


Chapter
30
Section 1**Guided Reading Activity 30-1***The Cultural Geography of Southeast Asia:
Population Patterns*

Use with Chapter 30
Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to describe the population distribution of Southeast Asia, to compare urban and rural lifestyles in the region, and to explain how the population of Southeast Asia is changing.

 As you read Section 1, fill in the blanks below.

1. Southeast Asia's population is divided among _____ countries.
2. _____, the smallest country in Southeast Asia, has about 300,000 people.
3. More than 207 million people live in _____, one of the most populous countries in the world.
4. The majority of people in Southeast Asia live either in the _____ or on the _____.
5. _____, the Southeast Asian country with the least area, also has the greatest population density.
6. Between 1975 and 1979, _____ lost 38 percent of its population as a result of starvation, torture, and executions by the Communist Khmer Rouge government.
7. The country of _____ has one of the highest growth rates in Southeast Asia due in part to government efforts to increase the population.
8. The countries of _____ and _____ have worked to slow the growth of their populations.
9. In mainland Southeast Asia, about 65 percent of the population is _____ and works in _____.
10. The populations of several Southeast Asian countries are undergoing a shift from _____ to _____ areas.


Chapter
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Section 2

Guided Reading Activity 30-2

The Cultural Geography of Southeast Asia: History and Government

Use with Chapter 30
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to discuss the influences that other cultures have had on the early people of Southeast Asia and to analyze how the countries of the region gained independence.

 As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below.

1. The Srivijaya Empire (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1400) was one of Southeast Asia's most powerful _____, or seafaring, powers.
2. In the A.D. 100s Indian traders introduced the religions of _____ and _____ to the people of Southeast Asia.
3. Melaka (Malacca) on the _____ grew into a _____ center and important seaport by the early 1500s.
4. Western countries came to Southeast Asia to _____, spread _____, and claim _____.
5. By the mid-1900s, France ruled present-day _____, _____, and _____.
6. Spain ruled the _____ which were later acquired by the United States.
7. The Western powers expanded _____ mining and oil drilling and displaced small farms with large _____, _____, and _____ plantations.
8. During World War II, _____ forced Western nations out of Southeast Asia.
9. After World War II, the Western powers faced growing Southeast Asian demands for _____.
10. In May 1993, _____ held the first free election in its history.

Chapter
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Section 3

Guided Reading Activity 30-3

The Cultural Geography of Southeast Asia: Cultures and Lifestyles

Use with Chapter 30
Section 3

After reading Section 3, you should be able to identify the region's major language families and religions, to describe the variety of arts, literature, and drama found in Southeast Asia, and to explain the current lifestyles of Southeast Asians.

As you read Section 3, fill in the blanks below.

1. The languages of Southeast Asia stem from three major language families: Malayo-Polynesian, Sino-Tibetan, and _____.
2. Many of the languages that are spoken in the region are the result of _____ and _____.
3. _____ is the major religion of the Indochina Peninsula.
4. Many people on the Malay Peninsula and in parts of Indonesia are followers of _____.
5. One of the most famous temples in Southeast Asia is _____ in Cambodia, founded by a Khmer king more than 800 years ago.
6. The Indonesians and Malaysians make beautiful patterns on cloth by a method known as _____.
7. Early literature in Southeast Asia consisted of _____ and _____.
8. _____, popular in many parts of Southeast Asia, use local and religious characters to perform tales.
9. In some rural areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, the people live in _____—buildings that house up to 100 people from several related families.
10. _____, usually served with fish, chicken, or vegetables, is the staple food of Southeast Asia.