

THAI GEOGRAPHY INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Asst Prof Dr Steven A Martin

SIX REGIONS OF THAILAND POWERPOINT ASSIGNMENT

- Choose one of the six Thai regions below.
- Build a 30 to 40 slide *PowerPoint* using maps, photos, images, diagrams and text.
- Each PowerPoint project must include at least one slide on each of the topics listed below. Students may include other topics of interest as appropriate.
- Text must be itemized in a point-by-point style (i.e., avoid placing entire paragraphs on your slides)
- **Physical Geography:** All groups can identify and discuss natural and mineral resources; regional topography, mountain ranges, basins, major rivers and dams; national and historical parks.
- **Human Geography:** All groups can identify and discuss archaeological sites; ancient civilizations and cultures; Thai cultural characteristics and traditions; ethnic groups and their languages; historical and tourism geography; political geography; border issues, refugees, and cross-border trade; agriculture and regional foods.

NORTH	Lana Culture; Golden Triangle; Chaing Mai and Chiang Rai; Ethno-linguistic groups (i.e., the 'Hill Tribes'); Thanon Thong Chai Range; Doi Inthanon Range and National Park; Si Sichanalai Historical Park; Mae Hong Son Province; the Ping, Wang, Yong, Nam watersheds; Pai, Lao, Kok and Ing Rivers; border issues, refugees, and cross-border trade with Lao PDR and Myanmar
CENTRAL	Chao Phraya River Basin; Lavo Kingdom (Lopburi); Sukhothai Kingdom; Ayutthaya Kingdom; Bangkok (as a primate city) and historical sites (e.g., Grand Palace and Wat Prakaew, Wat Pho, and Wat Arun); heavy industry and manufacturing (e.g., the automobile industry); the 2011 flood; land subsistence and erosion in Bangkok; waste management in Bangkok
NORTH-EAST	Khorat & Sakhon Nakhon Basins (sub-regions); Mun, Chi, Loei, Songkhram and Mekong Rivers; Phetchabun, Sankambeng, Phu Phan and Dangrek Ranges; Dong Phaya Yen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (UNESCO); Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (UNESCO); Archaeology of Khmer Empire (e.g., Phimai and Phanom Rung Historical Parks) and Preah Vihear (Sisaket Province); Cambodia and Lao PDR border issues and refugees
EAST	San Kampaeng, Chantaburi and Bantad Ranges; Bang Pakong, Rayong, Chantaburi and Trat Rivers; domestic tourism (e.g., Rayong and Ko Samet); international tourism (e.g., Pattaya); Gulf of Thailand coastline and fisheries; heavy industry and manufacturing (e.g., Chonburi); topography and geology of Mu Koh Chang Marine National Park
WEST	Tenasserim (Tanaosi) Range; Mae Klong, Kwaie Noi, Kwaie Yai and Phetchaburi Rivers; Pran Buri River; natural resources, minerals, and the mining industry; forest areas; ecology and conservation of national parks and protected areas; Prasat Muang Singh (Khmer site); Myanmar boarder issues and refugees; ethno-linguistic groups (e.g., Karen, Akha, Lahu, Hmong, Lisu); Burma Railway; history of tourism in Hua Hin and Cha-am; summer palace of King Prajadhipok
SOUTH	The Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand, including seafloor topography, islands and archipelagos, and national parks and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); karst topography; The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami; hurricanes and cyclones; natural resources and legacy of the tin mining industry; mangrove ecology and conservation; aquaculture and fisheries; domestic and international tourism on the Andaman and Gulf Coasts; Thai, Chinese and Islamic histories; political history of the southern provinces