Southeast Asia will face as the challenges the nations of neighboring previous reading, ask students to predict Lankan after independence. Based on their emerged in India, Pakistan, and Sri Ask students to recall the conflicts that Build Background Knowledge independence.

Focus Question: What challenges did Southeast Asian nations face after winning independence?

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge Ask students to recall the conflicts that emerged in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka after independence. Based on their previous reading, ask students to predict the challenges the nations of neighboring Southeast Asia will face as they gain independence.

Set a Purpose

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.
- **ESL** Have Witness History Audio CD
- **All for All**

Ask What Was Sukarno advocating? (He felt that Indonesians must overcome religious or other differences and work together to build a successful new state in Indonesia.)

Focal 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 2 Assessment answers.)

- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Standards 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 concept web recording effects of recent developments on Southeast Asia.

Reading and Note Taking

Study Guide, p. 144

Vocabulary Builder

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

**High-Use Word** predominant, p. 559

**Definition and Sample Sentence**

- Although buses are the predominant way of getting to school, I ride my bicycle.
human rights,” but she remained a prisoner in her own country. Suu Kyi was held under house arrest. In 1995, Suu Kyi won
military rejected the election results and jailed, killed, or exiled many
sahn soo chee), whose father had helped Burma win independence. The
opposed to military rule won. It was led by
military government has lim-
ited foreign trade, and living standards remain low.

After World War II, the Netherlands attempted to regain power in Indo-
nesia, formerly the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch, however, were forced
to give up their possessions when the Indonesian government declared
independence in 1949 after the Japanese defeat.

Democratic Falters In the first years after independence, Indonesia
formed a democratic, parliamentary government under its first presi-
dent, Sukarno. In 1965, a group of army officers attempted to seize
power. An army general, Suharto, blocked them, but by the following
year he had seized power from Sukarno. Suharto claimed that
Communists had been behind the officers’ failed attempt to seize
power. Based on Sukarno’s charges, hundreds of thousands of Com-
munists and suspected Communists were slaughtered. Suharto ruled
for the next three decades as a dictator.

In 1997, an Asian financial crisis shook Indonesia to its roots. Riot-
ers protested massive government corruption. President Suharto was
forced to resign in 1998 after 32 years in power. A series of democratic-
cally elected governments worked to restore economic and political
stability. However, Islamic extremists have terrorized foreigners and
non-Muslims and caused instability in some regions.

Oil and gas reserves have been an important source of wealth for Indonesia and its
neighbors. The oil and gas in Indonesia are the richness of Brunei (in blue), Brunei is on
the island of Brunei, which is divided among Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Standards Check How did Malaysia’s approach to ethnic diversity
differ from Myanmar’s? H-SS 10.10.3

Indonesia’s Size Poses Challenges

Geography and diversity posed an obstacle to unity in Indonesia. Indo-
nesia includes more than 13,000 islands, many very small but some as
large as European nations. Javanese make up almost half of the popula-
tion, but there are hundreds of other ethnic groups. About 90 percent of
Indonesians are Muslims, but the population includes substantial Christian, Buddhist, and Hindu minorities.

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forced to resign in 1998 after 32 years in power. A series of democratic-
cally elected governments worked to restore economic and political
stability. However, Islamic extremists have terrorized foreigners and
non-Muslims and caused instability in some regions.

East Timor Fights for Freedom Indonesia seized East Timor, a
former Portuguese colony, from Portugal in 1975. However, most East
Timorese wanted independence. For years, the government bottled
the mostly Catholic East Timorese. East Timor finally won indepen-
dence from Indonesia in 2002. Thus your poor new nation struggled to
meet its people’s need for jobs and decent living standards.

Ethnic Conflicts and Natural Disasters Religious and ethnic
conflicts fueled violence in parts of Indonesia. In the Moluccas, a
region of eastern islands, fighting between Muslim and Christian

History Background

A History of Diversity Indonesia is a diverse
nation made up of thousands of islands and hundreds of
different ethnic groups. Before independence, Indo-
nesia was a Dutch colony. Before Dutch rule, however,
Indonesia was made up of hundreds of independent
sultanates and chiefdoms. Some parts of Indonesia,
such as the provinces of Aceh and Papua, resisted
Dutch rule right into the 1900s and have continued to resist Indonesian rule to this day. While a majority of

Southeast Asia’s Oil Wealth Oil and gas reserves have been an important source of wealth for Indonesia and its neighbors. The oil and gas in Indonesia are the richness of Brunei (in blue), Brunei is on the island of Brunei, which is divided among Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Teach

Mainland Contrasts

Instruct

- Introduce: Key Terms Have students find the key term autocratic (in blue) in the text and explain its meaning. Remind students of their reading about the Soviet Union and ask them to name some problems they associate with autocratic rule. Then have students read to find out whether Myanmar faced these problems and how Malaysia avoided them.

- Teach Create a two-column chart on the board, labeling the columns Malaysia and Myanmar. Guide students in tracing each nation’s path after independence and in contrasting the two experiences.

Ask How are conditions in Malaysia and Myanmar different? Malaysia is prosperous, and its government has tried to spread the country’s wealth among its ethnic groups. Myanmar is poor, and its autocratic government favors the majority ethnic Burmans and treats the opposition brutally.

- Quick Activity Direct students to the last line under the black heading Myanmar Suffers. Tell students that Suu Kyi’s son accepted the prize on her behalf because the Myanmar govern-
ment said she could not return if she accepted the prize.

Independent Practice

Have students write a paragraph describing the ethnic makeup of both Malaysia and Myanmar. What ethnic groups live in these nations? What roles do the groups play in the nation’s economy and government?

Monitor Progress

As students fill in their concept webs, circu-
tulate to make sure they record the effects of changes in Southeast Asia. For a completed version of the concept web, see Note Taking Transparencies, p. 116.

Answer

Malaysia sought to ensure the well-being of all ethnicities, while Myanmar gave preference to its own ethnic groups. Malaysia is prosperous, and its government has tried to spread the country’s wealth among its ethnic groups. Myanmar is poor, and its autocratic government favors the majority ethnic Burmans and treats the opposition brutally.

Indonesia Suffers Britain granted independence to its former colony
of Burma in 1948. Burma was renamed Myanmar (MYA N Y) in 1989. Ethnic tensions have plagued Myanmar. The majority, Burmans,
have dominated other ethnic groups. The military government has lim-
lit foreign trade, and living standards remain low.

Under mounting foreign pressure, elections were held in 1990. A party
opposed to military rule won. It was led by Aung San Suu Kyi (awn
soo chee), whose father had helped Burma win independence. The
military rejected the election results and jailed, killed, or exiled many
opponents. Suu Kyi was held under house arrest. In 1995, Suu Kyi won
the Nobel Peace Prize for her “tireless struggle for democracy and
human rights;” but she remained a prisoner in her own country.
Thinking Critically

1. The problems large nations such as the Soviet Union or Pakistan have faced due to their size or the isolation of their parts. Explain that both Indonesia and the Philippines are large groups of islands. Ask students to speculate how size and isolation might challenge a new nation.

2. The nation's size and ethnic diversity have led to regional movements for independence, and its location has left it vulnerable to tsunamis. Ask How did Indonesia's democracy affect when Suharto gained power? H-SS 10.10.1

Indonesia’s Size Poses Challenges/The Philippines Seeks Democracy

H-SS 10.10.1, 10.10.3

Instruct

■ Introduce Ask students to recall some of the problems large nations such as the Soviet Union or Pakistan have faced due to their size or the isolation of their parts. Explain that both Indonesia and the Philippines are large groups of islands. Ask students to speculate how size and isolation might challenge a new nation.

■ Teach Review the challenges that Indonesia faced in the years after independence. Discuss how the nation fell victim to dictatorship and how the nation faced ethnic and religious conflicts and natural disaster. Ask How did Indonesia’s geography influence its recent history? (The nation’s size and ethnic diversity have led to regional movements for independence, and its location has left it vulnerable to tsunamis.)

■ Quick Activity Display Color Transparencies, 96. Religions of Southeast Asia. Then have students study the Infographic on Religious Diversity in Southeast Asia on this page. Have student groups discuss how diversity can both help and challenge a nation such as Indonesia or the Philippines.

Indigenous Practice

Have students create a timeline showing key events in the Philippines between 1945 and the present. Then ask students to write a sentence highlighting at least one cause-and-effect relationship reflected in the timeline.

Monitor Progress

As students complete their timelines, circulate to confirm that their information is accurate, that events are in sequence, and that they recognize the cause-and-effect relationships present.

Answers

Thinking Critically

1. It essentially became a dictatorship.

2. Muslim

Religious Diversity in Southeast Asia

Religious Composition of Major Southeast Asian Nations

Standards Check

How was Indonesia’s democracy affected when Suharto gained power? H-SS 10.10.1

Universal Access

Solutions for All Learners

Special Needs/Less Proficient Readers

Have students create a three-column chart. In the first column, they should list Malaysia, Myanmar, Indonesia, East Timor, and the Philippines. In the next column, they should fill in each country’s majority religion. Have them use the Infographic on this page to find that information. Finally, have them list key information about each country in the third column.

English Language Learners

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills:

Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide

Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 144

Adapted Section Summary, p. 145
The Philippines Seeks Democracy

Like Indonesia, the Philippines is a group of islands with a diversity of ethnic groups. Catholicism is the predominant religious group, but there is a Muslim minority in the south. In 1946, the Philippines gained freedom peacefully after almost 50 years of American rule. The United States, however, continued to influence the country through military and economic aid.

Marcos Becomes a Dictator Although the Filipino constitution set up a democratic government, a wealthy elite controlled politics and the economy. The peasant majority was poor. For a time, the government battled Huk (hoo-keh), local Communists with strong peasant support. Ferdinand Marcos, elected president in 1965, abandoned democracy. He became a dictator and cracked down on basic freedoms. He even had Benigno Aquino (behn-NEE-noh a-KWEE noh) , a popular rival, murdered.

Filipinos Demand Democracy When Marcos finally held elections in 1986, voters elected Corazon Aquino (koreh-zahn a-KWEE noh), widow of the slain Benigno. Marcos tried to deny the results, but the people of Manila held demonstrations that forced him to resign during the “people power” revolution. Under Aquino and her successors, this fragile democracy struggled to survive. The economy grew during the 1990s but then slowed. Poverty persisted. Another corrupt president, Joseph Estrada, tried to cling to power. Once again, in 2001, popular protests forced him from office. An urbanization increase, unrest grew in crowded slum neighborhoods.

Clashes With Rebels Drag On Rebel guerrillas have fought across the Philippines for decades, taking many lives. Some rebels are Communists. Others belong to Muslim separatist groups in the south. Some Muslim rebels have ties to international terrorism. As part of its war on terrorism, the United States has aided the Filipino government in its fight against Muslim rebels.

Vocabulary Builder predominating (pred-uh-MAN-duh ting) adj. most common or numerous

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

● Have students complete the Section Assessment.

● Administer the Section Quiz.

Reteach

To further assess student understanding, use Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 68

Extend

See this chapter’s Professional Development pages for the Extend Online activity on history in the making.

Answer

Popular protests forced corrupt rulers from office in the Philippines.

Section 2 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. Southeast Asian nations faced challenges of religious and ethnic conflict, poverty, natural disasters, and popular struggles to replace dictatorships with democracies.
3. Malaysia’s policies to aid disadvantaged ethnic groups brought internal peace and economic prosperity. In other countries, such as Indonesia and Myanmar, ethnic discrimination has led to violence.
4. It has brought deadly violence and discrimination and has led to independence struggles in region such as Papua New Guinea and Asean.
5. Independence is hard to achieve, and it brings a challenging responsibility for economic development.
6. The murder of his rival and the demonstrations in Manila

For additional assessment, have students access Standards Monitoring Online at Web Code mza-3121.

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