

## Chapter 15 Lesson 3 – 480 to 485 – Life in Southeast Asia

1. Life in Southeast Asia
  - a. Home to about 625 million people
    - i. Indonesia has a population of around 250 million which is about 40% of region
  - b. The highest densities generally are found in areas where
    - i. Good soil and abundant water allows agriculture
  - c. The island of Java has the highest population densities in this area
    - i. Due to its volcanic soils, which are exceptionally fertile
2. People on the Move
  - a. Urbanization --- People moving from the rural areas to the cities
  - b. Primate city --- a city so large and influential that it dominates the rest of the country
    - i. Manila, which has around 11 million people
      1. Problem with city
        - a. Overcrowding
        - b. Slums – 2/3 of city, people are desperately poor and bad housing
    - ii. Jakarta
      1. Megalopolis of 26 million people
3. Ethnic and Language Groups
  - a. 5 main groups that dominate the mainland
    - i. Burmese in Myanmar
    - ii. Siamese in Thailand
    - iii. Malay in Malaysia
    - iv. Mon-Khmer in Laos and Cambodia
    - v. Vietnamese in Vietnam
  - b. You could encounter several hundred different languages in Southeast Asia
4. Religion and the Arts
  - a. Buddhism is the most widely practiced religion across most of the mainland
  - b. Islam is dominant on the southern Malay Peninsula and across the Indonesian islands.
  - c. Philippines and East Timor mostly Roman Catholic
5. Daily Life
  - a. Many people in this region move outside the region to work in other countries.
    - i. The money they send home helps their families to survive.
  - b. Highest literacy rate is in Vietnam
  - c. Lowest literacy rate is in East Timor, Laos and Cambodia
6. Issues in Southeast Asia
  - a. Pacific Rim --- the area bordering the Pacific Ocean
7. Earning a Living
  - a. Farming remains the most common livelihood
    - i. Most important food staple is Rice
    - ii. Other exports are rubber, palm oil, cacao, coffee, and spices
  - b. Subsistence farming
    - i. Feed themselves and their families
  - c. Ecotourism
    - i. Touring natural environments such as the rain forests and coral reefs
8. Making Connections
  - a. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
    - i. Organization to increase economic development, social progress, and cultural development
      1. Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam rank among the poorest countries in the world
9. Economic and Environmental Challenges

- a. Manila, Jakarta and other big cities Challenges
  - i. Rapid urbanization that leads to overcrowding and water shortages
- b. Exploit – to use a resource or situation unfairly and selfishly
  - i. Mining
  - ii. Dams on the Mekong River
    - 1. Fishing
- c. South China Sea
  - i. Conflict over control of oil and gas resources
- d. Military took over the government of Myanmar in 1962
  - i. Isolation
  - ii. Poverty
  - iii. Brutality
  - iv. 2012 US reestablished diplomatic ties