



UNIT

9

East and Southeast Asia



*Borobudur Temple,
Indonesia*

Chapter **27** *China, Mongolia, and Taiwan*

Chapter **28** *Japan and the Koreas*

Chapter **29** *Mainland Southeast Asia*

Chapter **30** *Island Southeast Asia*

CONNECTING TO *Literature*

“THOUGHTS OF HANOI” by *Nguyen Thi Vinh*



Nguyen (nie-EN) Thi Vinh

(1924–) was born in northern Vietnam’s Red River delta in Southeast Asia. A novelist and poet, she fled to South Vietnam after Communists took over the north in the 1950s. She remained in South Vietnam for a while after it fell to the Communists in 1975. In 1983 she moved to Norway. Her poem “Thoughts of Hanoi” reveals some of her memories of the land of her birth.

The night is deep and chill
as in early autumn. Pitchblack,
it thickens after each lightning
flash.

I dream of Hanoi:
Co-ngu Road
Ten years of separation
the way back sliced by a
frontier of hatred.
I want to bury the past
to burn the future
still I yearn
still I fear
those endless nights
waiting for dawn.

Brother,
how is Hang Dao now?
How is Ngoc Son temple?
Do the trains still run
each day from Hanoi
to the neighboring towns?
To Bac-ninh, Cam-giang,
Yen-bai,

the small villages, islands
of brown thatch in a lush
green sea?

The girls
bright eyes
ruddy cheeks
four-piece dresses
raven-bill scarves
sowing harvesting
spinning weaving

all year round,
the boys
plowing
transplanting
in the fields
in their shops
running across
the meadow at evening
to fly kites
and sing alternating
songs.



Stainless blue sky,
jubilant voices of children
stumbling through the alphabet,
village graybeards strolling to
the temple,
grandmothers basking in
twilight sun,
chewing betel* leaves
while the children run—

* **betel** (BEE-tuhl) leaves: the leaves of a climbing pepper vine; chewed with betel nuts

Analyzing the Primary Source

- 1. Summarizing** What images does the writer remember from her homeland?
- 2. Drawing Inferences** What do you suppose the writer means when she writes of her way back to Vietnam being “sliced by a frontier of hatred”?

The World in Spatial Terms

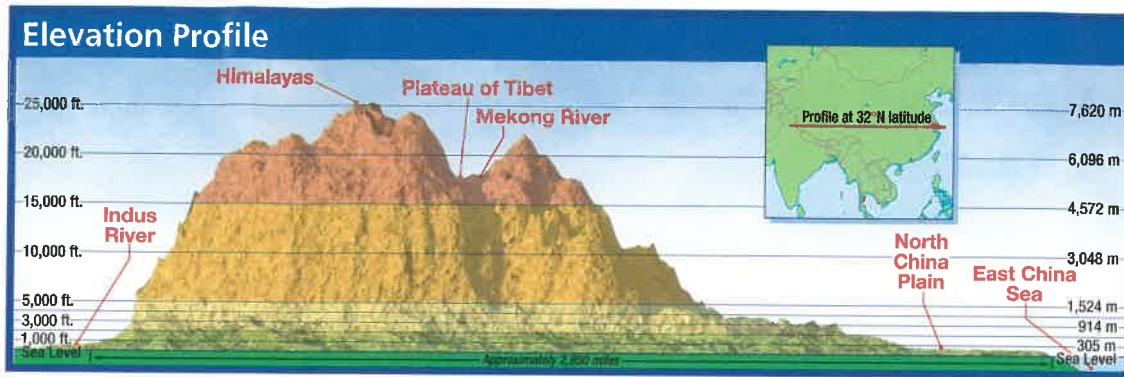
East and Southeast Asia: Political

- 1. Places and Regions** Which countries in the region are landlocked?
- 2. Places and Regions** Compare this map to the physical map. Which four major islands make up Japan?

Critical Thinking

- 3. Making Generalizations** How might Indonesia's island geography cause problems for its government?





East and Southeast Asia: Physical

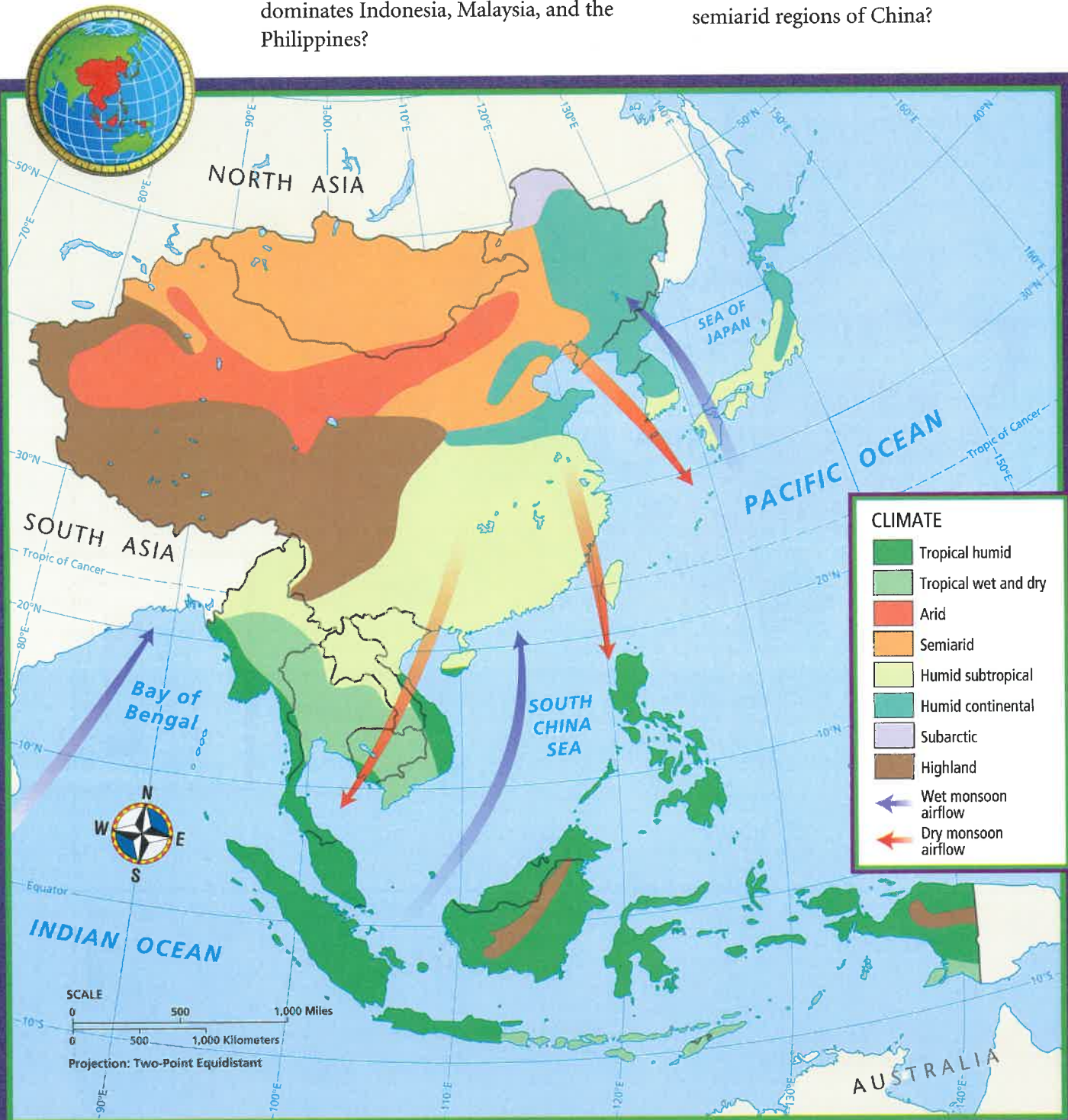


East and Southeast Asia: Climate

- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the political map. Which climate types are found in China?
- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the political map. Which climate type dominates Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the physical map. Which physical feature likely blocks the wet monsoon airflow from reaching the arid and semiarid regions of China?

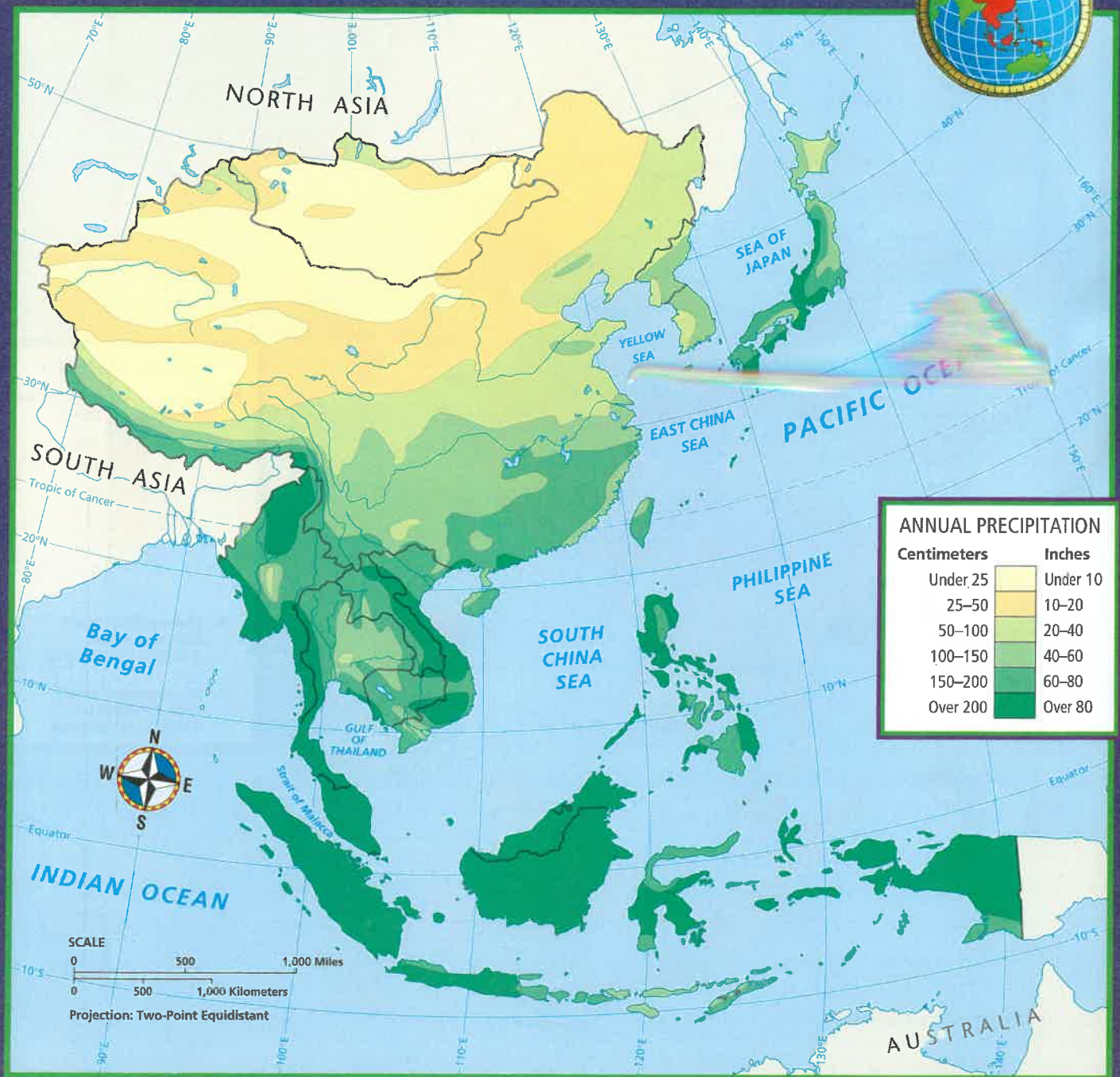


East and Southeast Asia: Precipitation

- 1. Places and Regions** Compare this map to the population map. Which large metropolitan areas are located in areas that receive more than 80 inches (200 cm) of precipitation?
- 2. Places and Regions** How much precipitation does most of Mongolia receive?

Critical Thinking

- 3. Making Generalizations** How do you think the distribution of precipitation in East and Southeast Asia is related to latitude?

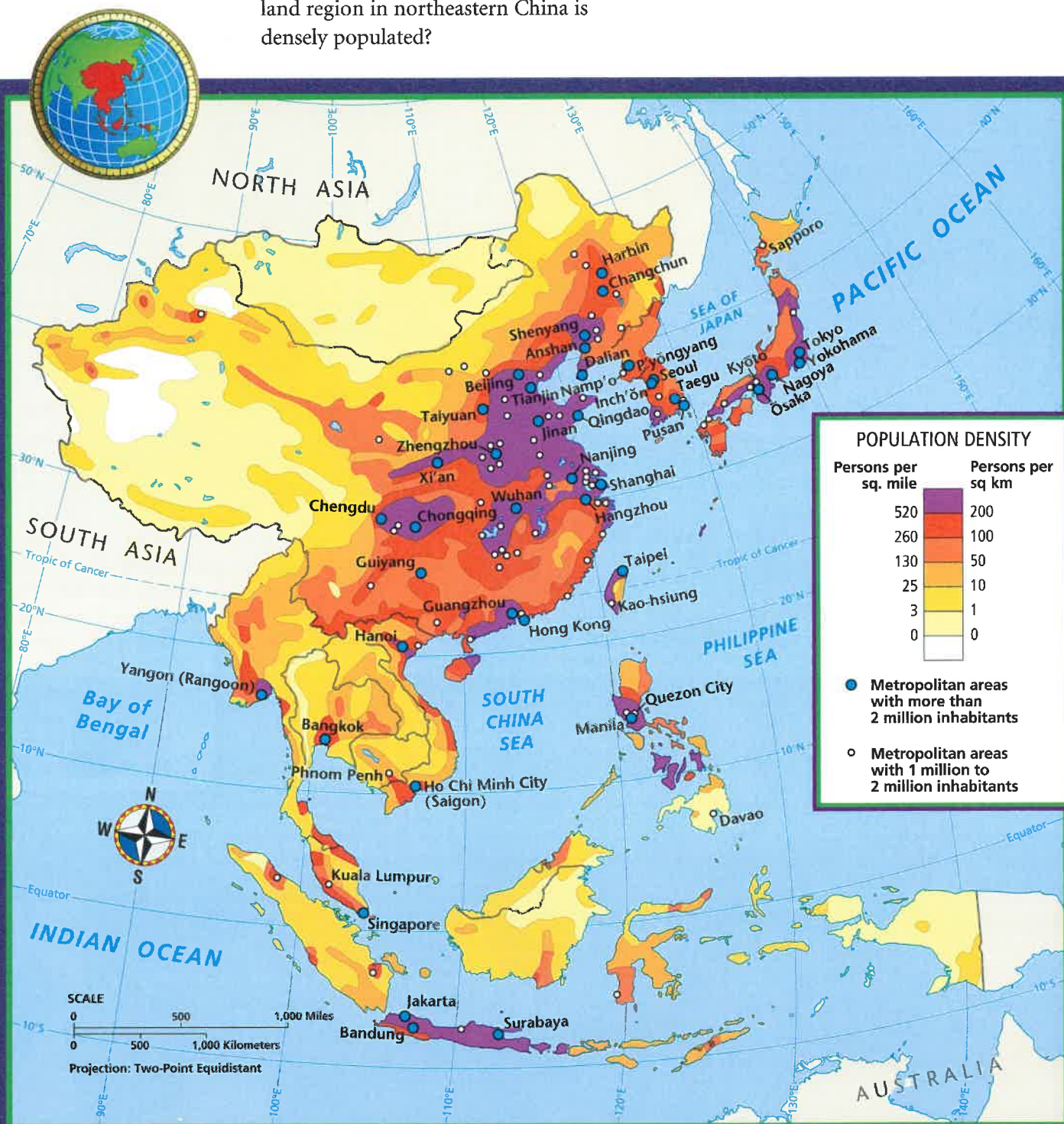


East and Southeast Asia: Population

- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the political map. Which country in the region has by far the largest number of metropolitan areas with more than 1 million inhabitants?
- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the physical map. Which large low-land region in northeastern China is densely populated?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the physical map. If Indonesia's government wanted to lower the population density on Java, to which other islands in the country might they encourage people to move?

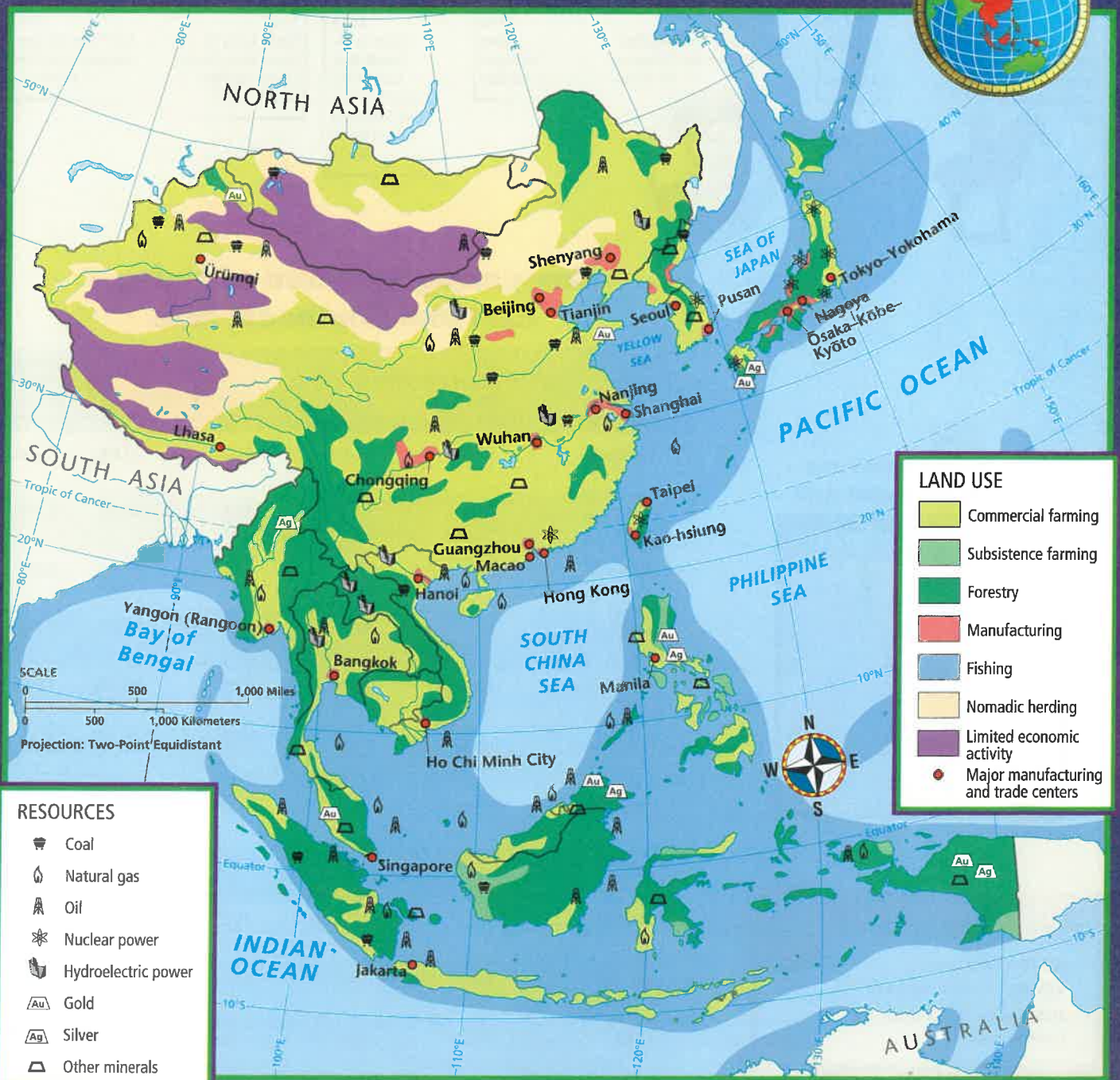


East and Southeast Asia: Land Use and Resources

- Places and Regions** What type of power is commonly generated in Japan?
- Environment and Society** Based on the map, which countries in the region do you think have the most oil?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the population and political maps. How do you think Japan's location is advantageous for trade with other countries in the region?



Time Line: East and Southeast Asia

108 B.C.
Chinese invade Korea.

c. A.D. 500
Hindu and Buddhist states are established in Java and Sumatra.



1853
U.S. commodore Matthew C. Perry visits Japan.



1949
The Communists win China's civil war. Indonesia wins independence from the Netherlands.



1975
North Vietnamese and other Communist forces take over South Vietnam, ending a long war.

200 B.C.

202 B.C.
Han dynasty rises to power in China and spreads Chinese culture into southern China.



A.D. 500

1279
Mongols rule all of China.

1500

1521
Ferdinand Magellan claims the Philippines for Spain.



1800

1900

1912
China becomes a republic.

1945
Japan is defeated after conquering much of East and Southeast Asia in World War II.

1950
North Korea invades South Korea. The Korean War ends in 1953.

1999
East Timor declares independence from Indonesia.

Comparing Standard of Living— East and Southeast Asia

COUNTRY	LIFE EXPECTANCY MALE (at birth, 2006)	LIFE EXPECTANCY FEMALE (at birth, 2006)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	LITERACY RATE	DAILY CALORIC INTAKE (per person)
Cambodia	57.4	61.3	61.3	73.6%	2,074
China	70.9	74.5	23.1	90.9%	2,940
Indonesia	67.4	72.5	34.4	97.9%	2,891
Japan	78	84.7	3.2	99.0%	2,768
North Korea	68.9	74.5	23.3	99.0%	3,035
Philippines	67.3	73.2	22.8	92.6%	2,480
Singapore	79.1	84.5	2.3	92.5%	NA
South Korea	73.6	80.8	6.2	97.9%	3,035
Thailand	70	74.7	19.5	92.6%	2,424
Vietnam	68	73.8	25.1	90.3%	2,617
United States	75.0	80.8	6.4	99.0%	3,754

The United States and East and Southeast Asia

Comparing Sizes



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FOR: Additional information and reference sources

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *CIA World Factbook*, Food and Agriculture Organization

Fast Facts: East and Southeast Asia



FLAG	COUNTRY Capital	POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. mi.)	AREA	PER CAPITA GDP (in US \$)	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (kilowatt hours per person)	TELEPHONE LINES (per 100 people)
	Brunei Bandar Seri Begawan	379,444	186.5	2,228 sq. mi. 5,770 sq km	\$ 23,600	6,518.2	25.6
	Cambodia Phnom Penh	13,881,427	203.6	69,900 sq. mi. 181,040 sq km	\$ 2,200	8.3	0.3
	China Beijing	1,313,973,713	364.9	3,705,404 sq. mi. 9,596,952 sq km	\$ 6,300	1,271.9	24.0
	East Timor Dili	1,062,777	183.4	5,794 sq. mi. 15,007 sq km	\$ 400	NA	NA
	Indonesia Jakarta	245,452,739	350.9	741,099 sq. mi. 1,919,438 sq km	\$ 3,700	414.7	4.5
	Japan Tokyo	127,463,611	836.3	145,883 sq. mi. 377,835 sq km	\$ 30,700	7,423.9	46.0
	Laos Vientiane	6,368,481	71.5	91,429 sq. mi. 236,800 sq km	\$ 1,900	517.9	1.3
	Malaysia Kuala Lumpur	24,385,858	192.2	127,317 sq. mi. 329,750 sq km	\$ 10,400	3,019.3	17.4
	Mongolia Ulaanbaatar	2,832,224	4.7	604,249 sq. mi. 1,564,998 sq km	\$ 2,200	1,026.6	5.6
	Myanmar (Burma) Yangon	47,382,633	186.5	261,970 sq. mi. 678,499 sq km	\$ 1,600	145.1	0.8
	North Korea P'yongyang	23,113,019	497.3	46,541 sq. mi. 120,541 sq km	\$ 1,800	754.3	4.1
	Philippines Manila	89,468,677	777.3	115,831 sq. mi. 300,001 sq km	\$ 5,100	497.1	4.2
	Singapore Singapore	4,492,150	18,645.3	267 sq. mi. 692 sq km	\$ 29,900	6,875.6	43.2
	South Korea Seoul	48,846,823	1,288.5	38,023 sq. mi. 98,479 sq km	\$ 20,400	6,209.9	55.3
	Taiwan Taipei	23,036,087	1,849.5	13,892 sq. mi. 35,980 sq km	\$ 26,700	6,700.0	59.6
	Thailand Bangkok	64,631,595	327.1	198,456 sq. mi. 513,999 sq km	\$ 8,300	1,660.9	11.0
	Vietnam Hanoi	84,402,966	671.8	127,244 sq. mi. 329,560 sq km	\$ 3,000	437.4	12.3

Sources: Population: Census Bureau; Per Capita GDP: *CIA Fact book*; Electricity: Energy Information Admin.; Telephones: Int'l Telecommunication Union
For U.S. data, see p. 147