

Burmese statue of
King Anawrahta

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

Buddhism in Burma

According to the chronicles of early Burma (modern Myanmar), King Anawrahta converted to Theravada Buddhism due to the influence of a monk named Shin Arahan.

“Preach [to] me somewhat—yea, but a little—of the Law preached by the Lord, the Master!’ And Shin Arahan preached the Law, beginning with the things not to be neglected. . . . Then the king’s heart was full of faith, steadfast, and immovable; faith sank into him as oil filtered a hundred times soaks into cotton.”

—*The Glass Palace Chronicle of the Kings of Burma*

Focus Question How was Southeast Asia affected by the cultures of both China and India?

SECTION

5

Step-by-Step Instruction

Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Describe the geography of Southeast Asia.
- Understand the impact of India on the history of Southeast Asia.
- Summarize the characteristics of the new kingdoms and empires in Southeast Asia.
- Explain the emergence of Vietnam.

Diverse Cultures of Southeast Asia

Objectives

- Describe the geography of Southeast Asia.
- Understand the impact of India on the history of Southeast Asia.
- Summarize the characteristics of the new kingdoms and empires in Southeast Asia.
- Explain the emergence of Vietnam.

Terms, People, and Places

matrilineal
stupa
paddy

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Summarize As you read the section, prepare an outline like the one below to summarize the diverse characteristics of Southeast Asia.

- I. Geography of Southeast Asia

A. Location

 1. Mainland set apart by mountains and plateaus
 - 2.

B. Trade routes in the southern seas

Buddhism was one of many exports from India that had a profound effect on the peoples of Southeast Asia. Located between China and India, the region known today as Southeast Asia was strongly influenced by both of these powerful neighbors. Even so, the distinct cultures of Southeast Asia retained their own unique identities.

Geography of Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is made up of two major regions. The first, mainland Southeast Asia, includes several peninsulas that jut south between India and China. Today, this region is home to Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and part of Malaysia. The second region, island Southeast Asia, consists of more than 20,000 islands scattered between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. It includes the present-day nations of Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei (broo NY), and the Philippines.

Separated by Mountains The mainland is separated from the rest of Asia by mountains and high plateaus. Still, traders and invaders did push overland into the region. Mountains also separate the four main river valleys of Southeast Asia—the Irrawaddy (ih uh WAH dee), Chao Phraya (chow PRY uh), Mekong, and Red. These river valleys were home to early civilizations.


Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge L3

Write the words *diverse* and *unified* on the board. Ask students which term they think applies most to Korean and Japanese culture. (*unified*) Then direct students’ attention to the section title. Explain that in this section they will learn about a region of Asia that had many more cultural differences.

Set a Purpose L3

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

 **WitNESS History Audio CD,**
Buddhism in Burma

Ask **Why might King Anawrahta want to know about the teachings of Buddhism?** (*Sample: He might be seeking wisdom in order to be a better ruler.*)


- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 5 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Guided Questioning strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have students fill in the outline.



Reading and Note Taking
Study Guide, pp. 115–116

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 106; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook p. 3**

High-Use Word

impact, p. 401

Definition and Sample Sentence

n. effect

Chinese culture had a significant **impact** on Korea and Japan.

Teach

Geography

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce** Direct students' attention to the map on this page. Discuss the location of Southeast Asia in relation to other important Asian civilizations. Ask them to predict which culture—India or China—had a greater influence on Southeast Asia.

- **Teach** Review the geography of Southeast Asia with students. Ask **How did location and climate affect the way the region developed?** (*Trade routes through the islands gave straits enormous strategic value. When the monsoon winds died, trading ships stayed in Southeast Asian ports, which thus grew in importance.*)

- **Quick Activity** Display **Color Transparency 74: Map: East Asia and Southeast Asia**. Ask volunteers to identify which countries in Southeast Asia they think would be most influenced by China.

 **Color Transparencies, 74**

Independent Practice

- Have students access **Web Code nap-1251** to take the **Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour** and then answer the map skills questions in the text.
- Have students fill in the Outline Map *Empires and Kingdoms of Southeast Asia*.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 114

Monitor Progress

- As students complete their outlines, circulate to make sure they understand the diverse characteristics of Southeast Asia. For a completed version of the outline, see

 **Note Taking Transparencies, 100**

- Check answers to map skill questions.
- Circulate to make sure students are filling in their Outline maps accurately. Administer the Geography Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 115

Answers

Map Skills

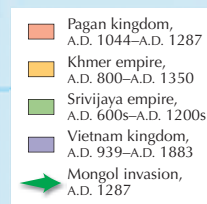
1. Review locations with students.
2. from the northeast
3. between the 900s and 1200s

Empires and Kingdoms of Southeast Asia

Geography Interactive
For: Audio guided tour
Web Code: nap-1251

Map Skills The region we call Southeast Asia consists of both a mainland area and thousands of islands. It was home to numerous ancient and diverse cultures.

1. **Locate** (a) Pagan kingdom (b) Angkor Wat (c) Strait of Malacca
2. **Movement** From which direction did the Mongol invasion take place?
3. **Recognize Sequence** During which centuries were these empires and kingdoms most likely to have come into contact with one another?



Island Southeast Asia has long been of strategic importance. All seaborne trade between China and India had to pass through either the Malacca or Sunda straits. Whoever commanded these straits controlled rich trade routes.

Trade Routes in the Southern Seas The monsoons, or seasonal winds, shaped trading patterns in the southern seas. Ships traveled northeast in summer and southwest in winter. Between seasons, while waiting for the winds to shift, merchants harbored their vessels in Southeast Asian ports, which became important centers of trade and culture. Soon, an international trade network linked India, Southeast Asia, and China to East Africa and the Middle East. Originally, the key product of Southeast Asia was spices, and only a fraction of those traded in the region made their way to the markets in Europe.

Early Traditions The peoples of Southeast Asia developed their own cultures before Indian or Chinese influences shaped the region. At Bang Chiang in Thailand, archaeologists have found jars and bronze bracelets at least 5,000 years old. This evidence is challenging old theories about when civilization began in the region.

Over the centuries, diverse ethnic groups speaking many languages settled in Southeast Asia. Living in isolated villages, they followed their own religious and cultural patterns. Many societies were built around the nuclear family rather than the extended families of India and China.

Women had greater equality in Southeast Asia than elsewhere in Asia. Female merchants took part in the spice trade, gaining fame for their skill in bargaining, finance, and languages. In some port cities, they

Link to Geography

Deadly Tsunamis Coastal areas in Southeast Asia are often low-lying, which means that they are extremely vulnerable to tsunamis, the huge waves that sometimes result from undersea earthquakes. The deadliest tsunami in the world's history struck on December 26, 2004, as the result of an earthquake that measured 9.0 on the Richter scale. The tsunami

struck coastal areas all along the Indian Ocean, even reaching as far as East Africa. The wave traveled as fast as 500 miles an hour. In some areas, the wave reached as high as 30 feet (9 m). The human toll was immense, with more than 225,000 people killed, mostly in Indonesia, though other countries suffered tens of thousands of deaths as well.

gained enough wealth and influence to become rulers. **Matrilineal** descent, or inheritance through the mother, was an accepted custom in Southeast Asia. Women also had some freedom in choosing or divorcing their marriage partners. Even after Indian and Chinese influences arrived, women retained their traditional rights.

✓ **Checkpoint** How did geography make Southeast Asia strategically important?

Indian Culture Spreads to Southeast Asia

Indian merchants and Hindu priests filtered into Southeast Asia, slowly spreading their culture. Later, Buddhist monks and scholars introduced Theravada beliefs. Following the path of trade and religion came the influence of writing, law, government, art, architecture, and farming.

Indian Influence Reaches Its Peak In the early centuries A.D., Indian traders settled in Southeast Asian port cities in growing numbers. They gave presents to local rulers and married into influential families. Trade brought prosperity as merchants exchanged products such as cotton cloth, jewels, and perfume for raw materials such as timber, spices, and gold.

In time, local Indian families exercised considerable power. Also, people from Southeast Asia visited India as pilgrims or students. As these contacts increased, Indian beliefs and ideas won widespread acceptance. Indian influence reached its peak between 500 and 1000.

Indians Bring Islam Long after Hinduism and Buddhism took root in Southeast Asia, Indians carried a third religion, Islam, into the region. By the 1200s, Muslims ruled northern India. From there, traders spread Islamic beliefs and Muslim culture throughout the islands of Indonesia and as far east as the Philippines. Today, Indonesia has the largest Muslim population of any nation in the world. Arab merchants, too, spread the new faith. The prevalence of Islam in lands surrounding the Indian Ocean contributed to the growth of a stable, thriving trade network.

✓ **Checkpoint** What changes occurred as India increased contact with Southeast Asia?

New Kingdoms and Empires Emerge

The blend of Indian influences with local cultures in time produced a series of kingdoms and empires in Southeast Asia. Some of these would rival those of India.

The Shwezigon Pagoda

King Anawrahta made the Pagan kingdom a Buddhist center and had many stupas and pagodas built. Shown here are the elaborate interior columns at the famous Shwezigon Pagoda. *What does this pagoda suggest about the importance of Buddhism?*



Indian Culture Spreads to Southeast Asia

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Instruct

- **Introduce** Ask volunteers to describe how Chinese culture entered Korea and Japan from China. (*through Buddhist missionaries, by conquest, and from trade*) Invite them to suggest ways that Indian culture might have entered Southeast Asia.
- **Teach** Review the influence of India on the region. Ask **How did Indian culture reach the area?** (*through merchants, priests, monks, and scholars*) **What religions reached the area through this process?** (*Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam*) **What result of this cultural exchange can be seen today?** (*Indonesia has the largest Muslim population of any country in the world.*)
- **Quick Activity** Write the following sentence on the board: *Southeast Asia would not be the same today without the influence of Indian culture.* Tell students to write a paragraph agreeing or disagreeing with the statement and explaining why.

Independent Practice

Have each student select one of the three religions—Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. Have them learn more about the religion and then write a summary about how it affected Southeast Asian culture.

Monitor Progress

Have students create a cause-and-effect chart that highlights the impact of Indian culture on Southeast Asia.

Answers

- ✓ All seaborne trade between China and India had to pass through either the Malacca or Sunda straits; whoever commanded the straits controlled these trade routes.
- ✓ Indian beliefs and ideas won widespread acceptance; Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam took root.

Caption The pagoda is very elaborate and grand and suggests that many resources were devoted to promote the practice of Buddhism.

Differentiated

Instruction Solutions for All Learners

L1 Special Needs L2 English Language Learners

Suggest that students take notes on the section by writing down each heading and then recording one sentence stating its main idea. They might write the information about each subsection in a different color to keep their information organized. Remind them that they can use their notes to review for tests.

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills:



Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide

- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, pp. 115–116
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 117

New Kingdoms and Empires Emerge/ Vietnam Emerges

L3

Instruct

■ Introduce: Vocabulary Builder

Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask **Which form of Buddhism took hold in most of Southeast Asia?** (*Theravada*) **Which form had an impact on Japan?** (*Mahayana*)

- **Teach** Compare the four cultures covered in these subsections. Ask **Where did each arise?** (*Pagan—Irrawaddy Valley in present-day Myanmar; Khmer—present-day Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia; Srivijaya—Indonesia; Vietnam—Vietnam*) **Which showed Chinese influence?** (*Vietnam*) **What religions did they adopt?** (*Pagan—Buddhism; Khmer—Hinduism, Buddhism; Srivijaya—Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam; Vietnam—Mahayana Buddhism, Daoism*)

- **Analyzing the Visuals** Direct students' attention to the photographs of Angkor Wat on this page. Discuss the impression they get from both the main picture and the inset showing details.

Independent Practice

Link to Literature To help students better understand Vietnamese culture, have them read the excerpts in *Poetry from Fifteenth-Century Vietnam* and answer the questions on the worksheet.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 112

Monitor Progress

Organize the class into teams and ask them questions about the content in these subsections. If a team cannot answer its question, offer it to the next team. Award a point for each correct answer, and tally them at the end to see which team scored the most.

Answer

Caption The extensiveness of the temple compound suggests that the ruler who built it had great wealth and power.



Angkor Wat

Angkor was the capital of the Khmer empire for more than 500 years. Built during this time were many impressive complexes of buildings. The most famous is Angkor Wat (above right), which still stands today in Cambodia. Inside, the temple walls are covered with detailed bas-relief carvings (above). *What does Angkor Wat reveal about the strength of the Khmer empire?*

The Pagan Kingdom Arises The kingdom of Pagan (puh GAHN) arose in the fertile rice-growing Irrawaddy Valley in present-day Myanmar. In 1044, King Anawrahta (an ow RAHT uh) united the region. He is credited with bringing Buddhism to the Burman people. Buddhism had reached nearby cultures long before, but Anawrahta made Pagan a major Buddhist center. He filled his capital city with magnificent **stupas**, or dome-shaped shrines, at about the same time that people in medieval Europe were beginning to build Gothic cathedrals.

Pagan flourished for some 200 years after Anawrahta's death, but fell in 1287 to conquering Mongols. When the Burmans finally threw off foreign rule, they looked back with pride to the great days of Pagan.

The Khmer Empire Indian influences also helped shape the Khmer (kuh MEHR) empire, which reached its peak between 800 and 1350. Its greatest rulers controlled much of present-day Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia. The Khmer people adapted Indian writing, mathematics, architecture, and art. Khmer rulers became pious Hindus. Like the princes and emperors of India, they saw themselves as god-kings. Most ordinary people, however, preferred Buddhism.

In the 1100s, King Suryavarman II (sur yuh VAHR mun) built the great temple complex at Angkor Wat. The ruins that survive today, though overgrown with jungle and pocked by the bullets of recent wars, are among the most impressive in the world. Hundreds of carved figures tell Hindu myths and glorify the king. Although the images of Vishnu, Shiva, and the Buddha reflect strong Indian influence, the style is uniquely Khmer.

Srivijaya Empire Flourishes In Indonesia, the trading empire of Srivijaya (sree wiw JAW yuh) flourished from the 600s to the 1200s. Srivijaya controlled the Strait of Malacca, which was vital to shipping. Both Hinduism and Buddhism reached this island empire. As elsewhere in Southeast Asia, however, the local people often blended Indian beliefs into their own forms of worship based on nature spirits.

Link to Art

Angkor Wat The temple complex at Angkor Wat is a monumental work. A wide causeway leads to the enormous entrance gate. Along the causeway are sculptures that symbolize fertility. Beyond the entrance gate are terraces arranged in a series of three diminishing stories and crowned by five towers.

The central tower, shaped like a mountain, represented the Khmer god-kings. The interior walls of each room are adorned with reliefs illustrating elements of Hindu mythology. Many of the scenes relate to the god Vishnu, to whom the temple was dedicated.

Later, Islam spread to Sumatra, Java, and other islands. Local rulers adopted the new religion, which cemented commercial links with other Muslim trading centers around the Indian Ocean.

 **Checkpoint** How did India influence the Pagan kingdom and the Khmer and Srivijaya empires?

Vietnam Emerges

In most of Southeast Asia, Indian influence outweighed Chinese influence. Indian traditions spread mostly through trade rather than conquest. China, however, sent military forces to conquer the neighboring state of Annam (now the northern part of Vietnam). The heart of northern Vietnam was the Red River delta, around present-day Hanoi. There, the river irrigated fertile rice **paddies**, or fields, which provided food for a growing population.

Chinese Domination In 111 B.C., Han armies conquered the region, and China remained in control for the next 1,000 years. During that time, the Vietnamese absorbed Confucian ideas. They adopted the Chinese civil service system and built a government bureaucracy similar to that found in China. Vietnamese nobles adopted the custom of speaking and writing the Chinese language. Unlike the rest of Southeast Asia, where Theravada Buddhism had the strongest **impact**, Vietnam adopted Mahayana beliefs from China. Daoism also helped shape Vietnamese society.

The Vietnamese Preserve Their Identity Despite these powerful Chinese influences, the Vietnamese preserved a strong sense of their separate identity. In A.D. 39, two noble sisters, Trung Trac and Trung Nhi, led an uprising that briefly drove the Chinese occupiers from the land. They tried to restore a simpler form of government based on ancient Vietnamese traditions. To this day, the Trung sisters are remembered as great martyrs and heroes. Finally in 939, as the Tang dynasty collapsed in China, Vietnam was able to break free from China. Thereafter, the Vietnamese turned back repeated Chinese efforts to re-conquer their land, but they still remained a tributary state of China for years to come.

 **Checkpoint** How did China influence Vietnam?

Vocabulary Builder
impact—(IM pakt) *n.* effect


Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

L3

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 2**, p. 105


- To further assess student understanding, use  **Progress Monitoring Transparencies**, 52

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

 **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**, p. 117

L3

 **Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**, p. 117

L1 L2

 **Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**, p. 117



L2

Extend

L4

Have students learn more about either Theravada or Mahayana Buddhism. Invite them to summarize the differences in a chart that they can present to the class.

Answers

-  Indian influences included religion, writing, mathematics, architecture, and art.
-  The Vietnamese adopted the Chinese civil service system; nobles wrote and spoke Chinese; and the people followed a Chinese form of Buddhism.

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: naa-1251

● Writing About History

Quick Write: Gather Evidence to Support Thesis Statement Write a thesis statement on the impact of India on Southeast Asia. Review the section and list facts that support the thesis statement.

● Writing About History

Students should provide a thesis statement and several supporting facts.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring Online** at Web Code naa-1251.

Section 5 Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

1. For each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section, write a sentence explaining its significance.

Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Summarize** Use your completed outline to answer the Focus Question: How was Southeast Asia affected by the cultures of both China and India?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Analyze Information** How did geography make Southeast Asia of strategic importance?
4. **Make Comparisons** How did the spread of Indian influence differ from the spread of Chinese influence in Southeast Asia?
5. **Identify Central Issues** How did Vietnam retain its own identity despite adapting much of China's culture?

Section 5 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed in the beginning of the section.
2. Sample: Many of the cultures in the region adopted religions and cultural practices from India, but Vietnam adopted much from China.

3. Trade between China and other parts of Asia passed through the straits in the Southeast Asian islands.
4. Sample: Indian influence was spread through trade, the work of missionaries and scholars, and intermarriage, while Chinese influence was spread through conquest.
5. A Vietnamese uprising in A.D. 39 briefly drove out the Chinese, and Vietnam completely broke free of China in 939.