6. a. **Identify** Use the "Southeast Asia: Land Use and Resources" map and key to make a list of the region's renewable and nonrenewable resources. Then, locate those resources on the map.
b. **Summarize** What issues and challenges face Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam?
c. **Draw Conclusions** Compare the climate map in Lesson 1 with the land use map in Lesson 2. Under which type of climate does the land seem to be used mostly for farming?

Critical Thinking

7. **Categorize** Draw a chart like the one shown. Use your notes to provide information for each category in the chart.



Southeast Asia 991

READING CHECK

Evaluate How would you rate the economies of these three countries? *Possible answer: Laos is the poorest, then Cambodia, with Vietnam the richest.*

4. a. **Recall** In what areas do most people in Mainland Southeast Asia live? *rural areas, in the area's fertile river valleys and deltas*
- b. **Identify Cause and Effect** How has rapid growth affected the area's cities? *has led to overcrowding and pollution*
5. a. **Define** What are klongs, and in what ways are they used? *canals of Bangkok; used for transportation, trade, to drain floodwaters*
- b. **Predict** How might Myanmar's economy change if the country's new government respected human rights? Explain your answer. *Possible answer: The economy might grow because other countries would be more willing to trade with it.*
6. a. **Identify** Use the "Southeast Asia: Land Use and Resources" map and key to make a list of the region's renewable and nonrenewable resources. Then, locate those resources on the map. *renewable—hydroelectric power, seafood; nonrenewable—nuclear power, oil, coal, natural gas, gold, silver, other minerals;* *Students should understand how to use the map and map key to locate the resources.*
- b. **Summarize** What issues and challenges face Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam? *Possible answer: All are struggling to overcome years of war and a dependence on farming. The challenge is how to grow their economies and expand their freedoms.*
- c. **Draw Conclusions** Compare the climate map in Lesson 1 with the land use map in Lesson 2. Under which type of climate does the land seem to be used mostly for farming? *tropical savanna*

Critical Thinking

7. **Categorize** Draw a chart. Use your notes to provide information for each category in the chart. *Possible answers: Economy—based largely on farming; Government—some democracies, except for Laos; Cities—crowded, polluted, Yangon, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City; People and Life—mostly poor farmers, living in rural areas*

Print Assessment

Review Ideas, Terms, and Places

1. a. **Describe** What was the significance of the Khmer Empire? *region's most advanced early civilization, controlled large empire in Cambodia, built Angkor Wat*
- b. **Identify Cause and Effect** What was the result of the war for independence in French Indochina? *Indochina split into the independent countries of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.*
- c. **Elaborate** How did European colonization shape Southeast Asia's history? *influenced culture, such as spread of Christianity; also led to war*

2. a. **Define** What was the domino theory? *If one country fell to communism, other nearby countries would follow like falling dominoes.*
- b. **Summarize** What role has communism played in Southeast Asia's modern history? *led to civil wars, lots of refugees*
3. a. **Define** What is a wat? *a Buddhist temple*
- b. **Contrast** How does religion in the mainland and island countries differ? *mainland—mostly Buddhist; Malaysia, Brunei, Indochina—mostly Muslim; Philippines—mostly Roman Catholic; Bali—Hinduism*
- c. **Elaborate** How has the history of Southeast Asia shaped the region's culture? *Chinese, Indians, and Europeans shaped its history, which in turn shaped its culture, such as its religions.*

► Online Assessment

- How did the arrival of Europeans in the 1500s change Southeast Asia?
 - They helped spread Buddhism.
 - They brought tea plants to Indonesia.
 - They constructed large Hindu temples.
 - They introduced Christianity to the region.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

Europeans came to Southeast Asia during the 1500s to control a part of the spice and tea trade and introduced Christianity to its people.

- Why did the United States send troops to Vietnam during the 1960s?
 - to stop the spread of communism
 - to control a part of the spice trade
 - to support the rule of Ho Chi Minh
 - to introduce democracy to Cambodia

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

The United States sent troops to South Vietnam during the 1960s to keep the country from being taken over by Communists.

- How are religious festivals different in Indonesia and in the Philippines?
 - Most Indonesians celebrate Hindu holidays, while most Filipinos celebrate Muslim holidays.
 - Most Indonesians celebrate Buddhist holidays, while most Filipinos celebrate Hindu holidays.
 - Most Indonesians celebrate Muslim holidays, while most Filipinos celebrate Christian holidays.
 - Most Indonesians celebrate Christian holidays, while most Filipinos celebrate Buddhist holidays.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

Religion influences Southeast Asian celebrations. For example, in Indonesia, most people celebrate Muslim holidays, while in the Philippines, most people celebrate Christian holidays.

- Which of the following is true of people who live in Mainland Southeast Asia?
 - Most people live in mountainous areas.
 - The majority of Southeast Asians live in cities.
 - Most farmers use machinery to produce crops.
 - The majority of Southeast Asians live in rural areas.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

The majority of people who live in Mainland Southeast Asia are farmers who live in river valleys and are able to grow two or three crops per year due to the tropical climate.

- Which of the following statements accurately describes Thailand and Myanmar?
 - Their natural resources are plentiful.
 - Their people worship different religions.
 - Their governments respect human rights.
 - Their people have the same standard of living.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

One major difference between Thailand and Myanmar is their people's standard of living.

- Why has Laos struggled to improve its economy?

- Laos is a landlocked country with poor transportation.
- Laos needs to improve the country's highway system.
- Its Communist government has allowed no economic freedoms.
- Its Communist government wastes the country's plentiful natural resources.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

Laos is the poorest nation in Indochina because it has undeveloped natural resources, is a landlocked country, and its Communist government has only recently allowed for some economic freedoms.

- Make Inferences How do archaeologists know that the Khmer had an advanced civilization?

The Khmer settled in modern-day Cambodia and created the region's first civilization. Remains of their huge Hindu temple complex at Angkor Wat reflect their advanced civilization. Angkor Wat is a beautiful temple complex whose construction required the skill of many laborers and artists gifted in architecture and stone masonry.

- Analyze Issues Why did the spread of communism in Southeast Asia result in bloody civil wars in Vietnam and Cambodia?

The spread of communism in the region was resisted by democratic nations like the United States. Both sides believed that their form of government was best for the region, and bloody civil wars resulted from this conflict. In Cambodia, the Communist government treated its people very poorly, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Cambodians.

- Draw Conclusions Why are there so many different languages in Southeast Asia?

Southeast Asia has many different ethnic groups who speak their own languages. As well, many Southeast Asian nations were once European colonies and retain many European cultural influences, such as European languages.

- Evaluate How are governments of Southeast Asian nations trying to improve their region?

Southeast Asian nations have been severely affected by wars and corrupt governments. By 2010, however, most Southeast Asian nations have joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This organization promotes political, economic, and social cooperation throughout the region.

- Cause and Effect How has Myanmar's government affected the country's economy?

For many years, Myanmar has been ruled by a military government that has suppressed human rights. Many countries, such as the United States, will not trade with Myanmar, and this has affected the nation's economy. Despite being rich in natural resources like oil, timber, and precious metals, most of Myanmar's citizens are very poor.

- Analyze Issues Do you think that Cambodia's future will be a positive one? Explain one success and one difficulty that Cambodia's leaders face.

Cambodia ended a long civil war in the 1990s and has created a stable, democratic government similar to Thailand's government. Therefore, Cambodia's future can be bright. However, there will be difficulties in creating a successful country. For example, years of war have left the nation littered with land mines and the country has few industries.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

continued from page 984

LINK TO LANGUAGE ARTS

An Artist's Letter Home

1. Have students imagine they are an artist visiting Angkor Wat to paint a picture of it.
2. Have them first examine the picture with a partner, with each person sharing some ways in which he or she would describe the picture. Have each member make a list of all the descriptions.
3. Have each student write a letter to a friend or family member at home, telling them that he or she is painting the temple. They should include some basic information about its history and the meanings of its features. The bulk of the letter should describe the painting in detail and include the descriptions shared in the group so the reader gets a strong image of the building and setting in his or her mind.
4. Ask for volunteers to share their letters. Discuss how the letter's language helped create mental images.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 25: Personal Letters; and 40: Writing to Describe

continued from page 986

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Southeast Asia's History and Culture

1. Draw a two-column chart titled *History and Culture of Vietnam and Cambodia*. Label one column *Similarities* and the other *Differences*. Complete it as a class, using information from the text.
2. Have students choose two countries to compare and contrast, using a similar graphic organizer. Have volunteers share their completed graphic organizers with the class.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 9: Comparing and Contrasting; and 13: Graphic Organizers

History and Culture of Vietnam and Cambodia

Similarities	Differences
part of French Indochina	Khmer Empire in Cambodia
civil wars	U.S. sent troops to Vietnam
millions of deaths	Vietnam invades Cambodia

continued from page 987

More About . . .

The Khmer Rouge Led by the Marxist Pol Pot, the radical Communist group called the Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia for only four years (1975–1979) but cost the lives of up to 2 million Cambodians. Pol Pot isolated Cambodia from the rest of the world, abolishing money, private property, and religion, and forcing people out of the cities and onto rural communal farms. Anyone suspected of being an "intellectual" was killed. Even knowing a foreign language or wearing glasses could result in death. The Khmer Rouge were finally forced out of power in 1979 by neighboring Vietnam.

ADVANCED/GIFTED

Nobel Peace Prize Winners

1. Instruct students to research another Nobel Peace Prize winner. Work with students to ensure that different award winners are selected.
2. Direct students to create a poster, including locator maps and timelines, to show a comparison between their chosen recipient and Aung San Suu Kyi.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 28: Posters

continued from page 989

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING

Here and There

1. Have pairs of students choose a picture of a nearby city scene from a local newspaper or other source.
2. Have pairs analyze that picture and the picture on this page of a Bangkok canal. For each picture, students should identify the city, describe the scene and what is happening, and draw conclusions about each city from the information in the photographs.
3. Have pairs review their answers to identify similarities and differences between their two pictures.
4. Finally, ask pairs to create a chart that presents the similarities and differences between the two pictures.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 7: Charts; and 9: Comparing and Contrasting

continued from page 990

STRUGGLING READERS

Mainland Southeast Asia

1. Draw the graphic organizer for students to see. Omit the italicized answers.

2. Have students work in pairs to copy and complete the chart, using maps and information from their textbook.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 1: Acquiring Information; and 13: Graphic Organizers

Mainland Southeast Asia

Country:	Myanmar	Thailand	Cambodia	Vietnam	Laos
Capital:	Yangon, Naypyidaw	Bangkok	Phnom Penh	Hanoi	Vientiane
Major River(s):	Irrawaddy	Chao Phraya	Mekong	Hong	Mekong
Major Resources:	oil, timber, metals, jade, gems	oil, gas, fishing, farming	farming	farming, fishing, mines	farming



Island Southeast Asia Today

- Rubber Tree Plantations
- Rice and Fish Aquaculture

Visuals

Videos

Maps,
Graphs, and
Charts

- Table: Southeast Asia Regional Data

LESSON 3

Big Idea

The countries of Island Southeast Asia range from wealthy and urban to poor and rural.

- Game: Where Am I? A Trip Through Southeast Asia
- Imelda Marcos (1929–)
- Corazon Aquino (1933–2009)

Extend
and Enrich

Sources

- Document-Based Investigation: Agriculture in Southeast Asia
- Interview: Lee Kuan Yew on Singapore
- Document-Based Investigation: Island Income

Assessment

- Key Terms Review
- Reading Check
- Graphic Organizer Activity
- Lesson Assessment

► Online Lesson 3 Enrichment Activities

Imelda Marcos (1929–)

Biography Students read about the former First Lady of the Philippines, Imelda Marcos, then research changing perceptions of her.

Corazon Aquino (1933–2009)

Biography Students read about first female president in Asia, Corazon Aquino, then research the government and economy of the Philippines since her presidency.

Island Southeast Asia Today

The Big Idea

The countries of Island Southeast Asia range from wealthy and urban to poor and rural.

Main Ideas

- The area today has rich resources and growing cities but faces challenges.
- Malaysia and its neighbors have strong economies but differ in many ways.
- Indonesia and the Philippines are diverse with growing economies, and East Timor is small and poor.

Key Terms and Places

Timor-Leste
kampong
Jakarta
Kuala Lumpur
free ports
sultan
Java
Manila

If YOU lived there ...

You live in Canada but are visiting your cousins in Singapore. You start to cross the street in the middle of a block, but your cousin quickly stops you. "You have to pay a big fine if you do that!" he says. Singapore has many strict laws and strong punishments, he explains. These laws are meant to make the city safe.

What do you think about Singapore's laws?

The Area Today

Island Southeast Asia lies at a crossroads between major oceans and continents. The area's six countries are Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei (brooh-NY), Indonesia, **Timor-Leste**, and the Philippines.

The future for these countries could be bright. They have the potential for wealth and good standards of living, such as rich resources and a large, skilled labor force. The region's economies are growing, and all but Timor-Leste belong to ASEAN. This organization promotes cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Island Southeast Asia faces challenges, however. First, violent ethnic conflicts have hurt progress in some countries. Second, many people live in poverty, while a few leaders and businesspeople control much of the money. Third, the area has many environmental problems, such as pollution.

Many people in Island Southeast Asia live in rural areas, where they farm or fish. As on the mainland, rice is the main crop. Others include coffee, spices, sugarcane, tea, and tropical fruit. Rubber is a major crop as well, and Indonesia and Malaysia are the world's largest producers of natural rubber. Seafood is the area's main source of protein.

As on the mainland, many people in Island Southeast Asia are leaving rural villages to move to cities for work. The largest cities, the major capitals, are modern and crowded. Common problems in these cities include smog and heavy traffic. Some cities also have large slums.

In Malaysia, Indonesia, and other parts of the area, many people live in kampongs. A **kampong** is a village or city district

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Teach the Main Idea

The area today has rich resources and growing cities but faces challenges.

Recall Which countries are the world's leading natural rubber producers?
Indonesia and Malaysia

Compare How are Island Southeast Asian cities like Mainland Southeast Asian cities?
lots of people moving to cities for work, overcrowding, pollution

ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Agriculture in Southeast Asia

This chart shows the variety of agricultural products in Southeast Asia and which countries produce the various products.

Analyze Sources According to this table, which country produces the largest number of different agricultural products? Which country produces the least? *most—Indonesia; least—Singapore*

Teach the Big Idea

1. Whole Class Open/Introduction

If YOU lived there ...

What do you think about Singapore's laws?

Review the scenario with students and lead a class discussion around responses to the question. Remind students that all responses are valid as long as they are supported with valid reasoning. You may wish to review the following points to frame your discussion.

Consider the PROS:

- may keep order
- may lower crime rate
- may help people feel safe

Consider the CONS:

- worried that you may do something wrong by mistake
- stressed that you don't know all the laws
- scared that you may be punished harshly

2. Direct Teach Introduce the Big Idea: *The countries of Island Southeast Asia range from wealthy and urban to poor and rural.* Tell students that in many countries of Island Southeast Asia, it is possible to quickly go from a densely populated city to rural rice paddies to tropical rain forests. Also tell them that many ethnic groups may live in one country. Ask students to speculate about the advantages and disadvantages of these contrasts and differences.

3. Practice/Assess/Inquire Have students create a book of lists, applying the geography theme of "Place" to each country in this section. Have them use one page per country and a cover page for the region, titling each country page *What Is This Place Called [Name]?* Have students complete their pages as they read the section.

4. Explore (Collaborative Exploration) Ask volunteers to share their pages. Discuss them as a class.

5. Whole Group Close/Reflect Have students write a summary of each country at the bottom of each page in this format: "[Name]: A place of [details]."

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 1: Acquiring Information; and 38: Writing to Classify

ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Southeast Asia

Agriculture in Southeast Asia and Island Income are the last of four document-based investigations that students will analyze in Southeast Asia. Students will use a chart and an interactive graph to explore the variety of agricultural products grown and compare economic data for six countries.

Reading Check
Summarize
Why could the future be bright for Island Southeast Asia?

with traditional houses built on stilts. The stilts protect the houses from flooding, which is common in the area. The term *kampong* also refers to the slums around the area's cities such as **Jakarta**, Indonesia's capital.

Malaysia and Its Neighbors

Malaysia and its much smaller neighbors, Singapore and Brunei, were all once British colonies. Today, all three countries are independent and differ in many ways.

Malaysia Malaysia consists of two parts. One is on the southern end of the Malay Peninsula. The other is on northern Borneo. Most of the country's people live on the peninsula. **Kuala Lumpur** (KWAH-luh LOOHM-poohr), Malaysia's capital, is there as well. The capital is a cultural and economic center.

Malaysia is ethnically diverse. The Malays are the main ethnic group, but many Chinese and other groups live in Malaysia as well. As a result, the country has many languages and religions. Bahasa Malay is the main language, and Islam and Buddhism are the main religions.

Malaysia is a constitutional monarchy. The king's duties are largely ceremonial, and local rulers take turns being king. A prime minister and elected legislature hold the real power.

Malaysia's economy is one of the stronger ones in the area. Well-educated workers and rich resources help drive this economy. The country produces and exports natural rubber, palm oil, electronics, oil, and timber.

Singapore A populous country, Singapore is squeezed onto a tiny island at the tip of the Malay Peninsula. The island lies on a major shipping route. This location has helped make Singapore a rich country.

Rubber Tree Plantations



Southeast Asia's tropical climate is well suited to rubber trees. At left, a man taps, or cuts, a rubber tree at a Malaysia plantation. A milky liquid drains from the cut into a cup, as shown above. The liquid dries to form a rubbery material.

Analyze Visuals
What do you think it is like to work on a rubber tree plantation?

Southeast Asia 993

Teach the Main Idea

Malaysia and its neighbors have strong economies but differ in many ways.

Identify What factors help drive Malaysia's economy? *well-educated workers, rich resources*

Summarize Why is Singapore considered the gem of this region? *because it's a modern, wealthy, orderly, clean country*

More About . . .

The Petronas Towers Kuala Lumpur's Petronas Towers are 1,483 feet high at the top of their tall spires. Their design blends Eastern and Western elements. Their floor plan makes an eight-pointed star, an Islamic pattern found throughout Malaysia's architecture and arts.

Misconception Alert: Country Sizes When people hear that a place is a "country," they may assume it is large in size. But as countries go, Singapore is tiny. With a total area of only about 265 square miles (685 sq km), it has less than one-quarter of the area of Rhode Island (1,231 sq mi; 3,189 sq km), the smallest state in the United States.

ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS

Image Compare: Rubber Tree Plantations

Have students explore and compare the images using the interactive slider. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Visuals What do you think it is like to work on a rubber tree plantation? *Possible answer: It likely involves a lot of hard, manual labor in a hot climate.*

In print edition, see feature of same title.

Rubber Tree Plantations

Southeast Asia's tropical climate is well suited to rubber trees.

A man taps, or cuts, a rubber tree at a Malaysia plantation



READING CHECK

Summarize Why could the future be bright for Island Southeast Asia? *because the area is rich in resources, has many skilled workers, and its countries are starting to cooperate economically with each other*

For additional instruction, go to end of lesson.



ONLINE HISTORICAL SOURCE

Interview: Lee Kuan Yew on Singapore

Have students read the comments from former prime minister Lee Kuan Yew about Singapore's strict laws. You may wish to use the associated question as a discussion prompt.

Analyze Sources Do you agree with Lee that freedom for all can exist only in a society with strict order? Why or why not? *Possible answers: Yes, because without order, people are too worried about their safety to be truly free; no, strict order would hinder true freedom.*

HISTORICAL SOURCE

Interview: Lee Kuan Yew on Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew was Singapore's prime minister from 1959 to 1990. He remade the tiny country into an economic powerhouse. In a 1994 interview, Lee discussed Singapore's strict laws.



READING CHECK

Contrast How do Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei differ? *Malaysia is rich in resources and exports palm oil, electronics, and timber; Singapore has few resources, but its economy is very modern and based on its location as a port; Brunei's economy depends on oil and gas.*

Academic Vocabulary
concrete specific, real

Reading Check

Contrast
How do Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei differ?

Today, Singapore is one of the world's busiest **free ports**, ports that place few if any taxes on goods. It is also an industrial center, and many foreign banks and high-tech firms have located offices there.

Singapore sparkles as the gem of Southeast Asia. The country is modern, wealthy, orderly, and clean. Crime rates are low.

How has Singapore achieved such success? The government has worked hard to clean up slums and improve housing. In addition, laws are extremely strict. To provide **concrete** examples, fines for littering are stiff, and people caught with illegal drugs can be executed. Moreover, the government strictly controls politics and the media. Certain movies are banned, as are satellite dishes. Recently, however, Singapore has loosened up some restrictions.

Brunei The tiny country of Brunei is on the island of Borneo, which it shares with Malaysia and Indonesia. A **sultan**, the supreme ruler of a Muslim country, governs Brunei.

The country has grown wealthy from large oil and gas deposits. Because of this wealth, Brunei's citizens do not pay income tax and receive free health care and other benefits. Brunei's oil will run out around 2020, however. As a result, the government is developing other areas of the economy.

DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Interview: Lee Kuan Yew on Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew was Singapore's prime minister from 1959 to 1990. He remade the tiny country into an economic power. In a 1994 interview, Lee discussed Singapore's strict laws.

Analyze Sources

Do you agree with Lee that freedom for all can exist only in a society with strict order? Why or why not?

"The expansion of the right of the individual to behave or misbehave as he pleases has come at the expense of orderly society. In the East the main object is to have a well-ordered society so that everybody can have maximum enjoyment of his freedoms. This freedom can exist only in an ordered state."

—from "A Conversation with Lee Kuan Yew"



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COLLABORATIVE LEARNING

"The News from . . . "

1. Have pairs of students imagine they are a TV news anchor team on a show called "Upside, Downside." The show provides brief reports from around the world, with a piece of "good news" and a piece of "bad news" in each report.
2. Have partners review the information in their reading about each country in Island Southeast Asia and brainstorm some news items that could happen, based on what they have learned.

3. Have the pairs divide the countries between them and write a brief script reporting on each country. Also, both partners should write an introduction and a conclusion together.

4. Have each team present their news report.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 12: Drawing Conclusions; and 24: Oral Presentations

Rice Farming
Terraced rice paddies, such as these in Quezon in the Philippines, are common throughout Southeast Asia.



Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and the Philippines

Indonesia is the largest of the island countries. Timor-Leste is one of the area's smallest countries. The Philippines includes many islands.

Indonesia Indonesia has several claims to fame. It is the world's largest archipelago, with some 13,500 islands. It has the fourth-largest population of any country, as well as the largest Muslim population. Indonesia is extremely diverse as well, as you have read. It has more than 300 ethnic groups who speak more than 250 languages.

Indonesia's main island is **Java**. The capital, Jakarta, is there, as are more than half of Indonesia's people. For this reason, Java is extremely crowded. To reduce the crowding, the government has been moving people to less-populated islands. Many people on those islands dislike that policy.

Indonesia's rich resources have helped its economy to grow. The main resources include rubber, oil and gas, and timber. The country also has good farmland for rice and other crops. Factories turn out clothing and electronics. Islands such as Bali draw thousands of tourists each year.

At the same time, problems have hurt Indonesia's economy. Many of the people are poor, and unemployment is high. In some areas, ethnic and religious conflicts have led to fighting and terrorism.

Timor-Leste Timor-Leste is located on the small island of Timor. In 1999 Timor-Leste declared independence from Indonesia. The island then plunged into violence. Timor-Leste only gained its independence after the United Nations sent in troops to restore peace. Years of fighting have left Timor-Leste one of the region's poorest countries. Most people farm, and coffee is the main export.

The Philippines The Philippines includes more than 7,000 islands. The largest and most populated is Luzon, which includes the capital, **Manila**. These islands are home to ten major ethnic groups and large communities of foreigners, making the Philippines one of the most diverse countries in the region.

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SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS

Country Mnemonic

1. Read aloud the names of the six countries in Island Southeast Asia, and have students state one fact about each country. You may wish to help students identify the facts to be used.
2. Work with students to combine the country name with the fact to create a rhyming or lyrical mnemonic to help them identify and recall the names of each country.

3. Have students repeat the mnemonic and have them create an illustrated poster with the words.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 26: Poems and Songs; and 28: Posters

Teach the Main Idea

Indonesia and the Philippines are diverse with a growing economies, and East Timor is small and poor.

Identify What are Indonesia's main resources?

rubber, oil, gas, timber What is East Timor's main export? *coffee*

Draw Conclusions Why would people on Indonesia's less-populated islands dislike the government's policy of moving people to these islands? *Possible answers: may be afraid of ethnic or religious conflicts or overcrowding resulting*

More About . . .

The Eruption of Krakatoa Krakatoa is a volcanic island between the islands of Java and Sumatra in Indonesia. In 1883 a huge volcanic eruption there generated giant tsunamis that killed over 30,000 people. The explosion of Krakatoa is reputed to be the loudest sound ever heard in modern human history—reportedly, it was heard over 3,000 miles away. Ash drifted around the globe, causing halo effects around the moon and sun. In 1927 a new island, Anak Krakatau ("child of Krakatoa") emerged from the caldera (a large, cauldron-like depression) formed by the 1883 eruption.

ONLINE INTERACTIVE VISUALS

Drag-and-Drop Activity: Rice and Fish Aquaculture

Have students explore the image by correctly placing labels on the illustration.

GAME

Where Am I?: A Trip Through Southeast Asia

Have students play the game to test their knowledge of Southeast Asia by selecting the correct locations based on the information provided.

ONLINE INTERACTIVE TABLES

Southeast Asia Regional Data

Have students explore the table and answer the associated question.

Interpret Tables Which Southeast Asian country has the highest percentage of Internet users? Which has the lowest? *highest—Singapore; lowest—Timor-Leste*



ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Island Income

This graph shows the per capita GDP in Island Southeast Asia. Have students explore the graph using the interactive features and answer the associated question.

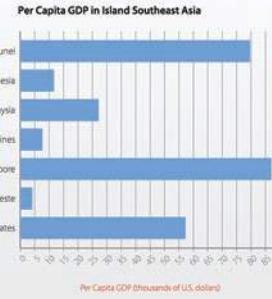
Analyze Sources Compare the per capita GDP of Brunei and Timor-Leste. What does it imply about the way the people from these two different countries live? *People who live in Brunei generally enjoy a higher standard of living than those who live in Timor-Leste.*

In print edition, see graph titled Per Capita GDP in Island Southeast Asia.

DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION GRAPH SOURCE

Island Income

Incomes in Southeast Asia vary widely depending on where one lives. In some rural areas, subsistence farming or plantation farming dominates. In some urban areas, high-paying technology-related jobs are the rule.



Source: CIA World Factbook. All numbers are 2016 estimates.

READING CHECK

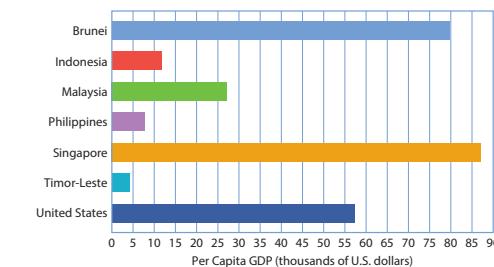
Summarize What kinds of challenges do the Filipinos face? *income inequality, religious conflict*

Print Assessment

Review Ideas, Terms, and Places

1. a. **Identify** What problems does the area face? *ethnic conflicts, many poor people, pollution*
- b. **Compare** How does urban life compare between the island and mainland countries? *Possible answer: City life in both areas has overcrowding and pollution.*
2. a. **Define** What is a sultan? *a supreme ruler of a Muslim country*
- b. **Explain** How have Singapore and Brunei become rich countries? *Singapore has a free port and is a center for industry, foreign banks, and high-tech firms; Brunei's wealth comes from oil and gas deposits.*

Per Capita GDP in Island Southeast Asia



Source: CIA World Factbook. All numbers are 2016 estimates.

Interpret Graphs

Compare the per capita GDP of Brunei and Timor-Leste. What does it imply about the way the people from these two different countries live?

Reading Check

Summarize What kinds of challenges do the Filipinos face?

The Philippines has many resources to fuel economic growth. Natural resources include copper and other metals, oil, and tropical wood. Farmers grow coconuts, sugarcane, rice, and corn. Factories produce and export clothing and electronics.

The Philippine economy has recently improved, but a wide gap exists between the rich and the poor. A few Filipinos are wealthy. Most, however, are poor farmers who do not own the land they work.

The Philippines has experienced religious conflict as well. Although the country is mainly Roman Catholic, some areas are largely Muslim and want independence.

Summary You have read that Island Southeast Asia has many contrasts. While some countries are wealthy, others are poor. While some countries are modern and urban, others are more traditional and rural.

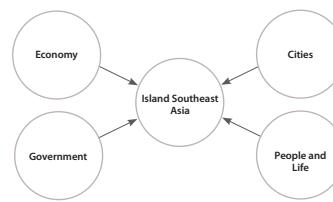
Lesson 3 Assessment

Review Ideas, Terms, and Places

1. a. **Identify** What problems does the area face?
- b. **Compare** How does urban life compare between the island and mainland countries?
2. a. **Define** What is a sultan?
- b. **Explain** How have Singapore and Brunei become rich countries?
3. a. **Recall** What island is Jakarta located on?
- b. **Sequence** What series of events led to Timor-Leste's independence? *In 1999 East Timor declared independence from Indonesia, which resulted in violence. Only when the United Nations restored peace did it gain its independence.*
- c. **Identify** What are the capital city and the main island in the Philippines?
- d. **Analyze** Why is the Philippines' economic improvement not benefiting many of its people?

Critical Thinking

4. **Categorize** Draw a chart like the one shown. Use your notes to provide information for each category in the chart.



3. a. **Recall** What island is Jakarta located on?

Java

- b. **Sequence** What series of events led to Timor-Leste's independence? *In 1999 East Timor declared independence from Indonesia, which resulted in violence. Only when the United Nations restored peace did it gain its independence.*

- c. **Identify** What are the capital city and the main island in the Philippines?

Manila; Luzon

- d. **Analyze** Why is the Philippines' economic improvement not benefiting many of its people? *Possible answer: A few Filipinos are wealthy, but most are poor farmers who don't own any land.*

Critical Thinking

4. **Categorize** Draw a chart. Use your notes to provide information for each category in the chart. *Possible answers: Economy—rich in resources, but many poor; Cities—overcrowded, polluted, although Singapore is clean; Government—diverse, with some democracies such as the Philippines; People and Life—many different ethnic and religious groups, most are poor, but many are skilled workers*

► Online Assessment

1. Which issues do many Island Southeast Asian nations face?

Select the **three** correct answers.

- extreme poverty
- lack of trade routes
- few available workers
- violent ethnic conflicts
- environmental issues
- lack of natural resources

Alternate Question Which problem do many Island Southeast Asian nations have?

- pollution
- trade disputes
- labor problems
- few natural resources

2. Which of the following accurately describes Malaysia's politics?

- The prime minister directs the government.
- Monarchs are chosen by the people to rule.
- Monarchs claim to have a divine right to rule.
- The legislature is chosen by the prime minister.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

Malaysia's legislature is elected by the people and the government is headed by a *prime minister* ▾.

3. Which religious problem affects the Philippines?

- Some of the people are Muslim and want to be independent.
- Some of the people are Buddhists and want more political power.
- Most of the people are Muslim and want to be a part of Indonesia.
- Most of the people are Roman Catholic and want followers of other religions out of the country.

Alternate Question Select the answer choice from the drop-down list to complete the sentence correctly.

The majority of Filipinos are Roman Catholic, but there is a *Muslim* ▾ minority who want to secede and become an independent country.

4. **Make Judgments** Why do leaders of Island Southeast Asian nations believe that their economies will grow in the future?

Many Island Southeast Asian nations have plentiful natural resources, good farmland, and a climate favorable to growing crops. As well, these nations have the potential to create a large, skilled labor force. Most Island Southeast Asian nations are a part of ASEAN, an organization that promotes economic growth in the region.

5. **Draw Conclusions** Why is Singapore an economically successful country?

Singapore lies along a major shipping route and has become wealthy by engaging in foreign trade. As well, it is a free port whose government imposes few taxes on commerce. Because the country promotes free trade, many manufacturing and banking companies have located there.

6. **Analyze Issues** Which economic difficulties do Indonesian leaders face?

Indonesia has high unemployment and a large wealth gap between a small group of people and most of the population. In many places, ethnic and religious violence has made life even more difficult for Indonesia's poor. Indonesia's cities are overcrowded, and attempts to relocate people to other islands have caused resentment for those already living on those islands.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

continued from page 992

More About . . .

ASEAN The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a ten-member bloc of countries that promotes economic growth and regional stability among its members. The ten countries include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Together, the countries have a population of over 600 million people. By combining influence, the member countries have been able to achieve political, economic, and sociocultural community to a greater degree than members could achieve individually.

Agriculture in Brunei Unlike many other countries in Southeast Asia, Brunei's economy does not depend on agriculture. Agricultural products make up less than 1 percent of Brunei's gross domestic product (GDP). Its key agricultural products include rice, vegetables, fruits, chickens, cattle, goats, eggs, and water buffalo.

continued from page 993

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Questions and Answers

1. To help students gain a greater understanding of Malaysia's rubber tree plantations, draw their attention to the images.
2. Have each student write six questions about the images, using the question words *Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How*.
3. Have students exchange questions and write responses to their peers' questions.
4. Ask for volunteers to read their completed questions and answers aloud.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubrics 11: Discussions; and 37: Writing Assignments

continued from page 996

STRUGGLING READERS

The Six Countries of Island Southeast Asia

1. Have students work with a partner and have each pair create a table with six columns labeled *Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Philippines*. Rows should be labeled *capital city, government, religion(s), ethnic diversity, and resources/economy*.
2. Have students use maps, charts, and content from the text to complete the table as fully as possible.
3. Have volunteers share their work and create a class table for all to see. Have students copy it and correct their own work as needed.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 9: Comparing and Contrasting

ADVANCED/GIFTED

Many Uses of Rubber

1. Have students name everyday products made with rubber, including tires, gloves, and baby pacifiers.
2. Then have students write five questions they have about rubber and how it can be transformed into so many varied products. Instruct students to work in pairs to research the answers to their questions. Students should try to augment their answers with visuals.
3. Finally, have each pair select one use of rubber and share what they learned with the rest of the class.

*Alternative Assessment Handbook, Rubric 30: Research

Social Studies Skills

Interpret Visuals

Define the Skill

Geographers get information from many sources. These sources include text and data. They also include visuals, such as photographs, diagrams, charts, timelines, maps, and graphs. Use these tips to interpret information from visuals.

- **Identify the subject.** Read the title and caption, if available. If not, look at the content of the image. What does it show? Where is it located?
- **Analyze the content.** What is the purpose of the image? What information is in the image? What conclusions can you draw from this information? Write your conclusions in your notes.
- **Summarize your analysis.** Write a summary of the information in the visual and of the conclusions you can draw from it.

Learn the Skill

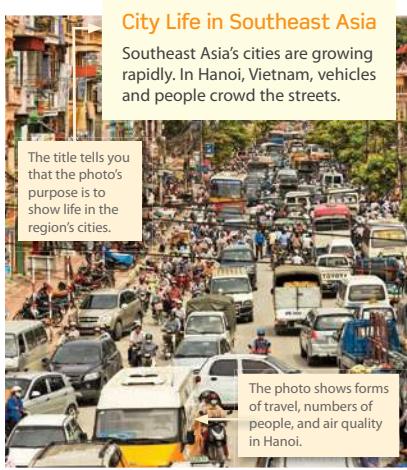
Analyze the photograph. Then answer the following questions.

1. What is the title of the photograph?
2. Where is this scene, and what is happening?
3. What conclusions can you draw from the information in the photograph?

Practice the Skill

Work with a partner to analyze the images of the rubber tree plantation in Lesson 3. Then answer the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of the two photos?
2. What do the photos show about rubber tree farming?
3. Based on the information in the images, write a summary of the steps involved in collecting rubber from trees. Then, with your partner, take turns retelling how a worker collects rubber from trees.



Southeast Asia 997

Social Studies Skills

Interpret Visuals

Explain to students that because information consumers are getting is becoming increasingly visual, it is important to acquire the skills needed to read and interpret visuals accurately. To help students learn the skills, bring in several visuals cut out from newspapers or magazines. Keep captions and any other related text that goes with the visual separate from the visual. Remember to label visuals and captions/text so they can be easily matched up. Then give pairs of students a visual without any caption or text. Have partners discuss what they see and then answer the Learn the Skill questions for analyzing visuals. Finally, have each partner write a caption for the picture and then compare and contrast their caption to the actual caption and accompanying text.

Answers

Learn the Skill

1. What is the title of the photograph? *City Life in Southeast Asia*
2. Where is this scene, and what is happening? *Hanoi, Vietnam, during the day; people and vehicles crowding the street*
3. What conclusions can you draw from the information in the photograph? *Possible answer: Hanoi is a crowded city, where many people walk instead of using cars.*

Practice the Skill

1. What is the purpose of the two photos? *to show how rubber is extracted from rubber trees*
2. What do the photos show about rubber tree farming? *The work is done by hand, using little equipment.*
3. Based on the information in the images, write a summary of the steps involved in collecting rubber from trees. Then, with your partner, take turns retelling how a worker collects rubber from trees. *Possible answers: the work is done by hand, is hard and dirty, takes lots of skill*

Print Assessment

Review Vocabulary, Terms, and Places

For each group of terms below, write a sentence that shows how all the terms in the group are related.

1. archipelagos, Indonesia, Philippines **Possible answer:** *Indonesia and the Philippines are archipelagos.*
2. Aung San Suu Kyi, human rights, Myanmar **Possible answer:** *Aung San Suu Kyi won a Nobel Peace prize for her work promoting human rights in Myanmar.*
3. Bangkok, klongs **Possible answer:** *In Bangkok, klongs, or canals, are used for transportation.*
4. Indochina, domino theory **Possible answer:** *The U.S. sent troops to Vietnam, once a part of Indochina, because of the domino theory.*
5. Jakarta, kampongs **Possible answer:** *In Jakarta, many people live in kampongs, or slums.*
6. Singapore, free port **Possible answer:** *Singapore, an island country, has one of the world's busiest free ports.*
7. Brunei, sultan **Possible answer:** *Brunei is led by a sultan, or supreme ruler of a Muslim country.*

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

LESSON 1

8. a. **Identify** What are the two peninsulas and the two archipelagos that make up the region of Southeast Asia? *Indochina Peninsula, Malay Peninsula; Philippines, Malay Archipelago*
- b. **Compare and Contrast** In what ways are the main climate of Mainland Southeast Asia and of Island Southeast Asia similar and different? **Possible answers:** *alike—tropical climates; different—mainland has tropical savanna climate; islands have humid tropical climate*
- c. **Categorize** What different needs should people weigh when considering how best to protect the region's tropical rain forests? *people's need for resources, environmental needs, needs of animals*

LESSON 2

9. a. **Recall** What theory led the U.S. military to become involved in Southeast Asia? *the domino theory*
- b. **Identify Cause and Effect** Why are so many languages spoken in Southeast Asia? *because there are so many different ethnic groups*
- c. **Predict** How do you think Southeast Asia might be different today if Europeans had never explored and colonized the area? **Possible answer:** *The region might not be such an important center for trade and few people would likely be Christians.*
- d. **Describe** Where do most people live and work in Mainland Southeast Asia? *in rural areas*
- e. **Summarize** What factors have slowed economic progress in Mainland Southeast Asia? *war, harsh governments, other problems such as overcrowding in cities and pollution*

Module 31 Assessment

Review Vocabulary, Terms, and Places

For each group of terms below, write a sentence that shows how all the terms in the group are related.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. archipelagos
Indonesia
Philippines | 3. Bangkok
klongs | 6. Singapore
free port |
| 2. Aung San Suu Kyi
human rights
Myanmar | 4. Indochina
domino theory | 7. Brunei
sultan |
| | 5. Jakarta
kampongs | |

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

Lesson 1

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- e. **Summarize** What factors have slowed economic progress in Mainland Southeast Asia? *war, harsh governments, other problems such as overcrowding in cities and pollution*

d. **Describe** Where do most people live and work in Mainland Southeast Asia?

e. **Summarize** What factors have slowed economic progress in Mainland Southeast Asia?

f. **Evaluate** What actions might Myanmar take to try to improve its economy?

g. **Analyze Causes** Compare the climate map in Lesson 1 with the land use map in Lesson 2. Why do you suppose more people live on the southern end of the Malay Peninsula rather than in northern Borneo?

Lesson 3

10. a. **Identify** Which two countries in Island Southeast Asia have wealthy economies?
- b. **Compare** What are some ways in which Indonesia and the Philippines are similar?
- c. **Elaborate** How has ethnic diversity affected the countries of Island Southeast Asia?



ONLINE DOCUMENT-BASED INVESTIGATION

Have students complete and review all the DBI activities in **Part 1**.

Use this Analytical Essay Rubric to score students' work in **Part 2**.

Students' essays should

- present an analysis of the topic that is detailed and relevant
- develop the analysis logically, clearly, and accurately
- cite at least three sources of relevant text evidence from Part 1 in support of their analysis
- be organized into a distinct introduction, a main body consisting of several paragraphs, and a conclusion that sums up the main points

Write an Analytical Essay Using the exhibits in Part 1 and your knowledge of the economic and environmental challenges of Southeast Asia, write an analytical essay that answers the following question: Why is it hard for the people of Southeast Asia to maintain healthy economies and healthy ecosystems at the same time? Be sure to discuss various geographic, environmental, and economic factors that play a role in this challenge. Be sure to cite specific evidence from at least three sources in your response.

Module 31 Assessment, continued

Reading Skills

Use Context Clues—Definitions Use the Reading Skills taught in this module to answer a question about the reading selection below.

The humid tropical climate's heat and heavy rainfall support tropical rain forests. These lush forests are home to a huge number of different plants and animals. About 40,000 kinds of flowering plants grow in Indonesia alone. These plants include the rafflesia, the world's largest flower. Measuring up to 3 feet (1 m) across, this flower produces a horrible, rotting stink.

11. What is a rafflesia?

Social Studies Skills

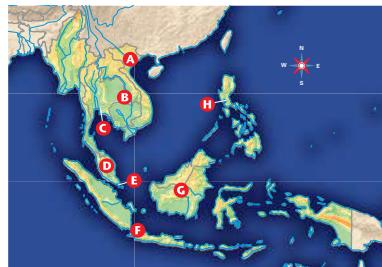
Interpret Visuals Use the Social Studies Skills taught in this module to answer the questions about the photograph referred to below.

12. Analyze the photograph of A Bangkok Canal in Lesson 2. What can you learn from the title and captions? What activities are taking place? What conclusions can you draw about the use of canals in Bangkok?
13. Select two different types of visuals from your textbook. For example, you might select a photograph, chart, timeline, map, or graph. Analyze the subject, purpose, and content of each visual. Then organize information from the visuals into a written summary.

Map Activity

14. **Southeast Asia** On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with their correct labels below.

Bangkok, Thailand Jakarta, Indonesia
Borneo Malay Peninsula
Hanoi, Vietnam Manila, Philippines
Indochina Peninsula Singapore



Focus on Reading and Speaking

Use Context Clues—Definitions Add a phrase or sentence to provide a definition for the underlined word.

15. In Thailand, many young men serve for short periods in Buddhist monasteries.
16. Much of the cultivated land in Southeast Asia is used to grow rice.

Present an Interview

17. Work with a partner to create a skit in which one of you plays the role of a reporter and the other plays an expert on Southeast Asia. Use the library and print and digital sources, including the Internet, to research good questions and answers for the interview. Choose your five best questions. Try to include questions of varying difficulty. Decide who will play the reporter and who will play the expert. Practice listening to and responding to questions until the interview sounds natural. Then present it to your class.

Southeast Asia 999

- f. **Evaluate** What actions might Myanmar take to try to improve its economy? *Possible answer: If Myanmar improved its human rights record, more countries might be willing to trade with it, which would help its economy.*

- g. **Analyze Causes** Compare the climate map in Lesson 1 with the land use map in Lesson 2. Why do you suppose more people live on the southern end of the Malay Peninsula rather than in northern Borneo? *Possible answers: with fewer resources, jobs are probably more scarce in northern Borneo than on the Malay Peninsula; the peninsula gets drier weather in winter; the peninsula is a manufacturing and trading center, so likely to have more jobs than northern Borneo*

LESSON 3

10. a. **Identify** Which two countries in Island Southeast Asia have wealthy economies? *Singapore and Brunei*
b. **Compare** What are some ways in which Indonesia and the Philippines are similar? *Possible answer: Both are archipelagos, have many poor people, and are experiencing ethnic or religious tensions.*
c. **Elaborate** How has ethnic diversity affected the countries of Island Southeast Asia? *Possible answer: It has led to rich cultures but also ethnic tensions, which have slowed economic progress.*

Reading Skills

Use Context Clues—Definitions Use the Reading Skills taught in this module to answer a question about the reading selection below.

The humid tropical climate's heat and heavy rainfall support tropical rain forests. These lush forests are home to a huge number of different plants and animals. About 40,000 kinds of flowering plants grow in Indonesia alone. These plants include the rafflesia, the world's largest flower. Measuring up to 3 feet (1 m) across, this flower produces a horrible, rotting stink.

11. What is a rafflesia? *the world's largest flower, which produces a horrible stink*

Essential Question ESSAY

What characteristics unite the diverse nations of Southeast Asia?

Write an argument answering this question. Your essay should include specific details about the history, geography, religions, economy, and culture of the nations of Southeast Asia. Be sure to cite evidence to support your point and organize your essay into an introduction, body, and conclusion.

RUBRIC

- Students' essays should
- respond to the Essential Question with a specific position
 - illustrate valid reasoning supporting their position
 - cite persuasive evidence supporting their position

- identify key people, events, and/or turning points that demonstrate understanding of the module content
- be organized into a distinct introduction, main body, and conclusion

Alternative Activity Instead of writing essays, address the Essential Question through activities such as holding debates, creating multimedia presentations, or writing journal entries. See the Alternative Assessment Handbook for a selection of project rubrics.

(continued)

Print Assessment (continued)

Social Studies Skills

Interpret Visuals Use the Social Studies Skills taught in this module to answer the questions about the photograph referred to below.

12. Analyze the photograph of A Bangkok Canal in Lesson 2. What can you learn from the title and captions? What activities are taking place? What conclusions can you draw about the use of canals in Bangkok? *The title describes the photograph's subject matter. The captions give important details about what is happening in the scene; travel through the klong, buying, selling; Possible answer: In Bangkok, klongs serve as important transportation routes and sites for shopping and sightseeing.*
13. Select two different types of visuals from your textbook. For example, you might select a photograph, chart, timeline, map, or graph. Analyze the subject, purpose, and content of each visual. Then organize information from the visuals into a written summary. *Students' answers will vary, but their summaries should show an understanding of how to interpret visuals.*

Map Activity

14. **Southeast Asia** On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with their correct labels below.



C Bangkok, Thailand
G Borneo
A Hanoi, Vietnam
B Indochina Peninsula

F Jakarta, Indonesia
D Malay Peninsula
H Manila, Philippines
E Singapore

Focus on Reading and Speaking

Use Context Clues—Definitions Add a phrase or sentence to provide a definition for the underlined word.

15. In Thailand, many young men serve for short periods in Buddhist monasteries. *Buddhist monasteries are known as wats.*
16. Much of the cultivated land in Southeast Asia is used to grow rice. *Cultivated land is land that is prepared and used for farming.*

Present an Interview

17. Work with a partner to create a skit in which one of you plays the role of a reporter and the other plays the role of an expert on Southeast Asia. Use the library and print and digital sources to research good questions and answers for the interview. Choose your five best questions. Try to include questions of varying difficulty. Decide who will play the reporter and who will play the expert. Practice listening to and responding to questions until the interview sounds natural. Then present it to your class.

RUBRIC: Students' interview presentations should:

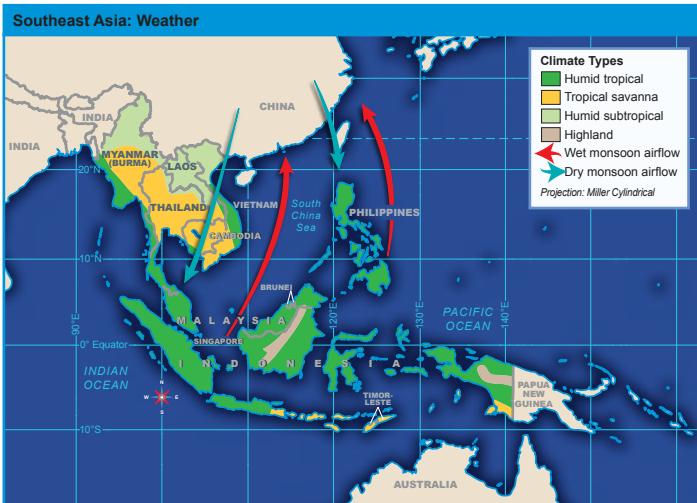
- include five questions and answers
- include questions of varying difficulty
- cover important information about the region
- sound natural

► Online Assessment

1. Drag the name of the landform into the box next to its description. Each name will be used only once.

Earth's third-largest island	Borneo
Earth's second-largest island	New Guinea
extends from the Asian mainland	Malay Peninsula
forms part of the Island Southeast Asia region	the Philippines

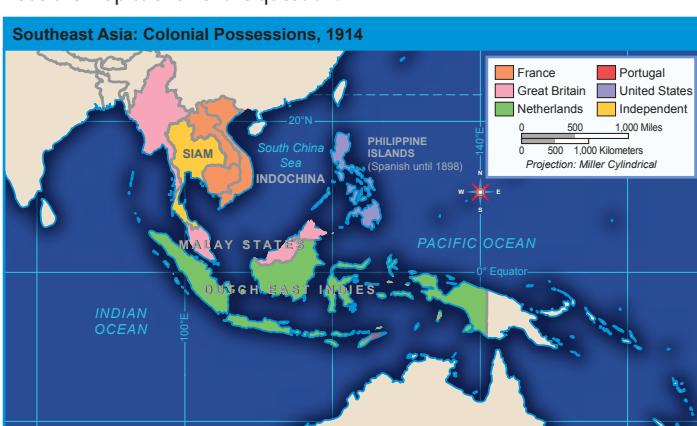
2. Use the map to answer the question below.



Which of the following is true of Southeast Asia's weather?

- Monsoon winds bring dry air from the east to the west.
 - Rain from China creates tropical rain forests in Thailand.
 - Monsoon winds bring precipitation from the south to the north.
 - Highlands block rainfall from reaching the eastern half of Malaysia.
3. Which of the following is a major resource of Borneo?

- copper
 - iron
 - oil
 - tin
4. Use the map to answer the question.



Which Southeast Asian country was once controlled by both the United States and Spain?

- Siam
- Cambodia
- Malay States
- Philippine Islands

5. Drag the name of the nation into the box next to its official language.

Burmese	Myanmar
English	Philippines
Khmer	Cambodia
Malay	Brunei

6. Drag the name of the country to its location in the space provided.



7. What is a kampong?

- a recent migrant to one of the region's cities
- a type of fish that is a main source of protein
- a landowner who controls much of a nation's wealth
- a village with houses that are raised to protect them from flooding

8. Drag the answer choices into the boxes to complete the sentence correctly.
Most Maritime Southeast Asian countries produce crops, such as coffee, rice, rubber, spices, and tobacco. produces the widest variety of crops, while produces no crops.

9. Why is Brunei rapidly expanding its economy to include many different industries?

- The country's oil reserves will run out by 2020.
- Oil companies want to increase oil production by 2020.
- A series of crop failures has hurt the national economy.
- The country's leaders want to tax incomes from other businesses.