

Mainland Southeast Asia

- Mainland region includes five states:
 - Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar
- Multicultural, multiethnic region
 - Exceptions: Buddhist dominance and low urbanization
- Observation of the **domino theory**:
 - Destabilization and conflict from one country can diffuse into neighboring countries.
 - Did not materialize in initial context, but **diffusion** in North Africa is an example of the process.

Mainland Southeast Asia: Vietnam

French Legacy

- French division into three units based on different regional peoples: *Tonkin/Bac Bo*; *Cochin China/ Nam Bo*; and *Annam/Trung Bo*
- Linguistic unity, although accents vary in North or South
 - French made the *lingua franca*
- Japanese occupation made French control after more difficult



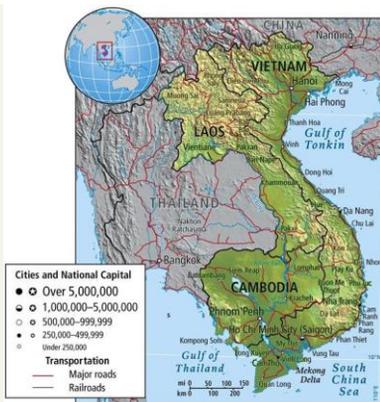


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Among the Realm's Great Cities: Saigon

- ❑ Officially, Ho Chi Minh City, but in common usage is Saigon:
 - ❑ Northerners made the name change for this southern city
- ❑ Suffering city:
 - ❑ Deterioration and undependable
- ❑ Advantage: accessible Saigon River
 - ❑ Chinese role in development
 - ❑ Vietnamese government nationalized Chinese-owned firms



Mainland Southeast Asia: Cambodia

- ❑ Heir to the Khmer Empire:
 - ❑ Khmers the largest ethnic group today
 - ❑ Vietnamese and Chinese minorities
- ❑ Geographic advantages:
 - ❑ Compact state
 - ❑ Cultural homogeneity



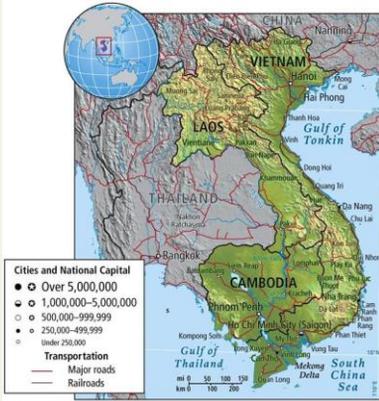


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Mainland Southeast Asia: Cambodia

Postwar Problems

- Indochina War and Khmer Rouge regime:
 - Communist revolutionaries that set out to violently reconstruct a rural society
- Political instability remains:
 - Disrupted agriculture and economy
 - Hopes on oil and tourism



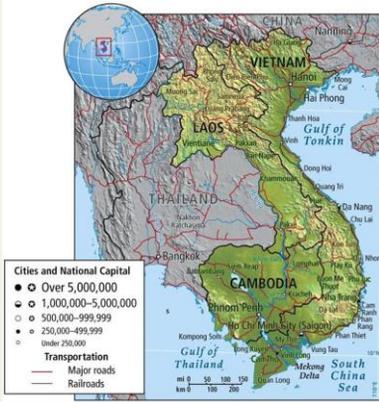


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Mainland Southeast Asia: Laos

- ❑ Landlocked and encircled by more powerful, populous neighbors:
 - ❑ No real infrastructure or economy
 - ❑ Not much land suitable for agriculture
 - ❑ Part of its lands within the "Golden Triangle" of opium-poppy fame
 - ❑ Reliant on foreign aid as an exchange for crackdown on illicit activity
- ❑ Communist government slow to open up its economy





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Mainland Southeast Asia: The Restive Peninsular South

- ❑ Distant from the capital
- ❑ Porous border with Malaysia
 - ❑ Malay ethnic population extending northward
 - ❑ Majority Muslim in the south
- ❑ Thai government's hands-off approach
- ❑ New context of Islamic militancy:
 - ❑ Now seen as a "Southern Frontier"





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Mainland Southeast Asia: The Restive Peninsular South

Bangkok on the Chao Phraya

- ❑ Chao Phraya: one of many streams
 - ❑ Forms a highway of sorts
- ❑ Bangkok sprawls along both sides of the floodplain
- ❑ West side *klong* neighborhoods



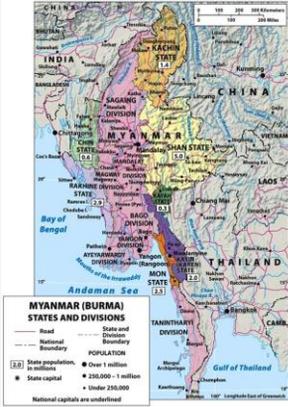


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Insular Southeast Asia

- Larger combined territory than Mainland
- Insular region includes six very diverse states:
 - Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines, and East Timor (Timor-Leste)
- Many insular states are severely fragmented:
 - Such politico-geographical divisions pose significant challenges for states
- Other sovereign entities:
 - Singapore city-state
 - Sultanate of Brunei

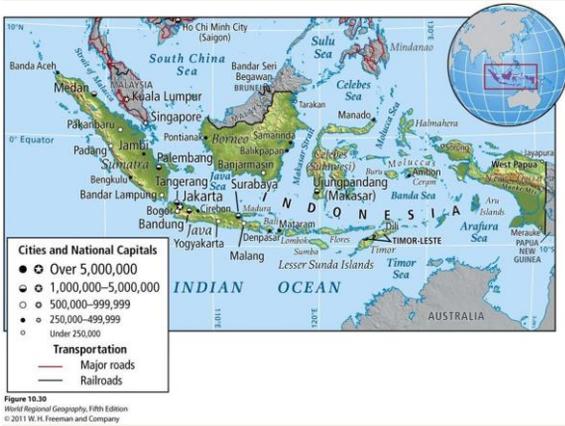




Insular Southeast Asia: Indonesia



- Globe's most expansive **archipelago**:
 - Country is spread across a series of geologically formed volcanic islands.
 - Population is separated by water, clustered on the islands.
 - Five larger islands dominate territory and activities.





Insular Southeast Asia: Indonesia

The Major Islands

- **Jawa:** Indonesia's core:
 - One of the world's most densely populated and agriculturally productive places atop a very tectonically active zone
 - Most highly urbanized part of the country: *Jabotabek* conurbation
- **Sumatera:** western connections:
 - High-relief topography and rich agricultural potential
 - Indigenous rebels: from colonialism to today
 - Affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami

Among the Realm's Great Cities: Manila

- ❑ Founded by the Spanish in Luzon area
- ❑ Advantageous site and situation:
 - ❑ Well-defined commercial center, but lacking a landscape that indicates a booming Pacific Rim city
 - ❑ Retained economic and government functions when new *de jure* capital, Quezon City, was created



Conceptualizing Spanish Fortifications at Corregidor Island, Manila



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Insular Southeast Asia: The Philippines

Prospects

- ❑ Government mismanagement and inconsistent trade linkages
- ❑ More challenges:
 - ❑ Territorial dispute in South China Sea
 - ❑ Dominant agriculture and high unemployment
 - ❑ Need for social restructuring
- ❑ Economic progress:
 - ❑ Expansion of electronics, textiles
 - ❑ Foreign investment



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