

Slide 1

# Southeast Asia, Oceania, & Antarctica

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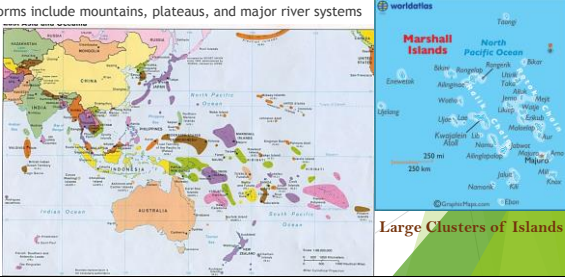
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Slide 2

## Landforms and Resources

- ◆ This region includes two peninsulas of Asia, two continents, and more than 20,000 islands
- ◆ Its landforms include mountains, plateaus, and major river systems



**Large Clusters of Islands**

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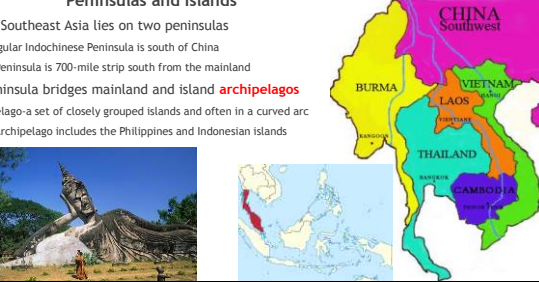
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## Southeast Asia: Mainland and Islands

### Peninsulas and Islands

- ◆ Mainland Southeast Asia lies on two peninsulas
  - Rectangular Indochinese Peninsula is south of China
  - Malay Peninsula is 700-mile strip south from the mainland
- ◆ Malay Peninsula bridges mainland and island **archipelagos**
  - Archipelago-a set of closely grouped islands and often in a curved arc
  - Malay Archipelago includes the Philippines and Indonesian islands




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Slide 4

## Southeast Asia: Mainland and Islands

### Mountains and Volcanoes


- ◆ Mainland mountain ranges, like Annamese Cordillera, run north-south in Vietnam
  - Fan out from northern mountainous area
- ◆ Island mountains are volcanic in origin, part of **Pacific Ring of Fire**
  - Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are common in region

### Rivers and Coastlines

- ◆ Several large mainland rivers run south through mountain valleys
  - Spread out into fertile deltas near the coast
- ◆ Mekong River starts in China and ends in a wide delta on the Vietnam coast
  - Farming and fishing along the river support millions of people

### Resources

- ◆ Volcanic activity and flooding rivers create nutrient-rich, fertile soil
- ◆ Rivers and seas provide fish; some areas have petroleum, tin, and gems




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## Lands of the Pacific and Antarctica

**No Exact Number of Islands**

- ❖ No one knows how many islands there are in the Pacific
  - Some estimate there are more than 20,000
  - They are hard to count because islands vanish and new ones appear
- ❖ As a group, the Pacific Islands are called **Oceania**
  - They include New Zealand and Australia (a continent, not an island)
  - They don't include the Philippines and Indonesia - culturally Asian

**Oceania's Many Islands**

- ❖ Some islands vanish due to erosion and new ones are created
- ❖ Volcanoes create high islands, and coral reefs make up low islands
  - Most islands are small; the total land area is the smaller than Alaska
- ❖ In general, islands lack minerals but:
  - New Caledonia has nickel, chromium, and iron
  - New Guinea has copper, gold, and oil
  - Nauru has phosphate


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## Lands of the Pacific and Antarctica

**Majestic New Zealand**

- ❖ New Zealand has two main islands, North Island and South Island
- ❖ The Southern Alps are a 300 mile mountain range down the center of South Island
  - It has 16 peaks over 10,000 feet high, and over 360 glaciers
- ❖ North Island has hilly ranges and a volcanic plateau
  - It has fertile farmland, forests for lumber, and natural harbors
- ❖ It has few mineral resources, but dams generate electricity


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## Lands of the Pacific and Antarctica

**Flat Australia**

- ❖ Australia is earth's smallest and flattest continent
- ❖ **Great Dividing Range** is a chain of highlands parallel to the east coast
- ❖ West of range are plains and plateaus
- ❖ Murray River is the largest of the continent's few rivers
- ❖ Little forestry, but rich in bauxite, diamonds, opals, lead, and coal
- ❖ **Great Barrier Reef** is a 1,250 mile chain of 2,500 reefs and islands


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## Lands of the Pacific and Antarctica

**Icy Antarctica**

- ❖ Fifth-largest continent is circular in shape, centered on South pole
- ❖ Thick ice sheet covers landscape - world's largest fresh-water supply
- ❖ **Transantarctic Mountains** divide the continent
  - East Antarctica is a plateau surrounded by mountains, valleys
  - West Antarctica is a group of separate islands linked by ice
- ❖ There could be coal, minerals, and petroleum under the ice
  - In 1991, 26 nations agreed not to mine the region for 50 years


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## Widespread Climates


Climate and Vegetation

- ❖ This region's climates range from tropical to desert to polar ice cap
- ❖ There is a great diversity of plant and animal life, including some species found nowhere else in the world

Year-Round Rains

- ❖ Tropical wet climate in coastal Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and Oceania
  - Also in most of Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines
- ❖ High temperatures - annual average of 80 degrees in Southeast Asia
- ❖ Parts of Southeast Asia get 100, even 200 inches of rain annually
- ❖ Some variations - high elevations in Indonesia have glaciers






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## Widespread Tropics

Wet and Dry Seasons

- ❖ Tropical wet and dry climate borders the wet climate
  - Weather is shaped by monsoons found in parts of Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam
- ❖ Temperatures are consistently hot, but rainfall varies
- ❖ **Monsoon** areas often have disastrous weather
  - **Typhoons** can occur in region during the wet season

Tropical Plants

- ❖ Southeast Asia has great vegetation diversity
  - Tropical evergreen forests near the equator
  - Deciduous forests in wet and dry zone
  - Teak is harvested commercially
- ❖ Oceania doesn't have diverse vegetation
  - Low islands have poor soil, little rain, and few plants
  - High islands have rich volcanic soil, rain, and flowers, and coconut palms




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## Bands of Moderate Climate

Hot Summers, Mild Winters

- ❖ Australia and New Zealand have generally mild climates
- ❖ Mountain chain runs parallel to the east coast of Australia
- ❖ Strip between mountains and coast divides into two climate zones
  - Northern part is humid subtropical - hot summers, mild winters
  - Heavy rainfall - gets 126 inches of rain annually
  - Also climate of northern Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar

Mild Summers, Cool Winters

- ❖ Marine west coast climate on the Australian southeast coast, & New Zealand
  - Ocean breezes warm the land in winter, cool it in summer
  - New Zealand's forests are primarily evergreens, tree ferns
- ❖ New Zealand gets rain all year; regional amounts vary dramatically
  - South Island mountains bring rain down on western slopes
- ❖ Australia's **Great Dividing Range** keeps rain on populous east coast




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## Hot and Cold Deserts

Arid Australia

- ❖ One-third of Australia is a desert, located in the continent's center
  - It rains under 10 inches annually and it is too dry for agriculture
- ❖ The band of semiarid climate encircles the desert
  - It rains 20 inches of rain annually and crops need irrigation
- ❖ Dryness is caused by tropical and subtropical heat that evaporates rain
- ❖ Few live in the dry inland region called **The Outback**

The White Desert

- ❖ Antarctica is earth's coldest and driest continent
  - It has an icecap climate: temperatures can drop to -70 degrees
- ❖ Cold air doesn't hold the moisture well
  - It has 1/10 the water vapor of temperate zones
- ❖ The area receives little precipitation; is called a **polar desert**
- ❖ Plants are lichens, mosses and animals are sea life, birds (penguins)


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## Colonialism and its Aftermath

**European Control**

- ❖ States trade with Arabian and Indian merchants; Islam grows in islands
- ❖ In 1509, Europeans mostly seek money, not colonies
- ❖ Europe controls area's trade and money goes to Europe
- ❖ By 1900, all of region, except Siam (Thailand), is colonized
- ❖ Colonies forced to farm commodities: rubber, sugar, rice, tea, and coffee
- ❖ Nationalism unites allies against rulers

**Independence**

- ❖ Japan seeks "Asia for Asians," occupies and exploits region during WWII
- ❖ After War, states seek independence
- ❖ Indochina-French colonial Cambodia, Laos, North and South Vietnam
  - Vietnamese defeat French in 1954, win independence for all Indochina
- ❖ U.S. becomes involved in Vietnam War (1957-1975)
  - Tries to stop Communists control of South Vietnam
  - U.S., leaves in 1973, South Vietnam surrenders in 1975
  - Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos become Communist

The French Indochina War 1946-54

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## An Uneven Economy

**Traditional Economies**

- ❖ Agriculture is region's main income source; produces teak wood
  - Myanmar is heavily forested; produces teak wood
- ❖ Lack of industry
  - Vietnam War destroyed factories and roads
  - War refugees left region and reduced work force
  - Political turmoil in Cambodia and Myanmar blocks growth
- ❖ Vietnam builds industry and seeks foreign investment and trade

**Industry and Finance**

- ❖ Some countries have more highly developed economies
  - Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand
  - Form economic alliance **ASEAN** - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
  - Other four Southeast Asian countries joined ASEAN after 1994
- ❖ Nations don't industrialize until 1960's
  - Industries: agriculture, textile, clothing, and electronic products
  - Singapore is a finance center

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## A Rich Mosaic of Culture

**Religious Diversity**

- ❖ Includes Buddhism; Catholicism (Philippines); Islam (Indonesia)
  - Other religions are Hinduism and Traditional, local beliefs

**Rich Artistic Legacy**

- ❖ Buddhism, Hinduism influence region's sculpture, architecture
  - Cambodia's ancient temple complex of Angkor Wat
  - Thailand's Buddhist temples show modern religious architecture
- ❖ Thailand and Indonesia have traditional costumed story dances

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## Changing Lifestyles

**The Villages**

- ❖ Wood houses on stilts protect against floods
- ❖ In Laos, Myanmar, Thailand the Buddhist temple is the center of village life
- ❖ Traditional clothing includes *longyi* - long, wrapped skirt of Myanmar

**The Cities**

- ❖ Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Singapore are modern business cities
- ❖ Housing shortage forces migrants into slums

Singapore

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## A History of the Islands

**Three Regions of Oceania**

- Settled in ancient times by migrating Southeast Asians, Oceania developed 3 cultural regions
- Contact with Europeans and Americans disrupted the islanders' traditional ways of life

**Nations in the Region**

- All, except Nauru, are island groups
  - Micronesia - Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia
  - Melanesia - Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands
  - Polynesia - Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Hawaii






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## A History of the Islands

**First Islanders**

- Prehistoric people come from mainland by land bridges, rafts, and canoes
  - They use voyaging canoes to travel as far as Hawaii or Madagascar
- Three geographic and cultural regions are:
  - Micronesia - "tiny islands"
  - Melanesia - "back islands"
  - Polynesia - "many islands"






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## History of the Islands

**Contact with the West**

- Europeans explore the Pacific in the 1500's
- Missionaries try to convert islanders to Christianity in the 1800's
- Traders seek coconuts, coffee, pineapples, and sugar on plantations
  - Settlers grow coconuts, coffee, pineapples, and sugar on plantations
- Westerners replace traditions; local societies decline
  - Europe and the U.S. turn islands into territories, possessions

**Recent History**

- Fierce WWII battles fought in Pacific between Allies and Japan
  - After the war the U.S. and others use islands to test nuclear weapons
- Many islands have gradually moved toward self-rule
  - 12 nations have become independent since in 1962
  - Foreigners still rule the other islands


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## A Traditional Economy

**Agriculture**

- In most economies, people work at subsistence activities
  - A family produces the food, clothing, and shelter it needs
- High islands' soil supports crops
  - Bananas, sugar, cocoa, coffee, copra-dried coconut meat
- Fishing is major source of income

**Other Economic Activities**

- Nauru and Papua New Guinea have mining activities
- Tourism threatens environment and traditional lives







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## Culture of the Islands

**Language and Religion**

- ❖ Very linguistically diverse region includes 1,100 languages
  - Papua New Guinea speak 123 languages
- ❖ Christianity is most widespread religion due to missionaries
  - Some Islanders practice traditional religions

**The Arts**

- ❖ Arts and crafts are sometimes sold to tourists
  - Baskets and mats woven from palm leaves and carved wooden masks





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## Island Life

**Traditional Life**

- ❖ Polynesian villages were led by chiefs; societies were wartlike
  - Fishing and farming economies
  - **Taro**-starchy root that makes poi-a major crop
- ❖ Micronesians were more peaceful and lived in extended family groups
  - Fishing villages on coasts; farming, hunting, and gathering inland

**Recent Change**

- ❖ Few cities, but they're growing
  - People move for education and jobs
  - Fast growth means **shantytowns**, bad sanitation
  - Urban dwellers giving up traditional ways
- ❖ Modern communication links island groups and connects Oceania to the world





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## Distant European Outposts

**The Original Inhabitants**

- ❖ Aboriginal people migrate to Australia from Asia 40,000 years ago
  - Hunter-gatherers with complex religious beliefs and social structures
- ❖ New Zealand settled by Maori-migrated from Polynesia 1,000 years ago

**Early Explorers**

- ❖ European explorers arrive in the 1600's and 1700's
  - Captain James Cook explores New Zealand (1769), Australia (1770)
  - Both Australia and New Zealand were colonized by Europeans and still have a strong European heritage
- ❖ Antarctica is discovered in 1820
  - Because of its harsh climate Antarctica has no permanent settlements






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## Distant European Outposts

**European Settlement**

- ❖ In 1788 Britain colonizes Australia
  - Sydney founded as a penal colony- a place to send prisoners
- ❖ Hunters and whalers from the U.S., Europe, and Australia colonize New Zealand
- ❖ British fight Australian Aborigines and spread European disease
- ❖ With 1840 **Treaty of Waitangi** Britain controls New Zealand
- ❖ Gold discoveries in Australia (1853), New Zealand (1861) draw people






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### Modern Nations

#### Rights and Land Claims

- Australian colonies become independent in 1901 New Zealand in 1907
- In 1893, New Zealand is first country to give women the vote
- In both countries, native people have less education and more poverty

#### Issues

- Australian movement to leave British Commonwealth is defeated in 1999
- 1959 Antarctica treaty preserves unsettled continent for research
  - 18 countries have scientific research stations, 7 claim territory



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### Meat, Wool, and Butter

#### Agriculture

- New Zealand sells butter, cheese, meat, and wool
  - In 1998, they had 15 times more sheep and cattle than people
  - Crops include vegetables and fruit
- Australia's sheep ranching makes it the world's largest wool exporter

#### Mining

- Australia has diamonds, lead, zinc, and opals
  - Also Bauxite, coal, copper, gold, and iron ore
- Deposits are far from cities so mining operations are costly
  - Australian companies forced to turn to foreign investors
  - These investors control 1/2 of Australia's mining industry



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### Meat, Wool, and Butter

#### Manufacturing and Service

- Australia doesn't rely heavily on manufacturing
- Major industry in Australia, New Zealand is food-product processing
  - New Zealand also produces wood and paper products
- 60% of Australia's jobs are in service industries

#### The Economic Future

- Both nations want to develop economies less dependent on agriculture
  - Difficult to compete with Asia's cheaper labor



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### Distinctive Cultures

#### Australia's Culture

- Most Australians are of British descent
  - But many immigrate from places like Greece, Italy, and Southeast Asia
  - Over 20% are foreign born; 1% are Aboriginal
- Christianity is their major religion; most people speak English
- Ancient Aborigines painted human and animal figures on rock walls
- Australian arts include painters like Russell Drysdale and novelists



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 **Distinctive Cultures**

**New Zealand's Culture**

- ❖ Mostly British, European descent; pakehasis Maori term for whites
  - 15% of people are descended from Maori
- ❖ British, Maori cultural mix - English, Maori are official languages
  - Christianity is the main religion
- ❖ Maori art includes woodcarving and poetic legends
- ❖ Creative figures include authors Janet Frame and Ngaio Marsh
- ❖ Filmmakers Jane Campion and Peter Jackson



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**Modern Life**

**City and Country**

- ❖ Both countries highly urbanized: 85% of people live in cities, towns
  - Australia's large cities have pollution and traffic problems
  - New Zealand's cities are quiet, uncrowded, and pollution-free
- ❖ In both countries, ranchers live far from cities

**Recreation**

- ❖ Tennis, **rugby**, soccer, and Australian rules football are popular
  - New Zealand has skiing and mountain climbing



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**Aboriginal Land Claims**

- ❖ The Aboriginal people of Australia lost their ancestral lands to European colonists
- ❖ Recently they have regained some of that land through court cases

**British Policy**

- ❖ Australian Aboriginal people didn't farm or herd animals like Europeans
  - Hunted and gathered; depended on nature
- ❖ British colonists saw no Aboriginal ties to land
  - Declared Australia **Terra Nullius** - or "empty land"
  - British government decided to take land without making treaties

**Stolen Land**

- ❖ Europeans began settling in 1788 and chose the most fertile regions
- ❖ Aborigines fought invasion of their land, they lost to superior weapons

**Stolen Children**

- ❖ From 1909 to 1969, 100,000 mixed-race children were taken
  - Raised by white families to promote assimilation
  - **Assimilation**- minority group gives up culture, adopts majority culture
- ❖ Aborigines angrily call these children the **Stolen Generation**



HOW ABOUT A COMPROMISE? WE KEEP THE LAND, THE MINERAL RIGHTS, NATURAL RESOURCES, FISHING, AND TIMBER, AND WE'LL ACKNOWLEDGE YOU AS THE TRADITIONAL OWNERS OF IT.



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**Aborigines Land Claims**

- ❖ Aboriginal people were not recognized as full citizens until 1967
  - In 1967, 91% vote to pass special Aboriginal rights and laws
- ❖ Land Rights Act of 1967- Aborigines can claim Northern Territory land
  - Aborigines gain ownership of reserves and other unoccupied lands

**The Mabo Case**

- ❖ In 1992, High Court of Australia rules in important land-claims case
- ❖ Eddie Mabo is a Torres Strait Islander
  - His family doesn't own their traditional lands in the Murray Islands
  - But Mabos have worked the land for generations
- ❖ In the Mabo Case, the court upholds Mabo's claim
  - Recognizes that Aborigines owned land before British arrived

**The Wik Case**

- ❖ Aboriginal Wik people claim land used by ranchers and mining companies
- ❖ Government tracts of land are rented to ranchers in pastoral leases
- ❖ Whites feel that the pastoral leases erase any native land claims
- ❖ In 1996 Wik Case- Aborigines can claim pastoral-lease land
- ❖ Afraid of paying Aborigines for land use, government amends Wik
  - Wipes out many land claims; Aboriginal groups threaten lawsuits



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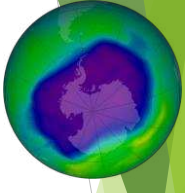
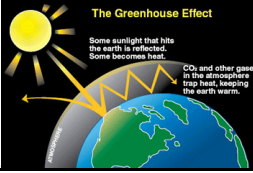
## Damage to the Environment

### Global Warming

- ❖ Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide into atmosphere
  - Carbon dioxide is greenhouse gas- traps the sun's heat
- ❖ Some scientists fear atmosphere now has too many greenhouse gases
  - **Carbon dioxide emissions** have increased 50% since 1970's
  - Atmosphere might trap too much heat, raising temperatures
- ❖ Many disagree with global warming theory
  - Say temperature increases are natural

### Ozone Hole

- ❖ Ozone layer is high in the atmosphere
  - Absorbs most of sun's damaging ultraviolet rays
- ❖ In 1970's, scientists found thinning of ozone later over Antarctica
  - Called it a hole in the ozone
- ❖ Chemicals like chlorine in CFCs destroy ozone
  - Many governments restrict use of such chemicals
  - Others delay passing laws because they are costly for industry

**The Greenhouse Effect**

Some sunlight that hits the earth is reflected. Some becomes heat.

CO<sub>2</sub> and other gases in the atmosphere trap heat, keeping the earth warm.

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## Looking Toward the Future

### Long-Term Effects

- ❖ Global warming fear: small temperature increase could melt ice caps
  - Rising seas may swamp coastal cities, Oceania's low islands
- ❖ Warming might change evaporation and precipitation patterns
  - Create violent storms like typhoons and increase droughts
  - Shift climate zones and agricultural regions, upsets economies
- ❖ Ozone hole lets in more ultraviolet rays
  - Cause skin cancer, eye damage, and crop damage

### Taking Action

- ❖ In 1992, UN holds Earth Summit; 178 attend conference
  - Discuss economic development while protecting environment
- ❖ In 1997, UN convention in Kyoto, Japan, discusses climate change
  - Writes **Kyoto Protocol** and 165 nations sign treaty
    - Guidelines to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

❖ U.S. signs treaty, but Senate doesn't ratify it


UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT  
Rio de Janeiro 3-14 June 1992

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