

## India & Southeast Asia



### Geography

- **Ganges & Indus** rivers provide water for farming, and have religious significance.
- **Monsoons** (*seasonal winds*) bring the rainfall necessary for agriculture. Rice is a major food staple.
- Location of India & SE Asia on the route between Europe and the Far East has been the reason for many invasions by nations looking to start trade relations.

### History

- India has been imperialized by the **British**. SE Asia was colonized by the French & Dutch.
- India received its independence following WWII due mainly to the efforts of **Mohandas Gandhi**. His ideas of *civil disobedience* and *non-violent (passive) resistance* influenced others experiencing injustice around the world.



- **Vietnam** was the location of a civil war between the North (*communist*), led by **Ho Chi Minh**, and the South (*democracy*), led by **Ngo Dinh Diem**, that lasted over 20 years – 1950's to 1970's. The U.S. supported the South, while the U.S.S.R. supported the North (*Cold War conflict*). In 1975, the U.S. withdrew its troops and the country was reunited under communist control.
- **Myanmar** is led by a repressive military government. **Aung San Suu Kyi** led opposition to the government and has been repeatedly arrested and freed, since the early 1990's.

## Religion

- The vast majority of Indians are **Hindus**. Hinduism teaches belief in *reincarnation* and the *caste system*.
- The caste system is based on the belief that people are born into certain groups in society and must fulfill the roll of their position. There is little to no social mobility from one caste to another. It is similar to *feudalism*.
- India was **partitioned** (split) into the nations of India and Pakistan because the majority of Pakistanis are Muslim and the majority of Indians are Hindu. **Jawaharlal Nehru** became India's 1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister. After his death, his daughter **Indira Gandhi** became Prime Minister in 1966. She was assassinated in 1984, and her son, **Rajiv Gandhi** became Prime Minister. He was assassinated in 1991. Relations between the two countries has remained tense, particularly in the disputed area known as Kashmir. Both sides have *nuclear weapons*.

## Contemporary Problems

- **Rapid population growth** has made India the world's 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous country.
- The **Green Revolution** addressed the farmers inability to grow enough food to feed the population. New varieties of seeds, fertilizers, machines and irrigation were introduced in order to increase food production.
- **Industrialization** and **Urbanization** has caused the development of slums in overcrowded cities with sanitation problems and high unemployment.
- **Sikhism** is a religion that blends Hinduism & Islam. Sikhs have demanded independence in the state of Punjab. The Indian government refused and sent troops to the area. Tensions remain between the Sikhs and Hindus.
- **Mother Teresa** devoted her life to helping the poor and sick in the city of Calcutta.



# India

## Geography

1. Subcontinent-
2. Monsoons-
3. Himalaya Mountians-
4. Ganges River-

## British Rule In India

1. Why did the British come to India?
2. What role did the British East India Company play in India?
3. Sepoy Mutiny-
4. What was the result of the Sepoy Mutiny?

## British Imperialism In India

### Positives

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

### Negatives

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

## Mohandas K. Gandhi

1. Goal-
2. Passive Resistance-
3. Civil Disobedience
4. Boycott-
5. Fasting-

## Indian Independence

1. Indian National Congress-
2. Muslim League-
3. Why did the Indians push for independence after World War Two?
4. Was Gandhi's goal achieved? Explain.

## Freedom and Partition

1. Why was India divided?
2. What happened when the partition was initiated?
3. Religion of India?
4. Religion of Pakistan?
5. What was unique about Pakistan? Why was this done?

### **Key People of the Subcontinent**

**Muhammad Ali Jinnah-**

**Jawaharlal Nehru-**

**Benazir Bhutto-**

**Indira Gandhi-**

**Mother Theresa-**

### **India vs. Pakistan**

1. What role did India play in the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union?
2. How does the Kashmir region cause conflict between India and Pakistan?
3. How has this problem played out?
4. Why has the problem taken on increased danger since 1998?
5. What is nuclear proliferation?

### **Caste System**

1. What is the caste system?
2. What is reincarnation?
3. How is it determined what caste a person is in?
4. What is dharma?
5. What is karma?
6. How does one get out of a caste?
7. Who are the untouchables?

### **Problems**

1. Overpopulation-
2. Poverty-
3. Human Rights Violations-
4. Threat of Nuclear War-
5. Loss of Traditional Ways-

# Southeast Asia

## Geography

1. Archipelago-
2. Strategic Location-
3. Resources-

## European Imperialism

1. Why did the European powers desire to control Southeast Asia?
2. When was Southeast Asia able to gain independence? Why?

## Vietnam War

1. War for Independence-
2. Civil War-
3. Why did the United States get involved?
4. Vietcong-
5. Domino Theory-
6. Theory of Containment-
7. Ho Chi Minh-
8. Ngo Dinh Diem-
9. Who won the Vietnam War?

## Southeast Asian Nations (Leaders)

1. Cambodia (Pol Pot + Khmer Rouge)
2. Philippines (Ferdinand Marcos + Corazon Aquino)
3. Singapore
4. Indonesia (Aung San Sui Kyi)

## Problems

1. No Democratic Tradition / Communist Uprisings / Corruption-
2. Lack of Skills and Technology / Poverty-
3. Effects of War-

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) "I believe that the civilization India has evolved is not to be beaten in the world. Nothing can equal the seeds sown by our ancestors. Rome went, Greece shared the same fate; the might of the Pharaohs was broken;... but India is still, somehow or other, sound.... What we have tested and found true on the anvil of experience, we dare not change."  
 ‡Mohandas Gandhi, 1946
- What is the *main* idea of the passage?
- A) Rome and Greece had the most advanced ancient civilizations.  
 B) Modern societies have little to learn from ancient societies.  
 C) All ancient civilizations have collapsed.  
 D) Life in modern India must be based on past Indian achievements.
- 2) The caste system in India and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa are similar in that they
- A) provide economic equality  
 B) encourage social mobility  
 C) reflect democratic ideals  
 D) promote discrimination
- 3) One way in which the Tiananmen Square massacre in China, the Amritsar massacre in colonial India, and Bloody Sunday in czarist Russia are similar is that they were
- A) pro-Communist demonstrations against government policies  
 B) protests against the imperialism of foreign nations  
 C) government responses to citizen protest  
 D) attempts by the military to overthrow the governments in power
- 4) In 1947, India adopted a parliamentary form of government. This event reflects the influence Great Britain had in
- A) preventing the partition of the Indian subcontinent  
 B) ending religious conflict between Muslims and Hindus  
 C) continuing the caste system in India  
 D) introducing Western institutions to India
- 5) One similarity among the earliest civilizations of India, China, and the Middle East is that they
- A) were highly industrialized societies  
 B) established democratic types of government  
 C) evolved a belief in one God  
 D) developed in river valleys
- 6) Which is a valid statement about the role of religion in modern India?
- A) Religion has lost most of its influence and importance.  
 B) Buddhism has replaced Hinduism as the major religion.  
 C) Religious beliefs and social structure are closely related.  
 D) Religion and politics are rigidly separated.
- 7) In India, the caste system has existed for many centuries because
- A) the Hindu doctrines of dharma and karma support the caste system  
 B) the Indian Congress Party supported a rigid class structure  
 C) contact between India and the rest of the world has been limited  
 D) the caste system promoted industrialization
- 8) In addition to providing water for Indian agriculture, the Ganges River remains important to India because it is
- A) the only source of Indian hydroelectric power  
 B) a sacred river for the Hindu population  
 C) an unofficial boundary between the Hindus and Muslims  
 D) the birthplace of Hindu civilization
- 9) Great Britain was able to dominate India for almost 200 years because
- A) most Indians believed that France was a greater threat than Great Britain was  
 B) the Muslims welcomed the introduction of a Western-style political system  
 C) Indian villagers favored British rule  
 D) differences in language and religion prevented unity among the people of India
- 10) A lasting effect of British colonial rule in India has been the establishment of
- A) a one-crop economy  
 B) racial equality in housing, education, and government  
 C) a Christian-dominated government  
 D) widespread transportation and communication systems
- 11) Which event was used by Mohandas Gandhi to bring world attention to the injustices of British colonialism?
- A) partition of India  
 B) formation of the Indian Parliament  
 C) Sepoy Mutiny  
 D) Salt March
- 12) The concept of nonviolent resistance is *best* illustrated by the activities of
- A) American colonists gaining their independence from Great Britain  
 B) Afghan rebels opposing the presence of former Soviet troops in their country  
 C) Indians struggling for independence from Great Britain  
 D) Shiite Muslims trying to gain control of Lebanon

- 13) Mohandas Gandhi expressed disappointment in the partition plan for India because he believed that
- this decision would prevent India from joining the United Nations
  - India should have maintained closer ties with Great Britain
  - Muslims and Hindus should live together peacefully
  - the Sikhs should have been granted a homeland
- 14) As British rule in India came to an end, the conflict between Hindus and Muslims resulted in
- the creation of Pakistan as a separate nation
  - the decision of India to allow only Hinduism to be practiced within its borders
  - a large increase in converts to Sikhism
  - Muslims becoming the dominant religious force
- 15) Disputes over India's control of Kashmir, Jammu, and Punjab are examples of the continuing problem of
- the policy of nonalignment
  - terrorist actions by Serbian refugees
  - territorial claims based on religion
  - Chinese claims to this region
- 16) Since the late 1940's, India, Northern Ireland, and Israel have faced the common problem of
- adjusting to a post-Communist political and economic system
  - continued violent confrontations between different religious groups
  - economic depression as a result of rapid industrialization
  - uncertainty of their acceptance by the European Community
- 17) The war between India and Pakistan in Kashmir in 1965, the sending of Indian troops to Sri Lanka in 1987, and the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 all demonstrate that in South Asia
- regional and ethnic rivalries remain strong
  - United Nations peacekeeping forces are ineffective
  - the Shinto religion is a significant force
  - nations are vulnerable to a Communist takeover
- 18) In India, migration of people from rural areas to urban areas has resulted in
- the strengthening of the caste system
  - an increase in the number of people involved in agriculture
  - a weakening of traditional values
  - more limitations on the freedom of women
- 19) In Mexico and India, the Green Revolution has been successful because it has
- promoted democratic reform
  - increased agricultural productivity
  - established economic equality among the people
  - introduced Western culture and values
- 20) The Vietnam conflict of the 1960's and 1970's can be used as an example of the
- ability of the United Nations to solve international problems
  - success of the United States in stopping the spread of communism
  - influence of nationalism in Southeast Asia
  - use of nuclear weapons in the 20th century
- 21) Which was a major result of the Vietnam War?
- The United States increased its political influence in Southeast Asia.
  - North and South Vietnam were politically reunited.
  - Most Southeast Asian nations adopted a democratic form of government.
  - Relations between Vietnam and China declined significantly.
- 22) East Pakistan became Bangladesh in 1971. This change was primarily a result of the
- interference by the Communists in East Pakistan
  - religious conflict within Pakistan
  - major cultural and economic differences between East and West Pakistan
  - desire of India to annex East Pakistan

23)



SOURCE: Nicoletto, 1992 Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate

What is the cartoonist's point of view about events in India since independence?

- A) Many political activists in India have not followed Gandhi's ideas of nonviolence.
- B) Gandhi's beliefs have resulted in a divided India.
- C) Violence has been the best way to achieve political and social goals.
- D) The destruction of historic monuments has been the goal of radical groups.