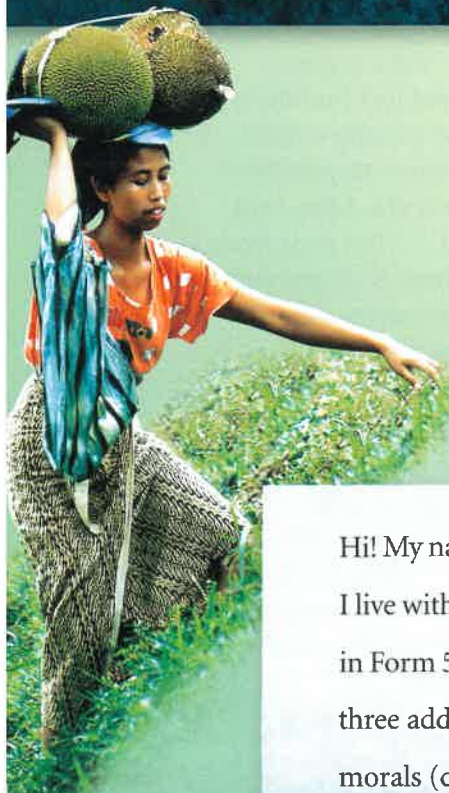
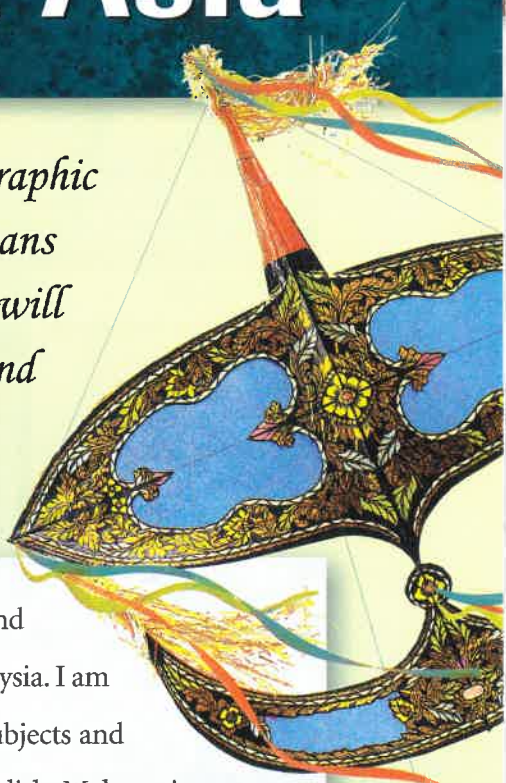


CHAPTER
30

Island Southeast Asia



A Malaysian woman carries durian, a large fruit with a delicious taste but an unpleasant odor.



Malaysian kite

Island Southeast Asia lies at a geographic and cultural crossroads between oceans and continents. In this chapter you will read about how physical processes and location have shaped the region's history and human geography.

Hi! My name is Michelle-Anne Chan Yi Ping. I am 17 years old, and I live with my mum and grandmother in a house in Penang, Malaysia. I am in Form 5 now—what you call eleventh grade. I study six core subjects and three additional subjects. The core subjects are mathematics, English, Malay, science, morals (civics), and history. The three additional subjects are accounting, economics, and literature. In addition, there are four Houses, or school sports teams, that are identified by the colors red, blue, green, and yellow. I represent my class and Blue House in school netball. I am also a member of the Red Crescent (same as the Red Cross/First Aid in non-Islamic countries). I have joined the Anti-Crime Club too.

My grandmother prepares my lunch. She cooks mostly Chinese food. I eat at about 1:30 P.M., then take my bath after that. I eat dinner very early, around 5:00 P.M. The rest of my family eats between 7:30 and 8:30 P.M.

I really enjoy bowling, and I also collect stickers and stamps. Like many teenagers, I *lepak* (LUH-pak) a lot. That's a Malay word that means "loafing around or hanging out at malls." I can't afford to waste too much time, though! I hang out in the bowling alley even though sometimes I don't bowl. I surf the Internet every day and chat on-line. Chatting is something I love to do, and I'm known for my chatterbox behavior. Maybe that's why I want to become a famous lawyer!



Section
1

Natural Environments

HOLT
Geography's Impact
Video Series

Watch the video to understand the impact of biodiversity.

READ TO DISCOVER

1. What landforms are found in island Southeast Asia, and what are some physical processes that have shaped them?
2. What climates, biomes, and natural resources does the region have?

DEFINE

- archipelago
- lahars
- endemic species

Reading Strategy

READING ORGANIZER Before you read this section, draw a concept map (a circle with rays that attach smaller circles). In the large circle write Natural Environments of Island Southeast Asia. As you read, write in the smaller circles the information you learn about the geography and resources of this region. Include key terms and their definitions.

LOCATE

- Malay Peninsula
- Malay Archipelago
- Sumatra
- Irian Jaya
- New Guinea
- Borneo
- Java Sea
- South China Sea
- Timor Sea
- Straits of Malacca
- Java
- Spraty Islands



Island Southeast Asia: Physical-Political



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KEYWORD: SW3 CH30

FOR: Web sites about island Southeast Asia



Landforms

The Malay Peninsula and the Malay Archipelago (ahr-kuh-PEH-luh-goh) stretch from the Southeast Asian mainland almost to Australia. An **archipelago** is a large group of islands. We call this region island Southeast Asia. Look at the chapter map. The region sits between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. To the north and west lies the Asian mainland. Australia and the Pacific Ocean lie to the south and east.

The region's countries include Brunei, East Timor, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore. East Timor, a former Portuguese and Indonesian territory, declared independence in 1999.

The Islands Island Southeast Asia contains more than 20,000 islands. These islands make up the Malay Archipelago. They extend along the equator from Sumatra to Irian Jaya (also called West Papua) on the island of New Guinea. Other major islands include Borneo and the islands of the Philippines. Some of the region's islands are among the largest in the world. Only the North Atlantic island of Greenland is larger than New Guinea. Borneo is the world's third-largest island. Malaysia's Malay Peninsula is almost an island. The Isthmus of Kra connects it to the Asian mainland.

The region's larger islands have high mountains. The highest peaks are in Irian Jaya on New Guinea. Peaks there rise to more than 16,000 feet (5,000 m). Some mountains are tall enough to have glaciers and snowfields.

Many seas and narrow straits separate the islands and the Malay Peninsula from one another. Some of these bodies of water are the Java Sea, South China Sea, and the Timor Sea. The Strait of Malacca lies between the island of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. This strait is located along a major shipping route. Trade along this route has benefited many nearby cities and countries, particularly Singapore.

INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Mount Pinatubo, a volcano on the island of Luzon in the Philippines, erupted violently in June, 1991. It was the largest eruption anywhere in more than 50 years. Because scientists had predicted the event, rescuers were able to save thousands of lives. This photo was taken between eruptions. What evidence of erosion do you see in the photo?



Tectonic Processes Tectonic activity is one of the physical processes that have shaped island Southeast Asia. The region is located in one of the world's most geologically active areas. It lies along and sits between several tectonic plate boundaries. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are common in areas near those boundaries. Volcanic islands have formed along deep ocean trenches at the edges of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The Indonesian island of Java, for example, has about 13 active volcanoes.

Dangerous volcanic mudflows, called **lahars** (LAH-hahrz), sometimes rush down steep volcanic slopes. Lahars can bury river valleys and towns. However, volcanoes also provide Indonesia and the Philippines with rich soils. Undersea earthquakes and volcanoes make tsunamis an occasional threat to coastal areas in Indonesia and the Philippines.

A more stable area of Earth's crust lies under the shallow sea between the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. No plate boundaries exist in this area. As a result, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, and eastern Sumatra do not have active volcanoes.

✓ **READING CHECK:** **Physical Systems** What physical processes created some of the region's islands?

Climates, Biomes, and Natural Resources

All of island Southeast Asia is located in the tropics. This tropical location strongly influences the islands' climates and biomes.

Climates Much of the region has a tropical humid climate. The weather is hot and damp all year. Rainfall is heavy most months—80 to 100 inches (200 to 250 cm) per year are normal. Some mountain areas receive even more rain. Afternoon thunderstorms are common.

The Philippines lie in the path of typhoons that sweep in from the Pacific Ocean. These huge storms can cause terrible destruction. Typhoons bring heavy rain and powerful winds. They also cause sea levels to reach dangerous heights. Most typhoons strike between August and October when ocean temperatures are warmest. Sometimes the storms are so severe that they cause long-lasting damage to the country's farmland and economy.

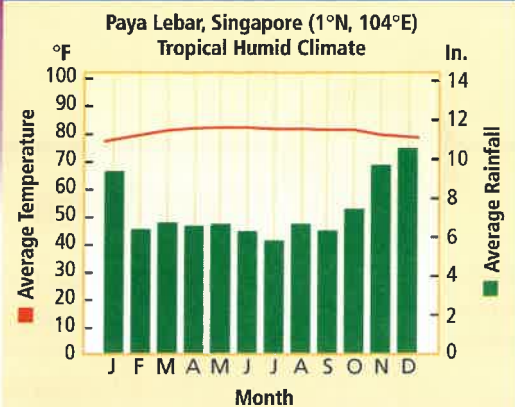
A few of the region's eastern islands have a tropical wet and dry climate. This climate region stretches from eastern Java to southern Irian Jaya. These areas have both very rainy and dry seasons. This wet-and-dry pattern results from the influence of the monsoon flow. Because this area is south of the equator, from November through March humid monsoon winds blow from the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The wet season occurs at this time. The dry season falls between June and September. At that time, monsoon winds blow from the dry interior of Australia.

Where would you expect to find the coolest climates in this tropical region? The only areas without tropical climates are found in the higher elevations of the region's mountains. Inland Borneo and Irian Jaya have highland climates. Resorts in the highlands offer an escape from the constant heat of the lower elevations.



On December 26, 2004, an earthquake under the Indian Ocean near the west coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra displaced a huge volume of water. The result was a series of tsunamis that struck 11 countries around the Indian Ocean and left about 230,000 people dead or missing.

Climate Graph for Singapore



INTERPRETING THE GRAPH As you see in this climate graph, the wettest months in Singapore are November, December, and January. However, temperatures stay warm throughout the year. What is the widest variance in the monthly rainfall totals? How does Singapore's location affect temperature?

Plants and Animals The region's tropical climates support ancient tropical rain forests. Indonesia alone has about 10 percent of the world's remaining tropical rain forests. Thick mangrove forests grow in coastal areas. Mangroves are trees or shrubs that have exposed supporting roots. Birds, fish, and other small marine animals live in these tidal areas.

Today most of the forests and animals are at risk. Rain forests are being cut down at a fast rate. Loggers and developers are harvesting valuable hardwoods and clearing land for buildings. Farmers clear land for crops. Many indigenous peoples in Borneo, Irian Jaya, and the Philippines may also lose their forest homelands and traditional ways of life. Some countries have banned logging or created national parks to protect their tropical rain forests.

Tropical rain forests have the greatest variety of plant and animal life on Earth. In fact, island Southeast Asia has one of Earth's highest levels of biodiversity. There are many **endemic species** in the region. Endemic species are those native to a certain area. Southeast Asia's endemic species include the Komodo dragon, Javan rhinoceros, and orangutan. As people change the animals' habitats—by farming, logging, or setting fires—many of these animals are becoming endangered.

Natural Resources Tropical rain forests are among island Southeast Asia's many valuable natural resources. The region also has rich fisheries and volcanic soils that are good for farming. Rubber tree plantations are important in some countries, particularly Malaysia and Indonesia. The region produces many minerals, including copper, gold, and tin. Some countries, particularly Brunei and Indonesia, produce oil and natural gas. The tiny country of Brunei sits on top of a major oil-producing field.

Scientists believe that large oil and natural gas deposits lie near the Spratly Islands, southwest of the Philippines. China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam all claim these uninhabited islands because they have valuable natural resources.

INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

With a length of about 10 feet (3 m) and weighing some 300 pounds (135 kg), the rare Komodo dragon is the biggest lizard on Earth. The Komodo tastes the air with its foot-long forked yellow tongue to locate prey. Komodos live only on a few small Indonesian islands. *What factors might threaten the Komodo dragon's survival?*



✓ **READING CHECK: Physical Systems** What climates and biomes are distributed throughout the region?



Review

go
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Keyword: SW3 HP30

Define
archipelago, lahars, endemic species

Working with Sketch Maps
On a map of island Southeast Asia that you draw or that your teacher provides, label the Malay Peninsula, Malay Archipelago, Sumatra, Irian Jaya, New Guinea, Borneo, Java Sea, South China Sea, Timor Sea, Strait of Malacca, Java, and the Spratly Islands. Which island has about 13 active volcanoes?

Reading for the Main Idea

- Physical Systems** What area of island Southeast Asia has the least tectonic activity? Why?
- Places and Regions** How does the region's location affect its climate? What are two other factors that influence climates there?
- Physical Systems** What do the Komodo dragon, Javan rhinoceros, and orangutan have in common?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Why might people consider the Strait of Malacca another important natural resource?

Organizing What You Know

- Create a chart like the one shown below. Use it to identify the region's major natural hazards and their effects on the environment.

Natural hazards	Effects

Geography for Life

Wallace's Line

Indonesia's great biodiversity results in part from its location. The country lies in a transition zone between ecosystems. Asian animal and plant species live in its western islands. Species related to those of Australia and New Guinea live in the eastern islands.

English naturalist and biogeographer Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913) studied the reasons for this distribution of species. Wallace spent eight years in the region. He noted the difference between the birds on the island of Bali and those just 20 miles east on Lombok. The birds on Bali appeared to be related to those on Java, mainland Malaysia, and Sumatra. The Lombok birds resembled those of New Guinea and Australia. Based on what he learned, Wallace drew a line across a map of the region. This line separated areas with Asian plants and animals from areas with Australian species. It eventually became known as Wallace's line. (See the map.)

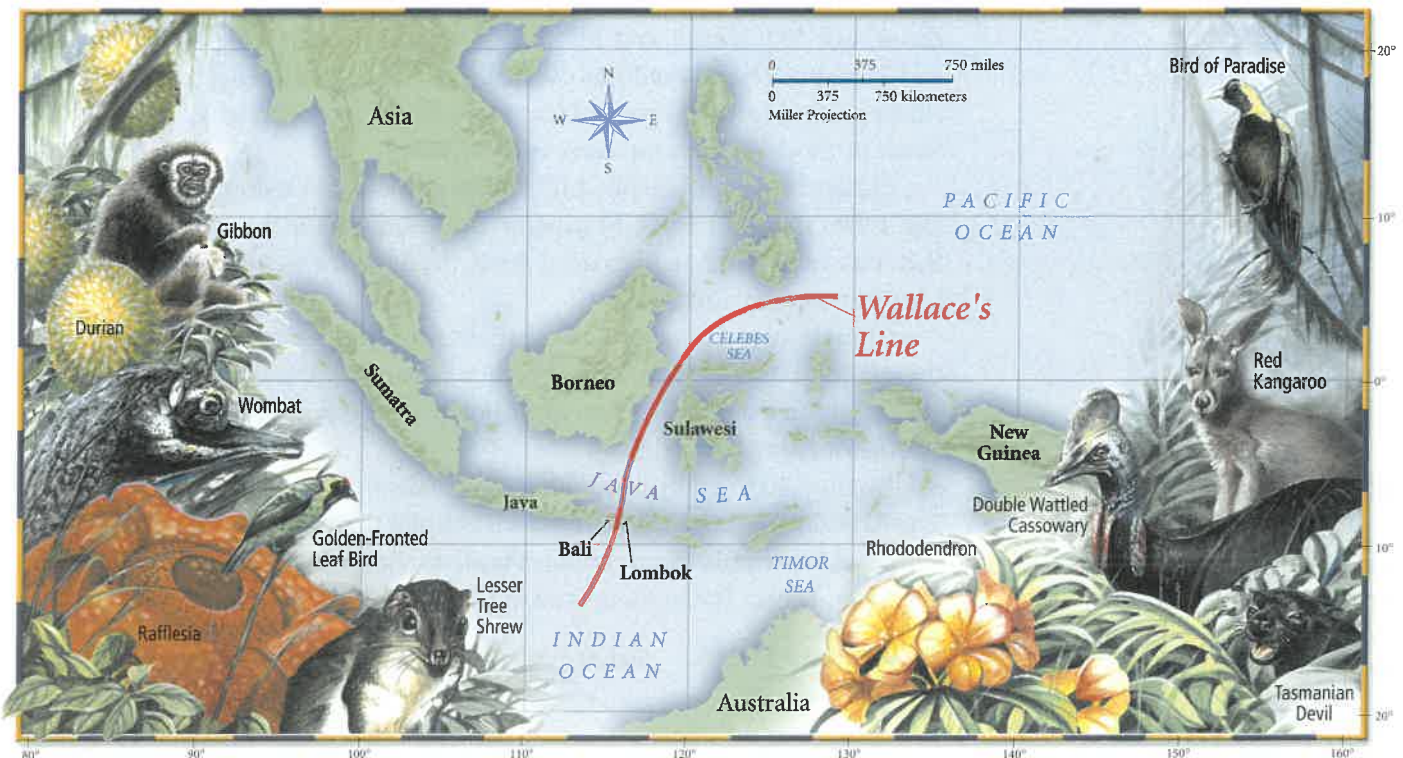
What created this curious distribution of ecosystems? Recall what you learned about the theory of continental drift. Long ago, all of Earth's land surface was part of one huge landmass called Pangaea. Then Pangaea broke into

what are today's continents and islands. As the pieces of Pangaea drifted apart, Australia, New Guinea, and nearby islands became isolated from other continents. Even during Earth's ice ages, lower sea levels failed to relink these regions. Thus, plant and animal life that evolved in Australia is very different from that in much of island Southeast Asia.

Many biogeographers today do not see the boundary between the two ecosystems as a simple line. They think of the island region between Java and New Guinea as an ecotone—a transition zone between adjoining ecosystems. Geographers refer to this transition zone as Wallacea, in honor of Alfred Wallace.

Applying What You Know

- Summarizing** What past physical processes account for Indonesia's biodiversity today?
- Analyzing Information** Where do you think you might find other regions with high levels of biodiversity? Why?



Section 2

History and Culture

READ TO DISCOVER

1. What early peoples migrated to island Southeast Asia?
2. How did colonialism affect the region's history?
3. What are the people and culture of island Southeast Asia like today?

Reading Strategy

VISUALIZING INFORMATION Look at the photographs and other visuals in this section. What information does each one give you about the region? Write your answers on a sheet of paper. As you read the section, write details that connect the text to the photographs. Include key terms and their definitions.

DEFINE

homogeneous
slash-and-burn agriculture

LOCATE

Borobudur
Bali
Manila
Jakarta

Early History

Island Southeast Asia is home to descendants of migrants from Asia and other places. Throughout the region's history, seafaring traders and various countries have tried to conquer the area. They wanted to control the region because it had rich resources and a useful location.

Human remains in the Philippines date back more than 30,000 years. The first Malay people from Asia probably migrated into the region about 2000 B.C. They mixed with the peoples who had long lived in the region. Over time, many other peoples came to island Southeast Asia.

Hindus from what is now India influenced the area early in its history. By about A.D. 700, Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms were well established in Java and Sumatra. These kingdoms controlled trade and built huge monuments, including Borobudur in central Java. This temple was completed about A.D. 850. Some of these monuments have been restored.

Majapahit (mah-jah-PAH-hit), the largest early kingdom, existed from the late 1200s to about 1500. Majapahit was centered on the islands of Java and Bali, but controlled many coastal areas. Trade and cities grew throughout the kingdom and the area.

Chinese merchants also sailed their ships long distances to trade among the islands. Some of the merchants then began to settle in coastal cities. Today ethnic Chinese are an important minority in the populations of many island Southeast Asian countries.

By the 1300s Arabs from Southwest Asia were also trading in the region. The Arabs introduced Islam to coastal peoples there, and the religion gradually spread. Areas in northern Sumatra and on the Malay Peninsula became early centers of Islam. Today Islam is island Southeast Asia's main religion.

✓ **READING CHECK:** **Human Systems** What people began migrating to the region about 4,000 years ago?



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Indian influences on Indonesia appear in the movements of this Balinese dancer, who probably began training when she was four or five years old. Which religion came to Bali from India?

Colonial Era and Independence

As in many other parts of the world, island Southeast Asia came under the control of European colonial powers. (See *Connecting to History: A Colonial History*.) The Portuguese, who came in the 1500s, were the first Europeans to arrive. They were searching for spices such as cloves, nutmeg, and pepper and therefore called the area the Spice Islands. In the 1600s and 1700s the Dutch drove out the Portuguese. Portugal lost control of all its lands in the region except the island of Timor.

European Influence The explorer Ferdinand Magellan reached the Philippines in 1521 and claimed the islands for Spain. The Spaniards who followed wanted to Christianize and colonize the islands. Roman Catholicism, the religion brought by the Spaniards, is the main faith of the Philippines today. In addition, Manila became a major port for trade with China and the Spanish colonies in the Americas. In 1898, after the Spanish-American War, the United States took over the Philippines. These islands were the first large overseas U.S. territory.

The Dutch were much less interested than the Spaniards in converting the region's peoples to Christianity. In contrast, the Dutch went to the Spice Islands for commerce. They controlled the spice and tea trade of what became known as the Dutch East Indies. Today these islands make up Indonesia. The Dutch ruled from Batavia—now called Jakarta—their main port on Java.

The British set up colonies in Malaya on the Malay Peninsula and along the northern coast of Borneo. In 1819 they founded Singapore, which became a



The Philippines were named for Philip II of Spain, pictured above. The first permanent Spanish settlement in the Philippines was established in 1565. The islands remained part of the Spanish Empire for more than 300 years.



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

This design recalls the Portuguese arrival in the islands of Southeast Asia. The detail is from a piece of batik, a fabric from Indonesia. Batik is made by applying wax to fabric and then dyeing it with various colors. Areas covered by wax resist the dye. What elements of European culture are visible in the design?

A Colonial History

By the early 1900s foreign powers ruled all of island Southeast Asia. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the United States each controlled parts of the region. France ruled parts of nearby mainland Southeast Asia.

In some of the colonies, rebels fought for independence. In the Philippines, for example, rebels first fought against Spanish troops. When Filipino rebels declared independence in 1898, they fought against U.S. troops. The fighting was bitter and bloody. In 1946 the Philippines gained independence from the United States. Still, some Filipinos wanted fewer links to the United States. As a result, the United States closed its last military base in the Philippines in 1992. The Philippines remains a U.S. ally.

Making Generalizations What are some European and American cultural influences that you might expect to find in the region today?

major port for British and Chinese trade. The British used many local workers to build roads, plantations, and schools. Workers from China and India also came to the plantations. Today Chinese and South Asians make up large ethnic groups in the region.

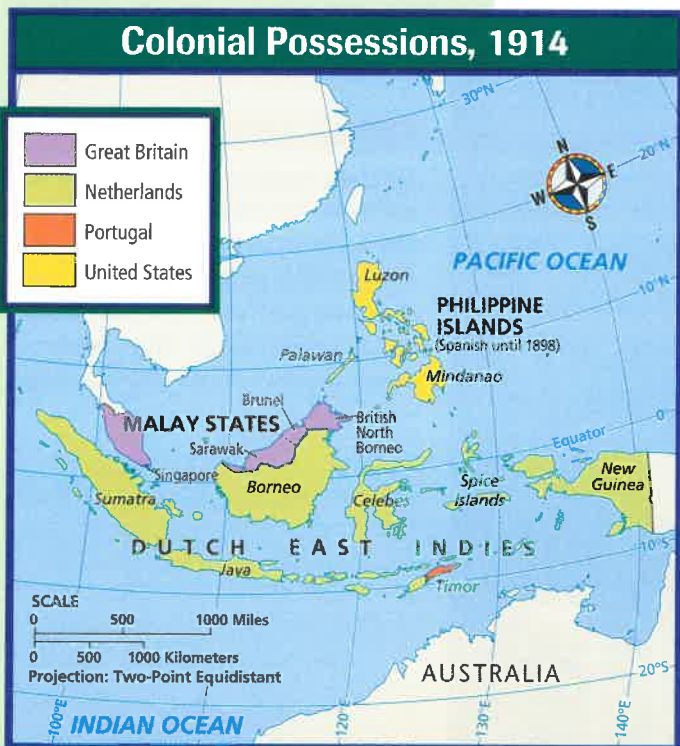
War and Independence In 1941 and 1942 Japan invaded European and U.S. territories in island Southeast Asia. During World War II the Japanese wanted the region's natural resources, particularly oil. They occupied much of the region until they surrendered at the end of World War II in 1945.

Soon after the war, the Philippines gained independence. The colonial system began to crumble throughout the area. The Dutch tried to reestablish their rule after the war, but the Indonesians resisted. As a result, the Dutch gave up the colony in 1949. Malaya won independence in 1957. Then in 1963 Malaya joined former British territories in Singapore and northern Borneo to form the Federation of Malaysia. Singapore later broke away from Malaysia in 1965. Brunei, a British colony, gained independence in 1984. This tiny country is ruled by a sultan. A sultan is the ruler of a Muslim country.

READING CHECK: *Human Systems* What European countries colonized the region?

Culture

How do you think island Southeast Asia's history has influenced its peoples and cultures? In what ways might you see these influences today?



People and Languages A history of migration and colonization has created a diverse population in island Southeast Asia. People from many different ethnic groups live in the region. In Indonesia, for example, no one ethnic group makes up a clear majority of the population. Nearly half of Indonesians are Javanese. Malays and others make up large minority groups.

Malaysia's population is somewhat less diverse. Nearly 60 percent of Malaysians are ethnic Malay. Still, this country also has large minority groups, like the descendants of Chinese migrants. In fact, ethnic Chinese and South Asians dominate much of Malaysia's economy.

Chinese live throughout the region, particularly in large cities. In Singapore, Chinese make up a majority—more than 75 percent of the population. Tensions between the city's mostly Chinese population and the Malays in Malaysia led Singapore to seek independence in 1965.

Each country in the region has one or more official languages. For example, Singapore has four official

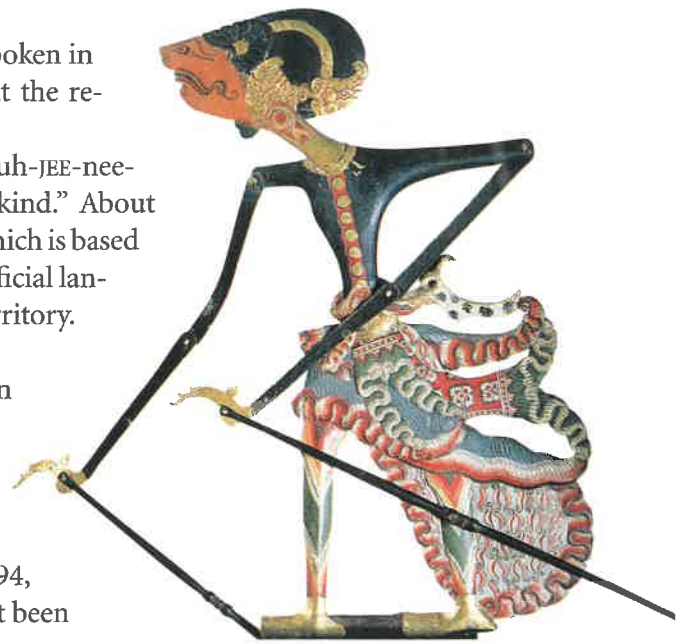
languages, including English and Malay. Chinese dialects are spoken in many large cities. In addition, indigenous peoples throughout the region speak local languages.

The Philippines is the region's most **homogeneous** (hoh-muh-JEE-nee-uhs) country. The word *homogeneous* means "of the same kind." About 95 percent of the country's people are ethnic Malays. Pilipino, which is based on a native language called Tagalog, is one of the Philippines' official languages. English is also an official language in this former U.S. territory.

Settlement and Land Use Island Southeast Asia's population is not evenly distributed. For example, Java has more than half of Indonesia's population of about 228 million. The Javanese live on an island smaller than New York State, which has fewer than 20 million people. The Indonesian government encourages citizens to move to less-populated islands. Between 1969 and 1994, some 8.5 million Indonesians were relocated. This policy has not been popular with the residents of those islands, however.

The country of Singapore, which occupies a small island, is almost completely urban. About 70 percent of tiny Brunei's people also live in cities. The larger countries are more rural. Many people are farmers. About a third of Indonesians and half of Malaysians and Filipinos live in cities. Still, many people are moving from rural areas to cities in search of work. Two of the most populous cities are Jakarta and Manila.

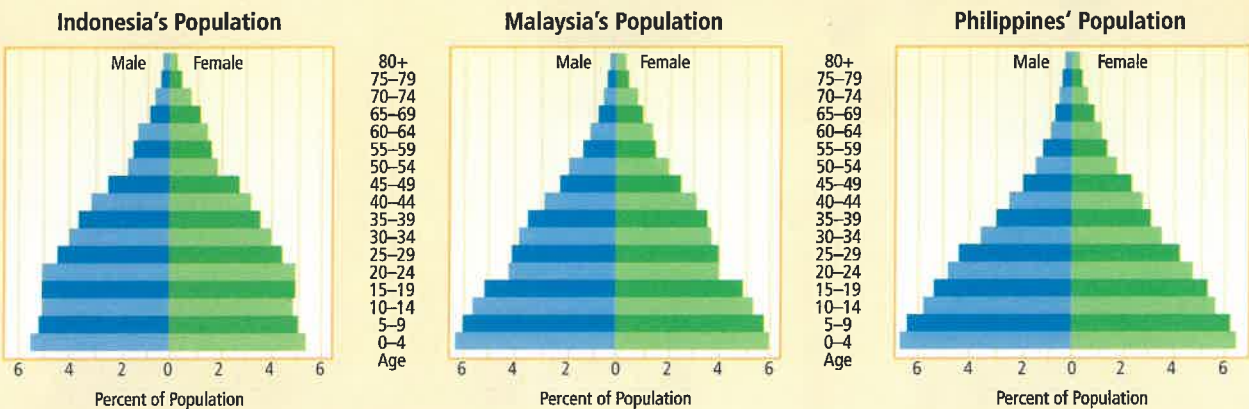
Religion As you have read, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam have long been practiced in the region. Indonesia is the world's most populous Islamic country. Nearly 90 percent of its people are Muslims. Hinduism is practiced in some areas, such as on the Indonesian island of Bali. Buddhism is most common in Malaysia and Singapore, where many Chinese live. Europeans brought Christianity, and today Christians live throughout the region. In the Philippines Christians make up more than 90 percent of the population.



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Traditional theater performances help preserve the Hindu-Buddhist heritage of Java. For example, wayang puppets relate stories from Hindu epics. Wayang means "shadow." Elaborately painted leather puppets are placed behind a rice paper screen, with a candle or oil lamp as a light source behind them. The audience watches the shadows projected by the puppets. A wayang performance may last an entire night. How might such a performance help unify a community?

Population Pyramids, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

INTERPRETING THE GRAPH Study the population pyramids. In which country has the population growth rate remained the most constant? In which country does the growth rate

appear to have slowed somewhat? What do the graphs indicate about future population growth in all three of these countries?

Food Farmers grow many kinds of foods in the region. However, rice is the main food crop, or staple, for most of the people. Rice is served with many other foods and spices, such as curries and chili peppers.



FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHY

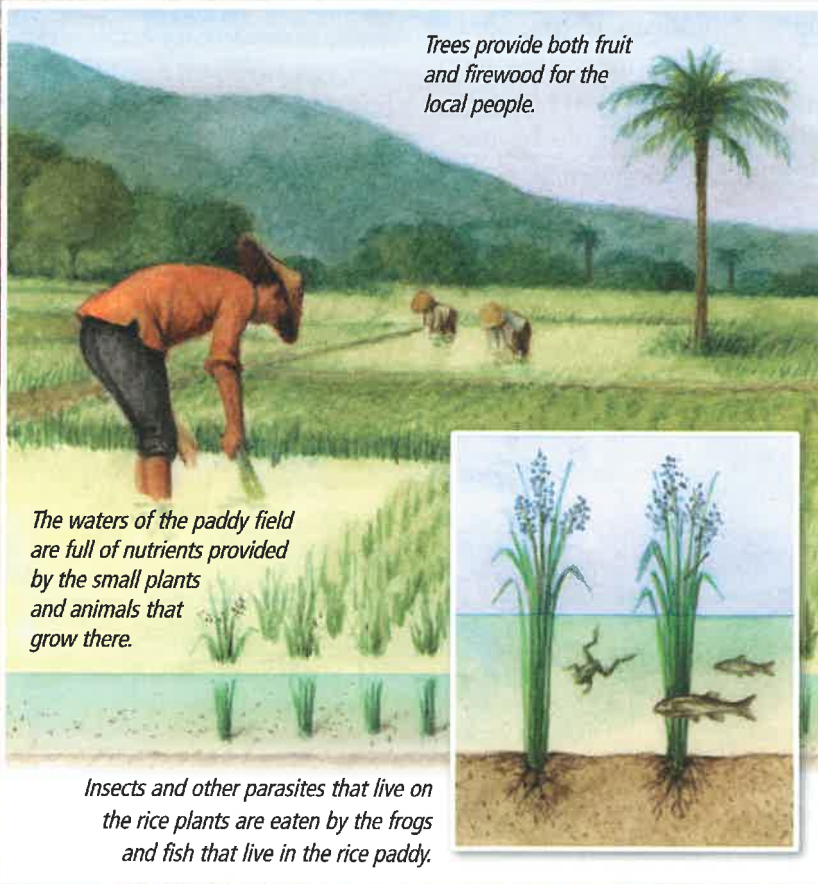
Growing Rice Farmers in the region grow rice in three ways. Wet-rice, or paddy, cultivation is the most productive and common method. Rice paddies are constructed with dikes in lowland areas or with mud terraces in hilly areas. Water flow down steep slopes is controlled, and erosion is limited. This, along with the area's warm and wet climate, allows farmers to grow more than one rice crop each year.

Paddy cultivation is a form of intensive agriculture. Many workers are needed to harvest a particular crop. This type of rice farming supports large concentrated populations in island and mainland Southeast Asia. In addition, farmers can raise ducks, fish, and shrimp in the paddies. These food sources add protein to the diet. Paddy workers may use the water buffalo, a domesticated animal, for plowing and heavy farm duties.

In the tropical wet-and-dry climate areas, farmers use dry-rice cultivation. Farmers plow fields and plant rice seeds. Rivers may flood the area during the wet season. People practice a third type of rice cultivation in forested areas. This method is known as **slash-and-burn agriculture**, a form of shifting cultivation. Farmers clear or slash small areas of forest and burn the fallen trees. After a few years the soil's nutrients have been used up, and farmers move on to a new area. Dry farming and slash-and-burn agriculture are also used throughout the region to grow many other crops.

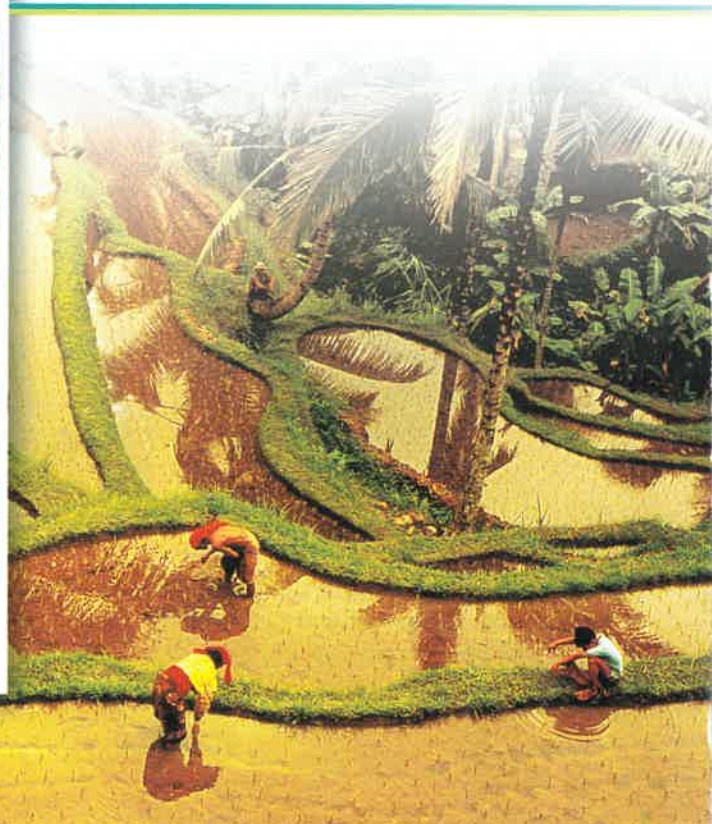
INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Rice paddies like these in Indonesia are common throughout island Southeast Asia. How have farmers limited erosion in the rice paddies pictured below?



READING CHECK: *Environment and Society*

How do farmers in the region grow rice?





Bruneian students read in a religion class. The girls wear a traditional head covering called a tudong. The boys wear the songkok. Men who have gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca (Makkah) wear a white songkok.

Other Traditions and Education Many traditional clothing styles are still worn partly because they are ideal for the region's hot humid climates. For example, for business and other important occasions, Filipino men wear the *barong tagalog*. This light shirt is made from cotton or from fibers of the banana or pineapple plant. Malaysian men and women often wear sarongs. They wrap these long strips of cloth around their bodies.

People in the region use special methods to make some traditional clothing. For example, Indonesians create colorful fabrics called batiks (buh-TEEKS). Coating areas of the cloth with wax creates patterns on a batik. Uncoated areas can then be dyed with bright colors.

Education is a key to the region's future prosperity. To aid economic development, governments have tried to improve educational opportunities for all people. Schools have also been used to create a sense of national identity in the region's multiethnic countries. For example, in the Philippines the Pilipino language is used more and more in schools. Indonesian schools emphasize what are called the Pancasila, or "Five Principles." Indonesia's early leaders believed their new country should be based on those principles. One of the principles is the importance of national unity among the country's many ethnic groups. The others are belief in one God, a just and civilized humanity, democracy, and social justice.

✓ **READING CHECK:** *Environment and Society* How does clothing help people adapt to the region's hot humid climate?



Review

Define

homogeneous, slash-and-burn agriculture

Working with Sketch Maps

On the map you created in Section 1, label the countries of island Southeast Asia and Borobudur, Bali, Manila, and Jakarta. What was Jakarta called during the colonial era?

Reading for the Main Idea

1. **Human Systems** From where and when did Malays migrate to the region? What drew Europeans to the region during the colonial era?
2. **Environment and Society** How do farmers modify the region's environment to grow rice?

Critical Thinking

3. **Comparing and Contrasting** How are the people and culture of the Philippines unique in the region?
4. **Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why do you think the Indonesian government wants people to move to less-populated islands?

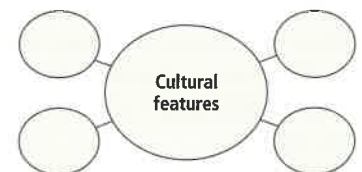
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Organizing What You Know

5. Create a word web like the one shown below. Use the word web to describe the peoples and cultures of the region.



Section 3

The Region Today

READ TO DISCOVER

1. How has island Southeast Asia's economy changed in recent decades?
2. What are the cities of the region like?
3. What challenges do the people of the region face?

Reading Strategy

TAKING NOTES Taking notes while you read will help you understand and remember the information in this section. Your notes will be useful for reviewing the material. Write down the headings in the section. As you read, fill in notes under each heading. Underline the most important details you find. Include key terms and their definitions.

DEFINE

kampongs

LOCATE

Kuala Lumpur

East Timor

Aceh

Moluccas

Mindanao

Sulu Archipelago

Economic Development

The countries of island Southeast Asia have mostly free-market economies. Governments have encouraged private industry and business. In addition, businesses in other countries have invested in the region.

Cooperation among the region's countries has helped economic development. All of the countries are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The region's leaders are also working to improve economic and trade ties to countries outside the region.



A swordfish adorns this Singaporean coin. Some coins display flowers to enhance Singapore's garden city image.

Economic Growth Rapid industrialization during the 1980s and 1990s brought great economic growth. Some countries became known as the Tigers of the Pacific Rim because of their spectacular growth. These newly industrialized countries included Singapore and Malaysia. Singapore was one of the earliest success stories. The city is located on the Strait of Malacca, a major shipping route. This location helped the city and its economy grow. Today Singapore is a major trade and industrial center. Many financial and high-technology companies have also opened offices in the country. This development has helped make Singapore's per capita GDP among the highest in the world.

Brunei also has a high GDP because of its oil and natural gas reserves. In fact, these reserves and the country's refineries account for more than half of the country's GDP. Brunei's government has used some of the oil income to benefit the country's citizens. For example, medical care is free. The government also helps pay food and housing costs.



These boats bring teak and other types of lumber to Jakarta for distribution and export. Teak has long been valued for its beauty and durability. Although teak is grown on plantations, some trees in the rain forests are cut down illegally. This unauthorized logging is one cause of deforestation.

A growing economy has also improved life for many Malaysians. Malaysia has tried to maintain its economic strength by selling many government-owned industries to private citizens. However, the Philippines and Indonesia have not done as well, because of their huge populations and recent political problems. Still, overall the region's future could be bright. Rich natural resources and a large and skilled labor force could fuel continued economic growth.

Agriculture Even with recent industrialization, agriculture has remained vital to the region. Wet-rice cultivation is the most common form of agriculture. The region's countries also produce and export coffee, fruit, spices, sugarcane, and tea. Rubber trees, which came to the region from South America, are also valuable. Malaysia and Indonesia, along with Thailand, are now the world's largest producers of natural rubber.

Fisheries provide this island region with seafood, the major source of protein. Traditional fishers have sailed nearby waters for thousands of years. Today, however, their small boats must compete with large commercial ships. Overfishing now poses a threat to local fisheries.

Tourism Tourism is also a big industry. For example, the Indonesian island of Bali is popular with tourists from around the world. The island's mixed Hindu-Buddhist culture and beautiful rice-paddy scenery attract thousands of visitors each year. Bali's skilled artists, dancers, and weavers help increase the island's popularity.

✓ **READING CHECK:** **Human Systems** Which countries have experienced rapid industrialization?

Island Southeast Asia	Major Exports
Brunei	crude oil
Indonesia	textiles/garments, wood products, electronics, footwear
Malaysia	electronic equipment, palm oil
Philippines	electronics and telecommunications, machinery and transport
Singapore	computer equipment, rubber

Source: *National Geographic Atlas of the World, Seventh Edition*

INTERPRETING THE CHART Most countries of island Southeast Asia export electronics and products relating to technology. *What does this chart indicate about the level of economic development in these countries?*



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Lake Bratan and the Ulun Danu Temple on the Indonesian island of Bali typify the region's beautiful landscapes and architectural features. The temple, which includes Buddhist and Hindu elements, was built in 1633 and is dedicated to a Hindu water goddess. How does the temple's architecture compare to styles represented in other regions?



Kuala Lumpur gets its name from a Malay phrase meaning "muddy estuary." The city lies near the mouth of a river on the Malay Peninsula.

Kampong architecture reflects the region's physical environment. Stilts keep the houses safe from high tides or floods. The roofs are made of tiles woven from native plants. The Toraja people built these traditional houses in Sulawesi, one of Indonesia's larger islands.

Urban Environments

The region's economic development has fueled the rapid growth of its cities. As you have read, many people are moving to cities to search for work. The largest cities are the capitals of the major countries. These include Jakarta in Indonesia, Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia, Manila in the Philippines, and Singapore.

All four cities have modern urban centers and government buildings. However, major differences exist among them. Singapore is orderly, wealthy, and very clean. Crime rates are low there. On the other hand, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, and Jakarta have smog and traffic problems. Manila and Jakarta have large slums.

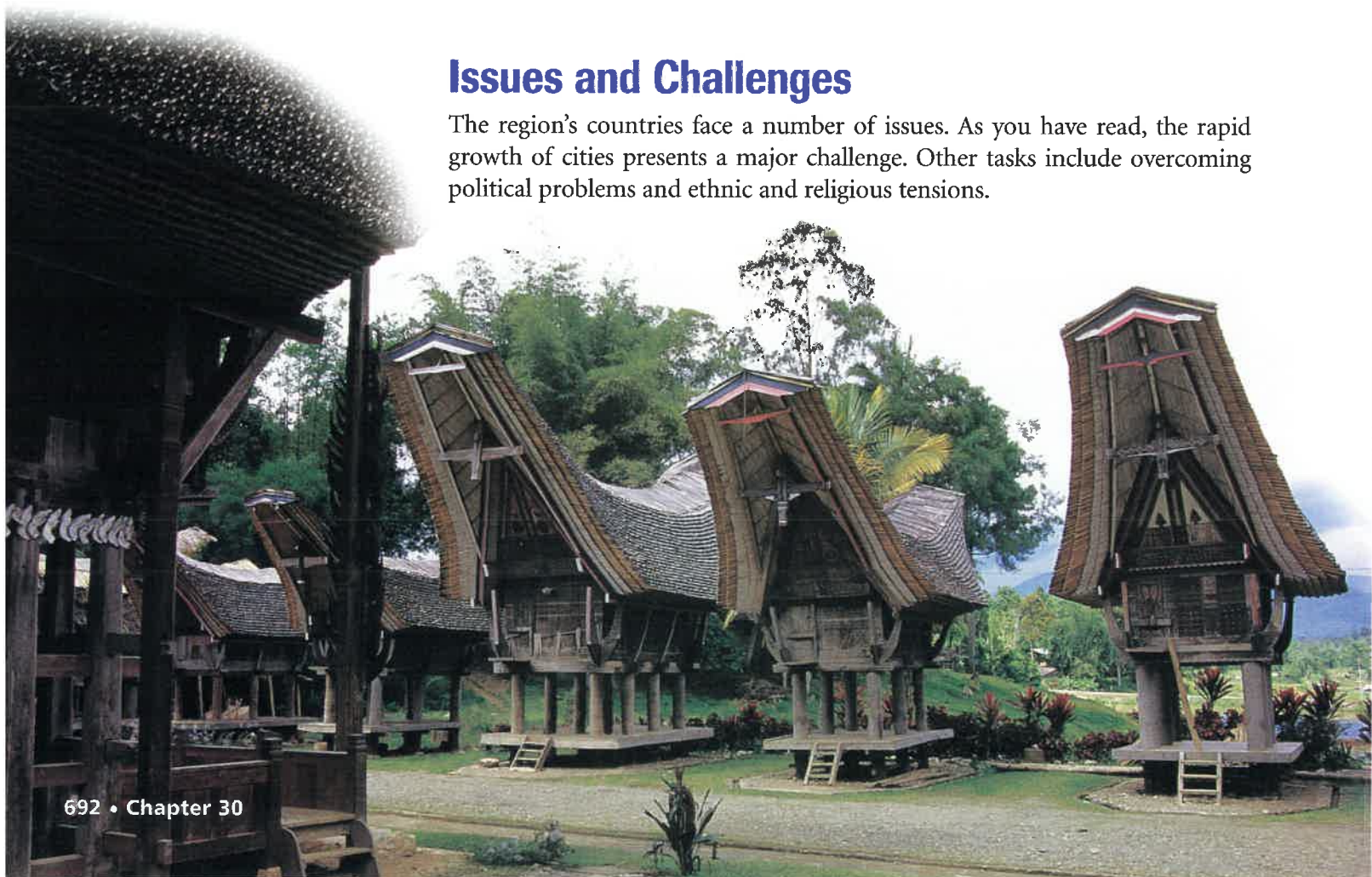
Kampongs, which are villages built on stilts, make up the traditional Malay housing style. Today the term also refers to the crowded slums around Jakarta and other large cities.

Why is Singapore so different from its neighbors? The country's government has worked hard to clean up slums and provide better housing. (See *Cities & Settlements: Singapore*.) In addition, Singapore has strict laws against even minor offenses, such as littering. The government even outlaws chewing gum and certain kinds of music and movies. Some people believe that such strict limits on personal freedoms are a good trade-off for less crime, a clean city, and a strong economy. However, others believe Singapore could be just as successful with fewer rules.

✓ **READING CHECK:** **Human Systems** How has economic growth affected the region's cities?

Issues and Challenges

The region's countries face a number of issues. As you have read, the rapid growth of cities presents a major challenge. Other tasks include overcoming political problems and ethnic and religious tensions.



Political Challenges Protecting political and personal freedoms represents one of the region's challenges. The Philippines and Indonesia, for example, have held truly free elections only in recent years.

Indonesia faces other challenges as well. Terrorism, including the 2002 bombing in Bali, has severely hurt Indonesia's tourism and economy. Ethnic and religious groups continue to push for independence. In 1999 East Timor voted for independence. Following the 1999 election, violence broke out between independence supporters and their opponents. The United Nations sent in troops to stop the fighting. East Timor's new government took power in 2002.

Other hot spots simmer. People in Aceh, on the northern tip of Sumatra, and Irian Jaya (also called West Papua) also want independence. At times, violence breaks out between independence supporters and government forces. Christian and Muslim residents of the Moluccas (moh-LUH-kuhs), another area of Indonesia, have also fought.

Religious differences have also led to conflict in the Philippines. The southern part of this mostly Roman Catholic country is home to many Muslims, some of whom want independence. The United States has aided the Philippines by training Filipino troops to fight terrorism.

Other Challenges Environmental problems like deforestation, loss of wildlife diversity, overfishing, and air and water pollution present difficult challenges. In addition, with the exception of Singapore, many people in the region are still poor. A few business families, military officers, and politicians control most of the power and money. Some corrupt officials have managed to stay in power for decades. Poor workers from Indonesia have moved to richer Malaysia and Singapore to look for jobs. Raising the standard of living for all the region's people will be difficult.

READING CHECK: *Human Systems* What challenges face the region today?



Soaring 1,483 feet (452 m) into the air, the Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur ranked as the tallest buildings in the world when they were completed in 1998. These twin skyscrapers of glass, steel, and concrete are a visual symbol of Malaysia's commitment to being modern.

Section **3**

Review

go.hrw.com **Homework Practice Online**
Keyword: SW3 HP30

Define
kampongs

Working with Sketch Maps On the map you created in Section 2, label Kuala Lumpur, East Timor, Aceh, Moluccas, Mindanao, and Sulu Archipelago. Which island region declared independence in 1999?

Reading for the Main Idea

- Human Systems** Why are some of the countries in island Southeast Asia known as the Tigers of the Pacific Rim?
- Environment and Society** What factor helped make Singapore a major trade and industrial center?

Critical Thinking

- Comparing and Contrasting** What are some differences between the city of Singapore and other big cities in the region? What are some reasons for these differences?
- Making Generalizations** Why do you suppose Indonesia's various ethnic groups each view their country differently?

Organizing What You Know

- Copy the table below. Use it to identify economic, environmental, and political challenges the region's countries face.

Challenges		
Economic	Environmental	Political

CITIES & SETTLEMENTS

Singapore

Human Systems Singapore has grown from a small port in the 1800s into a densely populated high-tech city. Efficient use of land, particularly for housing, has been crucial in planning the city's growth. Through housing policies, Singapore's government has tried to improve living conditions, encourage economic growth, and use land efficiently. It has also used housing policies to promote good relations among different ethnic groups.

Development and Growth

Changes have been particularly dramatic in recent decades. In the early 1950s about 75 percent of Singaporeans lived in crowded slums on the island's southern shore. The other 25 percent lived in the more rural northern part of the island in traditional kampongs. In the 1960s providing low-cost housing became a major goal of Singapore's government. The newly created Housing and Development Board began to build high-rise high-density apartments for public housing. The government gave the board the power to clear slums and forcibly resettle residents.

The program was very successful. Thousands of people moved into the new apartments. Government loan programs helped even low-income families buy their apartments. By 1988, 2.3 million people—88 percent of Singapore's population—lived in apartments provided by the board. Most tenants owned their apartments. The government saw apartment ownership as giving people a "stake in Singapore" and encouraging political stability. At the same time, housing construction became a major industry, helping to fuel economic growth.

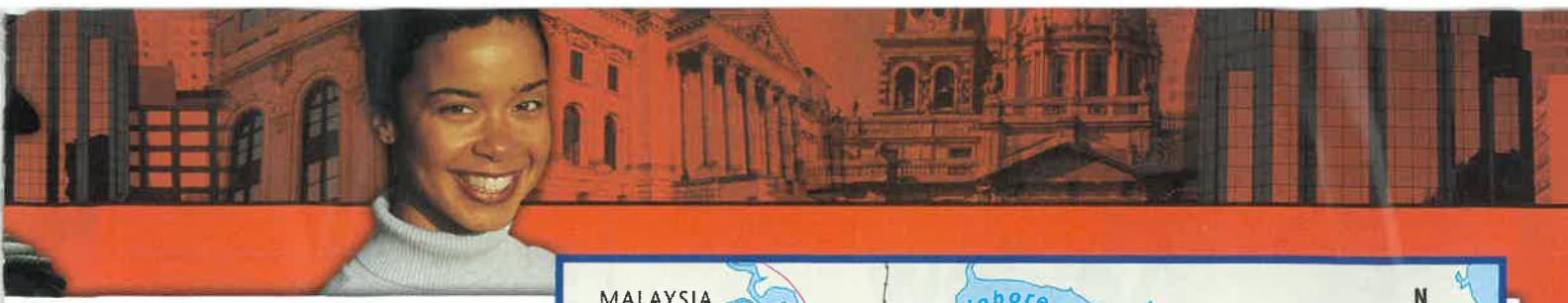


Singapore, also known as the Garden City because of its parks and tree-lined streets, began its modern history in the early 1800s. A representative of the British East India Company established the area as a trading site and gained possession of the harbor for the United Kingdom. Singapore's location on major shipping lanes has helped it become one of the world's busiest ports.

The government also built new roads and highways, along with a mass-transit rail system. Housing complexes rose where highways and the mass-transit railroad met. These new towns of up to 200,000 residents were meant to redirect urban growth away from the old city center. The government hoped these new towns would provide employment for most of their residents. In reality, many residents commuted to jobs either in the central business district or in Jurong, a huge industrial area west of the city center.

Housing and Ethnicity

Singapore's government has also tried to shape the role of ethnicity in society with its housing policies. Singapore has three major ethnic groups—Chinese, Indian, and Malay. In most cases, people of a single ethnic group had occupied Singapore's old slums and kampongs. The government used the resettlement program to break up the pattern of single-ethnic-group



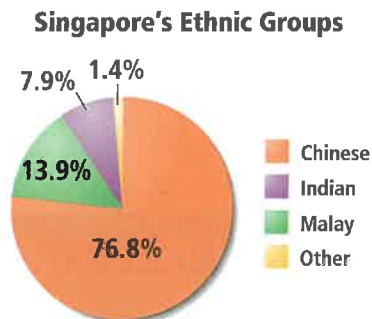
Singapore

INTERPRETING THE MAP Singapore's Mass Rapid Transit system is used daily by 62 percent of its population. The system eases transportation to and from work and home for the island's residents. In addition, the transit authority may add shopping centers to mass transportation centers. By building malls in the large stations, the transit authority could meet more of the commuters' needs. Examine the map of Singapore's roads and mass transit systems. Where do you think new housing will be located?



neighborhoods. Singapore's leaders hoped that integrating the new apartment complexes would encourage tolerance of ethnic differences.

To accomplish this, a mix of Chinese, Indians, and Malays were assigned to every apartment block. The government also sponsored residents' committees and education and recreation programs for each apartment complex. These were designed to create a sense of community among the apartment residents.



However, despite the hopes of the Housing and Development Board, few tenants thought of their apartment block as a real community. Most people maintained their ties to relatives and friends of the same ethnic group. Residents began selling their

apartments to members of other ethnic groups so they could be near friends and family. The result was a trend toward apartment blocks of one ethnic group. In 1989 the government tried to halt this trend. It passed new rules to prevent people from selling their apartments or turning them over to members of other ethnic groups.

A Thriving City-State

Singapore's government has used housing policy to do more than simply alter settlement patterns. It has also tried to change attitudes. Not all of these goals have been met. However, the country has prospered in spite of its crowding and ethnic issues.

Applying What You Know

- Summarizing** What did Singapore's government hope its housing policies would accomplish?
- Analyzing Information** In what ways were Singapore's efforts to create new local communities successful? In what ways were they unsuccessful? Why?

Review the video to answer the closing question:
Why do you think it is important to preserve the environment of the Malay Archipelago?

Building Vocabulary

On a separate sheet of paper, explain the following terms by using them correctly in sentences.

archipelago	homogeneous
lahars	slash-and-burn agriculture
endemic species	kampongs

Locating Key Places

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with their correct labels.

Malay Peninsula	Manila
Malay Archipelago	Jakarta
Strait of Malacca	Kuala Lumpur
Philippines	Singapore



Understanding the Main Ideas

Section 1

- Physical Systems** Why is the land of island Southeast Asia so unstable in some areas?
- Places and Regions** How do the region's location and monsoons influence its climates?

Section 2

- Human Systems** Which ethnic group makes up the majority of Singapore's population? Do members of that ethnic group tend to live in urban or rural areas throughout island Southeast Asia?
- Places and Regions** What is the dominant religion of island Southeast Asia? What other religions are practiced there?

Section 3

- Places and Regions** What economic, environmental, and political challenges face the region today?

Thinking Critically

- Analyzing Information** How has the region's cultural diversity affected the structure and goals of educational systems there?
- Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why do you think wet-rice cultivation is the most common method of growing rice in the region?
- Identifying Cause and Effect** How do you think island Southeast Asia might be different today if Europeans had never colonized the region?

Using the Geographer's Tools

- Analyzing Population Pyramids** Study the population pyramids in Section 2. What clues might these pyramids give us about the relative standard of living in the countries?
- Analyzing Statistics** Review the Fast Facts and Comparing Standard of Living tables at the front of this unit. Then go to go.hrw.com to access the World Factbook. Use information you find from these sources to rank the countries of island Southeast Asia by standard of living. Write a paragraph explaining your ranking.
- Preparing Maps** Draw an outline map of island Southeast Asia and identify areas that are experiencing ethnic and religious conflict.

Writing about Geography

Review the various ways farmers in island Southeast Asia modify their physical environment to grow rice. Compare those methods with the ways farmers in dry climate regions of the United States modify their environment to grow wheat. You may want to use the Internet or consult library resources for more information. Write a short report about your findings. When you are finished with your report, proofread it to make sure you have used standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

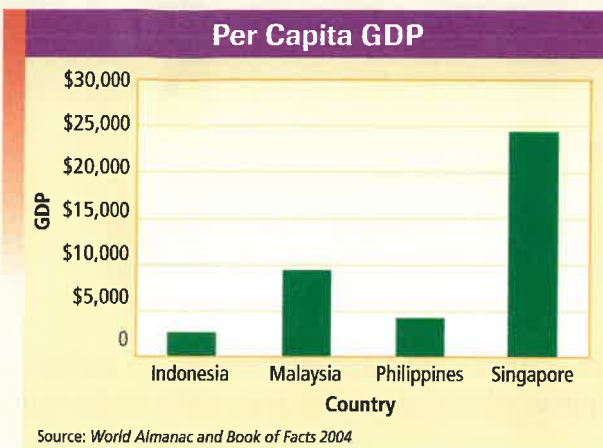


SKILL BUILDING

Geography for Life

Creating a Benefits-Cost Balance Sheet

Environment and Society As you have read, the tropical rain forests of island Southeast Asia are being cleared rapidly. What might be some advantages and disadvantages of clearing the forests for farmland, timber, or other purposes? Identify and evaluate those benefits and costs in the form of a two-column balance sheet.



Interpreting Graphs

Study the bar graph above. Then use the information in the graph to help you answer the questions that follow. Mark your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- Singapore's per capita GDP is
 - less than \$10,000.
 - more than five times the per capita GDP of Malaysia.
 - more than \$20,000.
 - the lowest of the four countries.
- Rank the countries from first to last by the value of each country's per capita GDP.

Analyzing Secondary Sources

Read the following passage and answer the questions. Mark your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

"Farmers in the region grow rice in three ways. Wet-rice, or paddy, cultivation is the most productive and common method. Rice paddies are constructed with dikes in lowland areas or with mud terraces in hilly areas. Water flow down steep slopes is controlled, and erosion is limited. This, along with the area's warm and wet climate, allows farmers to grow more than one rice crop each year."

- In the selection the word *terraces* refers to
 - beautiful structures on the region's old colonial farmhouses.
 - scenic spots along rivers in Malaysia.
 - city gardens that have been transformed into rice farms.
 - flat areas carved into hillsides so that rice can be grown there.
- Why do you think being able to grow more than one rice crop a year is important in island Southeast Asia? Give specific reasons for your answer.

Alternative Assessment

PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

Learning about Your Local Geography

Group Project: Field Work

Plan, organize, and complete a research project with a partner about the plant and animal life of your state. Identify important geographic questions about the species you identify in the area. What environmental conditions, such as climate, are common there? What species have adapted to that environment? What effect has interaction with humans had on the local environment and the species that live there? Organize your questions and answers in a table and identify connections between your local environment and that of island Southeast Asia. Finally, prepare a short report comparing the natural environments of your state and island Southeast Asia.

Internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: SW3 GT30

Choose a topic about island Southeast Asia to:

- test your knowledge of island Southeast Asia with an interactive map.
- research the rain forests of island Southeast Asia and make a poster.
- analyze tectonic forces that cause volcanoes and earthquakes.

Geography

Skill-Building Workshop

Creating a Diagram



WORKSHOP 1

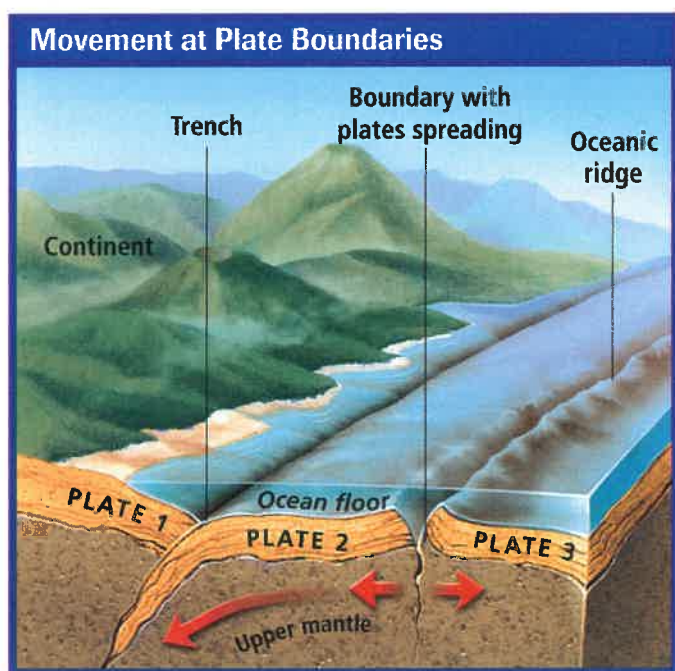
Labels, arrows, and different colors help explain what happens when one tectonic plate slides under another.

Using Diagrams

Some people are visual learners. They learn best when information is displayed in a visual format, such as a photograph, map, or diagram. Diagrams are illustrations that show us how to do something or how parts of a whole are related. You are probably familiar with many kinds of diagrams. For example, you may have used a diagram to put together a model airplane or ship. Car owner's manuals also have diagrams. They may show an owner how to accomplish important tasks, such as changing a tire. Public buildings often have diagrams that direct people to exits. Many kinds of diagrams are useful in geography. For example, the diagram on this page shows the kind of tectonic activity that makes parts of East Asia so prone to earthquakes.

Developing the Skill Another useful diagram is a flowchart. A flowchart is a graphic representation of a series of related events or the steps in a process. Note the steps, or activities, in the flowchart at the top of this page. Arrows, or connectors, show the progress of activities. We can use this flowchart to help us plan steps for preparing other diagrams:

- Determine the purpose of your diagram. Are you showing a process, special features, a distribution, relationships, or something else?
- Conduct research to find the information you need. Research may also help you decide what kind of diagram best presents your information.
- Gather the materials you will need, such as paper, pencils, other art tools, or special software.
- Illustrate the pieces of the diagram, including labels that will help the reader follow along.
- Review and revise your diagram and labels for accuracy.



Practicing the Skill

1. Create a diagram that illustrates features in your school. For example, illustrate an evacuation plan for emergencies. You might also illustrate the suggested arrangement of a classroom or auditorium for a special event.
2. Research the process involved in producing rice. Then create a flowchart illustrating this process. Major steps will include planting, harvesting, and processing rice. You might want to create illustrations for each major step in the harvesting process.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Total Population ($\times 1,000$)	1,198,500	1,211,210	1,223,890	1,236,260	1,248,100	1,259,090	
Birthrate (per 1,000)	17.70	17.12	16.98	16.57	16.03	15.23	
Death Rate (per 1,000)	6.49	6.57	6.56	6.51	6.50	6.46	
Natural Growth Rate (%)	11.21	10.55	10.42	10.06	9.53	8.77	
Total Number of Births ($\times 1,000$)	21,040	20,630	20,670	20,380	19,910	19,090	

WORKSHOP 2

Using Spreadsheets and Software

Sometimes you need to work with a large amount of numerical information in a simple and efficient manner. People use electronic spreadsheets, or worksheets, to do just that. You can use a spreadsheet for just text. However, a spreadsheet's real advantage is its ability to calculate values from preset formulas. It can even recalculate data automatically when entries change.

Developing the Skill All spreadsheets, regardless of the software, will follow the same design. Vertical columns are assigned letters in alphabetical order. Horizontal rows are arranged numerically. A cell is the intersection of one column and one row. Identifying a cell is similar to finding a location on a map using lines of latitude and longitude. The cell is named for its corresponding column and row. For example, the cell at the intersection of Column B and Row 2 is labeled B2. (See the spreadsheet above.)

To reach a specific cell you have several choices. You may use the mouse, arrow keys, or tab key. The computer will tell you which cell you are in by outlining the four sides of the cell. The cell will also be shown in a separate window at the top of the screen. In the example above you can see that cell E6 has a value of 10.06%. This is determined by studying the cell itself or by viewing the *status* or *formula line* found at the top of the worksheet.

Instead of calculating a value on a calculator, you can put a formula, such as $C2 + C5$, in a spreadsheet cell. Spreadsheets use standard formulas to create a simple mathematical equation. To create a formula, select the cell where you want to display the formula results. Type an equal sign (=) and then the rest of the formula. You may add, subtract, multiply, and divide.

For example, the formula $=A1 + A2$ would add the value in cells A1 and A2. The formula $=C5 - C4$ would subtract the value in cell C4 from the value in cell C5. A slash (/) is used for division and an asterisk (*) for multiplication. Adding is the most common function of many spreadsheets. As a result, most spreadsheet software uses an *AutoSum* key (Σ) that you can place in a cell to add values automatically. For your convenience, many spreadsheet programs include a number of pre-defined formulas.

Another key feature of spreadsheets is the ability to calculate data from multiple worksheets. Suppose you are doing a report on precipitation around the world over a certain period of time. You could have separate worksheets for the continents, with precipitation amounts for individual countries on each continent. In addition, you could have a worksheet to show world precipitation changes over the same number of years. As you enter new country information, the numbers on the world worksheet change as well.

Practicing the Skill

Practice using a spreadsheet.

1. Open a new spreadsheet file.
2. Type the information as shown in the example on this page.
3. Estimate data you might expect to find for Country A in 2000 and place that data in Column H. Label this column "2000."
4. Label column I "Total." In cell I7 calculate the total births in Country A from 1994 to 2000. Use the formula $=B7 + C7 + D7 + E7 + F7 + G7 + H7$ or use the *AutoSum* key (Σ).
5. Use a new spreadsheet to analyze data from a real country. For example, track annual growth in GDP, exports, or imports to analyze economic development in China in the 1990s.