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?

A.D. 250  A.D. 500  A.D. 750  A.D. 1000  A.D. 1250  A.D. 1500

C. A.D. 300 Three Kingdoms period begins
A.D. 780 Silla king is killed
A.D. 935 Wang Kŏn unites Korean Peninsula
A.D. 1231 Mongols invade Korea
A.D. 1392 Yi Song-gye founds Yi dynasty

You Are Here in History
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
Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

Lesson 1 Korea: History and Culture, Continued

Reading Check

4. How did outside influences affect early Korea?

Determining Cause and Effect

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

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 Kŏn had won. He was the first Korean ruler to unite all of Korea. He founded the Koryŏ dynasty. It stayed in power for 400 years.

The Koryŏ 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Invaders</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>Mongols</td>
<td>Mongols defeated the Koryo dynasty and ruled Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1592</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>Koreans defeated the Japanese, but were weakened as a result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early 1600s</td>
<td>Chinese (Manchu Dynasty)</td>
<td>The Manchus defeated the Yi Dynasty and forced the Koreans to pay tribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check for Understanding
List two aspects of life in early Korea.
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________

Name two improvements during the Silla kingdom.
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________

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

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

Foldables
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.
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?

![Map of East Asia showing Japan, Korea, China, and surrounding seas.]

When did it happen?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D. 300</th>
<th>A.D. 400</th>
<th>A.D. 500</th>
<th>A.D. 600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. A.D. 300</td>
<td>Yayoi people organize into clans in Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 500</td>
<td>You Are Here in History</td>
<td>Prince Shotoku rules Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A.D. 600</td>
<td>Yamato clan controls Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?

Determining Cause and Effect
2. Why did the early Japanese develop stories?

Reading Check
3. What skills did the Yayoi bring to Japan?

Defining
4. What is animism?
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.
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.

Identifying
9. Buddhism reached Japan from what country?

Reading Check
10. What was Nara?

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. _____________________________

Foldables
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D. 800</th>
<th>A.D. 1000</th>
<th>A.D. 1200</th>
<th>A.D. 1400</th>
<th>A.D. 1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 794</td>
<td>Japanese capital moved to Heian-kyo</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>Civil war breaks out between noble families</td>
<td>1274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You Are Here in History</td>
<td>1192</td>
<td>Minamoto Yorimoto becomes first shogun</td>
<td>1281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>Ashikaga shogunate begins</td>
<td>1567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Shogun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Official leader of Japan</td>
<td>• Military ruler of Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Had no real power</td>
<td>• Controlled military government called shogunate that had most of the power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Civilizations of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia

Lesson 3 Medieval Japan, Continued

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.
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. __________________________
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?

- c. 800 Kingdom of Angkor founded
- 849 City of Pagan founded
- 938 The Viet win independence from China
- 1350 Ramathibodi becomes king in Thailand
- c. 1400 Melaka becomes center of a Muslim empire in Indonesia
- 1432 City of Angkor captured
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.

Defining
1. What is a tsunami?
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

Identifying Cause and Effect
2. How did the geography of Southeast Asia keep the region divided?
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

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

Reading Check
4. Why did outside influences have a powerful effect on early Southeast Asia?
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
Contrasting

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

Marking the Text

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

Explaining

7. Why was Angkor Wat built?

Describing

8. What influences did Thai culture adopt from Hinduism?

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sukhothai</th>
<th>Ayutthaya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center of learning and arts</td>
<td>Controlled large areas of Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monks converted people to Buddhism</td>
<td>Center of Buddhist learning and culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenced by Hinduism</td>
<td>Traded with China and other Asian kingdoms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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.

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. ________________________________

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.