

## Week 2

### Southeast Asia and ASEAN

#### Vocabulary Definitions

- **collapse** (v)
  - **Definition:** To fall down or give way suddenly, often because of a lack of strength or support.
- **colonial** (adj)
  - **Definition:** Relating to a **colony** (a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country, typically a distant one) or **colonialism**.
- **conflict** (n)
  - **Definition:** A serious disagreement, struggle, or fight; a state of opposition between ideas, interests, or people.
- **development** (n)
  - **Definition:** The process of growing or improving; a stage in that process.
- **empire** (n)
  - **Definition:** A large group of states or countries placed under a single supreme authority, often an emperor or empress.
- **fertile** (adj)
  - **Definition:** (Of land or soil) Capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops; productive.
- **free market** (n)
  - **Definition:** An economic system in which prices and wages are determined by unrestricted competition between businesses, without government regulation.
- **mainland** (adj)
  - **Definition:** Relating to the principal landmass of a country or continent, as opposed to an island or peninsula.
- **maritime** (adj)

- **Definition:** Connected with the sea, especially in relation to navigation, shipping, or naval matters.
- **migration (n)**
  - **Definition:** The movement of a person or people from one place to another, often in large numbers, to settle temporarily or permanently.
- **minimum wage (n)**
  - **Definition:** The lowest amount of money per hour, day, or month that workers can legally be paid.
- **natural resources (n)**
  - **Definition:** Materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain.
- **route (n)**
  - **Definition:** A set course or way from one place to another.
- **ruler (n)**
  - **Definition:** A person exercising government or dominion; a king, queen, president, or other leader.
- **territory (n)**
  - **Definition:** An area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state.
- **trade (n, v)**
  - **Definition (v):** To exchange goods or services for other goods, services, or money.
  - **Definition (n):** The action of buying and selling goods and services.

## Continents and Oceans of the World



### 1.1 Where Is Southeast Asia?

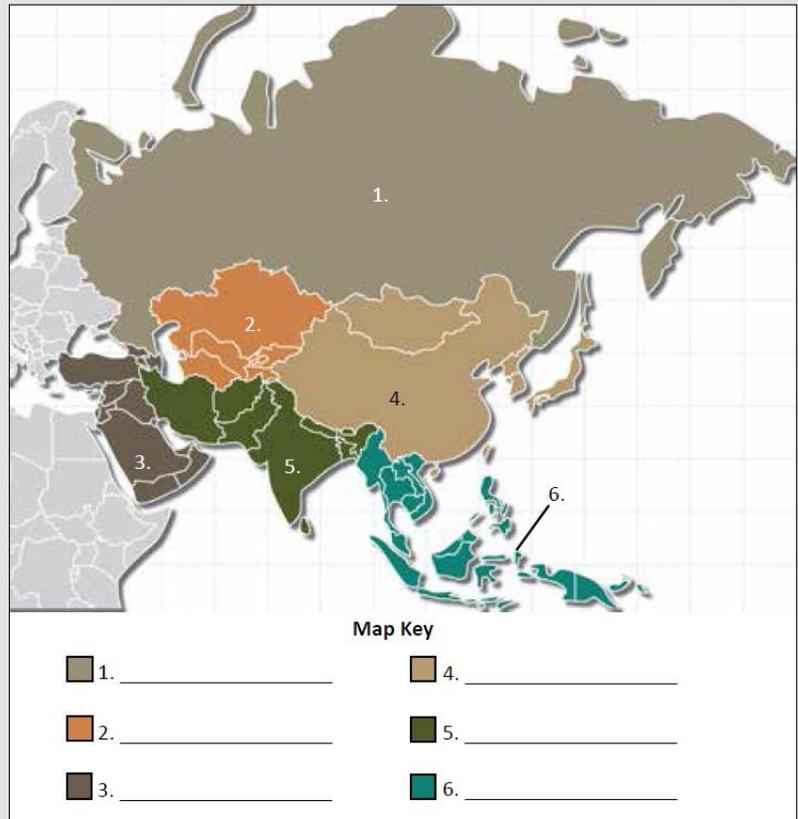
There are seven continents in the world. Asia is the largest. It also has the largest human population. Almost 60% of the people in the world live in Asia. Because it is so large, Asia is often talked about as different subregions. The main sub-regions of Asia are:

- Northern Asia: includes the Russian Far East and Siberia.
- East Asia: includes China, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and North Korea.
- Western Asia: includes Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Oman (sometimes also called the "Middle East").
- Central Asia: includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
- South Asia: includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- Southeast Asia: is Brunei, Timor Leste (East Timor), Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Because Southeast Asia is between India and China, it is sometimes called "Indochina" by Europeans.

### exercise

Label the map key with the correct sub-regions.  
Use the map of Asia at the back of the book if necessary.



### Preview

1. What is migration?
2. Why do people migrate?

## 1.2 Ancient Southeast Asia

### Migration in Ancient Southeast Asia

Migration is when people choose to move from one country (or area, or region) to another. For thousands of years, people have moved around Southeast Asia. New groups of people have brought new cultures, new religions and new languages.

In maritime Southeast Asia, the Austronesian peoples first arrived about 5,000 years ago. On

the mainland, some important groups that arrived between 5,000 and 1,500 years ago included:

- The Vietnamese (4,800 years ago): who developed kingdoms in the Red River Valley in eastern mainland Southeast Asia.
- The Mon (around 2,500 years ago): who brought Buddhism to Myanmar and Thailand.
- The Khmer (more than 2,000 years ago): who brought rice farming techniques with them to eastern parts of Southeast Asia.
- The Tai/Thai (around 1,500 years ago): were influenced by the Buddhist Mon and learned farming skills from the Khmer. They later ruled the large empire of Ayutthaya.
- The Bamar (around 1,500 years ago): who developed kingdoms along the Ayeyarwaddy River and Delta in present-day Myanmar.

## Kingdoms, Sultanates and Empires

Empires, kingdoms and sultanates are political structures. In them, a monarch (the emperor, king or sultan) is the ruler. Through history, empires and kingdoms fought over land, trade and power in Southeast Asia. The borders between them often changed.

On the mainland, the Van Lang Kingdom in what is now Vietnam existed from 2,879 – 258 BCE. Later, the Khmer Empire ruled large parts of the mainland, from 802 – 1431 AD. Later still, the Thai kingdoms of Sukhothai (1238 – 1438 AD) and Ayutthaya (1351 – 1767 AD) rose up. Each kingdom fought with others around it. One of the final empires on mainland Southeast Asia was the Bamar Konbaung Dynasty from 1752 – 1885 AD in what is now Myanmar.

The Konbaung Dynasty took control of Ayutthaya in 1767. One of the first kingdoms in maritime Southeast Asia was Srivijaya on Sumatra, Indonesia. It began around 683 AD and lasted for more than six hundred years. The Kingdom of Singapura (in modern Singapore) lasted from 1299 to 1398 AD. It was replaced in around 1400 AD by the Malacca Sultanate. The Sultanate controlled parts of the modern nations of Malaysia and Indonesia until 1511 AD.

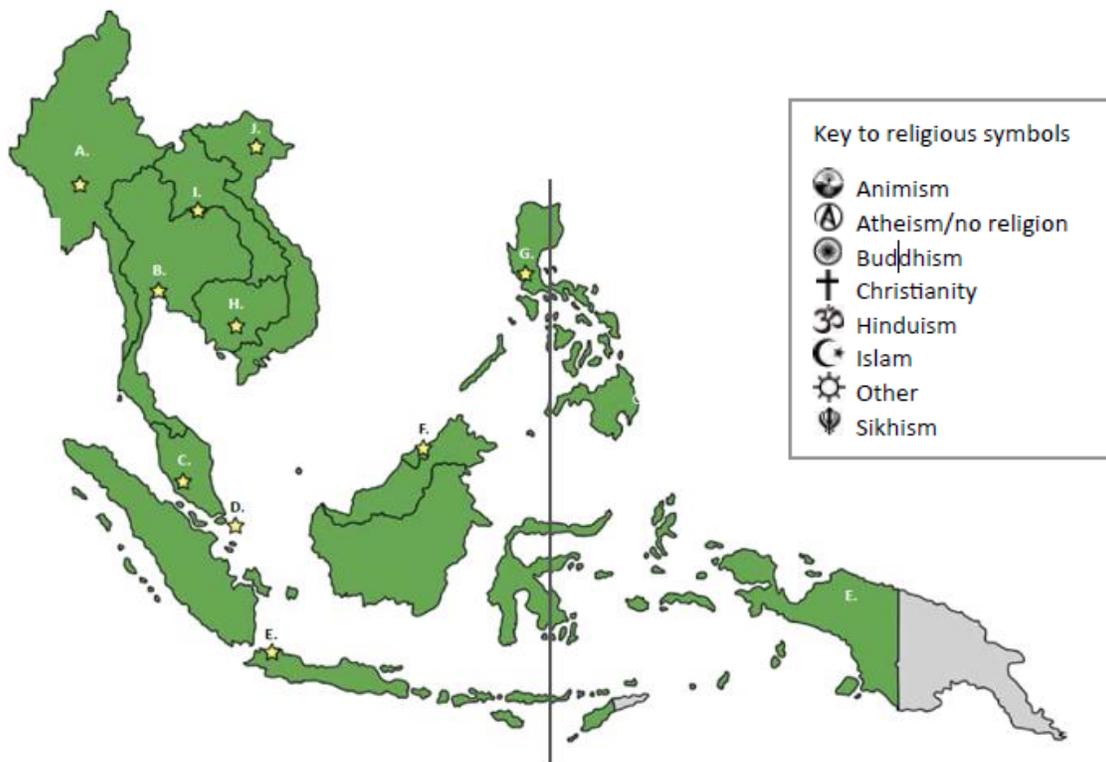
Many countries today are proud of the kingdoms of the past. Most areas have been ruled by different kingdoms and empires at different times. Because of this, different countries sometimes claim to own parts of the same areas today.

## Preview

1. Is your country a member of ASEAN?
2. What other countries are members of ASEAN?

## Southeast Asian Nations Today

History, geography and different religions and ethnic groups have all contributed to the countries of Southeast Asia. Below is some information about the ten modern Southeast Asian countries in ASEAN today.



1. Read the country information and label the countries (A-J).
2. Fill gaps i-x with information from the box.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Thai 90%, Mon/Khmer 6%, Malay 3%, Other 1% | f. 5,469,700                                      |
| b. ☾ 60.5%; ☉ 19%; ✝ 9%; ☸ 6.5%, ☼ 5%         | g. Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 1%, Other 4% |
| c. 254,454,778                                | h. Communist                                      |
| d. Monarchy                                   | i. Ⓐ 80%; ☼ 20%                                   |
| e. Agriculture, shipbuilding, manufacturing   | j. agriculture, natural resources                 |

A. Myanmar

**Government:** Presidential Republic

**Capital City:** Nay Pyi Taw

**Population:** 53,437,159

**Ethnicity:** Bamar 69%, Shan 9%, Kayin 7%,  
Rakhine 4%, Mon 2%, Kachin 1.5%, Other 7.5%

**Religion:** ☸ 89%; ✝ 4%; 🌙 4%; 🕉 1%; 🙏 1%; ⚙ 1%

**Economy:** agriculture, natural resources (i)

D. \_\_\_\_\_

**Government:** Constitutional Republic

**Capital City:** Singapore

**Population:** \_\_\_\_\_ (iv)

**Ethnicity:** Chinese 74%, Malay 13%, Indian 9%,  
Other 4%

**Religion:** ☸ 33%; ✝ 18%; 🕉 17%; 🌙 15%; ⚙ 17%

**Economy:** banking, energy, trade

B. \_\_\_\_\_

**Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Capital City:** Bangkok

**Population:** 67,725,979

**Ethnicity:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (ii)

**Religion:** ☸ 94%; 🌙 4%; ✝ 1%; ⚙ 1%

**Economy:** agriculture, tourism

E. \_\_\_\_\_

**Government:** Constitutional Republic

**Capital City:** Jakarta

**Population:** \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

**Ethnicity:** Javanese 43.5%, Sundanese 15.5%,  
Malay 3.5%, Madurese 3.5%, Other 34%

**Religion:** 🌙 87%; ☸ 1%; ✝ 3%; 🕉 0.5%; ⚙ 8.5%

**Economy:** agriculture, mining, manufacturing

C. \_\_\_\_\_

**Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Capital City:** Kuala Lumpur

**Population:** 29,901,997

**Ethnicity:** Malay 50%, Chinese, 23%,  
Indigenous 12%, Indian 7%, Other 8%

**Religion:** \_\_\_\_\_ (iii)

**Economy:** **manufacturing**, energy

F. \_\_\_\_\_

**Government:** \_\_\_\_\_ (vi)

**Capital City:** Bandar Seri Begawan

**Population:** 417,394

**Ethnicity:** Malay 65.7%, Chinese 10.3%,  
Indigenous 3.4%, Other 20.6%

**Religion:** 🌙 79%; ✝ 8.5%; ☸ 8.5%; ⚙ 4%

**Economy:** energy

G. \_\_\_\_\_

**Government:** Constitutional Republic

**Capital City:** Manila

**Population:** 99,138,690

**Ethnicity:** Visayan 34%, Tagalog 28%, Ilocano 10%,  
Bicolano 7%, Moro 5%, Other 16%

**Religion:** ✝ 99%; 🌙 10%; ⚙ 1%

**Economy:** \_\_\_\_\_ (vii)

H. \_\_\_\_\_

**Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Capital City:** Phnom Penh

**Population:** 15,328,136

**Ethnicity:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (viii)

**Religion:** ☸ 96.5%; 🌙 2%; ✝ 1.3%; ⚙ 0.2%

**Economy:** textiles, agriculture, tourism

I. _____
<b>Government:</b> _____ (ix)
<b>Capital City:</b> Vientiane
<b>Population:</b> 6,689,300
<b>Ethnicity:</b> Lao 55%, Kamu 11%, Hmong 8%, Others 26%
<b>Religion:</b> ☸ 67%; ✝ 1.5%; ☸ 31.5%
<b>Economy:</b> tourism, agriculture, natural resources

J. _____
<b>Government:</b> Communist
<b>Capital City:</b> Hanoi
<b>Population:</b> 90,730,000
<b>Ethnicity:</b> Viet 86%, Tai 2%, Thai 2%, Muong 1.5%, Kho Me 1.5%, Others 7%
<b>Religion:</b> _____ (x)
<b>Economy:</b> agriculture, natural resources, tourism

### What Is ASEAN?

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was created on August 8, 1967, in Bangkok, Thailand. Leaders from five Southeast Asian countries – Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines – formed a new regional organization. They wrote the aims and purposes for this organization in a short document called the ASEAN Declaration. This was the beginning of ASEAN. The main aims in the declaration were economic growth, social and cultural development, and peace and stability between countries in Southeast Asia. The declaration established ASEAN as a regional organization. Other examples of regional organizations include the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU) and the Organization of American States (OAS). Countries in a regional organization try to cooperate on issues that affect all members. For example, economic, political, social or environmental problems. For many years, there were only five members in ASEAN

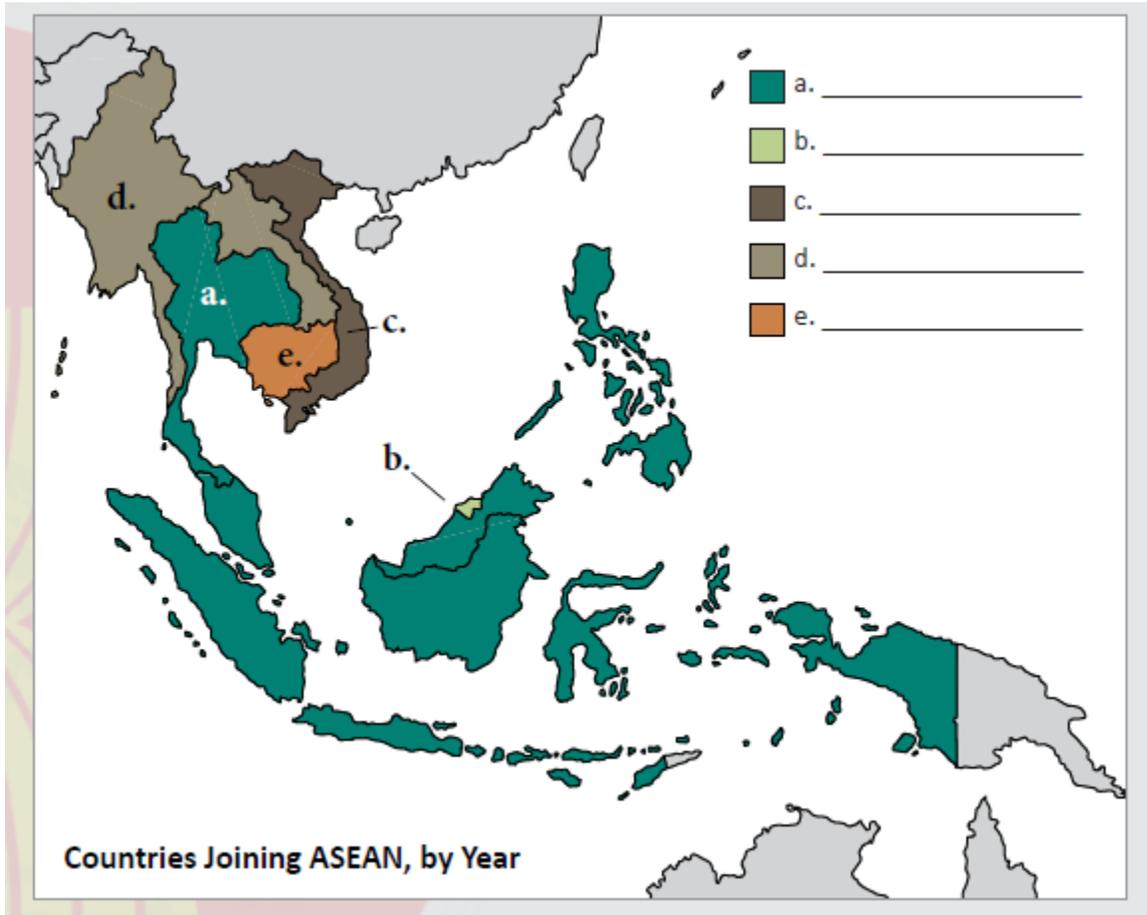
– Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In 1984, Brunei joined, followed by Vietnam in 1995, Laos and Myanmar in 1997 and finally Cambodia in 1999. Today ASEAN has ten members and two prospective members: Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea.

### Exercise

1. Which current ASEAN members did not join ASEAN in 1967?
2. What is the purpose of regional organizations?
3. What other regions have organizations like ASEAN?

1. Based on the information in the text, complete the map with the **years** that different countries joined ASEAN.

2. Identify the two prospective members and circle and label them on the map. Use the map of Southeast Asia at the back of the book if necessary.



### Preview

1. What is a charter?
2. What is the purpose of a charter?

### The ASEAN Charter

The ASEAN Charter was written in 2008. Southeast Asia and ASEAN both changed a lot between the 1960s and the 2000s. By 2008, Southeast Asia was more stable than in the past.

Also, by 2008, ASEAN had ten member countries. The Charter gave ASEAN a formal structure and set out a plan for the ASEAN community.

The Charter describes the Purposes and Principles of ASEAN. The Purposes are the things that ASEAN would like to happen in Southeast Asia, and the Principles are the things that ASEAN believes in. The Charter includes processes for resolving disputes and making decisions.

## exercise

1. Read the list of Purposes. Eight in the list are real and five are not. Decide which ones belong to the ASEAN charter.
2. Give reasons why you chose those five.

### ARTICLE 1 PURPOSES

The Purposes of ASEAN are:

- a. To maintain peace and security in the region.
- b. To follow Buddha and his teachings.
- c. To keep Southeast Asia a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone.
- d. To control every ASEAN economy by using the army.
- e. To create a free-market economy in the ASEAN region.
- f. To reduce poverty and the development gap within ASEAN through cooperation.
- g. To respond to threats, transnational crimes and cross-border problems.
- h. To promote the economic interests of China.
- i. To promote sustainable development and protect the environment and resources of the region.
- j. To develop human resources in ASEAN through education, science and technology.
- k. To collect information to help the President make foreign policy decisions about Southeast Asia.
- l. To work together to build a drug-free environment for the people of ASEAN.
- m. To maintain worldwide peace and security.

(simplified text)

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- f. To reduce **poverty** and the development gap within ASEAN through cooperation.
- g. To respond to threats, transnational crimes and cross-border problems.
- h. To promote the economic interests of China.
- i. To promote **sustainable** development and protect the environment and resources of the region.
- j. To develop human resources in ASEAN through education, science and technology.
- k. To collect information to help the President make foreign policy decisions about Southeast Asia.
- l. To work together to build a drug-free environment for the people of ASEAN.
- m. To maintain worldwide peace and security.

## ARTICLE 2 PRINCIPLES

ASEAN and its member States shall act in accordance with the following Principles:

- (a) Respect for **sovereignty** and the national identities of members.
- (b), (c), (d) Promoting regional peace and solving of disputes through dialogue and **consultation**, without aggression.
- (e), (f) Non-**interference** in member states, and respect for all states' right to non-interference.
- (g) Increasing the ability to meet for emergency situations.
- (h) Respect for **rule of law** and democracy.
- (i), (j) Following international laws relating to human rights, social justice and international trade.
- (k) Not doing anything to threaten the security of ASEAN or member states.
- (l) Respecting different cultures but promoting shared values.
- (m) Appointment of a Secretary-General and permanent representatives of ASEAN for world politics.
- (n) Encouraging regional integration of trade.

(simplified text)

### activity

#### Prioritising – The Most Important Principles of ASEAN

In groups, read these Principles from the ASEAN Charter.

1. Choose the three most important principles and rank them in order of importance to you.
2. Join with another group and explain why they are the most important principles.

### Discussion

1. Is it important to have a charter for an organization like ASEAN? Why or why not?
2. How should ASEAN and other organizations decide what their Purposes and Principles are?