



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECOND SEMESTER • SOUTHEAST ASIA • 63 POINTS**

**Instructions:** Complete each activity as directed. Review your assignment for completeness and accuracy and submit it for evaluation.

**Matching** - Match the correct term in Column B with the proper statement in Column A. Some terms will not be used.

**10  
POINTS**

_____ 1. wet land on which rice is grown	A. ASEAN
_____ 2. people without civilized customs	B. barbarians
_____ 3. divisions based on customs, language, and religion	C. cultural identity
_____ 4. native to an area	D. doi moi
_____ 5. large farm	E. ethnic boundaries
_____ 6. group of countries that export petroleum	F. heterogeneity
_____ 7. language, religion, and customs that define a group	G. indigenous
_____ 8. cultural diversity	H. insurgent
_____ 9. person who rebels against the government	I. OPEC
_____ 10. policy of economic change meant to attract investment	J. paddy
	K. plantation

**Multiple Choice** - Select the letter of the answer that best completes the statement.

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POINTS**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Why is Southeast Asia one of the world's great geographic crossroads?

- A. Its people come from many ethnic groups.
- B. People come from around the world to see its great natural beauty.
- C. Its location makes it a natural meeting place.
- D. The political and cultural unity of the region draws people to it.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which group introduced the Hindu religion to Southeast Asia?

- A. Europeans
- B. Chinese
- C. Arabs
- D. Indians

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following statements about cultural influence in Southeast Asia is TRUE?

- A. The nations of the region invited experts from neighboring nations to introduce their ideas to the people of Southeast Asia.
- B. People from many cultures went to Southeast Asia to trade.
- C. The Chinese were committed to spreading their culture and religion throughout Southeast Asia.
- D. Most of the people who came to Southeast Asia were absorbed into the indigenous culture and had little impact on the region.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. What is one effect of European influence on Southeast Asia?

- A. The Islamic religion spread throughout the region.
- B. The Vietnamese absorbed much of the European culture.
- C. Rulers built palaces in the European architectural style.
- D. New roads and railroads were constructed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. What is one reason that the Chinese had little impact on the region?

- A. Very few Chinese came to Southeast Asia.
- B. The Chinese did not wish to export their culture.
- C. The Chinese came to Southeast Asia for a very short period of time.
- D. Most Chinese believed that their culture was inferior.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. What factor has prevented Myanmar's economic development?

- A. lack of natural resources
- B. civil and ethnic unrest
- C. taxation by its trading partners
- D. heavy debt

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What is one reason for Thailand's strong national identity?

- A. Most of the people live traditional lifestyles.
- B. Thailand has kept foreign influences away from its people.
- C. More than 85 percent of its people speak the Thai language.
- D. Generations of foreign dominance have drawn the Thai people together.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. How are Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia similar?

- A. All of their cultures were influenced by India.
- B. Most of their people are Hindus.
- C. They all have one overwhelmingly dominant ethnic group.
- D. They all have industrialized economies.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following is an important source of wealth in Malaysia and Brunei?

- A. tariffs on foreign uses of their harbors
- B. oil revenues
- C. agricultural products
- D. tourism

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following best describes Papua New Guinea?

- A. modern and traditional
- B. important harbor
- C. modern agriculture
- D. unifying language

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. What are two major religions of Southeast Asia?

- A. Shinto and Hinduism
- B. Christianity and Hinduism
- C. Buddhism and Islam
- D. Daoism and Confucianism

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. What country controlled northern Vietnam for about 1,000 years?

- A. India
- B. China
- C. Indonesia
- D. Malaysia

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. What first drew European countries to Southeast Asia?

- A. oil and natural gas
- B. invitations from countries in the region
- C. a need for more railroads
- D. silks, spices, and precious metals

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. What changes did Europeans make in Southeast Asia?

- A. They created plantations and built railroads.
- B. They changed the religion of most people in the region.
- C. They encouraged local crafts.
- D. They helped small farmers work their farms.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. What problems remained in Southeast Asia after countries became independent?

- A. They did not have enough plantations.
- B. The countries in the region had no leaders.
- C. They had no port cities.
- D. Ethnic groups fought with each other.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. What is ASEAN?

- A. a group of European countries that rule Southeast Asia
- B. an association that works for cooperation among countries in Southeast Asia
- C. a Communist government in Southeast Asia
- D. a form of money used in Southeast Asia

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which Southeast Asian country remained independent during colonial times?

- A. Burma
- B. Vietnam
- C. Thailand
- D. Indonesia

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. What led to the war in Vietnam?

- A. South Vietnam wanted a communist government and invaded North Vietnam.
- B. The French insisted that Vietnam be an independent country.
- C. The Communists in North and South Vietnam wanted to reunite the two countries under a communist government.
- D. North Vietnam wanted more investments from the United States and Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which country ruled the Philippines until 1946?

- A. Thailand
- B. the United States
- C. Britain
- D. France

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. What tiny country is an important economic power?

- A. Singapore
- B. Indonesia
- C. Myanmar
- D. the Philippines

# Map Work, Part 1 - Refer to the map below to answer the following questions.

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POINTS



1. Which islands, once known as the Spice Islands, lie north and south of the Equator and between the Celebes Sea and New Guinea? (1 point)



2. What capital cities lie along the Mekong River? (2 points)

3. Find the island of Java, Indonesia below. A large part of the tropical rain forest is now farmed for profit. How is this indicated? What geographical features explain why there are no industries on this island?"(1 point)



Continue on next page.



4. What European power controlled the most islands in Southeast Asia and the Pacific world in 1914? (1 point)

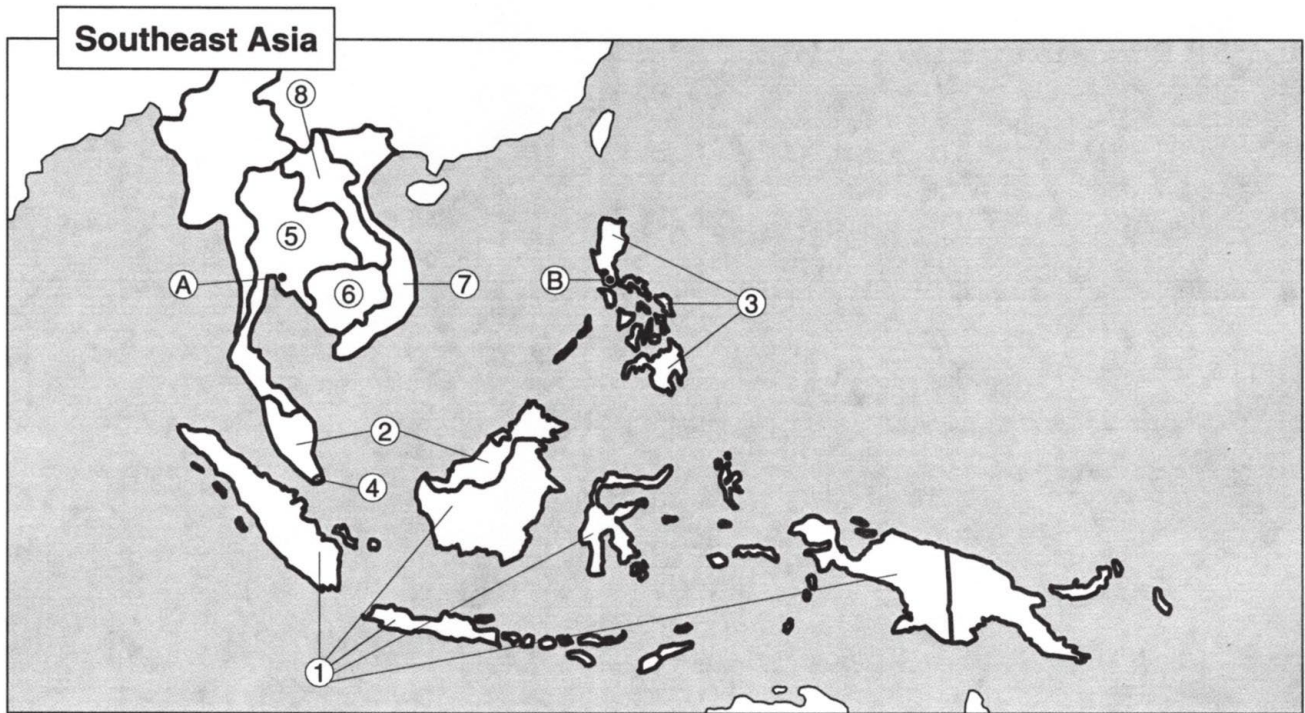
5. Which European country controlled Indochina in 1914? (1 point)

6. Which country controlled the Philippines in 1914? (1 point)

7. Which country in Southeast Asia was never a European colony? (1 point)

**Map Work, Part 2** - This map shows several geographic features of India. Each number represents a country; each letter represents a city. On the lines below, write the correct name of the country or city on the map. Choose the name from the column on the right. You will not use all the choices.

**10  
POINTS**



**Countries**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**Choices**

- Bangkok
- Cambodia
- Hanoi
- Indonesia
- Laos
- Malaysia
- Manila
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Vietnam

**Cities**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_

**Essay** - Answer the following questions with at least one complete paragraph of 4–6 sentences.

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**15  
POINTS  
5 Each**

1. How did the construction of inland roads and railroads in Southeast Asia lead to the arrival of Chinese and Indian immigrants and to subsequent tensions between these groups and native Southeast Asians? Explain in detail.

2. How did the migration of people from India and China into Southeast Asia affect the culture of the region?

3. How did the peace conference in Geneva, Switzerland, held after the French defeat in 1954, affect political tensions in Southeast Asia?