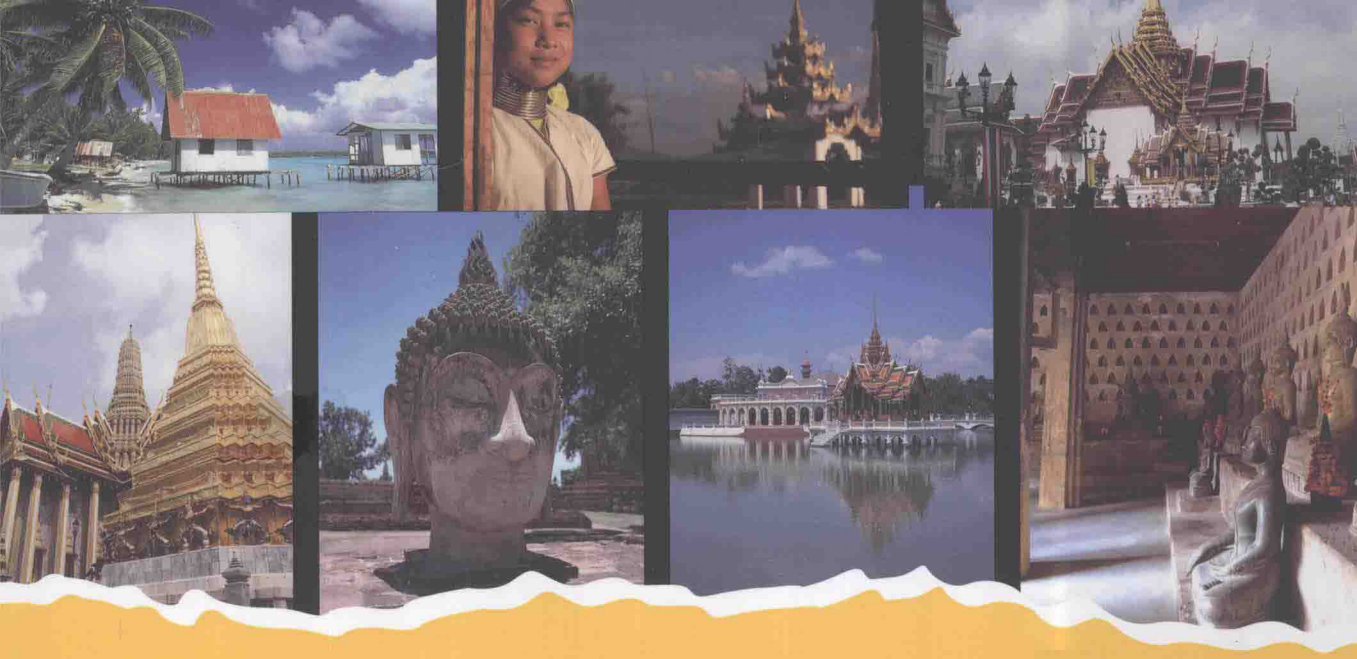

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汤燕瑜　邬跃生　沈燕琼　主编

东盟国家社会与文化

第二版

苏州大学出版社
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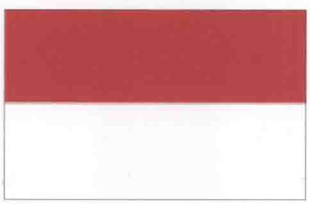

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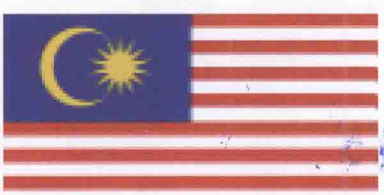

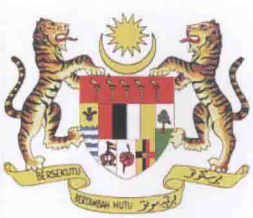

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第二版前言

高等院校特色课程英语教材《东盟国家社会与文化》是在东盟国家与中国合作关系进入新阶段，经贸合作发展迅速，培养中国—东盟经济发展人才成为社会各界关注的焦点的背景下问世的。教材编写体现了主动适应经济社会发展的人才培养思路，为中国—东盟经济发展人才培养提供有力的支撑。

教材内容丰富新颖，实用性强，既包含了相关国家的基本概况，又向学习者介绍了中国—东盟自由贸易区、东盟10+3会议、中国—东盟博览会等组织、机构、会展的相关知识，可使学习者了解东盟国家简史，东盟各国的经济、政治、文化发展状况，了解中国—东盟自由贸易区的基本情况与信息，进一步认识建立中国—东盟自由贸易区对我国经济发展的重要意义，从而为服务区域经济发展而做好积极准备。

该教材是目前国内鲜见的关于东盟国家社会与文化的英文版教材，已在国内高校使用，许多高校图书馆将该书收为馆藏或列为推荐书目。教材的出版不仅使学习者了解东盟各国的社会文化，了解中国—东盟自由贸易区的基本情况，同时对拓展专业相关知识课程，丰富课程体系，对学科专业建设起到积极的作用。我们结合教材研制开发的多媒体网络课件获全国第八届课件大赛二等奖，广西高等教育教学软件大赛一等奖、最佳艺术效果奖。2011年通过广西壮族自治区专家评审获推荐参加全国“十二五”规划教材遴选殊荣。该书出版及投入使用以来，社会反映良好。根据经济、社会的新发展与读者的需求，我们在原有的基础上对全书的一些内容进行更新，主要修订人口、经济总量及时效性信息内容，使之更好地反映东盟各国经济文化的新发展，以及中国—东盟自由贸易区经济合作的新发展。

在本次修订工作中，汤燕瑜、邬跃生、沈燕琼担任主编，袁式亮、宁波、吕晶晶、甘昕等对教材进行了认真细致的修订，为修订工作的顺利完成付出了心血。

修订版中还会有不足之处，敬请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编　者

2015年10月

前　言

东盟国家是中国的友好邻邦，与中国或山水相依，或隔海相望。东盟与中国有着友好往来的传统。进入新世纪以来，双方合作关系进入新阶段，政治互信不断加深，经贸合作发展迅速。2001 年东盟和中国 10 + 1 领导人会议一致同意建立中国—东盟自由贸易区，2002 年正式确立了中国与东盟经济合作框架协议，2004 年由广西创办每年一度的中国—东盟博览会国际性会议，促进双方商界合作。新的区域经济格局极大地推进了中国与东盟的经济发展，从而促进亚洲经济发展，引起了国际社会的广泛关注。了解东盟，认识东盟，打造中国—东盟交流合作平台，为中国—东盟经济发展培养专门人才已成为我国社会各界关注的焦点。为此，我们组织有关专家学者编写《东盟国家社会与文化》（英文版）一书，可作为大中专院校有关课程的教材，满足人才培养需求，也可以作为英语爱好者的读物。

《东盟国家社会与文化》聚焦于亚洲的一个区域性组织——东南亚国家联盟。全书共 15 章，分为两大板块。第一个板块从第 1 章到第 11 章，主题是东盟国家概况。该部分借助事实性的描述，从地理、政治、历史、经济、文化等各个视角展示东盟成员国的地貌气候、物产资源、悠久历史和灿烂文化。第二个板块从第 12 章到第 15 章，主题是东盟与中国。该板块以历史事件为线索，逐一梳理了东南亚国家联盟、东盟自由贸易区、中国—东盟自由贸易区、东盟 10 + 3 会议、中国—东盟博览会等组织、机构、展会的渊源、发展及其成就。读者通过本书，可了解东盟国家简史，东盟各国的经济、政治、文化发展状况，了解中国—东盟自由贸易区的基本情况与信息，进一步认识建立中国—东盟自由贸易区对我国经济发展的重要意义，从而为服务区域经济发展而作积极的准备。

《东盟国家社会与文化》由玉林师范学院汤燕瑜、梧州学院邬跃生担任主编，桂林师范高等专科学校唐晓、广西师范大学沈斌、钦州学院班光语和广西工学院张树德担任副主编，并组织相关院校老师编写。具体编写人员有：玉林师范学院宁波、袁式亮和张元芳，梧州学院刘卫平、何兵和闫爱花，广西工学院欧阳海鹏和杨宏，广西师范大学沈斌、崔凯和汪婧，桂林师范高等专科学校唐晓、杨青和张晓梅，钦州学院钟运生和刘卫玲。

成书之际，我们衷心感谢广西师范大学外国语学院陆巧玲教授帮助审校全部书稿，感谢玉林师范学院外语系外籍专家 David Nkhata 帮助参与部分英文的译审，以及其他院校外籍专家的审校；感谢苏州大学出版社对此书出版给予的大力支持。

由于编写者水平有限，书中还存在不少瑕疵和谬误，敬请读者和同行指正、批评！

编　者

2009 年 7 月

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CHAPTER 1

General Introduction to Southeast Asia

1.1 Brief Introduction

Lying to the south and between oceans far and away from China, Southeast Asia was called "Nanyang" in the past.

Southeast Asia includes 11 countries, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and East Timor. East Timor, attaining its independence from Indonesia by referendum in October,1999, is the youngest nation in Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia, covering an area of 4,492,837.3 square kilometers, has a total population of about 623,181,539, most of which are oriental race, including several races belonging to the Sino-Tibetan language family, Hindi language family, Austro-Asiatic language family[1] and Malayo-Polynesian language family[2]. Among the above-mentioned races, the Javanese, Kinh (Viet), Thai, Burman, Lao, Khmer[3] and Sulu are the most populous. With an overseas Chinese population of over 20,000,000, Southeast Asia is the largest overseas Chinese community. Overseas Chinese in Singapore account for over 75%, then about 30% in Malaysia. Southeast Asia's population distribution is uneven. It mainly gathers in coastal plains, river-bank plains and estuary deltas with a few in mountainous areas and rainforest.

In Southeast Asia, the largest, also the most populous country is Indonesia, with an area of 1,904,443 square kilometers and a population of 255,500,000 (next only to China, India and the United States). The country with the smallest area (only 714.3 square kilometers) is Singapore; the whole country is just like a city and its area is equal to that of Dongxing, a county-level city in Guangxi of China; 20 kilometers from east to west, 30 kilometers from south to north, you can drive across the country in a day. Though it has the smallest area, Singapore has a population of 5,400,000, much more than that of Brunei, which covers an area of 5,765 square kilometers. As the least

populous country in Southeast Asia, Brunei has only 393,000 people, just equal to the population of a small town in China.

Brief Introduction to 11 Countries in Southeast Asia (2015)

Country	Population	Area (sq. km)	Capital
Brunei	393,000	5,765	Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia	15,205,539	181,035	Phnum Penh
East Timor	1,178,000	14,874	Dili
Indonesia	255,500,000	1,904,443	Jakarta
Laos	6,646,000	236,800	Vientiane
Malaysia	30,000,000	330,257	Kuala Lumpur
Myanmar	51,419,000	676,578	Nay Pyi Taw
The Philippines	101,000,000	299,700	Manila
Singapore	5,400,000	714.3	Singapore
Thailand	67,200,000	513,115	Bangkok
Vietnam	90,000,000	329,556	Hanoi

Source: http://www.fmprc.gov.cn 来源：中华人民共和国外交部

1.2 Geographical Features

Southeast Asia is named after its location, the southeastern part of Asia. It stands from east longitude 93 degrees to 141.5 degrees, north latitude 25 degrees to south latitude 10 degrees, bestriding the equator. Most are tropical areas. Bordering on China in the north, overlooking Australia in the south, close to the Pacific Ocean in the east, facing the Indian Ocean in the west, and neighboring Bangladesh and India, Southeast Asia has very important geographical position. It links three continents (Asia, Africa and Oceania) and two oceans (the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean). Lying between Malaya and Sumatra Island(苏门答腊岛), the Malacca Strait(马六甲海峡) (total length of about 900 km, the narrowest part is only 37 km) is the shortest and the only sea route from Northeast Asia through Southeast Asia to Europe and Africa, and it has always been a strategic point.

Southeast Asia consists of the Indo-China Peninsula[4] and Malay Islands[5]. With an area of about 2,100,000 square kilometers, the Indo-China Peninsula is named after its location, the southern part of China. Its long and narrow southern part almost reaches

down to the equator, where it becomes Malaya. In the Indo-China Peninsula, there are 7 countries, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Among them, Laos is the only land-locked country without a coastline; Malaysia consists of Malaya in the southern part of the Indo-China Peninsula [Malaya area in southern part ("West Malaysia")], and Sabah(沙巴) and Sarawak(沙捞越) in the northern part of Kalimantan Island(加里曼丹岛) ("East Malaysia"). Located between the southeastern part of the Indo-China Peninsula and the northern part of Australia, between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, Malay Islands is made up of over 20,000 islands. 3,500 km from south to north and 6,400 km from east to west, it covers more than 2,300,000 square kilometers in total. Indonesia and the Philippines are island countries in Southeast Asia. Brunei is located on Kalimantan Island. East Timor's territory contains the eastern part of Timor, Oecusse(欧库西) of the north coast in the western part and neighboring Pulau Atauro(阿陶罗岛).

To sum up, Southeast Asia's geography has two outstanding characteristics: one is "heat" and the other is "sea".

"Heat"

"Heat" refers to the tropical areas. Standing in low latitudes, most of Southeast Asia is situated to the south of the Tropic of Cancer[6] and near the equator. It is hot all the year round as if it's only got one season—summer with an annual average temperature between 25℃ and 30℃. There is little difference in temperature between the coldest and the hottest month, less than 2℃ near the equator. However, diurnal temperature difference within 24 hours is greater than the difference between the hottest and coldest month of the year. For example, the Pontianak(坤甸), in Kalimantan Island, has an annual temperature difference of 2℃ while the diurnal temperature difference is 7℃. There is an exception that the northern part close to China has four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter. Most areas have just two seasons—dry season(November to May next year) and rainy season(June to October). Frequently exposed to the sun, people here have dark skin color.

Considering the rainfall, there are two climate types: tropical monsoon climate and tropical rainforest climate. The northern parts of the Indo-China Peninsula and the Philippines belong to the tropical monsoon climate type with an annual average rainfall about 1,500 mm. The areas (north latitude 5 degrees to south latitude 5 degrees) near the equator, or the southern part of Malaya and the most of the Malaysian, are of tropical rainforest climate. It rains all the year round with an annual average rainfall over 2,000 mm. The period, from April to May, is the hottest with least rainfall.

"Sea"

Except for Laos, Southeast Asian nations are all coastal countries or island countries.

Indonesia, named "the Land of Ten Thousand Islands", has over 17,000 islands. The Philippines, named "the Land of Thousand Islands", has 7,083 islands. Brunei is located in the northwest of Kalimantan Island. In these countries, the common transport between islands is ship. As a result, the high population density puts great pressure on the traffic.

Based on the terrain and geology, Southeast Asia can be divided into "stable" and "unstable" regions. The Indo-China Peninsula and Kalimantan Island belong to the "stable" region while the other islands belong to the "unstable" region. The mountains there were formed during the Himalaya Mountains building in the Tertiary period[7]. Precipitous and coastal, some are even active volcanoes. Volcano eruption and earthquakes frequently occur in Indonesia and the Philippines. Malaysia is one of the areas with the most volcanoes in the world.

The mountains on the Indo-China Peninsula are north-south directional. The Himalayas, go from Tibet towards the east, then turn south at the common boundary of Yunnan Province, China and Myanmar. The main rivers in Southeast Asia all gather in the Indo-China Peninsula, flowing to the seas from north to south following the mountains. The main rivers include the Mekong River, the Red River, the Menam River (湄南河), the Salween River(萨尔温江), and the Irrawaddy River(伊洛瓦底江). The Mekong River, with a total length of 4,400 kilometers, is not only the biggest river in Southeast Asia but also one of the most important international rivers in the world. It sources from Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, crossing Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia (the number nations crossed being next only to the Danube River in Europe), and flows to the sea from Vietnam.

1.3 History

The 11 Southeast Asian nations have some differences in their economic and social development process, but they all experienced three historical development stages: ancient, modern and present. We mainly talk about the ancient times and modern times in the following.

Ancient Times

(1) The most important ancient country in the Indo-China Peninsula—Cambodia

In the north of the Indo-China Peninsula, there are three countries from east to west boadering China—Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. There was no real country within Vietnam's borders before the 3rd century AD. Since putting Lingnan down in the Qin Dynasty, China had set up county in the north and the center of Vietnam for over 1,000 years. Until 968 AD Dinh Hoàn founded an independent country. Laos is located to the west of Northern Vietnam. In 1353, King Fa Ngum(法昂) established the first centralized state ruling the whole Laos—Lao Kingdom of Lan Xang(澜沧王国) in Luang Prabang(琅勃拉邦). For 300 years Lan Xang had influence reaching present-day Cambodia and Thailand, as well as all of what is now Laos. Afterwards, Laos was invaded by Vietnam, Myanmar and Thailand. Laos became the French colony in 1893. Myanmar is located to the west of Laos. There were 3 unified kingdoms in ancient Myanmar. The first one is the Pagan Kingdom(蒲甘王朝) established by Anawrahta(阿奴律陀) in 1057; then King Mingyinyo founded the Toungoo Dynasty in the 16th century; the last one is the Konbaung Dynasty established by Alaungpaya in 1752. Myanmar became the British colony in the late 19th century. Myanmar has longstanding grudge with Thailand. Thai chieftains gained independence from the Khmer Empire at Sukhothai(素可泰), which was established as the first sovereign kingdom by Pho Khun Si Indrathit in 1238. The Sukhothai Kingdom covers Luang Prabang in Laos, the northern part of Malaysian Peninsula, Dawei(土瓦), Bago(勃固) and Moktama(马都) in Myanmar. Then Thailand experienced the Kingdom of Ayutthaya(阿育他亚), the Kingdom of Dhonburi/Thon Buri(吞武里) and the Kingdom of Bangkok established in 1782. Although some ancient kingdoms like Kedah and Langkasuka appeared, only the Kingdom of Melaka established by Sumatra Prince Parames(拜里迷) had affected Southeast Asia. Its territory includes the north Sumatra and almost the whole Malaysian Peninsula, laying a strong foundation for present-day Malaysia. Malaysia was invaded by Portugal, the Netherlands and Britain from the 16th century. Malaysia became the French colony in the early 20th century.

Cambodia, located in the south of the Indo-China Peninsula, is an oriental country that has ever created splendid ancient civilization. The archaeologists found from 2000 BC to 1000 BC there lived people along the Lake Tonle Sap(洞里萨湖) and in the lower Mekong River valley and delta regions. As the inhabitants, they mixed with the immigrant Khmer to form Cambodian main ethnic group. The Khmer established the earliest known kingdom in the area, Funan(扶南王国), around the first century AD. The Funan Kingdom had developed marine trade, and become the most powerful country in the

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