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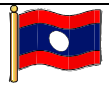
Mainland Southeast Asia					
Country	**Myanmar (Burma)**	**Thailand (Siam)**	**Laos**	**Cambodia**	**Vietnam**
Region	Capital: Yangoon (Rangoon) size of Texas 49.5 million	Capital: Bangkok Thailand – "Land of the Free" 63.1 million	 Capital: Vientiane 5.6 million	 Capital: Phnom Penh 12.6 million	Capital: Hanoi Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) 80.0 million (largest in mainland SE Asia)
Climate	monsoons – wet summers; dry winters				
Place	• mountains on western and eastern borders • Irrawaddy, Salween rivers	• "Flower" northern mainland; • "Stem" Malay Peninsula • Chao Phraya River	• Landlocked • covered by mountains • Mekong River	Open to Gulf of Thailand	• Gulf of Tonkin, South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand as coastline borders • Red River, Mekong River
History	Part of British India until 1948	Only country free of the influence of colonial rule Kingdom traces back to A.D. 1200s	Once a French colony Gained independence in 1949	• Center of Khmer Empire 1000 years ago (Angkor Wat) • 1953 Independence from French rule • 1960s on—constant warfare among rival political groups • 1970s Pol Pot led Communist takeover • 1993 King returned	• Ancestors came from China more than 2,000 years ago • 1800s-mid-1950s under French rule • 1954 Vietnamese Communists drove out French • Split between north (Communist) and south (American-supported) led to Vietnam War (1959-1975)

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Economics	• 2/3 people farm • (rice, sugarcane, beans, peanuts) • Export wood products, gas, foods—beans, rice) • 75% of world's teakwood • rubies, sapphires, jade	• Exports rubber • Tin, tungsten • Export cement, textiles, computers, electrical appliances • Tourism important industry	• Hurt by conflict • Poor country • Recently allowed tourism • (rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, corn) • Little industry due to isolation and years of civil war	• Hurt by conflict by 1980s due to civil war and Communist rule • Few factories (wood products, textiles, rubber)	• Hurt by conflict • (Grow rice, sugarcane, cassava, sweet potatoes, corn, bananas, coffee) • Forests provide wood • South China Sea – catches of fish • Opened to Western ideas, businesses, tourists recently
Government	Socialist – military control Aung San Suu Kyi (wants democracy)	constitutional Monarchy with a king	Communist state	multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy	Communist state
Religion	Buddhism	Buddhism (wats found)	Buddhism (though discouraged by government)	Buddhism	Buddhism
Culture	75% live in rural areas Burman heritage	80% live in rural villages Thai ethnic group	80% live in rural areas No railroads; only electricity in a few cities Laotian ethnic group	82% live in rural villages Khmer ethnic group	75% live in rural villages Vietnamese ethnic group

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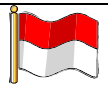
	Island Countries of Southeast Asia					
Country	**Indonesia**	**East Timor**	**Malaysia**	**Singapore**	**Brunei**	**Philippines**
Region	 **Capital:** Jakarta 220.5 million (World's 4th largest population; most densely populated)	**Capital:** Dili 800,000	**Capital:** Kuala Lumpur 25.1 million	**Capital:** Singapore 4.2 million	**Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan	**Capital:** Manila
Place	archipelago formed by volcanoes 13,600 islands (Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Borneo, West Timor)	Eastern half of Timor	Southern end of Malay Peninsula Strait of Malacca	Southern tip Malay Peninsula	Northern coast of Borneo	7,000 islands in South China Sea Volcanic mountains and forests
Climate	Tropical, monsoons – wet season, dry season					
History	• Hindus, Buddhists from India settled thousands of years ago • Kingdoms grew wealthy by controlling Indian-Pacific Ocean trade • A.D. 1100s – Islam brought by Southwest Asian traders • A.D. 1500s – Europeans come for spices; bring Christianity • Dutch colony • 1949 – Indonesian independence	• Once ruled by Portugal • 2002 voted independence from Indonesia	• Ancestors came from China thousands of years ago • 1800s – British brought in Chinese and South Asian workers to mine tin and work on rubber plantations	• 1800s British founded • 1965 became independent republic		• Named after King Philip of Spain • 300 years as Spanish colony • Spanish-American War – U.S. controlled islands from 1989 until WWII • 1946 became independent democratic republic

	• 1990s – dictator forced to resign					
Economics	• Rich supplies of oil, natural gas, • tin, silver, nickel, copper, bauxite, gold • rainforests provide teak and other valuable woods • Grow rice, coffee, cassava, tea, peanuts • Deforestation a problem • Factories on Java – cheap labor	Grows coffee, mangoes, vanilla	Exports rubber, palm oil, petroleum, natural gas In ore, copper, bauxite Consumer, high-technology goods, microchips	• One of world's busiest harbors – free port • Factories make high tech goods, machinery, chemicals, paper products • Productive trade economy – high standard of living	• Oil, natural gas exports provide half of country's income • Investing in new industries other than fuel • Political and economic decisions made by sultan-ruler	40% of people farm (terraces) Modern cities and commercial centers Factories produce high-techgoods, food products, chemicals, clothing, shoes
Government	democratic - many groups and political parties	republic	constitutional monarchy	parliamentary republic	constitutional sultanate	republic
Religion	More followers of Islam than any other country Also Christianity, Buddhism Bali - Hinduism	largely Roman Catholic	Most Islam Also Buddhists, Christians, Hindus	Buddhist 42.5%, Muslim 14.9%, Taoist 8.5%, Hindu 4%, Christian 15%	Most Islam (official) 67%, Buddhist 13%, Christian 10%,	Filipinos 90% Roman Catholic (only Christian country in SE Asia)

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Culture	• Agriculture employs nearly half of people • 45% Javanese ethnic group • Bahasa Indonesia official language		(Petronas Towers) Malay ethnic group	Most Chinese, 25% Malaysian and Indian	Free education and medical care, low-cost housing, fuel, food	Blends Malay, Spanish, and American influences