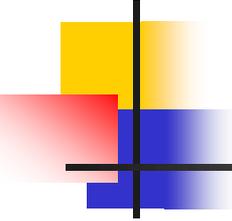


SOUTHEAST ASIA



E. J. PALKA

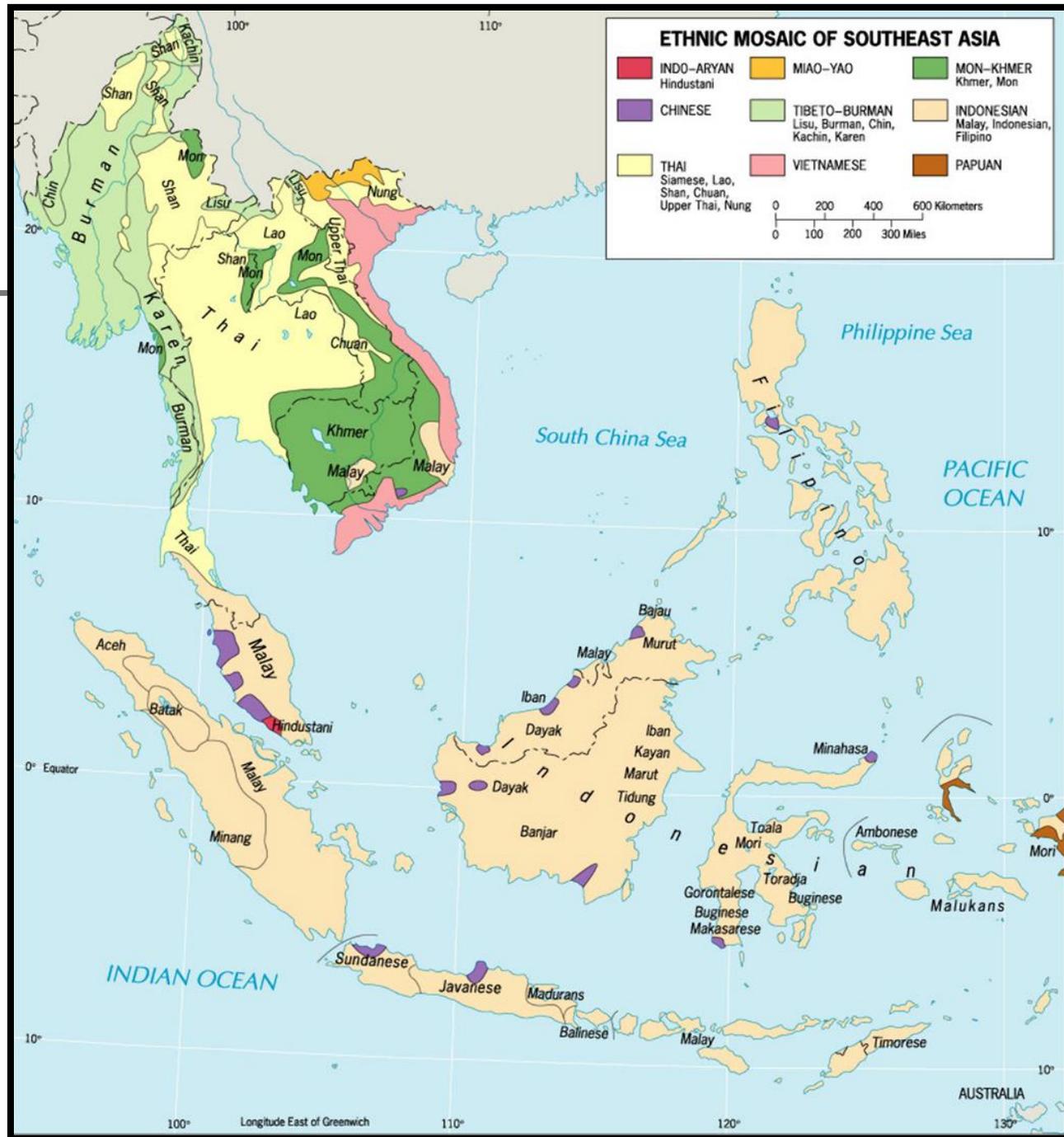
MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC QUALITIES

- 
- A **FRAGMENTED REALM** OF NUMEROUS ISLAND COUNTRIES AND PENINSULAS
 - **PHYSIOGRAPHY** DOMINATED BY HIGH RELIEF, CRUSTAL INSTABILITY, AND TROPICAL CLIMATES
 - **POLITICAL INSTABILITY** AND CONFLICT
 - **CLUSTERED POPULATION** PATTERNS
 - **CULTURAL FRAGMENTATION** (COMPLEX ETHNIC, LINGUISTIC, AND RELIGIOUS PATTERNS)

SOUTHEAST ASIA

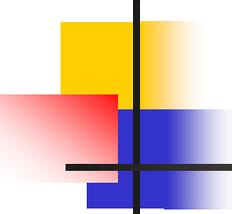


ETHNICITY

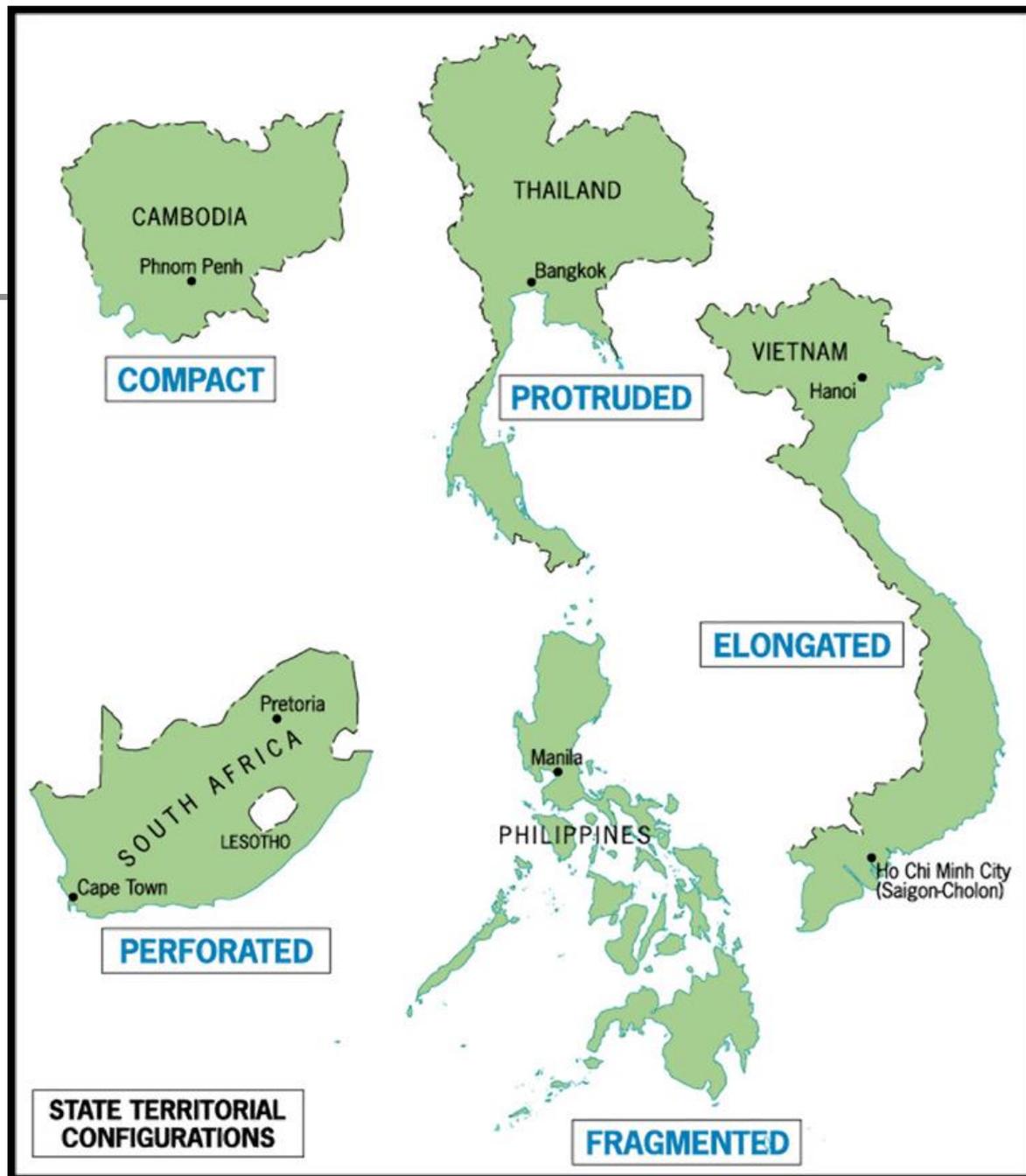


COLONIAL SPHERES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA





SHAPES OF STATES



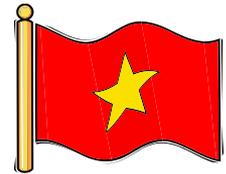
REGIONS OF THE REALM

■ Mainland Region

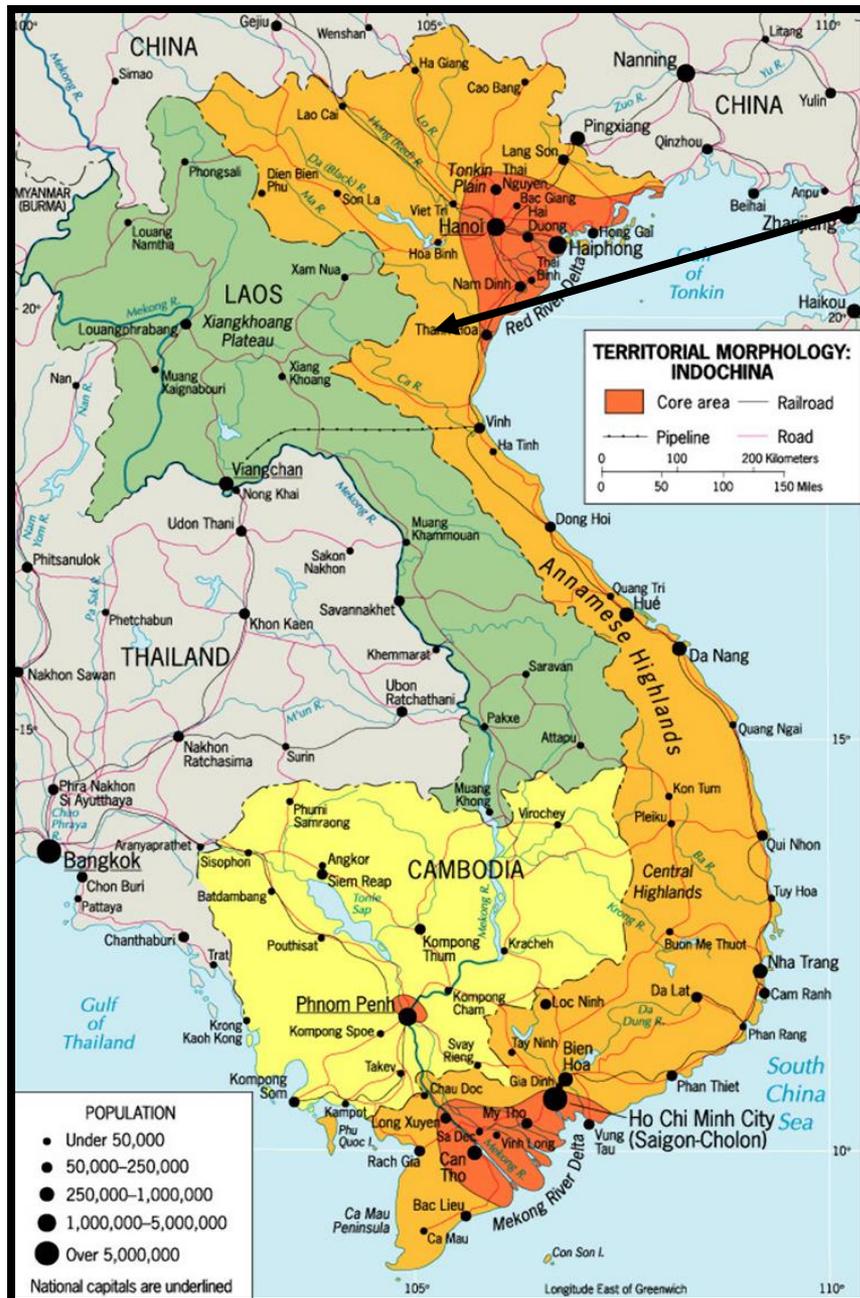
- **Vietnam** (previously North & South Vietnam)
- **Cambodia** (previously French Indo-China)
- **Laos** (previously French Indo-China)
- **Thailand** (previously Siam)
- **Myanmar** (previously Burma)



VIETNAM



- 83.5 million people
- French delimited Vietnam
- Not a homogenous colony
- Divided into three units
 - Tonkin (Hanoi)
 - Cochin China (Saigon)
 - Annam (Hue)



VIETNAM



■ *Issues/Concerns*

- **Population** (83.5 million) has **doubled** since the end of war in 1975
- A classic “**elongated country**”
- **New strategy**- retain communist political system but pursue market economics

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

- Mekong River
- Core area in the interior
- Culturally homogenous (Khmers)
- **Khmer Rouge** (communist revolutionaries)
- Drove people from urban to rural areas
- Vietnam invaded in 1978
- UN sponsored elections 1993



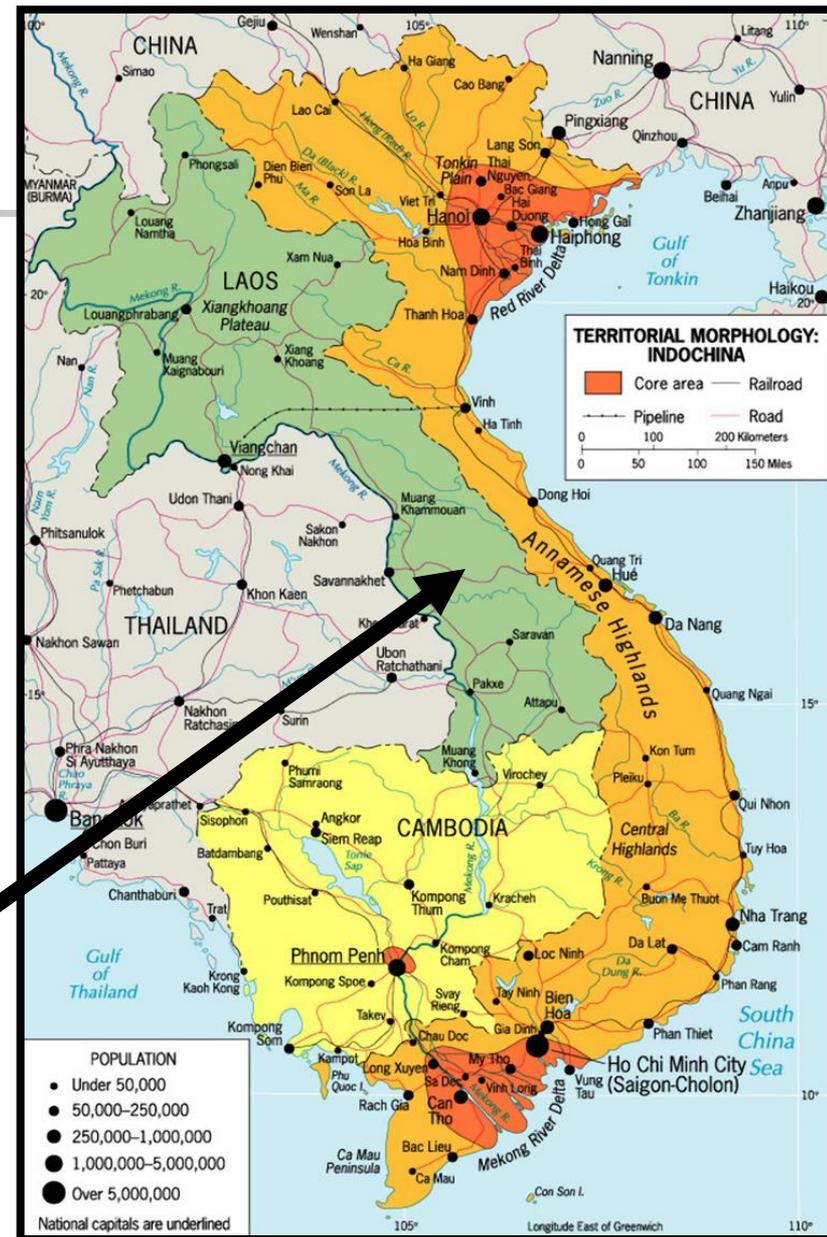
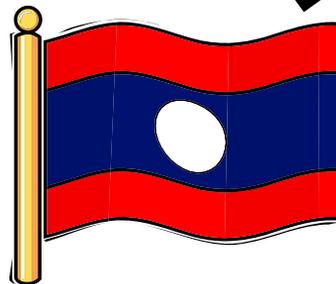
CAMBODIA



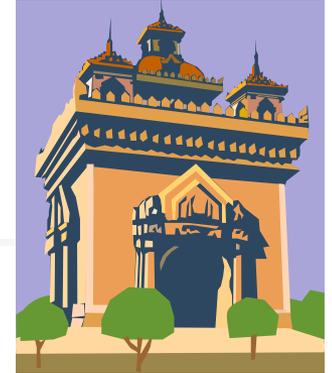
- A classic “**compact state**”
- **Population** of 13.7 million, with strong ethnic and cultural homogeneity- 85% **Khmers**
- **Phnom Penh** (1.3 million) principal city and capital
- A **victim of wars and insurgencies**
 - Vietnam spillover
 - 1970 - military deposes of the king
 - 1975 - communist revolutionaries (Khmer Rouge)
 - Invaded by Vietnam in the late 1970s

LAOS

- Independence 1949
- Lao People's Democratic Republic (1975)
- Communist government
- **Landlocked**
- Rural-based population
- Little infrastructure and industry



LAOS



- A former French colony (1893-1953)
- **Population** of 6.1 million, with 50% ethnic Lao
- 19% urbanized
- **Undeveloped** with no railroads, little industry, and few roads
- The realm's poorest country



KINGDOM OF THAILAND



- Leading state of the region
- Only country in the realm that was **not** colonized. Self-Westernized. See movie, “Anna and the King” (based on a true story).
- **Economic growth**
 - Although some of it stifled by mismanagement
- **Bangkok** (Venice of Asia)
- **Problems**
 - Surface communications
 - Influx of refugees
 - Drugs

THAILAND

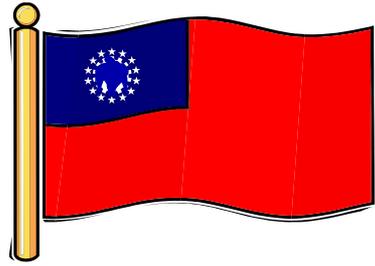


- A classic “**protruded state**”
- **Population** of 64.7 million -- has the slowest growth rate in the realm
- **Per capita GNI** is higher than Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar combined
- **Bangkok**- a classic “**primate city**” of 6.8 million
- **Economic success**



THAILAND





MYANMAR (BURMA)

- One of world's poorest countries
- Independence: 1948
- Military government (1962)
- Core areas: Yangon & Mandalay
- Ethnic diversity
 - Burman 55%
 - Karen 10%
 - Shan 7%



MYANMAR



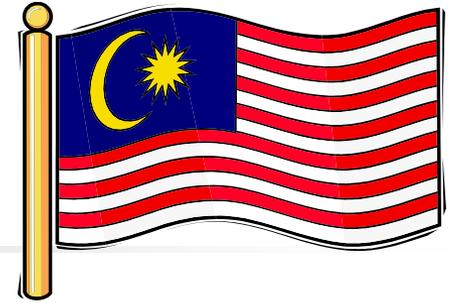
- A “**protruded state**”, with an unserviced extension
- A former British colony - **Burma**, which became independent in 1948
- **Population** of 51.5 million, 84 % literate, and culturally diverse
- **Agricultural potential** is good; varied soil and environmental conditions; self-sufficient in rice
- World’s leading producer of **opium** poppies

INSULAR SOUTHEAST ASIA

- A sub-realm of **peninsulas** and **islands**
- Southeast Asia's southern and eastern periphery
- **Comprised of 6 States, all of which have colonial histories**
 - **Malaysia**
 - **Indonesia**
 - **Philippines**
 - **Singapore**
 - **Brunei**
 - **East Timor**



MALAYSIA

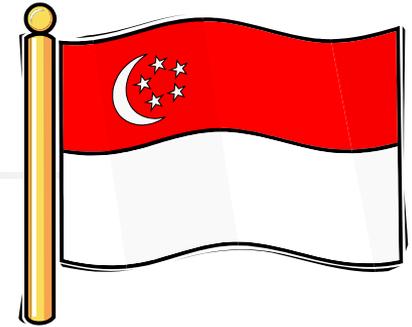


MALAYSIA

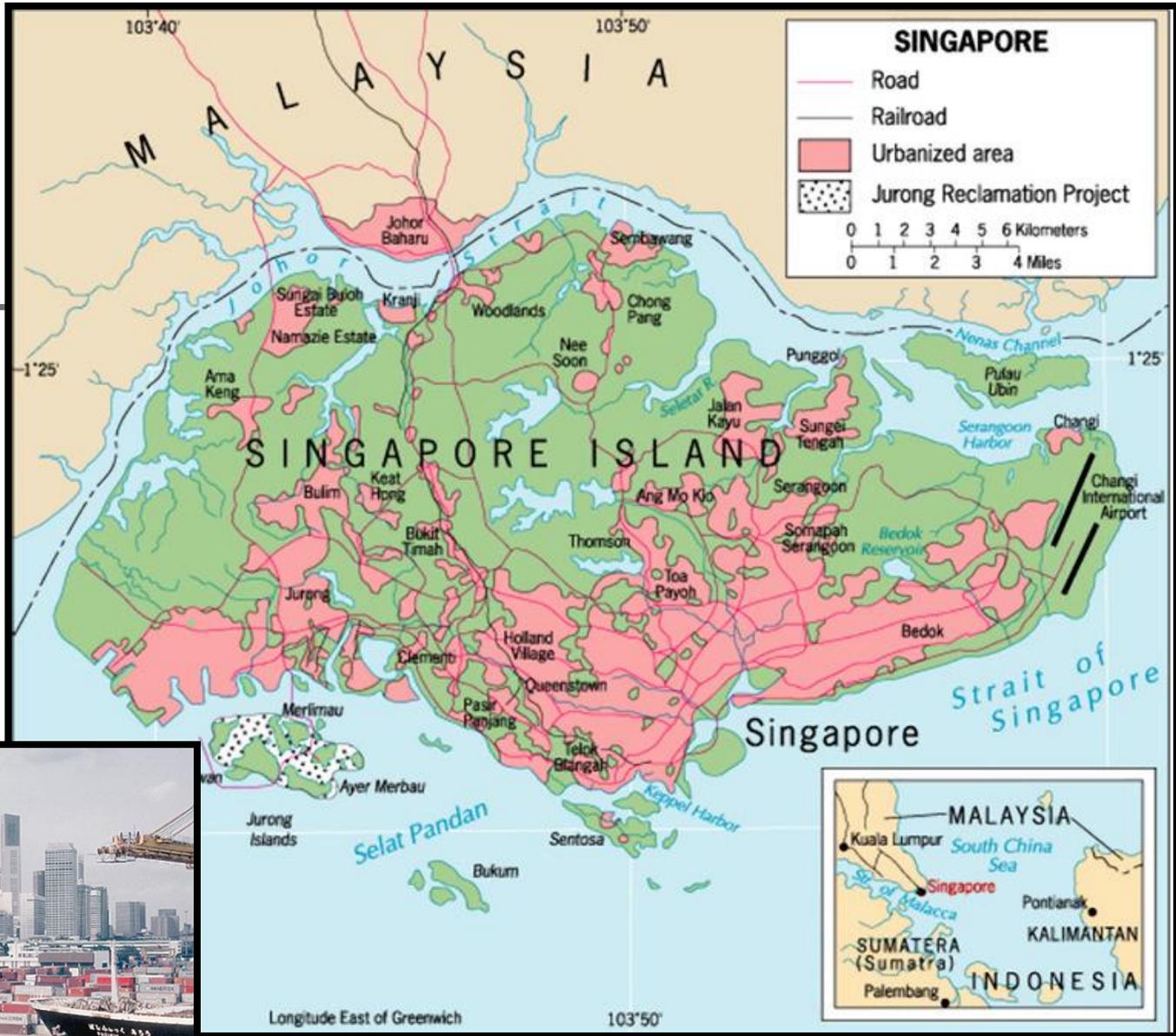
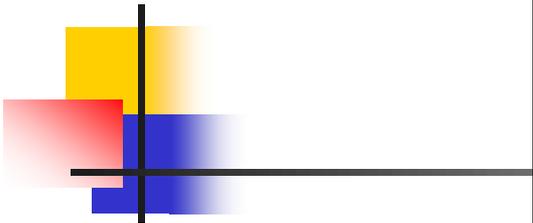


- **Fragmented state** - mainland-island type
- **A former British colony**
- ***Malaysia*** came into being in 1963, referring to the federal organization and expansion of **Malaya** (on the **Malay peninsula**) to include parts of Borneo
- **Population** of 26.7 million with strong adherence to Islam
- **Rapidly growing economy, with the 3rd highest GNI in the realm**

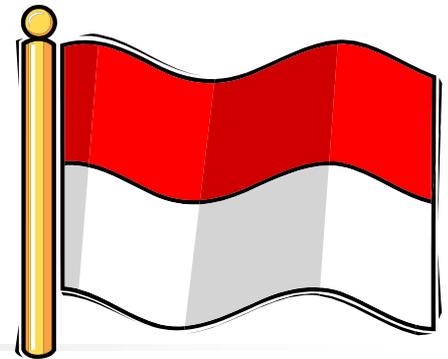
SINGAPORE



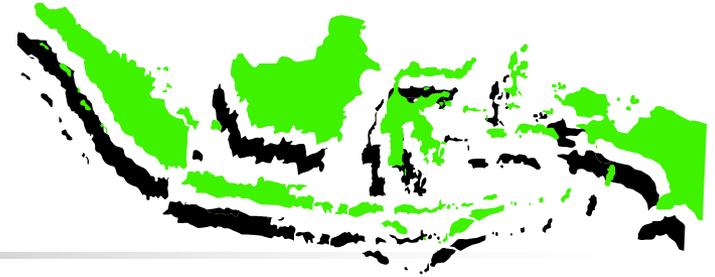
- A **city-state**
- Seceded from Malaysia in 1965
- **Population** of 4.3 million (77% are Chinese, 14% Malay, 8% South Asian)
- **Per capita GNI: \$24,180 (very high!)**



INDONESIA

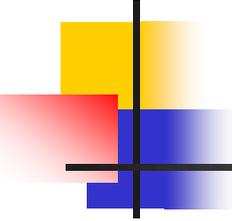


INDONESIA



- A **fragmented state** of more than 17,000 islands
- A **Dutch colonial creation**
- **Population** of 225.8 million
- **Major islands (Greater Sunda Islands):**
 - **Jawa (Java)**
 - **Sumatera (Sumatra)**
 - **Kalimantan (part of Borneo)**
 - **Sulawesi (Celebes)**
 - **West Papua**
- **Jawa is the core** with 130 million
- Largest **Muslim population** in the world





EAST TIMOR

- Former Portuguese colony
- Annexed by Indonesia in 1976
- Became an independent state in 2002
- Population of 800,000
- Oil and gas reserves



BRUNEI



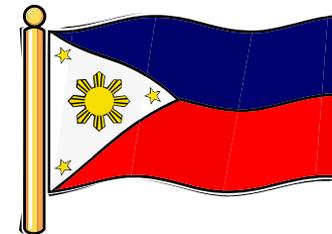
Brunei Darussalam



- An anomaly in Southeast Asia - an **oil exporting Islamic Sultanate**
- A British protected remnant
 - Gained **independence in 1984**
- **410,000 people** within 2,228 sq mi
- Oil discovered in 1929, natural gas in 1965
- **Population** is 64% Malay, 11% Chinese

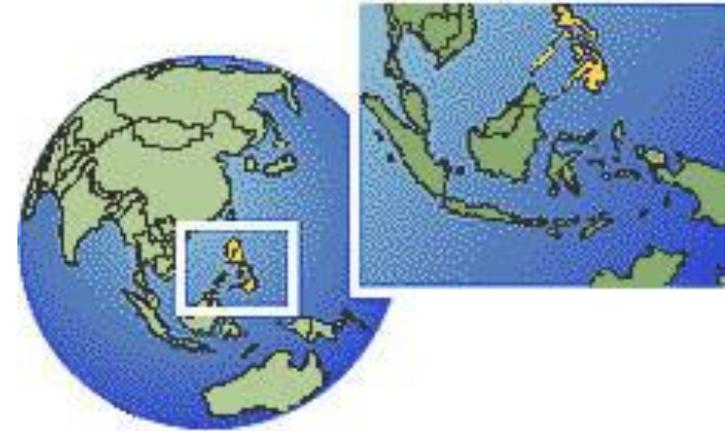
PHILIPPINES

- Republic of the Philippines (1946)
- Insurgencies



PHILIPPINES

- **Archipelago** of >7,000 islands, most of which are < 1 square mile
- **Former Spanish colony** for 300+ years; U.S. possession (1898-1946)
- **3 main island groups**
 - **Luzon and Mindoro** (north)
 - **Visayan group** (central)
 - **Mindanao** (south)
- 87.1 million people; 81% catholic
- Agricultural economy
- **Manila**: primate city



PHILIPPINES

