

# Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

## Lesson 1 Korea: History and Culture

### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*Why do people form governments?*

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why is Korea described as a bridge between China and Japan?*
2. *How did Korea build a civilization?*

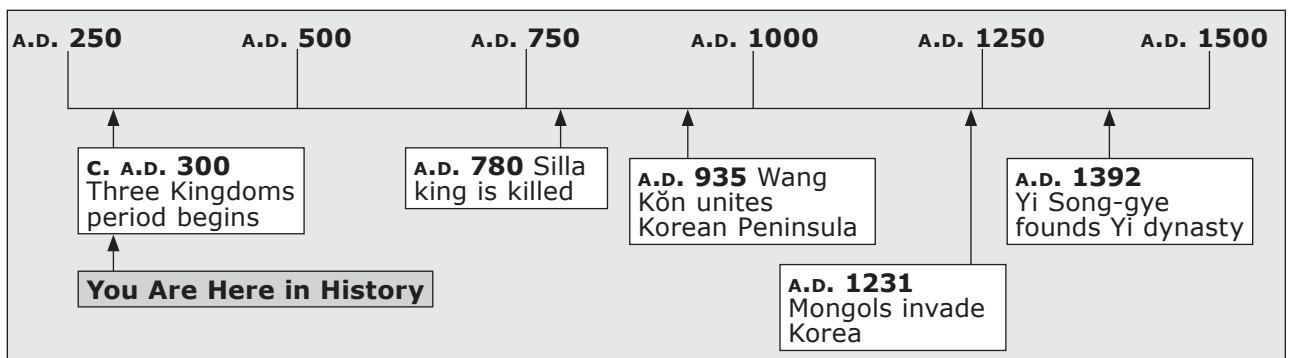
### Terms to Know

**shamanism** belief in gods and spirits; shamans communicate with these spirits

## Where in the world?



## When did it happen?



**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

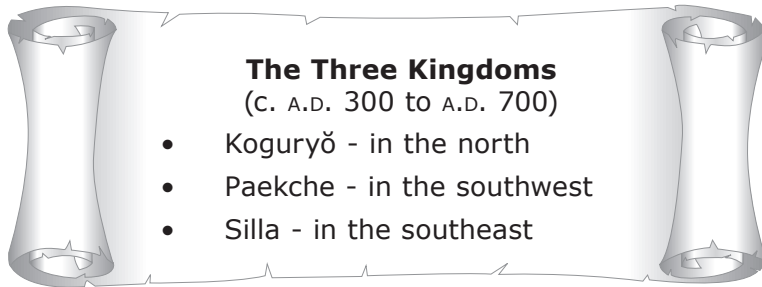
**Lesson 1** Korea: History and Culture, *Continued*

**Location of Korea**

The mountainous Korean Peninsula lies between China and Japan. Korea has been called a bridge between China and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese civilizations have influenced Korea in many ways. The Koreans have mixed these influences with their own traditions to create a unique culture.

The first Koreans were nomads. They came from northern or central Asia. The early Koreans lived in villages with no central government. They grew rice and made tools and weapons of bronze. Later, they used iron to make these items. The early Koreans believed in **shamanism**. They thought that certain people called shamans could communicate with good and evil spirits.

In 109 B.C. the Chinese took control of the northern part of the Korean Peninsula. The Koreans drove them out 300 years later. Three separate kingdoms emerged.



During the Three Kingdoms period, Chinese culture spread from Koguryŏ to Paekche and Silla. People started to use the Chinese writing system. They also accepted the beliefs of Buddhism and Confucianism. Each kingdom used China's government as a model. A powerful king ruled with the help of educated officials and nobles.

Japanese merchants, artisans, and scholars settled in Paekche. They introduced Japanese culture there. Korean culture also blossomed. In Silla, a queen named Sondok built a stone observatory. This is a structure for viewing space. The building still stands today and is considered the oldest observatory in Asia.

In the A.D. 500s and A.D. 600s, the three kingdoms fought wars for control of the Korean Peninsula. In one battle, China helped Silla conquer Paekche and Koguryŏ. Silla controlled most of the Korean Peninsula.

The rise of Silla brought a time of peace. Society was made up of a few nobles at the top and a large group of

**Defining**

1. What is *shamanism*?

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**FOLDABLES®**

**Listing**

2. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the text beneath the graphic organizer. Write the title *Early Korea* on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *Influence from China*, *Influence from Japan*, and *Unique Korean Creations*.

Use both sides to record what you learn about each topic.

**Identifying**

3. Which types of Japanese people settled in Korea?

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# Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

## Lesson 1 Korea: History and Culture, *Continued*

 **Reading Check**

4. How did outside influences affect early Korea?

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 **Determining Cause and Effect**

5. What was the effect of giving land to the farmers and building irrigation systems during the Silla kingdom?

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 **Marking the Text**

6. Underline the names of the generals responsible for founding Korean dynasties.

 **Identifying**

7. Name two of Sejong's achievements.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

farmers below. The government gave land to farmers. It also built irrigation systems for rice fields. More food was produced, trade increased, and the economy grew.

Silla kings also encouraged the arts, mainly the building of Buddhist temples. One temple was a nine-story wooden tower, one of the tallest structures in East Asia at the time. Another achievement by the Silla was printing Buddhist sacred writings with wooden blocks.

### Korean Civilization

After years of conflict, the Silla kingdom collapse. Nobles in the north fought to claim power. By A.D. 935, a general named Wang Kōn had won. He was the first Korean ruler to unite all of Korea. He founded the Koryō dynasty. It stayed in power for 400 years.

The Koryō rulers set up a code of laws. Like China, they based their civil service system on examinations. Buddhism continued to spread under their leadership. Korean artisans developed movable metal type. They printed one of the world's oldest books using metal type. They also perfected the art of making celadon, a fine porcelain pottery known for its green color.

In A.D. 1231, the Mongols invaded the northern part of Korea. After 25 years of struggle, the royal family surrendered to Mongol rule. The Korean people suffered greatly under the rule of the Mongols. Thousands of Koreans were forced to build ships for Kublai Khan's attempts to invade Japan.

#### Korea Under the Mongols

- Invaded northern Korea in a.d. 1231
- Royal family surrendered after 25 years of conflict
- Korean people suffered greatly under Mongol rule
- Forced to build ships for Kublai Khan's attempts to invade Japan

In 1392, the Korean general Yi Song-gye founded a new dynasty. The new ruling family was known as the Yi dynasty. It lasted for over 500 years. Yi rulers set up their capital at Hanseong. This site is now Seoul, the modern capital of South Korea.

One of the greatest Yi kings was Sejong. He ruled from 1394 to 1450. Sejong was interested in science and technology. He used bronze to make the first instruments that people used to measure the amount of rainfall.

**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 1** Korea: History and Culture, *Continued*

He was also involved in producing sundials and globes. The globes showed the position and motion of the planets.

Sejong and his advisers worked to spread literacy, or the ability to read, among the Korean people. They created an alphabet called *hangul*. The Chinese and Japanese alphabets use thousands of characters. *Hangul* uses one letter for each sound, similar to the English alphabet. *Hangul* is still the standard writing system in Korea today.

In 1592 Japanese forces attacked Korea. With Chinese help, the Koreans were able to win the land battles. They were also successful at sea because of their new invention: the world’s first iron-covered ships called turtle ships.

In the early 1600s, the Koreans were attacked by a Chinese dynasty known as the Manchus. The Yi dynasty was defeated. It had to pay tribute to show that it surrendered to the Manchu rulers.

Invasions of Korea		
Year	Invaders	Result
1231	Mongols	Mongols defeated the Koryŏ dynasty and ruled Korea.
1592	Japanese	Koreans defeated the Japanese, but were weakened as a result.
early 1600s	Chinese (Manchu Dynasty)	The Manchus defeated the Yi Dynasty and forced the Koreans to pay tribute.

**Check for Understanding**

List two aspects of life in early Korea.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Name two improvements during the Silla kingdom.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



**Contrasting**

8. How does *hangul* differ from the writing systems of China and Japan?

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**Reading Check**

9. How did the building of turtle ships help the Koreans?

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10. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Write the title *Korea* on the anchor tab. Label the top tab *Early Korea* and the bottom tab *Silla Kingdom*.

Use both sides of the tabs to write what you remember about each. Use your notes to help answer Check for Understanding.

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# Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

## Lesson 2 Early Japan

### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How does geography influence the way people live?*

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. How did geography shape Japan's early society?
2. Why did the early Japanese believe that nature was important?
3. How did Prince Shotoku reform Japan's government?
4. How did Chinese ways influence Japan during the Nara period?

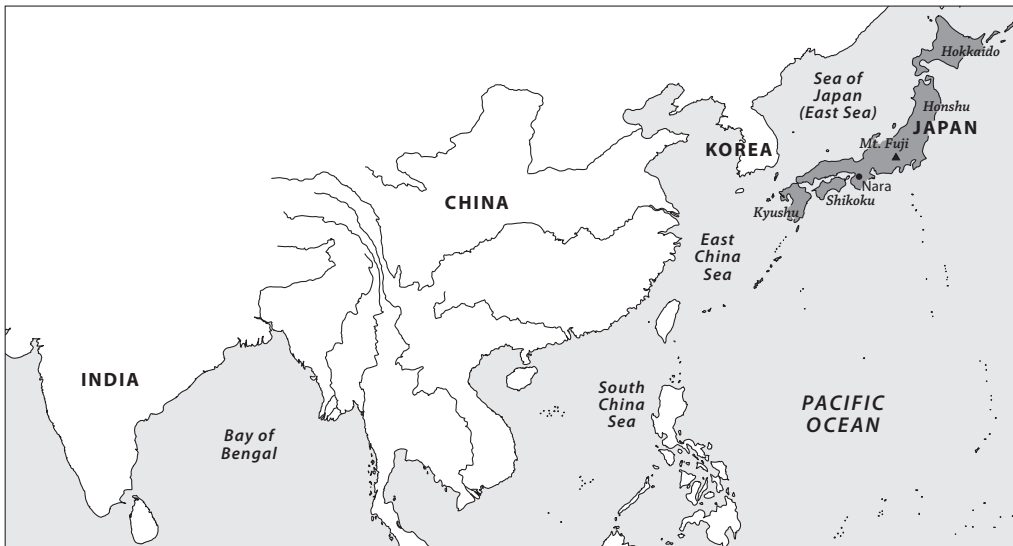
### Terms to Know

**archipelago** an expanse of water with many scattered islands

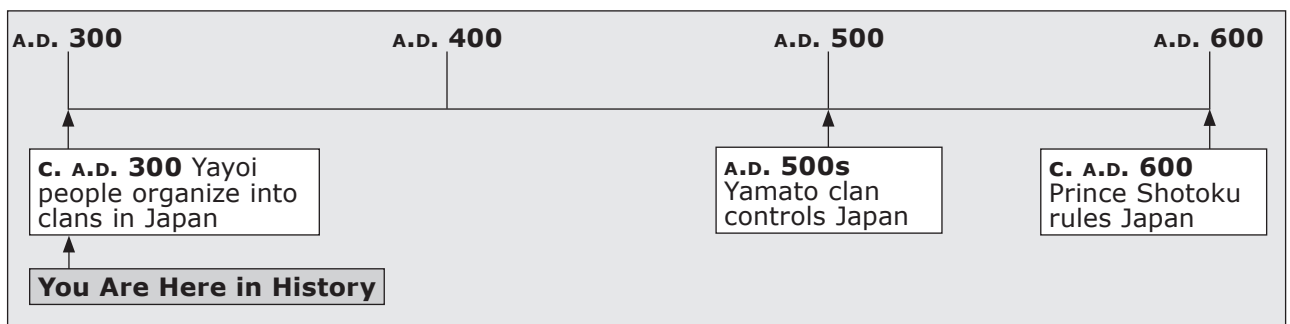
**animism** belief in spirits that are outside the body

**constitution** set of basic laws that define the role of government

## Where in the world?



## When did it happen?



**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 2** Early Japan, *Continued*

**Geography and Settlement**

Japan is an **archipelago**, or a chain of islands. Most Japanese live on the four largest islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. The islands are actually the tops of mountains that come up from the ocean floor. Earthquakes often strike Japan because it lies above an unstable part of the earth's crust.

The Japanese turned to the sea to make a living. They also traveled by ship among the islands. The seas kept the people separated from the rest of Asia. That forced Japan to develop as an independent civilization.

The first people came to Japan more than 10,000 years ago. About 300 B.C., people named the Yayoi arrived in Japan. They brought farming with them. They made pottery and grew rice. They were also skilled metalworkers. By A.D. 300, each Yayoi clan was headed by a small group of warriors. It was their job to protect the people.

The early Japanese developed stories to explain how life began. One myth described the sun goddess Amaterasu. During the A.D. 500s, a clan called the Yamato ruled most of Japan. Legend says that the Yamato chief Jimmu was descended from the sun goddess. Jimmu became the first emperor of Japan and took the title "emperor of heaven."

**Shinto: Way of the Spirits**

The early Japanese believed that humans, animals, plants, rocks, and rivers all have their own spirits. This belief is called **animism**. When people needed help, they called on the *kami*, or the nature spirits. They would perform rituals at shrines to honor the *kami* and ask for their help. These beliefs developed into a religion called *Shinto*. The word Shinto means "way of the spirits."

**Shinto Taught the Japanese People To:**

- Respect nature
- Love simplicity
- Be concerned about cleanliness and good manners



**Identifying**

1. How did the first settlers in Japan make a living?

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**Determining Cause and Effect**

2. Why did the early Japanese develop stories?

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**Reading Check**

3. What skills did the Yayoi bring to Japan?

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**Defining**

4. What is *animism*?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 2** Early Japan, *Continued*

 **Reading Check**

5. How did the Japanese show respect to the *kami*?

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\_\_\_\_\_

 **Identifying**

6. What clan was Prince Shotoku from?

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\_\_\_\_\_

 **Drawing Conclusions**

7. Why did Shotoku model the Japanese government on that of China?

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 **Reading Check**

8. What was the goal of Shotoku's constitution?

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Shinto became closely linked to Japan's monarchy. The emperor's duties included taking part in Shinto rituals. These actions were intended to help protect Japan and make sure the country was successful.

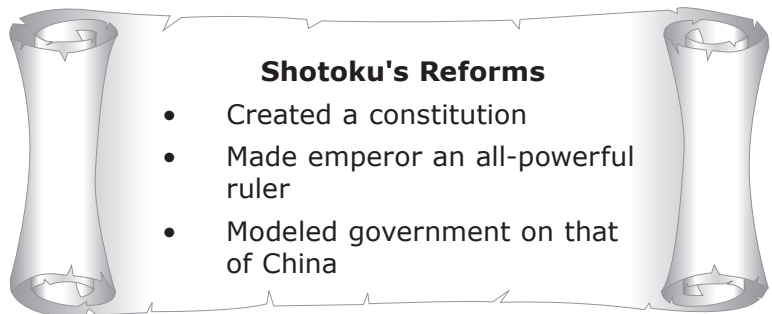
Shinto still affects the Japanese people. Because of it, they have a love of nature. It also has influenced their desire for simplicity, cleanliness, and good manners.

**Prince Shotoku**

About A.D. 600, a Yamato prince named Shotoku ruled Japan. He wanted to give Japan a strong, well-organized government. He created a **constitution**, or a plan of government. The constitution made the emperor an all-powerful ruler.

The Japanese were expected to obey the emperor. The constitution laid out specific rules about how people should do their duties. These were based on the writings of Confucius.

Shotoku admired Chinese civilization. He wanted the Japanese to learn from it. Officials and students studied Buddhism as well as Chinese art, philosophy, and medicine.



**Shotoku's Reforms**

- Created a constitution
- Made emperor an all-powerful ruler
- Modeled government on that of China

Even after Shotoku died, Japanese officials used China as a model. In A.D. 646, the Yamato began the Taika. *Taika* is a word that means Great Change.

Under this plan, Japan was divided into provinces, or regional districts. Officials in the provinces reported to the emperor. All farmland was placed under the emperor's control.

While clan leaders could still direct farmer's work, they could no longer collect taxes. Government officials took over that job. The Taika reforms created the first strong central government in Japan.

**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 2** Early Japan, *Continued*

**The Nara Period**

In the early A.D. 700s, the Nara Period began. Japanese emperors built a new capital city called Nara. Nara had broad streets, large public squares, Buddhist temples, and Shinto shrines. The families in the noble class lived in large, Chinese-style homes.

During the Nara period, emperors organized government officials by level of importance, from highest to lowest. This organization is called a hierarchy. The emperor gave positions to nobles from powerful families. In return for their services, leading government officials received estates, or large farms. The emperor’s control of the land gave him great power.

Buddhist teachings reached Japan from Korea in the A.D. 500s. Buddhism became powerful. In A.D. 770, a Buddhist monk tried and failed to take power in Japan. As a result, the emperor decided to leave Nara for a new capital.

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**Check for Understanding**

**Name two effects the lack of farmland had on Japan.**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**List two studies Shotoku wanted officials to learn in China.**

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_



**Identifying**

**9.** Buddhism reached Japan from what country?

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**Reading Check**

**10.** What was Nara?

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**11.** Glue two one-tab Foldables together along the anchor tabs. Place the Foldable booklet along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Title the top tab *Geography of Japan* and the bottom tab *China as a model*.

Record what you have learned by writing words or phrases about each. Use the Foldable to complete the activity under the tabs.



# Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

## Lesson 3 Medieval Japan

### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How do new ideas change the way people live?*

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did military leaders rise to power in Japan?*
2. *Why did Japan experience disunity from the 1300s to the 1500s?*
3. *How were the Japanese affected by their country's growing wealth?*
4. *How did religion and the arts relate to each other under the shoguns?*

### Terms to Know

**samurai** a warrior who served a Japanese daimyo, or lord

**shogun** a military governor who ruled Japan

**vassal** a person who serves a feudal lord

**feudalism** the system of service based on the relation of lord to vassal

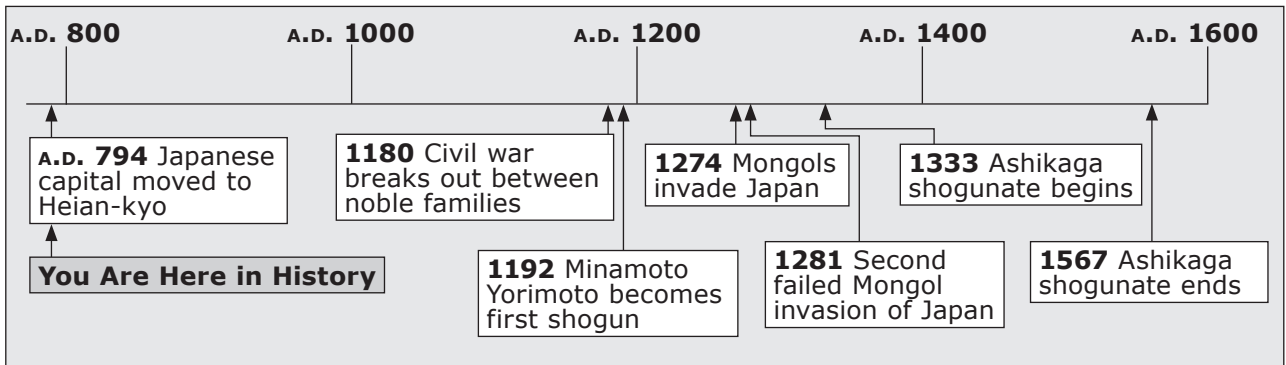
**guild** a group of merchants or craftspeople during medieval times

**sect** a religious group

**martial art** sport involving combat and self-defense

**meditation** mental exercise to reach a greater spiritual awareness

### When did it happen?



### What do you know?

In the K column, list what you already know about medieval Japan. In the W column, list what you want to know. After reading the lesson, fill in the L column with the information that you learned.

K	W	L

**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 3** Medieval Japan, *Continued*

**Samurai and Shoguns**

In A.D. 794, the Japanese capital was moved from Nara to a new city called Heian-kyo. This city later became known as Kyoto. It looked a lot like important Chinese cities.

During the A.D. 800s, Japan was ruled by a number of weak emperors. Court officials known as regents governed for them. A regent rules for an emperor who is too young or too sick to rule. As a result, Japan's emperors had little power. Emperors pursued literature or the arts instead of governing.

Other nobles also grew powerful. They formed their own armies to guard their lands and enforce the law. They gave warriors called **samurai** land in exchange for service. Samurai wore armor and fought on horseback. They lived by a code of conduct called Bushido. This required a samurai to be loyal to his master. A loyal samurai would rather die than betray his master or be taken prisoner. Samurai were also supposed to be brave and honorable.

In 1180, a civil war broke out. The emperor rewarded the winner, Minamoto Yoritomo, to keep him loyal. He named Yoritomo **shogun**, or commander of the military.

Japan's Two Rulers	
Emperor	Shogun
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official leader of Japan</li> <li>• Had no real power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military ruler of Japan</li> <li>• Controlled military government called shogunate that had most of the power</li> </ul>

In the late 1200s, Japan was invaded two times by China's Mongol emperor. During both attempts, violent storms called typhoons destroyed many ships. The Mongols who made it to shore were defeated by the Japanese.

**A Divided Japan**

A general named Ashikaga Takauji made himself the new shogun in 1333. The shoguns from the new government were weak leaders, however. As a result, Japan became divided into small territories. Powerful military lords, known as daimyo, ruled these independent lands. To guard their lands, the daimyo used armies of samurai warriors.

**Defining**

1. What is a *samurai*?

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\_\_\_\_\_

**Explaining**

2. Why was the shogun important?

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**Reading Check**

3. What is Bushido, and why was it important to the samurai?

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**Marking the Text**

4. Circle the name of Japan's powerful military lords who ruled the smaller territories.

## Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

### Lesson 3 Medieval Japan, *Continued*

**Ab** **Defining**

5. What is a *vassal*?

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**✓** **Reading Check**

6. Why did feudalism develop in Japan?

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**?** **Drawing Conclusions**

7. Why do you think only a few people enjoyed the wealth of Japan?

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**✓** **Reading Check**

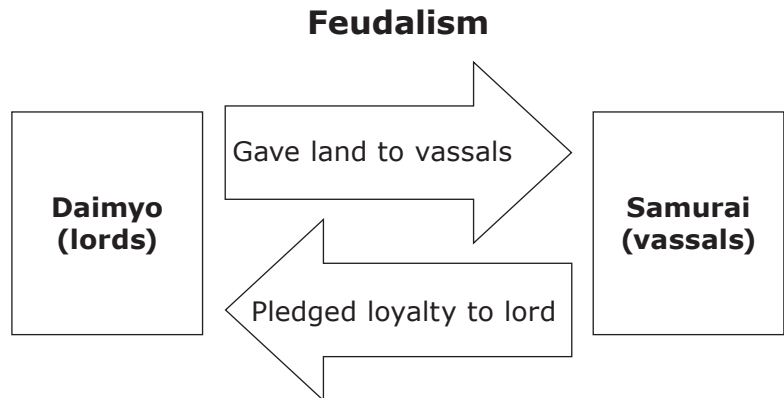
8. Why did Japan's wealth increase under the rule of the shoguns?

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Many samurai became **vassals** of a daimyo. This meant that the samurai gave an oath of loyalty to serve his daimyo in battle. In return, the daimyo gave land to his samurai. This system is known as **feudalism**.



Fighting spread and the violence finally ended the Ashikaga shogunate in 1567. By that time, only a few powerful daimyo were left.

### Society Under the Shoguns

Under the shoguns, Japan grew richer. Still, only a few Japanese enjoyed this wealth. This group included the emperor and his family, noble families, and military leaders. Merchants and traders also benefited.

Most Japanese were poor farmers. They created most of Japan's wealth. Their lives improved with a better irrigation system for crops. Artisans on the daimyo estates made armor, weapons, and tools. Merchants sold these items.

Heian-kyo, now called Kyoto, became a major center of production and trade. Artisans and merchants formed **guilds**. These groups protected their jobs and increased profits. The Japanese traded with Korea, China, and Southeast Asia.

A typical Japanese household included grandparents, parents, and children. A man had complete control over family members. Upper class women lost many freedoms when Japan became a warrior society.

Women in farming families had more say in choosing husbands. They worked long hours in the fields, however. They cooked, wove cloth, and cared for their children. In the towns, the wives of artisans and merchants helped run businesses. Some talented women became famous artists, writers, and entertainers.

**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 3** Medieval Japan, *Continued*

**Religion and the Arts**

During the rule of shoguns, most people in Japan believed in both Shinto and Buddhism. Each religion met different needs. Shinto linked people to nature and their homeland. Buddhism offered spiritual peace. Many Japanese wrote religious poems and plays, produced paintings, and built shrines and temples.

By the time Buddhism reached Japan, it had formed into many different **sects**, or small groups. Many followers of a sect called Zen Buddhism practiced **martial arts**, or sports involving combat and self-defense.

Zen Buddhists also practiced **meditation**. During meditation, the person tried to clear the mind of all worldly thoughts and desires. Meditation was considered a way for people to relax and find inner peace.

The Japanese borrowed the Chinese writing system. However, they changed it by adding symbols that stood for sounds. This made it much easier to read and write. Lady Murasaki Shikibu wrote *The Tale of Genji* around A.D. 1000. Some scholars call this work the world's first novel.

The Japanese also wrote plays. The oldest type of play in Japan is called Noh. Noh plays taught Buddhist ideas. Many Noh plays are still performed in Japan today.

Japanese architecture and art focused on simplicity and beauty. Shinto shrines were usually simple wooden buildings with a straw roof. Buddhist temples were built in the Chinese style. They were richly decorated. They had many altars, paintings, and statues.

To create beauty inside buildings, Japanese artisans made wooden statues, furniture, and household items.

**Check for Understanding**

List two methods of fighting used by samurai.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Name two characteristics of Japanese art and architecture.

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**? Contrasting**

9. How were Buddhist temples different from Shinto shrines?

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**✓ Reading Check**

10. How did meditation play a part in Buddhism?

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**FOLDABLES®**

11. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Title the anchor tab *Japan*. Label the top tab *Samurai* and the bottom tab *Arts*.

Write words or phrases to record what you remember about each topic. Use this information to help answer the Check for Understanding.

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# Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

## Lesson 4 Southeast Asia: History and Culture

### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*What makes a culture unique?*

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did geography affect settlement and early ways of life in Southeast Asia?*
2. *Why did powerful kingdoms and empires develop in Southeast Asia?*

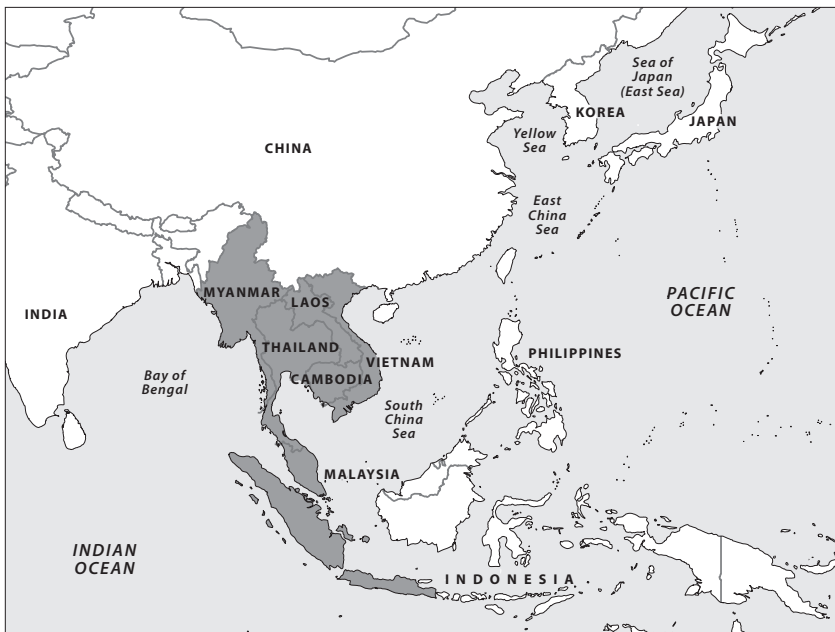
### Terms to Know

**volcano** a mountain that may release melted rocks from inside the Earth

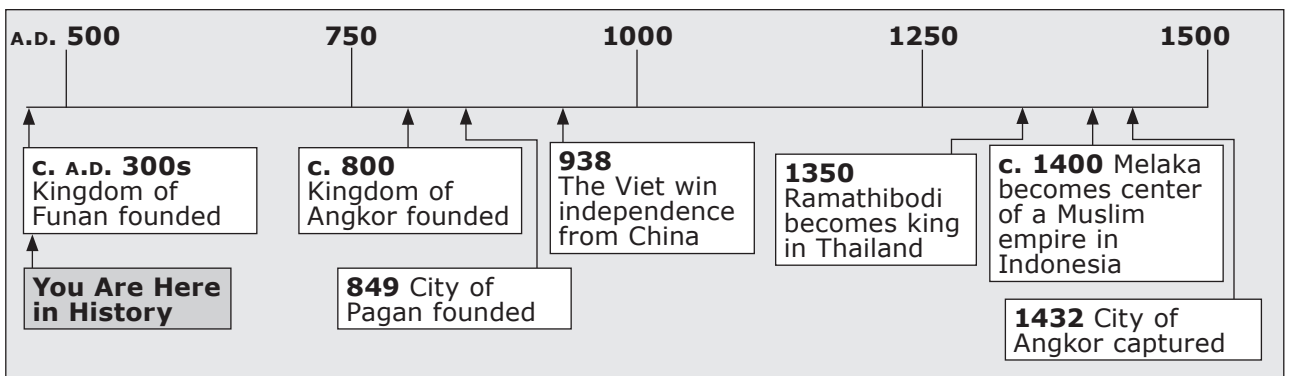
**tsunami** a huge ocean wave caused by an undersea earthquake

**maritime** related to the sea or seafaring

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?



**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 4 Southeast Asia: History and Culture, *Continued***

**Early Civilization**

Southeast Asia lies south of China and east of India. It has long peninsulas and a large chain of islands. Mountain ranges cross the mainland. The lowlands between them have rich soil. The island soil is also fertile. Many people settled in the lowlands and on the islands because the farming was good.

The area also has dangers. The islands have many active **volcanoes**. The lowland areas on the coast may be struck by **tsunamis**. A tsunami is a huge ocean wave caused by an undersea earthquake. This happened in Japan in 2011.

People in the lowlands were cut off from each other by the mountains. People on the islands were separated by the sea. As a result of its geography, Southeast Asia has many ethnic groups, languages, and religions. It has always been divided into many different empires and kingdoms.

Early Southeast Asians grew rice, raised cattle and pigs, and made metal goods. These people believed in animism, or the belief that living and nonliving things have spirits. They practiced rituals to honor their ancestors and nature spirits.

Southeast Asians also developed their own forms of art. Artisans made a type of cloth with detailed patterns called batik. Musicians played many instruments. Artists created a type of theater that used shadow puppets to tell stories.

During the A.D. 100s, Hindu traders from India reached coastal areas of Southeast Asia. They created a trading network so that goods and ideas could be exchanged among the peoples of Southeast Asia, India, and the Middle East. As different people came into contact, their cultures spread throughout Southeast Asia.

**Musical Instruments of Southeast Asia**

- The *dan bau* was similar to a xylophone
- The *dan day* was a type of guitar.
- The *rammana* was a kind of drum.

**Ab C Defining**

1. What is a *tsunami*?

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**Identifying Cause and Effect**

2. How did the geography of Southeast Asia keep the region divided?

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**Explaining**

3. Why did many people settle on islands and in lowland areas on the mainland?

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**Reading Check**

4. Why did outside influences have a powerful effect on early Southeast Asia?

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## Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

### Lesson 4 Southeast Asia: History and Culture, *Continued*



#### Contrasting

5. How did land-based and sea-based economies differ?

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#### Marking the Text

6. Circle the examples of China's influence on the government of Dai Viet.



#### Explaining

7. Why was Angkor Wat built?

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#### Describing

8. What influences did Thai culture adopt from Hinduism?

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## Kingdoms and Empires

Southeast Asian states in inland areas relied mainly on farming. States along the coast relied more on trade. They became **maritime**, or seafaring, powers based on shipping.

In 938, the people who lived in what is now Vietnam won independence from China. Their new state was called Dai Viet, or Great Viet. It was based on China's government. Confucianism became its official religion. Viet rulers used Chinese court ceremonies. Government officials were selected through Chinese-style civil service examinations.

Present-day Cambodia was once the home of the Khmer people. Khmer kings based their rule on Hindu and Buddhist ideas from India. They had architects design Indian-style buildings. The most magnificent of these structures was Angkor Wat.

Angkor Wat served as a Hindu and Buddhist temple, a royal tomb, and an observatory for stars and planets. The expense of building Angkor Wat weakened the Khmer Empire. In 1432 the Thai, a neighboring people, captured Angkor. The Khmer Empire faded from history.

The first Thai kingdom was called Sukhothai. It became a center of learning and arts. The Thai developed a writing system. Monks from India converted many Thai people to Buddhism. The Thai were also influenced by Hinduism in their political practices, dance, and literature.

Sukhothai	Ayutthaya
Center of learning and arts	Controlled large areas of Southeast Asia
Monks converted people to Buddhism	Center of Buddhist learning and culture
Influenced by Hinduism	Traded with China and other Asian kingdoms

In 1350 a new Thai kingdom called Ayutthaya was formed. Ayutthaya controlled large areas of Southeast Asia. It was also an important center of Buddhist learning and culture. The people of Ayutthaya traded teak wood and spices with China and other nearby Asian kingdoms.

West of the Thai kingdom, the Burmese developed their own civilization. In 849 they set up a capital city called Pagan. It, too, became a center of Buddhist learning. In the late 1200s, Mongol attacks weakened Pagan. Many Burmese people moved south to escape the Mongols.

**Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia**

**Lesson 4 Southeast Asia: History and Culture, *Continued***

New states grew around seaport cities on the Malay Peninsula and the islands of Indonesia. The people living on Southeast Asian islands were Malays. They were divided into separate communities because of the distance and trade rivalries. In the 700s, a Malay state called Srivijaya developed on the islands of Java and Sumatra. Srivijaya controlled the major trade route.

Southeast Asian Kingdoms		
Name	Location	Year Founded (A.D.)
Srivijaya	Java and Sumatra	700s
Angkor	Cambodia	c. 800
Pagan	Burma	849
Dai Viet	Vietnam	938
Khmer Empire	Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam	1100s
Ayutthaya	Thailand	1350
Melaka	Malay Peninsula	1400

Muslim traders and missionaries brought their religion to Southeast Asia in the 800s. Eventually, Islam began to spread. The port of Melaka became the first major Islamic center in the region.

Islam spread from Melaka, on the Malay Peninsula, to the islands of Indonesia. The only island to remain outside of Muslim influence was Bali. It kept its Hindu religion and culture at the time and still does today.

 **Reading Check**

**9.** How did the culture of China affect Southeast Asian states?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**10.** Glue two one-tab Foldables together along the anchor tabs. Place the Foldable booklet along the dotted line. On the top tab, write *Religions of Southeast Asian States* and on the bottom tab *Geography of Southeast Asia*.

On both sides of the tabs, list two or more facts that you remember about each. Use the Foldable to help answer the Check for Understanding.

**Check for Understanding**

**Name two religions that were practiced in the Thai kingdoms.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**List the two geographical features that separated early Southeast Asian states.**

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_