**Use pages 610-617:**

1. East Asia’s population has **1, 2, 3** billion more people than the U.S.
2. T F The three main river systems in China run from east to west China.
3. What 2 countries are islands in East Asia? ____________________ ____________________
4. T F N. Korea, S. Korea & Mongolia were once part of Chinese empire but are now independent.
5. T F The majority of people in East Asia fall into the category of non religious and Atheist.
6. Which country has the most languages and most diverse vegetation? ____________________
7. Name 4 of the 7 cities that have a population density greater than 10 million? ____________________
   ... ...
8. What vegetation is the most common in East Asia? ____________________
9. Which E. Asian country has the highest standard of living / life expectancy / most TV's? ______________
10. Which country in East Asia has the most doctors per person? ____________________

---

**Chapter 27 - Two Column Notes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec. 1</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himalaya Mts. - Western East Asia between China &amp; India - world’s highest range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunlun Mts. - West China / source of Huang He &amp; Chang Jiang Rivers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qinling Shandi mts. - divide the northern part of China from the southern part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau of Tibet - also called Xizang Plateau, sparsely populated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taklimakan Desert - western China between Tian Shan and Kunlun Mts. / sparsely pop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobi Desert - NW China and SE. Mongolia / one of world’s largest, dinosaur fossils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - the Great Wall (one of the largest building feats in history)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of China in south - Hainan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major city harbor in China that was once a British colony - Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country that once belonged to China and is still claimed by China - Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An island country with enormous economic power - Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huang He / Yellow River - has yellow silt or soil / also called China’s Sorrow (floods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang Jiang / Yangtze River - longest river in Asia, from Tibet to E. China Sea / floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xi Jiang / West River - joins with 3 other rivers to form an estuary, flows to S. China Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalu Jiang River - border between North Korea and China</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources

China - most minerals & energy resources of East Asia (forests, rice, oil, coal, fish, manganese, power and natural gas / iron ore, tungsten, lead, zinc, copper)

Limited natural resources but have become economic powers - Japan, Taiwan, S. Korea

Japan - reserves of lead, silver, coal, fish (larger fishing industry than US) and forest

North and South Korea - reserves of tungsten gold, silver, and fish

Sec. 2

Climate

High Latitude: Subarctic - along Mongolia’s and China’s northern borders with Russia

Highlands - mountains of western China

Mid-latitude Zones with moderate climates - Humid Continental and Humid Subtropical

Dry Zones: Semiarid (steppes/grassland) and Desert

Tropical Zones with rainforest, the most common vegetation - Tropical Wet

Typhoon - a tropical storm that occurs in western Pacific in East Asia (hurricane)

Sec. 3 HEI

Three Gorges Dam

Positives - largest dam in world, built on Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River, controls flooding, provides electrical power, and shipping into interior

Negatives - human costs in people having to move and historical sites covered, dollar cost and over budget, environmental concerns that reduce animal habitat or extinction

Urban Space

60% of Japanese live on only about 3% of land - many mountains and islands

Cities don’t have room to expand - 80% of people live in cities / small homes, multi-use rooms

PCB’s - poisoning from mercury which causes birth defects

To expand cities, factories, refineries, & ports - use landfill (a method for solid waste disposal in which refuse is buried between layers of dirt to fill in or reclaim low-lying ground)

Chapter 27 Questions

11. What is the world’s highest range between India and China? ______________________

12. What western mountains are the source of Huang He and Chang Jiang?___________________

13. What mountains divide the northern part of China from the south? _________________________

14. What plateau is between the Himalaya and Kunlun Mts? _______________________________

15. What large world desert stretches from northern China to Mongolia? _________________

16. What city is major Chinese harbor and was once a British colony - _____________________

17. What is China’s Yellow River or “China’s Sorrow”? _________________________________

18. What is the longest river of Asia, also called Yangtze River - __________________________

19. What is the island nation that once belonged and still is claimed by China? _______________

20. Name two countries that have limited natural resources but have traded to become economic powers? _______________ _______________

21. Tropical storm that occurs in the western Pacific are called - _____________________
22. Mongolia and China’s northern borders with Russia has a _______________ climate zone.

23. Name 2 major Positives of the Three Gorges Dam __________________________________

24. Name 2 major Negatives - Three Gorges Dam ________________________________________

25. Poisoning pollution from mercury (large Japanese cities) birth defects was caused by ________

26. Method of solid waste disposal where refuse is buried between layers of dirt to fill in or reclaim land - creates more land for Japan is called ____________________

Chapter 28 Notes

Copy definitions from textbook glossary for numbers 27 - 38 OR fill in answer:

**China** (635-641) Section 1

**CHINA’S EARLY HISTORY** - world’s oldest continuous civilization / settled for more than 4000 yrs.

**dynasty** - series of rulers from the same family

dynasties - Shang, Qin, Han, and Qing (Shi Huangdi, first Qin emperor - the builder of Great Wall)
1911 - Manchus overthrown ending the dynasties and the Chinese empire

**CHINA OPENS UP TO THE WORLD**

China was isolated from other regions until 13th century then Europeans traveled to China. China had had a weak military and ineffective government so Europe was able to gain access to Chinese markets.

Marco Polo - Came from Italy in 13th century to China and wrote a book, The Travels of Marco Polo

27. Method of dividing foreign control in China, after the country was forced to sign a series of treaties granting special privileges to the Europeans. China was partitioned for control by Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Russia - ________________________________

28. **Boxer Rebellion** -

Sun Yat-sen - founded Nationalist Party, tried to change China to republic, affected by civil war in - died in 1925

Chiang Kai-shek - took over Nationalist Party in 1925 and fought against Communist forces but lost so he and the Nationalists fled to the island of Taiwan.

**Mao Zedong** - leader of the Communists in China who defeated the Nationalists in 1949. Led revival of China’s economy & normalized relations with world’s superpowers. Criticized for Great Leap Forward.

Jiang Zemin - became President of China in 1993 and focused on developing China’s economy

**RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIES**

Communist Party wanted to modernize but not until 1980’s did the markets create one of the fastest growing economies. China is mainly rural (60% farmers) and self-sufficient in agriculture but can use only 13% of its land for farming. China’s western area - mainly mountains and deserts. Has abundant resources and Shanghai leads as world center of manufacturing and industry.

**A RICH AND COMPLEX CULTURE**

Chinese invented paper, printing, gunpowder, compass, porcelain, and silk cloth.

China’s 3 main religions are Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism
29. **Confucianism** (based on teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius)

30. **Taoism** (based on book Tao Te Ching and teachings of Lao Tzu)

31. **Buddhism**

**THE MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY**

In 2000, population - 1.3 billion (1 of every 5 people in the world lives in China). Between 30-40 cities have populations more than one million. One-child policy used in China to control population. One of China’s achievements since 1950 has been to provide health care - traditional Chinese medicines (herbal remedies), Acupuncture, and modern medicine.

Disasters: Chang Jiang(Yangtze River) Flood of 1931

**Mongolia and Taiwan**  
(642-646) **Section 2**

**A HISTORY OF NOMADS AND TRADERS**

Mongolia - Genghis Khan(Temujin) united the Mongol clans, conquering much of Asia and eventually the Mongols created the largest empire in history. Communists ruled Mongolia for about 72 years until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1989.

Taiwan - was once called Formosa. The Japanese seized Taiwan after winning a war with China in 1895 and then held it until its defeat in WW II(1945). Then Chinese Nationalists took control. Chiang Kai-shek and the nationalists fled to Taiwan in 1949 creating the Republic of China. China has not recognized Taiwan as a separate country and considers it a province.

**CULTURES OF MONGOLIA AND TAIWAN**

Mongolia has both ruled and been ruled by China. The most important festival in Mongols is the annual Naadam festival of the Three Games of Men. The three games are wrestling, archery, and horse racing.

Taiwan - population almost exclusively Chinese / 90% practice a blend of Buddhism, Confucianism & Taoism.

**TWO VERY DIFFERENT ECONOMIES**

Mongolia - livestock herding is the basis for its economy but it has shifted to a market economy

Taiwan - one of world’s most successful economies even though it has few natural resources

32. **Economic Tiger**

(____________________________ [Not in E. Asia], South Korea, Taiwan - are current Economic Tigers)

33. **Pacific Rim**

**DAILY LIFE IN MONGOLIA AND TAIWAN**

Traditionally, Mongolia had nomads who lived in tents called yurts.

Taiwan - Western influences like Little League baseball. Taiwan was banned from the Little League World Series during part of the 1970’s because they had dominated the series. Competition was restored in 1976.

**The Koreas: North and South**  
(647-650) **Section 3**

**A DIVIDED PENINSULA (North and South Korea)** - invaded by both China and Japan

34. **Three Kingdoms**
Yi Songgye - general who ruled Korea and founded a dynasty that lasted for more than 500 years.
After WW II, Northern Korea was controlled by Soviet Union (Communist).
Korean War 1950-1953 - North Korea invaded South Korea and U.S. fought on South Korea side.
South Korea is a democracy.

INFLUENCES ON KOREAN CULTURE
In philosophy and religion, Korea has adapted many ideas from China. Since WW II, two major influences are Communism (N. Korea) and Western culture (S. Korea). U.S. has troops along N. and S. Korea border.

MOVING TOWARD UNITY
There was talk that N. Korea & S. Korea might unify - summer Olympics in 2000 marched together.

ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES
North Korea - natural resources and raw materials
South Korea - Economic Tiger and has world's largest shipbuilding industry

35. Seoul -

36. Pyongyang -

Japan (651-655) Section 4

SAMURAI AND SHOGUN
Original inhabitants came from Asia and South Pacific to Japan as hundreds of clan. Yamato clan became ruling clan and by 7th century called themselves emperors of Japan.

37. Samurai -

38. Shogun -

The shogun rule lasted for 700 years. In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry's arrival ended Japan's isolation. During the 20th century, Japan expanded its empire. On December 7, 1941 Japan led a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii which caused U.S. to enter WW II.

AN ECONOMIC POWERHOUSE
After its defeat in WW II, Japan transformed itself into one of the world's most powerful economies. Japan has few natural resources and 75% of the people live in cities. Manufacturing and trade are the heart of Japan's economy even though it imports most of the natural resources.

JAPANESE CULTURE
Japanese borrowed from China. Japan emphasis is on achieving harmony between buildings and their natural surroundings. Western influences since Commodore Perry sailed into Tokyo.
Sports - baseball, golf, sumo wrestling, soccer and tennis

LIFE IN TODAY'S JAPAN
Japanese school system is more structured and requires more time to complete - very competitive
Japan's bullet train - Shinkansen is among the fastest in world

Confucianism
Kung Fu Tzu (commonly pronounced Confucius in English) was born in 551 BCE in China. He lived during the Chou dynasty. He wandered through China, giving advice to rulers and accumulated a small band of students. The last years of his life he devoted himself to teaching.
Confucianism does not contain all of the elements of some other religions, like Christianity. It is primarily an ethical system to which rituals at important times during one's lifetime have been added. Four life passages have been recognized and regulated by Confucian tradition - birth, reaching maturing, marriage, and death.

There are approximately 6 million Confucians in the world. About 26,000 live in North America; almost all of the remainder are found throughout China and the rest of Asia.

**Beliefs** - Confucian ethical teachings include the following values:

- **Li**: includes ritual, propriety, etiquette, etc.
- **Hsiao**: love within the family: love of parents for their children and of children for their parents
- **Yi**: righteousness
- **Xin**: honesty and trustworthiness
- **Jen**: benevolence, humaneness towards others; the highest Confucian virtue
- **Chung**: loyalty to the state, etc.

---

**Dalai Lama**

His Holiness is both the temporal and the spiritual leader of the Tibetan people. He frequently states that his life is guided by three major commitments: the promotion of basic human values or secular ethics in the interest of human happiness, the fostering of inter-religious harmony and the welfare of the Tibetan people, focusing on the survival of their identity, culture and religion. He is the head of the government-in-exile based in Dharamshala, India.

---

**Chapter 28 Questions**

39. **This was an uprising in response to the Spheres of influence in China?**

40. **Who was leader of Communist China from 1949 until his death in 1976?**

41. **What are the 3 main religions in China?**

42. **Name 3 Chinese inventions?**

43. **What was built because of the many deadly floods on the Chang Jiang R.?**

44. **List 2 types of medical care in China?**

45. **What population policy is associated with China?**

46. **Who united the Mongol clans, conquering much of Asia?**

47. **Name 3 countries in East Asia that once had large empires?**

48. **What was Taiwan once called?**

49. **What 3 games made up the Mongul Naadam Festival?**

50. **What group under Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan in 1949, creating the Rep. of China?**
51. Mongolia has ruled and been ruled by what country? ________________

52. The U.S. in 1974, banned what country from the Little League World Series? ________________

53. Name the 3 Economic Tigers? ________________________________________________

54. When was the Korean War? ________________

Was the U.S. involved? Yes No

55. Name the 2 countries in East Asia that are Communist? __________________________

56. What general in 1392 became ruler of Korea - founded a dynasty that lasted for 400 years? __________

57. Who has the world’s largest shipbuilding industry? _____________________

58. The Koreas marched under a unified Korea flag during what Olympics? ________________

59. In 1853, what U.S. Commodore arrived in Japan ending Japan's isolation? ________________

60. On what date did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor bringing U.S. into WW II? ________________

61. How did the U.S. defeat the Japanese in WW II? ____________________________

62. What is the heart of Japan’s economy? _______________________________________

63. What is a Special Administrative Region (SAR)? ____________________________

64. Name the two Chinese SAR’s? ____________________________

Colonized by the Portuguese in the 16th century, Macau was the first European settlement in the Far East. In an agreement signed by China and Portugal in 1987, Macau became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China in 1999. A SAR said that, under its "one country, two systems" formula, China’s socialist economic system would not be practiced in Macau, and that Macau would enjoy a high degree of autonomy in all matters except foreign and defense affairs for the next 50 years. Occupied by the UK in 1841, Hong Kong was formally ceded by China the following year. In an agreement signed by China and the UK in 1984, Hong Kong became a SAR of China in 1997.
As one of the world's leading international financial centers, Hong Kong has a major capitalist service economy characterized by low taxation and free trade, and the currency, Hong Kong dollar, is the ninth most traded currency in the world.
65. Qin dynasty  A. Mongol Dynasty & decimal numbers
66. Sui dynasty  B. orderly government, social stability, Forbidden City, Chinese Literature
67. Han dynasty  C. standardized money, writing, Great Wall, Terracotta Army
68. Yuan dynasty  D. Grand Canal
69. Ming dynasty  E. Silk Road, papermaking, compass

**Chapter 29 Worksheet**

Read the following statements about the recent economic history of East Asia. Then decide whether you consider each a fact or an opinion. Write “F” for Fact and “O” for opinion on lines provided. (Words ending with ly are often opinions)

(There will be 5 Facts and 6 Opinions.)

70. ___ In 1995, UNICEF reported that more than one-half million children in East Asia were working in factories or begging on the streets. p. 665
71. ___ The process by which East Asia became a powerhouse took centuries.
72. ___ By the 1800’s the nations of Europe had signed treaties that gave them distinct spheres of influence in the East.
73. ___ In 1853, Commodore Matthew Perry set sail from the U.S. to Japan to persuade the Japanese to establish trade and diplomatic relations with the U.S.
74. ___ Japan, South Korea & Taiwan created a zone of prosperity sometimes known as the Jakota Triangle.
75. ___ After WW II, the nations of E. Asia rapidly industrialized, using cheap labor to produce goods for trade.
76. ___ The labels “Made in China” and “Made in Japan” on goods became common in the U.S. and Europe.
77. ___ The nations of East Asia became manufacturing powerhouses and a miracle was born.
78. ___ Unfortunately, there was a dark side to the economic prosperity of the 1990’s and the Asian miracle had come to an end.
79. ___ Although some East Asian economies appeared healthy, they were burdened by a number of problems, including debt and mismanagement.
80. ___ The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund stepped in, loaning money to East Asian countries that promised reform.
Read textbook and Fill-In best answer on lines provided:

81. What is a chain of volcanoes that line the Pacific Rim called? 

82. What causes the continental crust to crumble, thereby building mountains & volcanoes? (divergent or subduction or transform)

83. What left Tokyo in ruins in 1923? 

84. What is a huge wave formed by an underwater earthquake? 

85. System in which countries become dependent on each other for goods and services - 

86. What is the extended decline in general business activity called? 

87. Where would you find people working long hours under poor conditions for little pay? 

88. Who loaned money to East Asian countries that promised to reform social policies? IMF (International Monetary Fund) and 

CASE STUDY:

89. T F In the middle of the 20th century, the nations of East Asia ranked very developed.

90. T F Lack of water & food were two environmental stresses in East Asia during the mid-20th century.

91. T F Population control is a social issue East Asian policy makers focus on to improve the quality of life.

Bonuses:

Who is this person? 

What is the name of Japan’s bullet train? 

What country would have a Yurt?