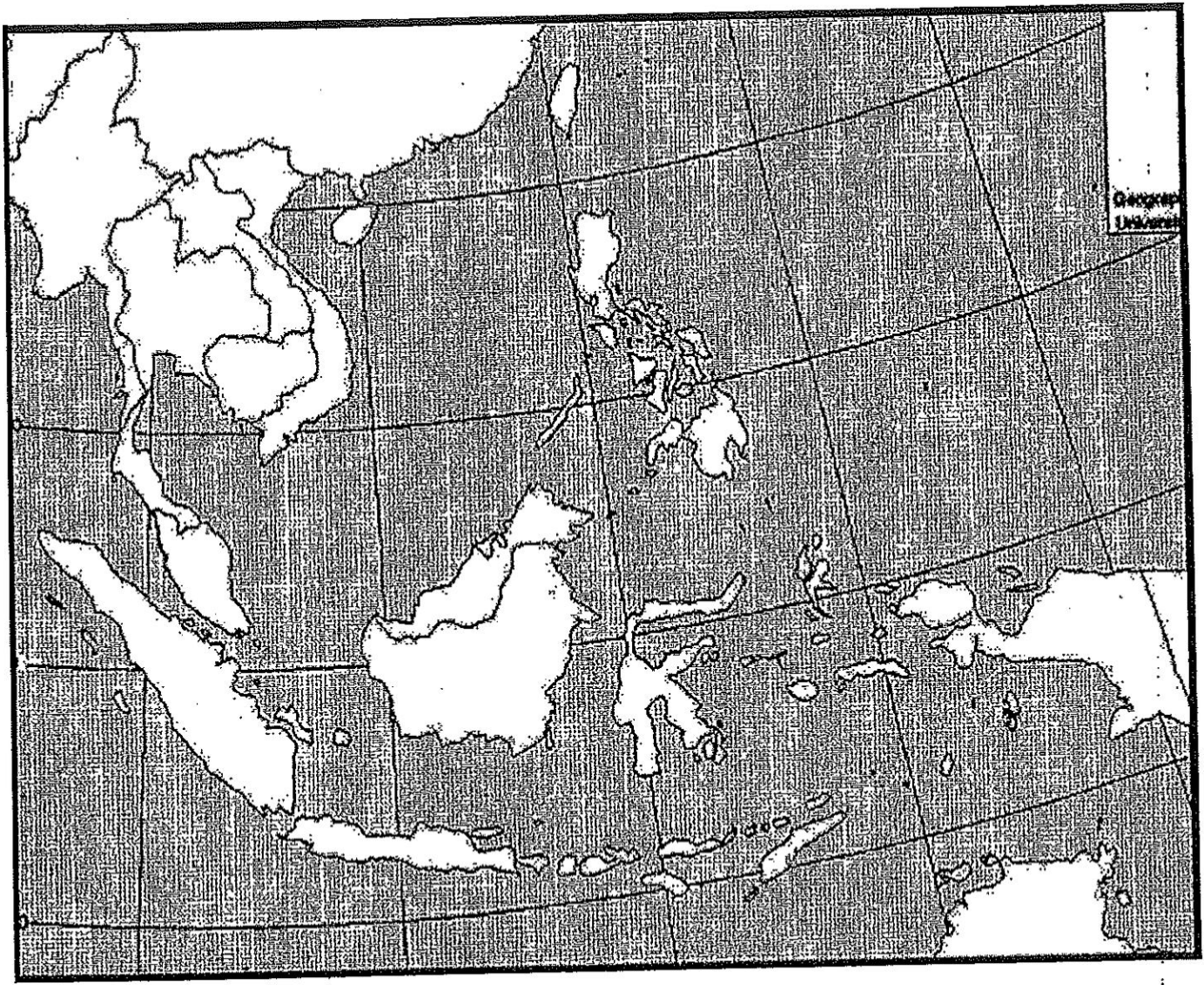


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

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

(Title) \_\_\_\_\_



Map Key:

## Southeast Asia - Climate Map

**Directions:** Include the below details on your East Asia climate map. To help you label these details you should use pg. 56 in the purple Asia book. If the color you are supposed to use is being used by someone else it is okay to use a different color.

Make sure your map is presentable. Please do not rush while doing this assignment.

### Label:

- Philippines
- Vietnam
- Myanmar
- Laos
- Cambodia
- China
- Indonesia

### Climates:

- Tropical wet (dark green)
- Tropical wet and dry (yellow)
- Semiarid (light brown)
- Arid (dark brown)
- Humid subtropical (light green)
- Highland (purple)

### Map Features:

- Map Key
- Compass
- Title

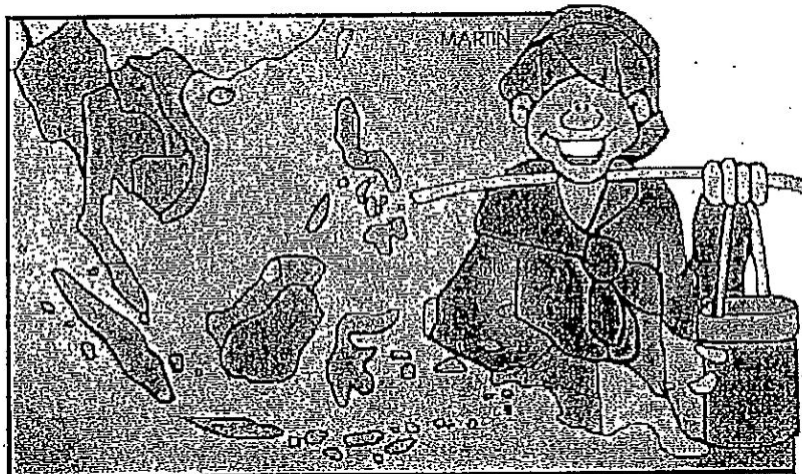
## MAP IT: SOUTHEAST ASIA

LABEL AND COLOR IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

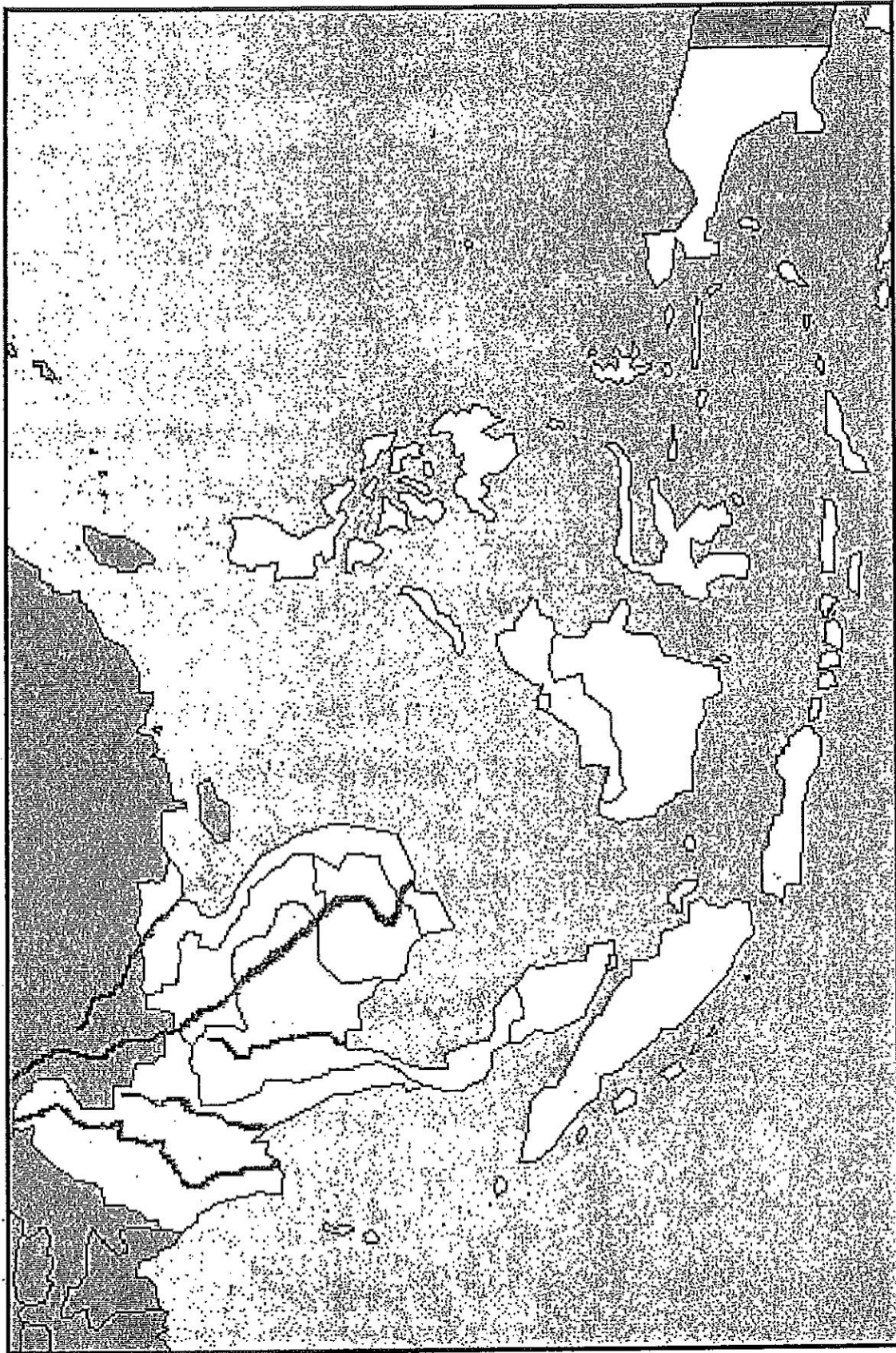
- ❖ Myanmar (PINK)
- ❖ Laos (GREEN)
- ❖ Thailand (PURPLE)
- ❖ Vietnam (YELLOW)
- ❖ Cambodia (BROWN)
- ❖ Malaysia (RED)
- ❖ Indonesia (PURPLE STRIPES)
- ❖ Philippines (RED STRIPES)
- ❖ Singapore (It's a city that's a country! Mark it with ☆)

LABEL THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

- ❖ Pacific Ocean
- ❖ Indian Ocean
- ❖ Mekong River (Trace in DARK BLUE)
- ❖ Irrawaddy River (Trace in DARK BLUE)
- ❖ Strait of Malacca
- ❖ South China Sea
- ❖ Gulf of Tonkin



GO WITH THE ACT ASIA

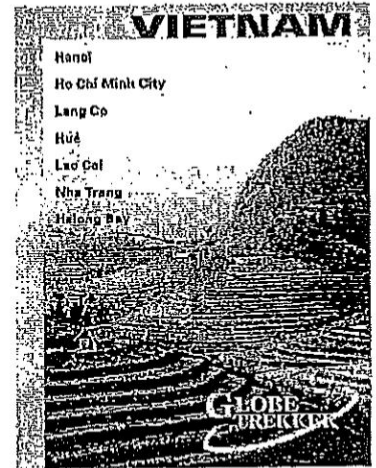


GLOBE TREKKER:

## VIETNAM

Add 3 to 5 facts, interesting things you see, or something you would like to know more about on each of the following topics covered by this video.

HO CHI MINH CITY



CELEBRATING TET (LUNAR NEW YEAR)

CU CHI TUNNELS

CAO DAI TEMPLE

LANG CO

HUE

HANOI

HALONG BAY

LAO CAI AND THE HMONG TRIBE

# SOUTHEAST ASIA - CULTURES AND HISTORY

(WORLD STUDIES pgs. 122 to 127)

- Angkor Wat is a \_\_\_\_\_ temple that was built in the \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ civilization in the rain forests of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Khmer Empire ruled over parts of present day \_\_\_\_\_.

## A REGION OF DIVERSITY

- Each group of Southeast Asian people developed their own \_\_\_\_\_ because Southeast Asia's \_\_\_\_\_ kept people \_\_\_\_\_.
- The outside influences that affected Southeast Asia were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## The Impact of India and China

- India affected Southeast Asia through \_\_\_\_\_.
- Indian traders \_\_\_\_\_ to Southeast Asia and brought with them the religions of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ traders from north India brought \_\_\_\_\_ to Indonesia and the Philippines.
- China mainly affected \_\_\_\_\_ after it conquered it in \_\_\_\_\_ and ruled for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- Vietnamese farmers started to use Chinese \_\_\_\_\_.
- Vietnamese people also started using the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ to run their governments.

## Major Religions of Southeast Asia

- There are Hindus in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ but they were outnumbered by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the region.
- Buddhism is the main religion in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Islam is the main religion of \_\_\_\_\_. In fact the country of Indonesia has the world's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Singapore has a mix of \_\_\_\_\_.

## COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Traders from Europe arrived in the \_\_\_\_\_. They wanted to gain control of the trade in \_\_\_\_\_.

- The major European trading powers in Southeast Asia were \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. They built small \_\_\_\_\_ at first and from there gained control of the region by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Name the colonial rulers of each of these countries in Southeast Asia:

\* Vietnam - \_\_\_\_\_

\* Malaysia - \_\_\_\_\_

\* Laos - \_\_\_\_\_

\* Myanmar - \_\_\_\_\_

\* Cambodia - \_\_\_\_\_

\* Indonesia - \_\_\_\_\_

- The only country in Southeast Asia to not be colonized was \_\_\_\_\_.

- The Philippines were first ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ but then control of the islands were passed on to the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Effects of Colonial Rule

- Colonial rulers built \_\_\_\_\_ which made it easier to move \_\_\_\_\_ around the region.

- The colonial rulers also built \_\_\_\_\_ to produce \_\_\_\_\_ workers.

- Of course, colonial rule also meant that Southeast Asians didn't control their own countries. This led eventually to movements for \_\_\_\_\_.

### The Road to Independence

- A "nationalist" is someone who \_\_\_\_\_. There were many of these in Southeast Asia by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- During World War II, the \_\_\_\_\_ tried to gain control of Southeast Asia and drove out the \_\_\_\_\_. After the war most Southeast Asians hoped they would gain their \_\_\_\_\_.

- Some countries gained their freedom peacefully like \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. Others had to fight for it like \_\_\_\_\_.

### VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, and LAOS

The countries of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ were known as \_\_\_\_\_. For these countries the road to \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_. After WWII ended \_\_\_\_\_ tried to



take back \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_. In \_\_\_\_\_ nationalist \_\_\_\_\_ forced \_\_\_\_\_ to give up \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_. After Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_ France they declared \_\_\_\_\_. Vietnam wanted to be a \_\_\_\_\_ country. The \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to prevent the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to expand \_\_\_\_\_. In \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam was divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam. \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam was \_\_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam was \_\_\_\_\_. The North invaded the South and the \_\_\_\_\_ helped the \_\_\_\_\_. At first the USA just sent \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ but later sent over \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers. The USA eventually began to \_\_\_\_\_ its \_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_ North \_\_\_\_\_ reunited the country and made \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ nation.

In \_\_\_\_\_ the countries of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ gained \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ war both countries went through \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ and non-\_\_\_\_\_ struggled for \_\_\_\_\_. During the war the \_\_\_\_\_ bombed both countries trying to \_\_\_\_\_ communist \_\_\_\_\_ forces there. The Khmer Rouge is the \_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_ took over the \_\_\_\_\_. They opposed \_\_\_\_\_ technology and forced the entire \_\_\_\_\_ population to move to \_\_\_\_\_ areas and forced the people to \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ killed over \_\_\_\_\_ people. In \_\_\_\_\_ their leader Pol Pot was driven from \_\_\_\_\_. Fighting continued but in \_\_\_\_\_ an election brought a more stable \_\_\_\_\_.

\*Things you should know

1. Tell me how India and China impacted Southeast Asia.

2. Explain to me all about the ring of fire.

3. Explain to me the war between the US and Vietnam.

4. What is cultural diffusion and give me two examples.

4.

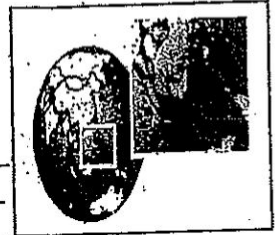
# SOUTHEAST ASIA - PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

(pages 54 to 60)

- Southeast Asia is located \_\_\_\_\_
- This area has many \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## THE LAND OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- Describe the location of the mainland: \_\_\_\_\_
- Describe the location of the islands: \_\_\_\_\_



### *Mainland Southeast Asia*

- What countries make up the mainland area? \_\_\_\_\_
- Most of this area is covered by \_\_\_\_\_ so the people live in \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_

### *Island Southeast Asia*

- What countries in Southeast Asia are islands? \_\_\_\_\_
- The largest island nation in Southeast Asia is \_\_\_\_\_
- The smallest nation is \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a country that is partly on the mainland and partly on an island.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is a country of around \_\_\_\_\_ islands.



### *The Ring of Fire*

- What is the "Ring of Fire"? \_\_\_\_\_
- Most of the islands of Southeast Asia are really just \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

## CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

(Use the map on page 56 to help you with this part!)

- Most of the island nations of Southeast Asia have a \_\_\_\_\_ climate.
- Mainland Southeast Asia has mainly \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ climates.



### Multiple Monsoons

- On the \_\_\_\_\_ coast of Vietnam the climate is \_\_\_\_\_. It supports \_\_\_\_\_ which get more than \_\_\_\_\_ of rain each year.
- Why is the eastern coast of Vietnam so wet? \_\_\_\_\_
- Describe the 2 monsoon seasons that Vietnam's eastern coast has:

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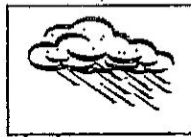


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### Effects of a Tropical Wet Climate



- Most of the islands of Southeast Asia have \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, this part of the world has the \_\_\_\_\_ largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world!
- Describe the rain forests of Southeast Asia. \_\_\_\_\_
- What is a disadvantage to living in a tropical wet climate? \_\_\_\_\_

### USING THE LAND AND RESOURCES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Most people in Southeast Asia live in \_\_\_\_\_ and practice \_\_\_\_\_ farming.
- These people use \_\_\_\_\_ farming methods.
- There are also \_\_\_\_\_, which are large \_\_\_\_\_ that are meant to raise crops for \_\_\_\_\_.

### Farming

- More than \_\_\_\_\_ % of the people in Southeast Asia are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some of the main crops of Southeast Asia are \_\_\_\_\_

### The Importance of Rice

- The most important crop in Southeast Asia is \_\_\_\_\_. It needs a \_\_\_\_\_ and lots of \_\_\_\_\_ to grow correctly.
- Explain what the "paddy" system is: \_\_\_\_\_

- Rice is both a \_\_\_\_\_ crop and a \_\_\_\_\_ crop in Southeast Asia.



11

### *Rain Forest Resources*

- Rain forests have a large number of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rain forests in Southeast Asia are used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most of Southeast Asia used to be covered by \_\_\_\_\_. What happened? \_\_\_\_\_.
- How does cutting down too many trees create mudslides? \_\_\_\_\_.

### *Bamboo as a Resource*



- Bamboo is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ that makes a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Giant bamboo can grow \_\_\_\_\_.
- Describe what bamboo is used for in Southeast Asia: \_\_\_\_\_.
- One of the world's largest suppliers of bamboo is \_\_\_\_\_.

### *Mineral Resources*

- The countries of Southeast Asia have \_\_\_\_\_ of minerals.
- What countries in Southeast Asia have oil? \_\_\_\_\_.
- What countries have large supplies of natural gas? \_\_\_\_\_.
- How do the countries of Southeast Asia use their supplies of natural gas? \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

Section 1: Vietnam: A Nation Rebuilds  
Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region

## Guided Reading and Review

### A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, answer the following questions in the spaces provided.

1. What are the two major phases in Vietnam's long period of conflict?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the result of the treaty after the French defeat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Ho Chi Minh do in 1959?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. By the early 1970s, the war in Vietnam had spread to which two countries?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What were the effects of the Vietnam War on the Vietnamese people and their land?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How did the Vietnamese Communists have to adapt their approach to economic growth?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What has been Vietnam's greatest success?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What is life like for Vietnamese living in rural areas?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. How do people living in Vietnamese cities help stimulate the economy?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What was the aim of the Vietnam government's recovery program?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Write the definition for the key terms in the blanks provided.

11. civil war  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. domino theory  
\_\_\_\_\_

Section 1: Vietnam: A Nation Rebuilds  
Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region

## Section Quiz

### A. Key Terms

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. Rewrite false statements on the back of this page to make them true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The checkmate theory refers to the belief that if one country fell to communism, neighboring nations would also fall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A civil war is a war between two neighboring countries.

### B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. From 1946 to 1954, Vietnam fought for independence from
- a. the United States.
  - b. Great Britain.
  - c. France.
  - d. Germany.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What happened to Vietnam in the early 1950s, after it became independent?
- a. The country was divided.
  - b. Ngo Dinh Diem ruled the entire country.
  - c. The country was unified.
  - d. Ho Chi Minh ruled the entire country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Who were the Viet Cong?
- a. U.S. troops that were sent to fight in Vietnam
  - b. South Vietnamese guerilla warriors
  - c. Vietnamese nationalists who were opposed to the war
  - d. Ho Chi Minh's forces
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. To what neighboring countries did the fighting in Vietnam spread?
- a. Malaysia and Indonesia
  - b. Cambodia and Laos
  - c. Thailand and Cambodia
  - d. Laos and the Phillipines
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What happened after the United States ended its role in the Vietnam War?
- a. The Communist government was overthrown.
  - b. South Vietnam won.
  - c. North Vietnam won.
  - d. The country was divided.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The capital of Vietnam is
- a. Ho Chi Minh City.
  - b. Hanoi.
  - c. Saigon.
  - d. Vientiane.

14

Word	Definition	Drawing of definition
Colonization		
Government		
Human Rights		
Agriculture		
Universal Declaration of Human Rights		
Communism		
Cold War		
Tectonic Plates		
Ring of Fire		
Vietcong		
Cultural Diffusion		

## Southeast Asia Evaluation

Please fill in the correct number for the country or physical feature.

1. \_\_\_ Myanmar

2. \_\_\_ Laos

3. \_\_\_ Thailand

4. \_\_\_ Vietnam

5. \_\_\_ Cambodia

6. \_\_\_ Malaysia

7. \_\_\_ Indonesia

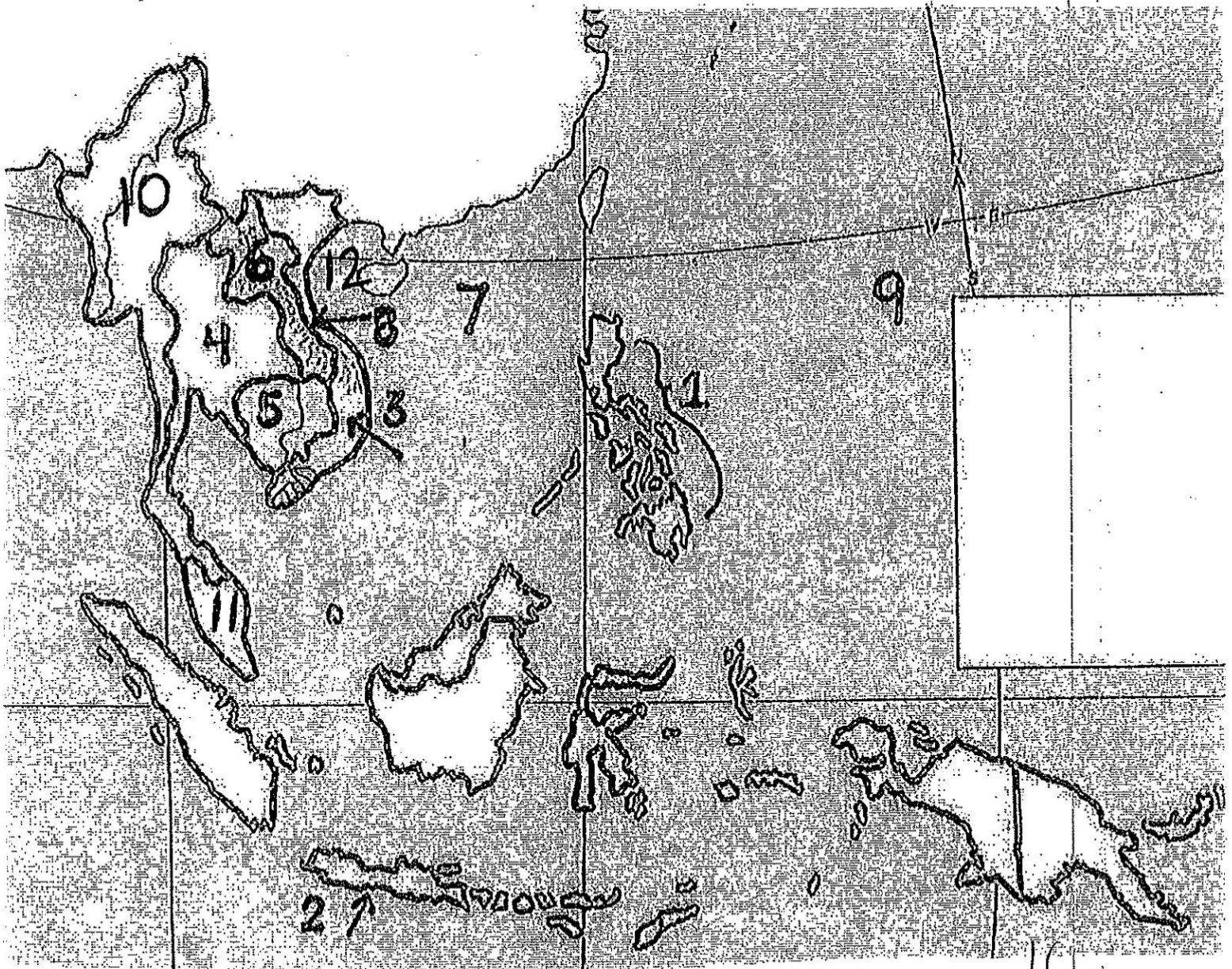
8. \_\_\_ Pacific Ocean

9. \_\_\_ Mekong River

10. \_\_\_ South China Sea

11. \_\_\_ Gulf of Tonkin

12. \_\_\_ Indian Ocean





Please mark the correct letter for the definition.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ___ Basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled                      | a. Cold War                              |
| 2. ___ The spreading of ideas and traditions from one culture to another               | b. Government                            |
| 3. ___ A huge slab of rock moving slowly causing earthquakes, volcanoes and mountains  | c. Globalization                         |
| 4. ___ When a group from one country settles in another but keep their government.     | d. Communism                             |
| 5. ___ A region of volcanoes and earthquakes that surround the Pacific Ocean           | e. Tectonic plates                       |
| 6. ___ Farming   | f. Cultural diffusion                    |
| 7. ___ A system where the government owns the businesses and land                      | g. Ring of Fire                          |
| 8. ___ A political tension between the Soviet Union and the USA lasting from 1945-1989 | h. Vietcong                              |
| 9. ___ South Vietnamese who fought on the side of North Vietnam                        | i. Colonization                          |
| 10. ___ A system that outlines the laws and policies of a country                      | j. Communism                             |
| 11. ___ Trading and interdependence between countries of the world                     | k. Capitalism                            |
| 12. ___ A system where the businesses and land are privately owned                     | l. Universal Declaration of Human Rights |

Essay- Answer at least two of the questions.

1. Who were the Vietcong?
2. Explain to me what colonization is and how it impacted the countries of Southeast Asia.
3. What is cultural diffusion and give me two examples as it relates to Southeast Asia.
4. Explain the reasons for and some details about the Vietnam conflict.
5. What was the cold war?
6. How did China and India impact Southeast Asia?

## Unit 6: Campaigns and Elections

### Learning Objective 1

1. In what ways does the media affect public opinion?
2. Describe a recent news event in which the media shapes public opinion.

### Learning Objective 2

1. List the steps of the electoral process.
2. What would influence the electoral process?

### Learning Objective 3

1. Describe voter eligibility requirements in the U.S.
2. Is having a voter id another form of poll tax?

### Learning Objective 5,6

1. Describe the role of political parties in the electoral process.
2. Explain your place on the political spectrum and which party you might identify with and why.