

SECTION  
**3**

# Reading for Understanding

## ▶ Key Ideas

### BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

The mainland countries of Southeast Asia are a mix of rural and urban cultures and wealthy and poor economies.

### NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Indonesia and the Philippines both have rich cultural traditions and long histories as centers of trade.

## ▶ Vocabulary

### TERMS & NAMES

**Bahasa Indonesia** (bah•HAH•suh in•duh•NEE•zhuh) the language of Indonesia

**shadow puppet** traditional Indonesian art, in which puppets are handled from behind a screen lit by a bright light

**Filipino** an inhabitant of the Philippines

**Ferdinand Marcos** dictatorial president of the Philippines between 1965 and 1986

**Corazon Aquino** (uh•KEE•noh) politician who opposed Marcos and was president of the Philippines between 1986 and 1992

### REVIEW

**archipelago** a set of closely grouped islands, which sometimes form a curved arc



**Visual Vocabulary** Ferdinand Marcos

## ▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the chart shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the chart to categorize facts about the history, government, culture, and economy of Indonesia and the Philippines.

 See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R7

### CATEGORIZE

	INDONESIA	THE PHILIPPINES
History		
Government		
Culture		
Economy		



**GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS**

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 SECTION  
3

FOCUS ON



# Indonesia and the Philippines

## Connecting to Your World

If you wanted to travel to a friend's house, would you try to get there by boat? Probably not. Most Americans journey from one place to another by car, bus, or train. However, on the islands of Southeast Asia, people often travel by boat. As a result, the surrounding seas serve as a sort of highway connecting the islands in this region. The seas, though, have also made it difficult to unify the island nations of Southeast Asia.



## Indonesia

▼ **KEY QUESTION** What unites and divides the people of Indonesia?

Indonesia is an **archipelago** that stretches for about 3,200 miles and consists of more than 17,500 islands. As you have already learned, the main islands are Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. Some of the smaller islands are uninhabited, but others are densely populated. Java, for instance, contains about 60 percent of Indonesia's population. Many cities in Indonesia are huge. For example, Jakarta, the country's capital, has more than 8 million people. Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world.

**Jakarta** Jakarta has broad boulevards, but traffic is a problem. To reduce congestion, some roads are only open to vehicles carrying three or more passengers.



**History and Government** As early as 1000 B.C., the region of Indonesia had become a crossroads for trade. Over the years, many goods and ideas arrived from distant lands. Indian traders brought Hinduism, and traders from both India and China carried Buddhism. By the 1300s, Muslim traders from Arabia had introduced Islam.

During the 1500s, Portugal gained control of present-day Indonesia and set up trade. The Dutch took over in 1641. They established the Dutch East India Company, a group that dominated trade on most of the islands. Indonesia gained independence from the Dutch in 1949 but was controlled by a military regime for many years. Today, Indonesia is a republic. In 2004, it held its first direct presidential elections. The new president pledged to promote democratic reforms.

**Culture and Economy** Most of the people of Indonesia live in rural areas. The population of the country is one of the most ethnically diverse in the world. About 300 ethnic groups make this island nation their home and speak about 250 different languages. For years, Indonesia lacked a common language. Then in the late 1920s, the nation created a language called **Bahasa Indonesia** that helped unify the people. Cultural traditions also unite Indonesians. Traditional arts include **shadow puppets**, in which puppets, such as those below, are worked from behind a screen lit by a bright light **A**. On the other side of the screen, the audience sees the puppets as shadows **B**.

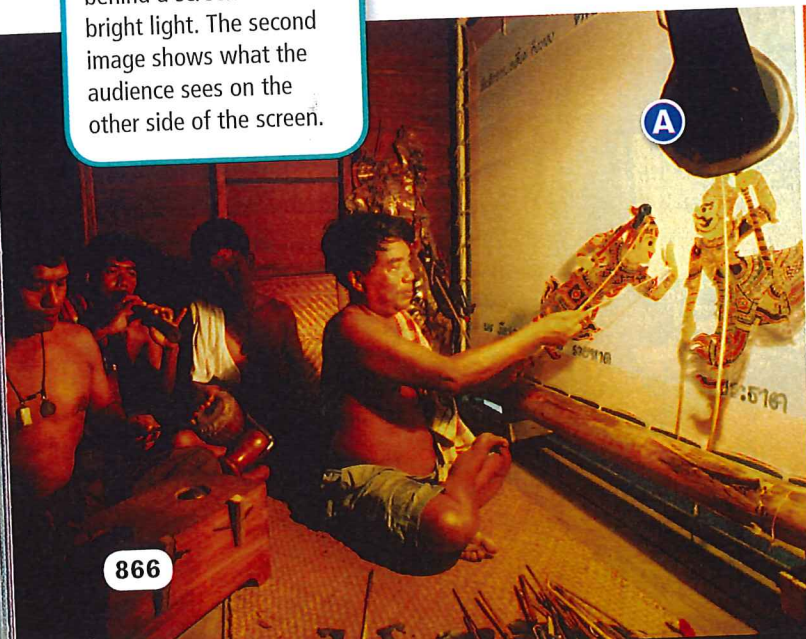
From 1987 to 1997, Indonesia's economy grew rapidly. Then the nation suffered a financial slump when its money became devalued and its stock market fell. Indonesia's economy is still recovering. Today, oil and natural gas produce the greatest wealth in Indonesia. In fact, it is the world's largest exporter of liquefied natural gas. Manufacturing is also a major activity. Nonetheless, fishing and farming are a huge part of the economy, employing about half of all Indonesians.

**DRAW CONCLUSIONS** Identify some of the factors that unite and divide Indonesians.

### Fun Facts!

#### SHADOW PUPPETS

The ancient art of shadow puppets is over 1,000 years old and probably originated in India and Egypt. Tiny holes are punched in the flat puppets to cast interesting shadow patterns. In the first image below, a handler works the puppets behind a screen under a bright light. The second image shows what the audience sees on the other side of the screen.





# The Philippines

**KEY QUESTION** How has the Philippines improved its government and economy?

The Philippines is made up of around 7,100 islands, but only about 1,000 of them are inhabited. The nation is named for King Philip II of Spain, who sent explorers to the region during the 1500s. The people who live in the Philippines are called **Filipinos**.



**History and Government** Since ancient times, traders from China and the Malay region have had a strong influence on the culture of the Philippines. By the late 1500s, the Spanish Empire had colonized the Philippines. The Spanish controlled the area until 1898. After being defeated in the Spanish-American War, Spain handed control of the Philippines over to the United States. U.S. rule of the region lasted until 1946, when the Philippines gained its independence.

After independence, however, the country faced many economic problems. In 1965, **Ferdinand Marcos** became president and improved the economy. But in 1973, Marcos seized complete control of the government. **Corazon Aquino** (uh•KEE•noh) opposed Marcos during the 1986 election. Although the government declared that Marcos had won, many people suspected fraud. After much protest, Marcos left the country and Aquino took over as president. Today, the Philippines has a democratic government headed by a president.

**ONLINE PRIMARY SOURCE** To read more of Aquino's speeches, go to the Research & Writing Center @ClassZone.com

## ANALYZING Primary Sources



**Corazon Aquino** (born 1933) was married to Benigno Aquino, Jr., a political rival of Ferdinand Marcos. When her husband was assassinated in 1983, Aquino suspected that Marcos was behind the death. She ran against Marcos in 1986 and became the first woman president of the Philippines. In the following, Aquino describes her political philosophy.

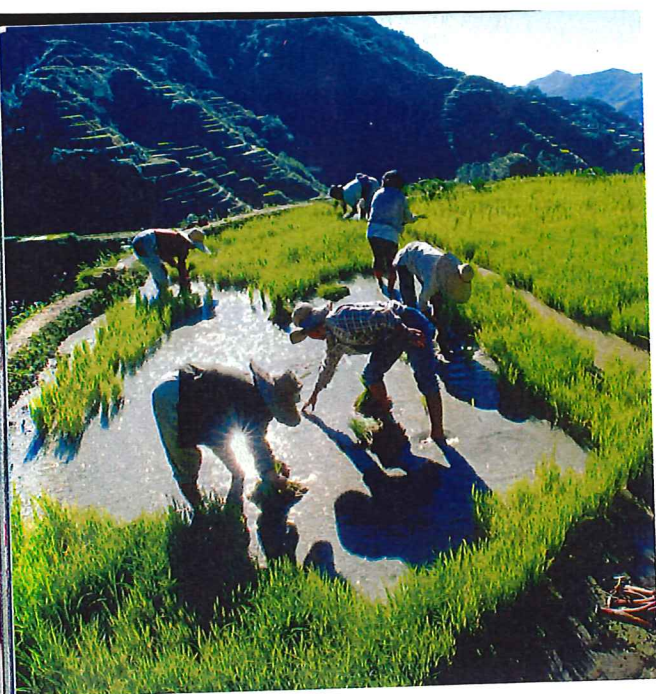
I don't have any formula for ousting [overthrowing] a dictator or building democracy. . . . All I can suggest is to forget about yourself and just think of your people. It's always the people who make things happen.

Source: *Time Asia*, August 1999, article by Sandra Burton

### DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

According to Corazon Aquino, who builds a democracy?





### Rice Terraces in Luzon

Farmers first carved rice terraces into the mountains of Luzon about 2,000 years ago. The levels were reinforced with stone walls.

**Culture and Economy** Filipino culture blends Malay, Chinese, Spanish, and American influences. These influences can be seen in the country's languages and religions. The official languages of the country are Filipino and English. More than 80 percent of the people are Roman Catholic. In fact, the Philippines has more Christians than any other nation in Asia. Christianity was introduced when the Philippines became a Spanish colony. The country also has a large Muslim population. Forty-seven percent of the people live in cities. The largest city is the capital, Manila.

Traditionally, the economy of the Philippines has depended on farming. Over the last few decades, however, manufacturing and mining have developed significantly. Factories produce clothing, electronic goods, and wood products for export. The fertile volcanic soil of the islands helps farmers grow many crops, such as rice, sweet potatoes, bananas, and sugar cane. Kapok trees, which produce a fiber used for insulation and mattresses, are plentiful.

**IDENTIFY SOLUTIONS** Explain how the Philippines has improved its government and economy.



### ONLINE QUIZ

For test practice, go to  
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## Section

## 3

## Assessment

### TERMS & NAMES

#### 1. Explain the importance of

- Bahasa Indonesia
- Filipino
- Ferdinand Marcos
- Corazon Aquino

### USE YOUR READING NOTES

#### 2. Categorize

Use your completed chart to answer the following question:

What probably accounts for the great ethnic diversity in Indonesia?

	INDONESIA	THE PHILIPPINES
History		
Government		
Culture		
Economy		

### KEY IDEAS

3. Why did Indonesia create a new language?
4. What problems did the Philippines face after gaining independence?
5. How did Corazon Aquino come to power?

### CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Make Inferences** How did Corazon Aquino further the development of democracy in the Philippines?
7. **Compare and Contrast** How are the economies of Indonesia and the Philippines similar and different?
8. **CONNECT to Today** What do you think the people of Indonesia could do today to become a more united nation?
9. **ART Draw a Shadow Puppet** Using the Internet and library sources, find pictures of Indonesian shadow puppets. Then draw a shadow puppet of your own. Explain the role the puppet would play in a traditional performance.



## CHAPTER SUMMARY



### Key Idea 1

Southeast Asia is a mountainous region with a tropical climate and much volcanic activity on its many islands.



### Key Idea 2

The nations of mainland Southeast Asia have closely connected histories and diverse cultures.



### Key Idea 3

Indonesia and the Philippines both have rich cultural traditions and long histories as centers of trade.

 For Review and Study Notes, go to Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](#)

## NAME GAME

Use the Terms & Names list to complete each sentence on paper or online.

- I am a narrow strip of land that serves as a bridge between the mainland and islands.  
\_\_\_\_\_ **Malay Peninsula** \_\_\_\_\_
- I was the dictatorial president of the Philippines between 1965 and 1986. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am a very large ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I am a region that contains Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. \_\_\_\_\_
- I had gained control of much of mainland Southeast Asia by the 800s. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the former name of Thailand. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am a term for an independent country that is very small in area. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the leader of the pro-democracy movement in Myanmar. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the common language of Indonesia. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am a set of closely grouped islands. \_\_\_\_\_

archipelago  
Bahasa Indonesia  
Indochina  
Indochinese Peninsula  
Khmer Empire  
Malay Peninsula  
Ferdinand Marcos  
microstate  
Siam  
Aung San Suu Kyi  
tsunami

## Activities

### Flip Cards

Use the online flip cards to quiz yourself on the terms and names introduced in this chapter.

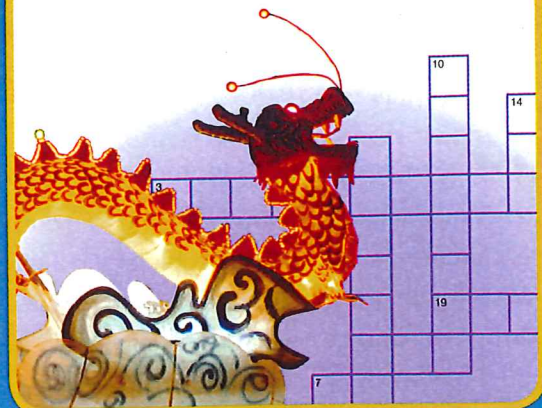


### Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of the history and culture of Southeast Asia.

#### ACROSS

- the most important holiday in Vietnam





## VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. Indochinese Peninsula
2. Malay Peninsula
3. Mekong River
4. Indochina
5. Khmer Empire
6. Siam
7. Aung San Suu Kyi
8. microstate
9. Bahasa Indonesia
10. Filipino



Explain how the terms and names in each group are related.

11. Indochina, Siam, and colonialism
12. Ferdinand Marcos and Corazon Aquino

## KEY IDEAS

### 1 Physical Geography of Southeast Asia

13. Which island nations are located on the Malay Archipelago?
14. What causes a tsunami?
15. Which two types of climate predominate in Southeast Asia?
16. How does the climate in Southeast Asia affect its vegetation?

### 2 The Mainland Countries

17. What historical events have affected all of Indochina?
18. How did King Chulalongkorn modernize Siam?
19. What does Malaysia trade on the international market?
20. In what ways is the government of Singapore powerful?

### 3 Indonesia and the Philippines

21. What religions did traders bring to Indonesia?
22. Where do most of the people of Indonesia live?
23. Why did Ferdinand Marcos leave the Philippines?
24. What cultures have strongly influenced the Philippines?

## CRITICAL THINKING

- 25. Analyze Causes and Effects** Create a chart to identify the impact in Southeast Asia of colonization, the war between North and South Vietnam, and the Asian tsunami.

CAUSES	EFFECTS
Colonization	
War between North and South Vietnam	
Asian tsunami	

- 26. Form Opinions** Why do you think Southeast Asia attracted so many colonists?
- 27. Make Inferences** Why do you think Aung San Suu Kyi is considered a hero throughout much of the world?
- 28. Draw Conclusions** How are Spanish and American influences reflected in Filipino culture?
- 29. Five Themes: Location** How has Singapore's location benefited its economy?
- 30. Connect Geography & Culture** Why do you think the tourism industry is booming in Thailand?

## Answer the ESSENTIAL QUESTION

### How can Southeast Asian nations establish stable governments and economies?

**Written Response** Write a two- or three-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Use the rubric below to guide your thinking.

#### Response Rubric

A strong response will:

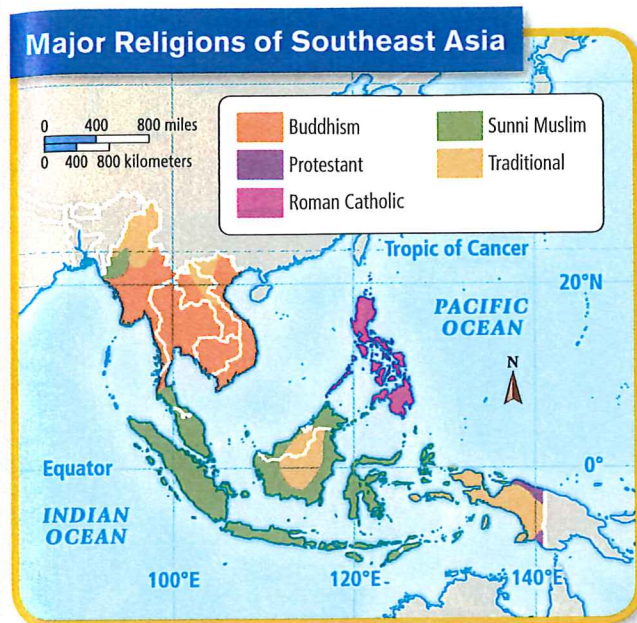
- describe the governments and economies of the Southeast Asian nations today
- discuss the problems the nations have faced in the past
- detail the steps the nations are taking to improve their governments and economies



- Online Test Practice @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

## THEMATIC MAP

Use the map to answer questions 1 and 2 on your paper.



1. What is the predominant religion of mainland Southeast Asia?

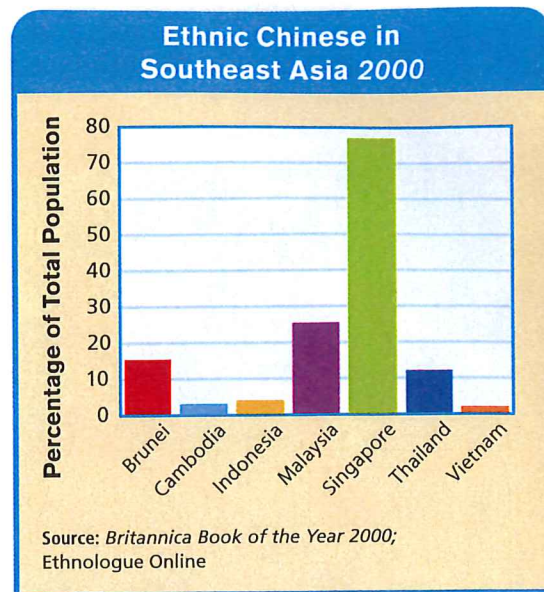
- A. Roman Catholic      C. Traditional  
B. Buddhism              D. Sunni Muslim

2. Which country has the largest population of Sunni Muslims?

- A. the Philippines      C. Indonesia  
B. Cambodia            D. Thailand

## BAR GRAPH

Examine the bar graph below. Use the graph to answer questions 3 and 4 on your paper.



3. Which Southeast Asian nation has the highest percentage of ethnic Chinese?

- A. Singapore              C. Indonesia  
B. Malaysia                D. Thailand

4. What percentage of Vietnam's population is made up of ethnic Chinese?

- A. 77.0                      C. 12.1  
B. 15.4                      D. 1.5

## GeoActivity

### 1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-SCIENCE

With a small group, prepare a poster on tsunamis. Research to find information on the size and speed of the waves, how they are formed, and possible warning systems. Use pictures and diagrams to illustrate the information.

### 2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

**Unit Writing Project** Revisit your country slide show. To further convince your family to go to the country, write a detailed description of a place that best represents it. For Cambodia, for instance, you might write about Angkor Wat.

### 3. MENTAL MAPPING

Create an outline map of Southeast Asia and label the following:

- Pacific Ocean
- Mekong River
- Indochinese Peninsula
- Indochina
- Malay Peninsula
- Malay Archipelago
- Indonesia
- the Philippines