

Guided Reading Activity



Southeast Asia

Lesson 2 *History of Southeast Asia*

Essential Question: How does geography influence the way people live?

Kingdoms and Empires

Directions: Complete the chart by filling in the effect of each of these events in Southeast Asia's early history.

1.

CAUSE: About 6,000 years ago, people began to practice agriculture.

EFFECT:

2.

CAUSE: Vietnam was under Chinese control for about 1,000 years.

EFFECT:

3.

CAUSE: People from India came to Southeast Asia as traders and missionaries.

EFFECT:

Guided Reading Activity *cont.*



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4.

CAUSE: Around the A.D. 600s Srivijaya took control of the Strait of Malacca.

EFFECT:

5.

CAUSE: Rice grew well in Myanmar's Irrawaddy delta, Vietnam's Red River Delta, and near the Tonle Sap lake in Cambodia.

EFFECT:

Western Colonization

Directions: Answer these questions about the western colonization of Southeast Asia.

1. What was the main product that European traders wanted from Southeast Asia?

2. Why were European traders interested in Southeast Asia?

3. What European countries played a big role in the spice trade?

4. What Southeastern Asian countries became colonies of Great Britain?

5. What Southeastern Asian countries became colonies of France?

Guided Reading Activity *cont.*



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_____ 6. What Southeast Asian country was never colonized by Europeans?

Independent Nations

Directions: As you read the section, fill in the blanks with the missing dates.

1. The Philippines was ruled by Spain from the _____ to _____, when the United States took control of the colony. The United States granted independence to the Philippines in _____.
2. Other countries in Southeast Asia gained independence after World War II as well. Myanmar gained independence from Britain in _____. Indonesia gained independence from the Netherlands in _____. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia gained independence from France in the _____.
3. East Timor was the last country in the region to gain its freedom. East Timor was ruled by Portugal since the _____. It declared independence from Portugal in _____ but was invaded by Indonesia. East Timor finally became an independent country in _____.
4. After Vietnam gained independence from France, Communist forces in the northern part of the country fought against U.S. supported leaders in the south. This fighting led to the Vietnam War, which lasted until _____.
5. Cambodia's government was taken over by its military in _____. This government was overthrown in _____ by the Khmer Rouge, a Communist movement. In _____ Vietnamese forces took over Cambodia, starting a civil war that lasted almost 13 years.
6. Thailand has been a constitutional monarchy since _____. By the _____ Thailand had combined their monarchy with democratic reforms. Thailand enjoyed excellent economic growth through the _____.