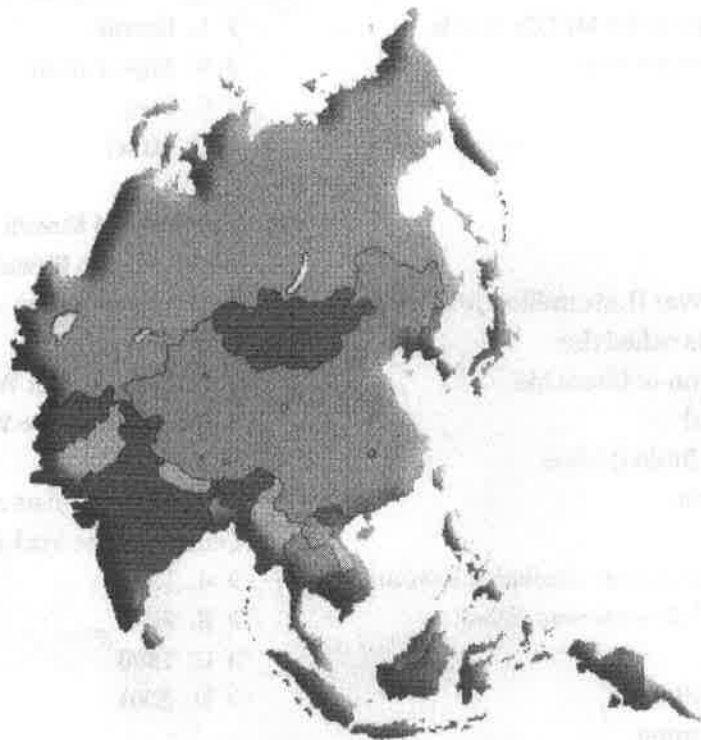


Section 3



Southern and Eastern Asia

Geographical Understandings

CHAPTER 24

SS7G9 The student will locate selected features in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: Ganges River, Huang He (Yellow River), Indus River, Mekong River, Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Sea of Japan, South China Sea, Yellow Sea, Gobi Desert, Taklimakan Desert, Himalayan Mountains, and Korean Peninsula.
- Locate on a world and regional political-physical map: the countries of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and Vietnam.

Landforms of Southern and Eastern Asia

From massive deserts to winding rivers, the vast continent of Asia has an array of landforms. The location of many of these landforms influences where people live and how they live. Learn about many Asian landforms below.

Ganges River: Starting in the Himalayan Mountains and winding more than 1,500 miles to the Indian Ocean, the Ganges River is the most important river in the Indian subcontinent. The Ganges and its tributaries run through India's most fertile and densely populated areas. The river is named for a Hindu goddess and considered sacred by the Hindu religion.



Bathing in the Ganges River
Photo by Unspeaked.com

Huang He (Yellow River): China's second longest river is sometimes called "China's Sorrow" because of its devastating floods. Chinese civilization began in the central area of this river basin. The Huang He is named for the muddy yellow silt it carries along its path through China. It empties into the Gulf of Bohai in the northern Yellow Sea.

Indus River: Providing water for one of the largest irrigation systems of the world, the Indus River begins high in the Himalayas in Tibet. Slowing down as it runs through India and Pakistan, it flows through desert before emptying into the Arabian Sea.



The Indus River flowing from the Himalayas
Photo by iStock.com

Mekong River: Flowing through China, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the Mekong River affects the lives of 60 million people, many of whom are the poorest in the world. One of the region's most important crops, rice, is grown in the Mekong Basin.

Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River: The largest and longest river in China, the Yangtze River is the third longest in the world. The Yangtze is extremely important to China, providing hydroelectric power, water for irrigation, and transportation for cargo ships.

Bay of Bengal: The Bay of Bengal is an arm of the Indian Ocean with India to its west and Myanmar to its east. Many large rivers, including the Ganges River, flow into the bay.

Indian Ocean: The third largest of the world's five oceans, the Indian Ocean lies between Africa to the west, Asia to the north, Australia to the east, and the Southern Ocean to the south.

Sea of Japan: The Sea of Japan is an arm of the Pacific Ocean that lies between the Asian continent and Japan.

South China Sea: The South China Sea lies between Vietnam and the Philippines. Weather in the region is marked by violent monsoons and typhoons.

Yellow Sea: This arm of the Pacific Ocean lies between China and Korea. It becomes the East China Sea south of the Korean Peninsula.

Gobi Desert: Known as Shamo, the Chinese word for "sand desert," the Gobi Desert is Asia's largest desert. It stretches across southern Mongolia and northern China. The famous traveler Marco Polo and two of his relatives were the first Europeans to cross the desert around 1275.

Taklimakan Desert: Located in northwestern China, the Taklimakan Desert is nestled between two rugged mountain ranges. Shifting, crescent-shaped sand dunes cover 85 percent of its surface.

Himalayan Mountains: Lying along the northern edge of the Indian subcontinent, the Himalayan mountain range is the world's highest mountain region. Nine of the world's ten tallest peaks are located in the Himalayas, including Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

Korean Peninsula: The Korean Peninsula juts out of northeastern China in between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Since 1948, this peninsula has been divided into two countries: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea).



The Yangtze River through the Three Rivers Gorge
Photo by saasawerdy.com



South China Sea
Photo by southchinesea.com



Taklimakan Desert
Photo by Pixart



Mount Everest in the Himalayan Mountains
Photo by Kerem Satir

Reading for Information



Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. Two rivers that start high in the Himalayas are _____ and _____.
2. This desert stretches across southern Mongolia and northern China.

3. Chinese civilization began in this river valley. _____
4. This peninsula is between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan.

5. This river is sacred in the Hindu religion. _____
6. This sea lies between Vietnam and the Philippines and has violent monsoons and typhoons.

7. This river flows through China, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

8. Nine of the world's ten highest peaks are in this mountain range, including Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world. _____
9. This longest river in China provides hydroelectric power, irrigation water, and transportation for cargo ships. _____
10. This desert is located in northwestern China between two mountain ranges. _____
11. This body of water lies between Japan and the continent of Asia. _____
12. This arm of the Indian Ocean is tucked between India and Myanmar. _____
13. Africa lies to the west of this ocean, and Australia lies to the east. _____



Fascinating Fact

The wild Bactrian camel is one of the few animals that can survive in the Taklimakan Desert. Its two humps store fat, not water, for nourishment when food is scarce. When it does find water, it can drink up to 30 gallons in 10 minutes!



Bactrian camel
Photo by Michael Pirochka

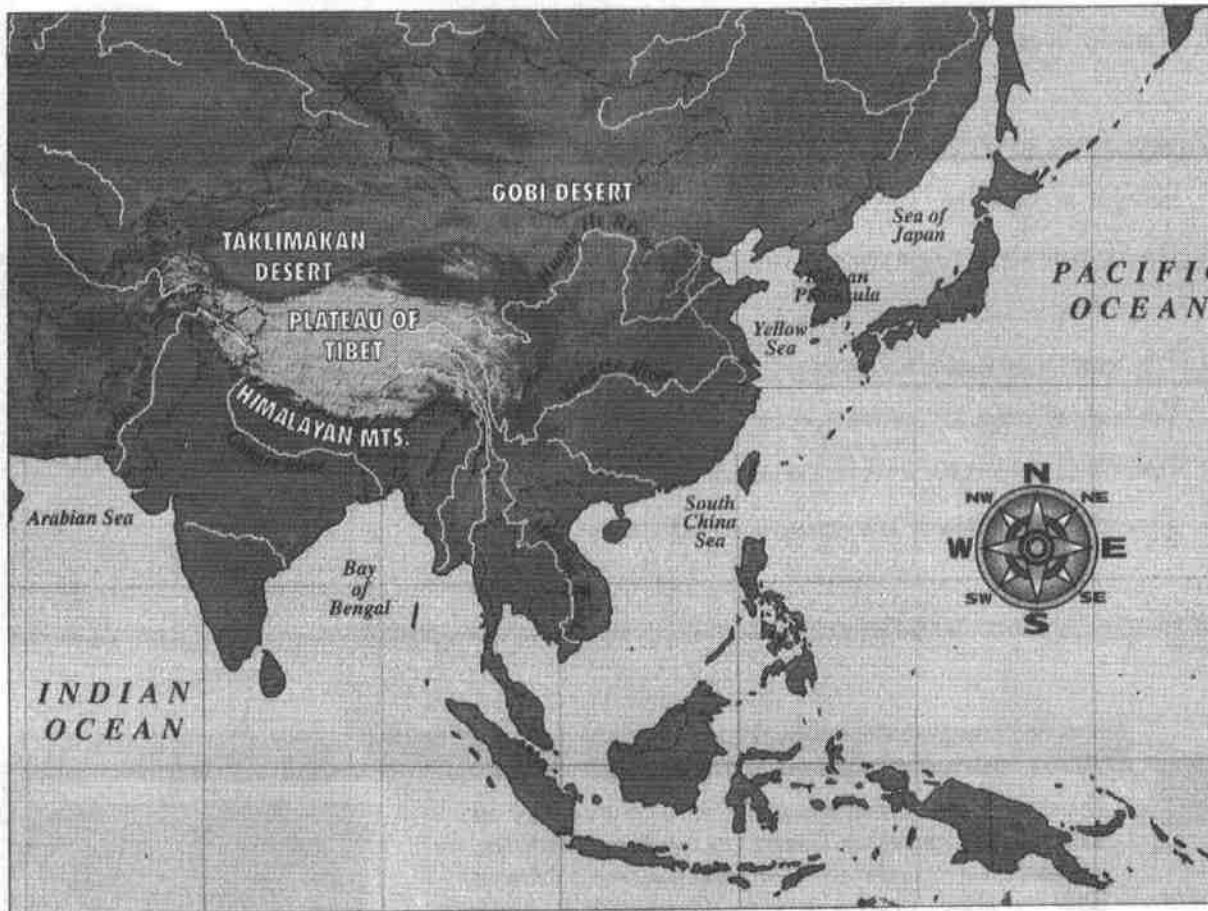


Map Skill-Builder

CC.6-8.R.1.7

Now that you know about some of Asia's landforms, it's time to locate them on a map. Follow the directions below.

1. Trace the Ganges River in blue.
2. Trace the Huang He (Yellow River) in blue and yellow.
3. Trace the Indus River in blue and orange.
4. Trace the Mekong River in blue and green.
5. Trace the Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River in blue and red.
6. Draw a purple circle around the Bay of Bengal.
7. Draw a red circle around the Indian Ocean.
8. Draw an orange circle around the Sea of Japan.
9. Draw a black circle around the South China Sea.
10. Draw a yellow circle around the Yellow Sea.
11. Draw a purple box around the Gobi Desert.
12. Draw a brown box around the Taklimakan Desert.
13. Draw purple ridges on the Himalayan Mountains.
14. Draw a green circle around the Korean Peninsula.





1. Draw and label the physical features listed below on the map of Asia.

Ganges River

Huang He (Yellow River)

Indus River

Mekong River

Yangtze River

Gobi Desert

Himalayan Mountains

Taklimakan Desert

2. Label the following physical features on the map of Asia.

Bay of Bengal

Indian Ocean

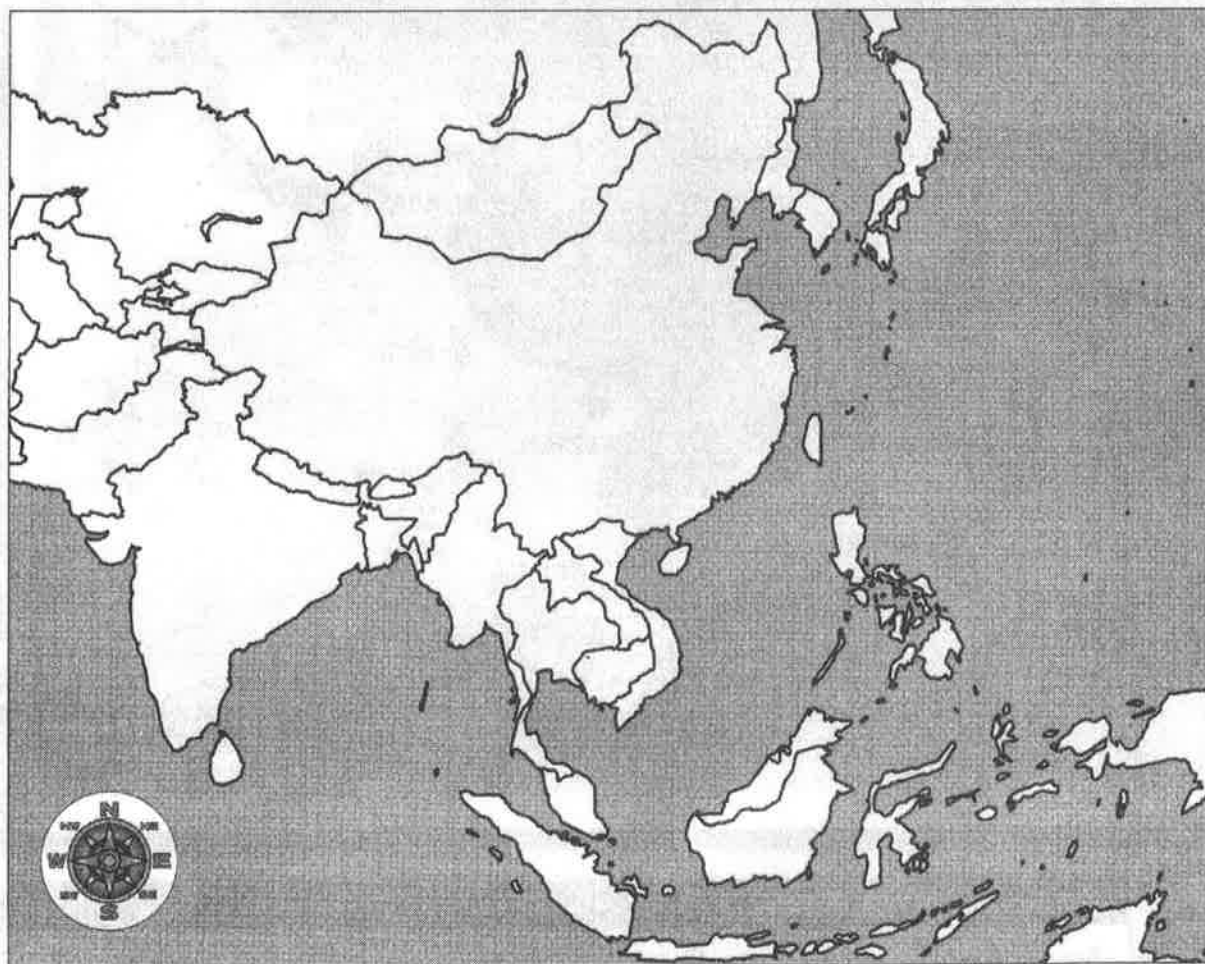
Korean Peninsula

Yellow Sea

Sea of Japan

South China Sea

3. Find a political-physical map of the world in an atlas. Find Asia, and then locate each of the physical features listed above. Make a check mark next to each feature after you locate it.





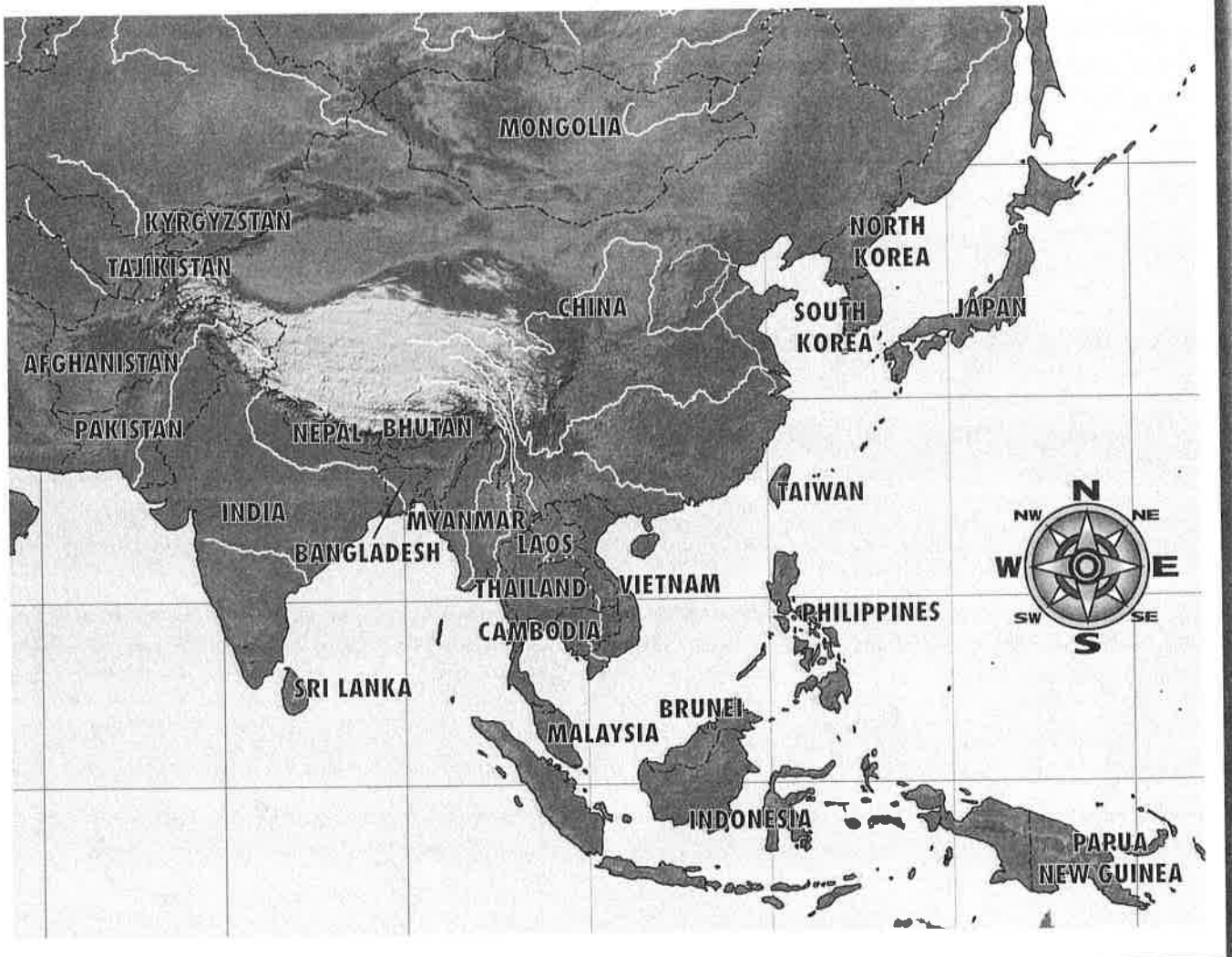
Map Skill-Builder



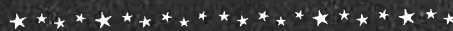
CC6-8RH7

Look at the political map of Southern and Eastern Asia and follow the directions below.

1. Draw a green circle around China.
2. Draw an orange circle around India.
3. Draw a red circle around Indonesia.
4. Draw a purple circle around Japan.
5. Draw a blue circle around North Korea.
6. Draw a brown circle around South Korea.
7. Draw a yellow circle around Vietnam.



Fascinating Fact



Are you wondering why the Tibetan Plateau looks like a huge mountain range? That's because its elevation is really high! In fact, the Tibetan Plateau is the world's highest plateau at about 14,800 feet above sea level.



Map Skill-Builder



CC6-8RH7

Label the following countries on the map of Southern and Eastern Asia below:

China

India

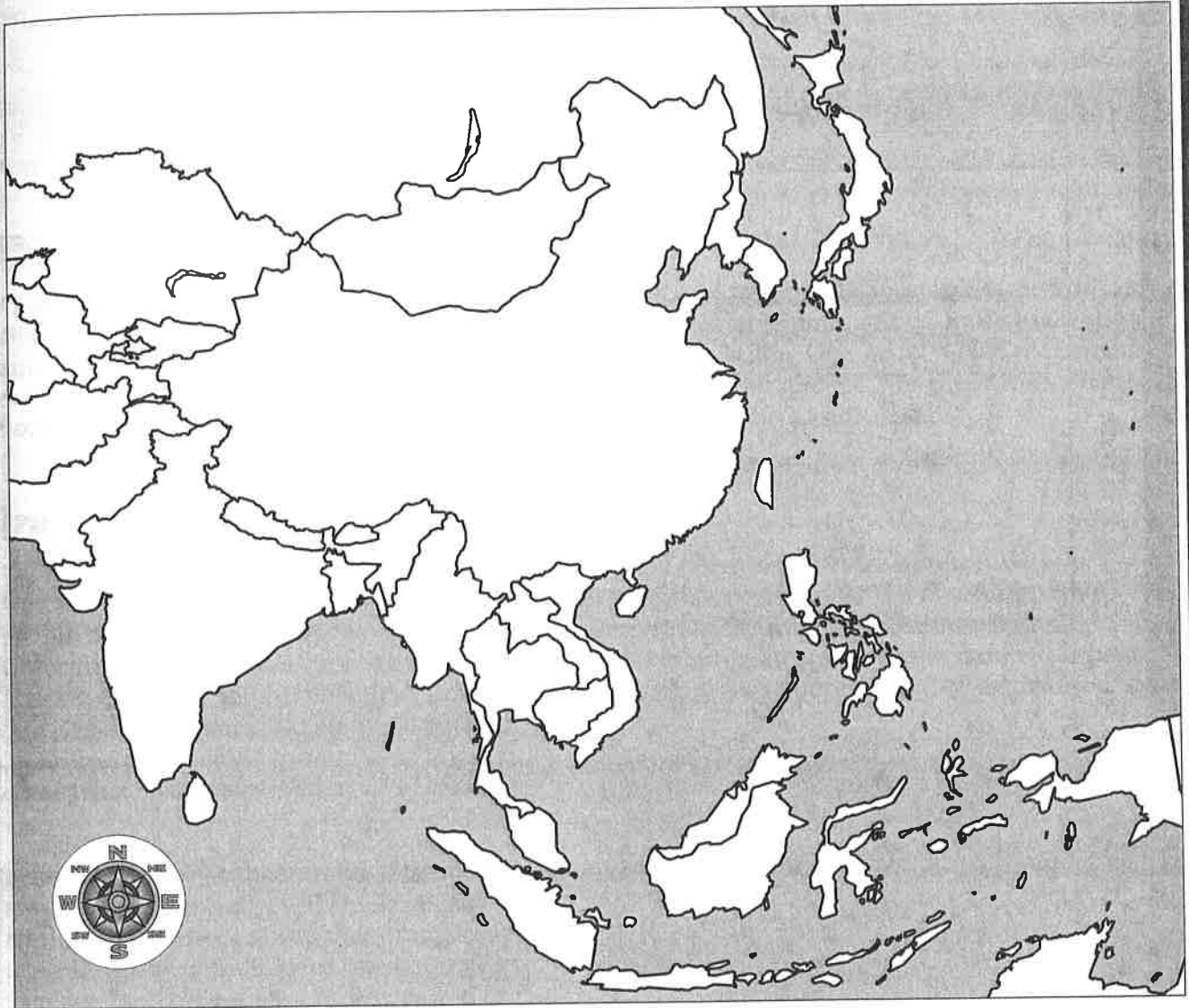
Indonesia

Japan

North Korea

South Korea

Vietnam



Research It



CC6-8WHST7

The Republic of Indonesia is an island nation consisting of more than 13,000 islands! Only about half of those islands have people living on them. There are about 400 volcanoes in Indonesia, and the country has experienced a number of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in its history.

1. Use an atlas or the encyclopedia to find the name of the capital of Indonesia. _____
2. On what island is the capital located? _____



Map Skill-Builder

Write the correct number for each country labeled on the map next to its name below.



- China
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- North Korea
- South Korea
- Vietnam

CHAPTER 25

SS7G10 The student will discuss environmental issues across Southern and Eastern Asia.

- Describe the causes and effects of pollution on the Yangtze and Ganges Rivers.
- Describe the causes and effects of air pollution and flooding in India and China.

Dreadful Air and Terrible Water

India and China are dealing with serious **air pollution** and **water pollution** problems. The large cities especially face growing pollution issues because of their large populations, industrialization, and increased use of cars. When China was preparing for the Beijing Olympics in 2008, it banned half the cars from driving each day in an effort to clean up the polluted air. The disastrous effects of flooding are another challenge for many countries in Southern and Eastern Asia.

India: A Polluted Sacred River

The **Ganges River** has been a sacred part of the Hindu religion for several thousand years. Varanasi is the holiest of the cities along the river's 1,560-mile course. In 2001, about 20 million people bathed in the Ganges at Varanasi during an important festival of the Hindu religion. Unfortunately, that was a very bad idea. The Ganges River is highly polluted with dangerous bacteria. About two million tons of chemical, human, and agricultural waste pours into the Ganges River every day. Experts estimate that about 80 percent of all illnesses and one third of deaths in India come from diseases carried by dirty water.

Hindus believe that they will have a peaceful journey to the next life if their ashes are strewn in the Ganges River. Tragically, families who cannot afford that process often place the body of their loved one in the river instead. Animal carcasses are deposited there as well, adding to an already dangerous situation. Many of India's sewage systems are simply overwhelmed since they were designed in the early 1900s and haven't been updated, even though the population in India has soared over the last century.



Bathing in the Ganges River
PHOTO COURTESY



Fascinating Fact

The source of the sacred Ganges River is a glacier in the Himalayas. The glacier supplies water to the river year-round.

The Yangtze: Pollution and Problems

About one-third of China's population, or 400 million people, lives in the **Yangtze River** basin. Billions of tons of chemicals and waste from agriculture, industry, and people pour into the river every year.

Because of the river's vast size, the pollution is somewhat diluted. Nevertheless, the nitrates from farm runoff enable algae to multiply, decreasing oxygen that fish need to survive. Pollution has killed the smaller fish in the river and harmed the larger ones, so that many people are afraid to eat any fish caught there.

Hundreds of millions of Chinese villagers do not have safe drinking water because water sources like lakes, rivers, and aquifers have been polluted by industry. Water pollution affects Chinese cities as well. When water quality is tested and the water is too polluted to drink, city residents drink bottled water. Schools sometimes close because there is no clean water for students.



Fishing in the polluted water of the Yangtze River
Photo by waldensia.com



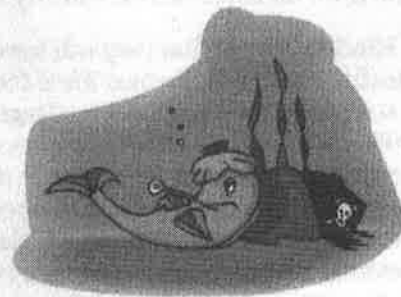
True or False



CC6-BRH2

Read the following statements about the Ganges and Yangtze Rivers. Put a check mark beside the ones that are true.

- 1. The Ganges River is sacred in the Hindu religion.
- 2. Massive amounts of waste material pour into the Ganges River daily.
- 3. Dumping human and animal remains in rivers causes serious health problems.
- 4. Very little illness in India is caused by polluted water.
- 5. Fortunately, very few people live along the Yangtze River.
- 6. Farm chemicals add to the pollution in the Yangtze River.
- 7. Pollution in the Yangtze River is making the fish unfit to eat.
- 8. China's cities do not experience water pollution problems.



Hold Your Breath in China

Industry is growing in China, and **air pollution** is growing along with it. In a recent study by the World Bank, China is home to 16 of the world's 20 most polluted cities. The World Health Organization states that China pumps one third of the world's total of pollutants like sulfur dioxide, ozone, and nitrogen dioxide into the world's air. Burning fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum to power Chinese industry and cars is a major source of pollution. The Chinese people also burn coal to heat their homes, adding to the pollution problem.

This air pollution results in lost work due to illness, early deaths, and chronic bronchitis, a lung condition. The Chinese Ministry of Health states that pollution has made cancer the leading cause of death in China. The European Union says that only one percent of China's 560 million city dwellers breathes safe air.



Air pollution in Beijing as seen after and before a rainstorm
Photo by Bobak Hejazi

Unfortunately, the air pollution problem is not contained to China. Winds carry the foul air to Korea and Japan as well. Researchers have even discovered particulate matter from Asia in the air pollution over the west coast of the United States!

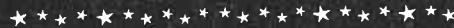
Keep Holding Your Breath in India

China's air quality problem is mirrored in India, where industry is growing, more cars are appearing on the roads, and air quality is steadily decreasing. Indoor **air pollution** is also a growing hazard. Most people cook every day, using unprocessed fuel that emits toxic fumes. Because of India's rapidly growing population, more and more Indians are exposed to larger amounts of pollution every year. Diseases related to air pollution are the fifth leading cause of death in India.

India is investing money in cleanup efforts but the growing population outpaces its efforts. The Taj Mahal, a sacred site and popular tourist destination, is growing yellow from pollution. Some experts believe that smog from India and China could possibly change weather patterns in North America.



Quick Review



CC6-8RH2

Fill in the blanks below. Use the word bank to help you.

1. A study by the World Bank states that China has 16 of the 20 most polluted _____ in the world.
2. As industry grows in China, so does the _____.
3. Many Chinese use _____ as fuel to heat their homes.
4. In India, the two main reasons for increased air pollution are _____ and _____.
5. Using unprocessed fuels in cooking emits _____.
6. This sacred site and tourist destination is turning yellow from air pollution.

Word Bank
Taj Mahal
air pollution
cities
industry
toxic fumes
coal
automobiles




Rain, Rain, Go Away

Monsoons are a mixed blessing for India. While farmers depend on the rain for their crops, and the huge amounts of water are used to generate electricity, the monsoons are often responsible for heavy floods. The monsoon season arrives in India each year in June and spreads heavy rain until September. If flooding occurs, rivers overflow their banks, leading to terrible destruction and water-borne disease.

In 2005, monsoon rains poured 37 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on western India, causing the airport to close, animals to drown, and power lines to fall. In August 2008, a dam in Nepal burst and flooded one of India's most heavily populated states. Houses and cattle were buried. People died and water-borne illnesses posed a serious threat while workers tried to rescue stranded citizens.

CC6-8RH4



Vocabulary

monsoon: a seasonal wind bringing heavy rainfall that can lead to flooding



Fascinating Fact



If monsoon flooding is not severe, farmers benefit as rivers overflow their banks. Nourishing silt and algae are left behind, providing fertile soil for next year's crops.

2,000 Years, 1,000 Floods

Annual monsoon rains in China are beneficial to farmers, but they also cause floods, usually every two to three years. In China, the monsoon season runs from March through August. Flooding from China's Huang He (Yellow) River has killed more people than flooding from any other river in the world. In 1887, nearly two million people died because of flooding from the Huang He, and in 1931, almost four million people died.

The Huang He River flows through China's major farming area and picks up the fertile yellow topsoil along its path. This silt continually builds up so that the river is higher than the surrounding plains. The Chinese have constructed dikes to manage the river. However, when the dikes fail and the river floods, homes and crops are buried and lives are lost.

The monsoon rains also swell the Yangtze River and its tributaries. Over the years, loggers working upstream on the Yangtze have cut down trees that used to help contain flooding, and farmers downstream have drained wetlands that used to act as sponges during floods. These two actions multiply the effects of the storm water runoff. Because of this deforestation and wetlands loss, it now takes much less water to cause a flood.



Monsoon flooding
Photo by iStockphoto.com



Discuss It



Do you think the positive effects of monsoons outweigh the negative effects? Discuss your opinion.

CC7SL1



Cause and Effect



CC6-8RH5; CC6-8RH7

Fill in the graphic organizers below showing the causes and effects of flooding in India and China.

	Cause(s)	Effect(s)
Ganges River (India)		
Yangtze River (China)		



Apply What You Learned



CC6-8RH1

Suppose the governments of India and China formed a commission to reduce flooding and pollution. Put a check mark next to the suggestions you think would help.

Water Pollution:

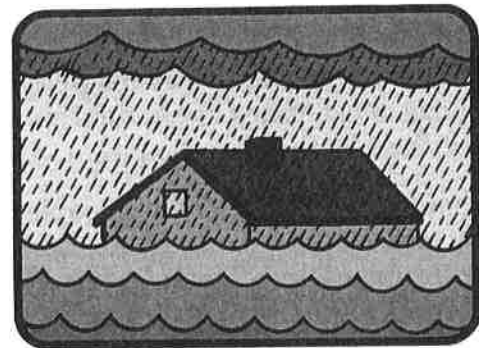
- 1. Encourage increased use of fertilizers in farming.
- 2. Set up clean-up campaigns along the length of the rivers.
- 3. Build and maintain sewage treatment plants.
- 4. Ask the government to help pay for cremation of human and animal remains.
- 5. Monitor what industries do with their waste materials.

Air pollution:

- 1. Limit driving to odd/even days.
- 2. Burn cleaner fuels.
- 3. Discourage walking and bicycling.
- 4. Build and maintain quality public transportation systems.
- 5. Regulate pollution from industry.

Control flooding:

- 1. Replant trees along the Yangtze River.
- 2. Clear additional wetlands for farming.
- 3. Clear silt from rivers and lakes.
- 4. Build dams to contain the water.
- 5. Create an early alert system to warn of flooding.





Research It

CC6-8WH17

In 2004, a terrible natural disaster involving flooding occurred in Southern Asia. Use the Internet or reference books to find out what happened. Describe it below.

CHAPTER 26

SS7G11 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on Southern and Eastern Asia.

- a. Describe the impact climate and location has on population distribution in Southern and Eastern Asia.
- b. Describe how the mountain, desert, and water features of Southern and Eastern Asia have affected the population in terms of where people live, the type of work they do, and how they travel.

Asia Has It All

Asia has a great variety of landforms and climates. A large part of Asia is desert, yet much of southern and southeastern Asia receives tremendous amounts of rain each year. Massive mountain ranges rise in the north, while steamy rain forests lie low in the south. What's it like to live in Asia?



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

arable land: land that is suitable for growing crops

Lots and Lots of People!

More than one-third of all the people in the world live in China and India! Most Asians live in rural areas, farming the land to provide food for their families.

About 90 percent of China's people are concentrated in the plateaus, plains, and river valleys of the eastern third of the country where fertile soil and plentiful rain are found. Close to 75 percent of India's population lives in more than 500,000 villages. Since about half of India's land is **arable**, most Indians work in agriculture.





Farming in Vietnam
Photo by AP/Wide World

About half of Vietnam's people are farmers, living in the fertile deltas of the Mekong and Red Rivers and growing rice, coffee, fruits, and vegetables. Likewise, in Thailand, people cluster around fertile river areas to grow rice and other crops. Even in highly industrialized Japan, most of the people are concentrated in small lowlands where the largest cities are located.

The population is much lower in the rugged mountains of China and Japan. Here the winters are long and very cold, and the summers are short. The region of Tibet, in southwestern China, has a population density of only two persons per square

mile! The desert areas of China also have very few inhabitants because of the harsh climate.



Reading for Information

CC6-BRH2

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer from the word bank.

- About one third of the world's population lives in these two countries:
_____ and _____.
- About 75 percent of India's people live in _____.
- In Vietnam many people farm along these rivers: _____ and _____.
- About 90 percent of Chinese live in the _____ part of the country.
- Since about half of India's land is arable, most Indians work in _____.
- Mountain regions of Asia have a _____ population than other areas.
- _____ is a highly industrialized country.

WORD BANK

villages
eastern
agriculture

Japan
Red
Mekong

India
lower
China



Crowded Cities

Many **Asian cities** have huge populations. In fact, 12 of the 20 most populated urban areas in the world are located in Southern and Eastern Asia.

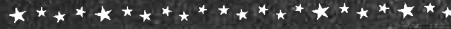
In Chinese cities like **Beijing** and **Shanghai**, the population can exceed almost 6,000 people per square mile. Business is booming in China's cities, and employment opportunities abound. Much of Japan's population is also crowded into cities. **Tokyo** is the most crowded urban area in the world. Land in Tokyo is precious and very expensive.

In India, information technology and telecommunications are growing industries, providing many employment opportunities in cities like **Mumbai** and **Kolkata**. Unfortunately, many people living in Asian cities are very poor and live in extremely crowded, unsanitary conditions.

Half of the island nation of Indonesia's population lives on Java. City dwellers find employment in industry and technology. There are seaports and oil centers, plus farms and coffee plantations. In North Korea, about one-third of the people work in agriculture, while the rest of the people work in industry and services.



Data Analysis



CC6-8RH7

Below is a table listing the top 20 urban agglomerations in the world. An urban agglomeration is a city plus all the smaller towns and growth around it. Use the table to answer the questions below.

1. How many of the world's top 20 urban agglomerations are in Asia?

2. How many of the top ten are in India? _____

3. What is the most crowded urban area in the world?

4. How many more people live in Tokyo than Los Angeles?

5. Because there are more employment opportunities in cities, the population of Delhi will probably _____

6. The government of China wants families to have only one child. How might that affect the future population of Shanghai?

7. What is the most crowded urban area in the United States?

8. What is the most crowded urban area in South America?

Urban Agglomerations

Cities 2011 Pop.

Tokyo, Japan	39.93 million
Delhi, India	21.94 million
Mexico City, Mexico	20.14 million
New York City, USA	20.10 million
Shanghai, China	19.65 million
Sao Paulo, Brazil	19.64 million
Mumbai, India	19.42 million
Beijing, China	15.00 million
Dhaka, Bangladesh	14.93 million
Kolkata (Calcutta), India	14.38 million
Karachi, Pakistan	13.50 million
Buenos Aires, Argentina	13.44 million
Los Angeles, USA	13.22 million
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11.87 million
Manila, Philippines	11.65 million
Cairo, Egypt	11.43 million
Osaka, Japan	11.43 million
Paris, France	10.52 million
Seoul, South Korea	9.75 million
Jakarta, Indonesia	9.63 million

Source: United Nations

Living Off the Land

Many Asian countries have long coastlines. Taking advantage of the **natural resources** of ocean water and deep harbors, ship repair and shipbuilding are important industries. The world's leading fishing country is Japan, with China in second place. In less developed countries, most fishing is for local citizens to eat, but exports of dried, frozen, and canned fish are growing.

Some of the oldest rainforests in the world are found in Asia, principally on scattered Indonesian islands, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos. Few people live in the rainforests, and the rainforests themselves are disappearing because of logging and clearing of land for agriculture.

In stark contrast to busy city life and farming in fertile deltas is life in the Gobi Desert of northern China. The small nomadic population of the Gobi travels with its herds of goats looking for oases. Temperature extremes range from winter lows of -40°F to summer highs around 110°F . The southern portion of the desert is completely waterless. Inhabitants still use camels to travel through the desert.



Gobi Desert camel caravan
Photo by Encyclopædia Britannica



Key Concept Check-Point

CC6-8RH2

Read the statements below and choose the correct answer.

- ___ 1. Few Asians live in these areas:
A. cities and farms B. coasts and deltas C. mountains and deserts

- ___ 2. The world's leading fishing country is:
A. China B. Indonesia C. Japan

- ___ 3. Asian rainforests are found in:
A. Cambodia and Laos B. Taklimakan Desert C. both a and b

- ___ 4. The majority of people in the Gobi Desert are:
A. city dwellers B. nomads C. farmers

- ___ 5. This industry takes advantage of a country's coastline:
A. shipbuilding B. information technology C. logging

Getting Around

Across Asia, **transportation systems** are largely undeveloped. Most railroads don't cross international boundaries. Road systems are not well developed, and links between countries are often closed because of disagreements between the countries. Most Asian international travel happens by sea or by air.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

rickshaw: two-wheeled cart carrying one passenger that is pulled by a person

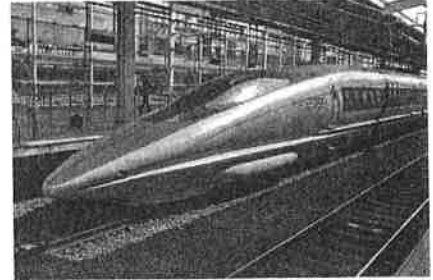


A rickshaw in Calcutta, India

How you travel in Asia depends upon where you live. Walking is a common mode of transportation in rural areas, while people in cities use cars and public transportation.

The Japanese have a high-speed rail system where trains travel up to 199 miles per hour. The safe and comfortable rail system transports millions of passengers per year. Commuters rely on this long-distance rail system to get from city to city in a short amount of time.

Because of the thriving economy, many people in Beijing, China, can afford cars but the roads are extremely congested. Public bus



High-speed rail train, Japan
Photo by iStockphoto.com

and subway systems are available to ease the traffic problem, and people still use bicycles and walk. People in India use cars, buses, and bicycles to get around, but many roads are highly congested in Mumbai and other cities. Rickshaws are still in use in Indian cities. In cities in Thailand, people use motorcycles, minibuses, three-wheel motored vehicles, and motorcycle taxis. Bangkok has a sky rail servicing many parts of the city.



Comprehensive Cross-Check ★★★★★★★★★★

CC6-8RH5

Match the transportation description on the left with the correct answer on the right. Some descriptions may have two answers.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| ___ 1. very safe high-speed rail system | A. Bangkok |
| ___ 2. congested roads | B. Beijing |
| ___ 3. transportation largely undeveloped | C. Japan |
| ___ 4. sky rail | D. India |
| ___ 5. rickshaws | E. most of Asia |



Inference ★★★★★★★★★★

CC6-8RH3

Read the information below about the growing Asian population and fill in the blanks below.

The already huge populations of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh keep growing. Families in rural areas have many children to help them work the land and older people are living longer as healthcare and sanitation improve. Huge population growth can lead to many problems. See if you can figure out several of those problems from the clues below.

1. Crop failures can lead to this: _____ shortage
2. Not enough space for people to live in cities: _____ shortage
3. Where will everyone work? _____ shortage



Apply What You Learned

CC6-8RH1; CC6-8RH8

Scientists use artifacts to learn about people who lived before us. Read the information below about artifacts and complete the exercise below.

During a series of expeditions in the 1920s, scientists digging in the Gobi Desert uncovered interesting artifacts including crude stone tools, pottery, necklace beads, and layers of ash containing charcoal, flints, and burned bones. After these discoveries, archeologists began to analyze what they had found. Read possible theories of their discoveries and circle the ones that make sense. See if you can back up your choices with the evidence given. If you can back up your theory with evidence, put a check in that box.

What Did the Archaeologists Learn?

Theory	Evidence
1. The people knew how to make fire.	
2. The area where the people lived was near a former oasis.	
3. The people knew how to make pottery.	
4. They hunted for food.	
5. They lived many years ago.	
6. They ate meat.	
7. Beads were used as ornaments.	



Fascinating Fact

Garbage collectors pick up your family's trash regularly, but that didn't happen years ago! People used to bury their garbage, so when archeologists uncover buried trash, it's actually "buried treasure" to them! The artifacts found in trash provide a unique peek into the past.





Critical Thinking



CC6-8RH1

Historians often refer to the past in terms of centuries, eras, and ages. Read the information below and then answer the questions.

Century: 100 years

An example is the time period between 1800 and 1900.

Era: A distinctive period of time

Examples include:

- The Ming Dynasty was an era lasting from 1368 to 1644.
- The Cenozoic Era is the Age of Mammals, when mammals first appeared on Earth, starting 65 million years ago.

Age: A period in the history of the earth

An example includes:

- The Han dynasty from 202 B.C.E. until 220 C.E. is considered the Golden Age of Chinese History.

1. Discovered in 1974, an army of terracotta figures might be the eighth wonder of the world. A group of Chinese farmers digging for a well found these treasures from 221 B.C.E. Are they from the Golden Age of Chinese History?



Terracotta Soldiers
Photo by P. Morgan

2. The Ba people in China are now considered an important part of Chinese history. Their artifacts were discovered in the watershed of the Yangtze River. Unknown before their artifacts were discovered, the time of the Ba people ended around 316 B.C.E. How many centuries ago did they live?

3. A jaw bone and tools found in Dragon Bone Cave in the Three Gorges area of the Yangtze River place the earliest humans in Asia at the same time they appeared in Africa. What was the era when they most likely lived?

4. The Chinese invented paper in 105 C.E. Was this during the Golden Age of Chinese history?

5. Two temples will be flooded with the completion of new dams on the Yangtze River. One is the Shibaozhai Temple from 1545, and the other is the Zhang Fe temple from the 960–1127 period. Which one is from the Ming Dynasty era? _____



Photo by enjiprivate.com



Photo by world-revealed.com

CHAPTER 27

SS7G12 The student will analyze the diverse cultures of the people who live in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- a. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.*
- b. Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southern and Eastern Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Shintoism, and the philosophy of Confucianism.*
- c. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.*

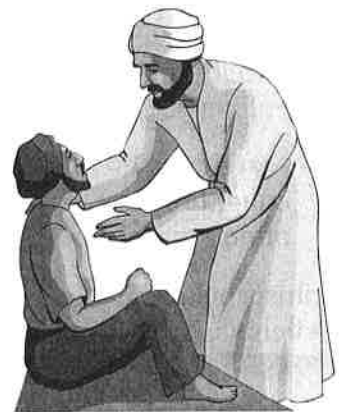
Culture and Religion in Southern and Eastern Asia

The countries of Southern and Eastern Asia are home to people from diverse backgrounds and cultures who identify themselves with different **religious and ethnic groups**. Today, Asia's population is a unique blend of such ethnic groups as the Chams (Vietnam), the Tagalog (Philippines), and the Javanese (Indonesia), and religious groups such as Hindus, Muslims, and Buddhists. To better understand the unique culture of Southern and Eastern Asia, it is important to understand the differences between a religious group and an ethnic group.



Religious group: made up of people who are similar because of their common belief in a religious claim. A group can have members with different cultures, languages, and races and is usually widespread over an entire region or many countries.

Ethnic group: made up of people who have a similar language and culture and who often share common values and religion. In many cases, a group is made up of members of the same race or people with common ancestors.



Fascinating Fact



The Han ethnic group makes up about 93 percent of China's population. Its Han Chinese language is spoken by more people than any other language in the world!



Point of View



CC6-8RH6

Below, decide whether the speaker is describing their ethnic group or religious group. Write E for ethnic group and R for religious group.

- ___ 1. "I am an Hispanic woman who speaks Spanish, is a Catholic, and has a siesta every afternoon."
- ___ 2. "I am a Muslim man from New York who reads the Quran and prays five times a day."
- ___ 3. "I am a Christian woman from Africa who reads the Bible and believes in Jesus Christ."
- ___ 4. "I am a Jewish boy who speaks Hebrew, has Jewish parents, and celebrates the Passover."
- ___ 5. "I am a Cham boy from Vietnam who likes to play soccer."

Religious Groups of Southern and Eastern Asia

Buddhism

Buddhism originated in India but has spread rapidly and is the fourth largest religion in the world today. Siddhartha Gautama became the Buddha or "enlightened one" after spending time pondering the ways of life. The Buddha traveled all over India to share his newfound enlightenment with other people and developed a following that was devoted to his teachings. Buddhists do not believe in a god, but rather follow the teachings of one man, Buddha. The basic ideas of Buddhism include:

- The Four Noble Truths are basic instructions of Buddhism that teach that suffering exists in the world and humans must reach the enlightenment of Buddha to rise above them.
- Their holy book, the *Tripitaka*, tells all of Buddha's teachings.
- Buddhists do not worship a god but rather Buddha by thanking him for his teachings and reading the *Tripitaka* to become more enlightened.
- Nirvana is the ultimate goal of the Buddhists. It is a state of enlightenment where one can have happiness and peace. It is often found through meditation.



Buddhists believe in reincarnation, a cycle of birth and rebirth, where one's behavior in the present life determines what one becomes in the next life.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

enlightenment: learning that results in ultimate understanding of the nature of the world



Primary Source Analysis



CC6-8RH6

One of Buddha's most famous quotes is, "All that we are is the result of what we have thought. The mind is everything. What we think we become." Analyze the quote and explain what you believe Buddha was saying. How can that quote motivate you in your life?



Hinduism

Like Buddhism, **Hinduism** is largely practiced in India where over 80 percent of Indians claim to be Hindu. Unlike Buddhism, however, Hinduism does not come from the teachings of one man. Hindus believe in many gods and goddesses who are images of a single god. The most worshipped goddesses are Vishnu and Shiva. The basic ideas of Hinduism include:



- Each person's *karma*, or good or bad behavior, determines his or her position in life.
- The ultimate goal of Hindus is to achieve *moksha*, which is freedom from the cycle of reincarnation.
- There is not one text Hindus consider sacred, rather there are many texts like the *Vedas* that teach Hindus proper behavior.
- Hindus live by a caste system that divides people into classes: Brahmins (priests), Kashatriyas (soldiers), Vaishyas (merchants), and Shudras (laborers).



Compare and Contrast



CC6-8RH5

Buddhism and Hinduism have some similarities and many differences. Place check marks next to the items that fit each religion.

Buddhism

- believes in many gods
- follows teachings of one man
- follows a holy book
- believes in reincarnation
- ultimate goal is moksha
- ultimate goal is enlightenment
- has many holy texts

Hinduism

- believes in many gods
- follows teachings of one man
- follows a holy book
- believes in reincarnation
- ultimate goal is moksha
- ultimate goal is enlightenment
- has many holy texts



Fascinating Fact



The country of Indonesia has the highest Muslim population with 203 million Muslims. Pakistan follows with 174 million.

Islam

Islam is usually known as the religion of the Middle East, but one of the largest Islamic nations in the world is Indonesia located in Southern and Eastern Asia. Like Buddhism, Islam is based on the teachings of one man named **Muhammad**. Muslims consider him to be the greatest prophet of their God, Allah. The basic ideas of Islam include:

- The five pillars of Islam, which are obligations that each Muslim must follow. They include proclamation of faith, prayer (five times a day), fasting (during Ramadan), almsgiving (charity), and pilgrimage (a visit to Mecca).
- The Muslims' main holy book is called the Quran.
- The two types of Muslims, Sunni and Shi'ite, disagree on many of the basic teachings of Islam and are often in conflict with each other.
- Muslims have many holy sites including Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad; Medina, where Muhammad died; and Jerusalem, where the Dome of the Rock mosque is located.



Shintoism

Shinto is a religion that is unique to Japan. Unlike Islam, Buddhism, or Hinduism, it has not spread to other parts of the world. Shintoism is based on the traditional Japanese teaching that everything in nature contains *kami*, or the spirit of a god. Unlike most of the religions of Southern and Eastern Asia, Shintoism has no rules for moral living and no concepts of a single ruling God. The basic ideas of Shinto include:

- Shintoists are expected to be reverent to nature, life, birth, and fertility.
- Shinto teaches that physical purity is more important than moral purity.
- Many Shinto build shrines and worship their ancestors who they believe became *kami* when they died.
- Since Shinto offers no ideas of a moral code or one God, many people who practice Shinto also practice another religion such as Buddhism.



Philosophy of Confucianism

Confucianism is not a religion but a philosophy that is often said to be the foundation of modern Chinese culture. Like Buddhism and Islam, the ideas of Confucianism come from one man, Confucius, who believed he knew how to bring peace to ancient China. Confucius created a moral structure for social life and politics that every person should follow. Like Shintoism, Confucianism is based on tradition and does not teach about one ruling God. The basic ideas of Confucianism include:

- Each person has a place in society, and they must accept their positions so that society can function well.
- There are five basic types of relationships where one must understand their role of being superior or inferior. They are: ruler and subject, father and son, husband and wife, older brother and younger brother, and friend and friend.
- China's rulers are to be respected by the people as long as they are fair and care for the people.
- Family relationships are essential to a good society; family respect is the foundation of all ethics.





Assess Your Understanding



CC6-8RH1

The statements below describe the characteristics of the religions and philosophy you have studied. Next to each answer, write B for Buddhism, H for Hinduism, I for Islam, S for Shintoism, or C for Confucianism. Some statements will match more than one religion or philosophy.

- ___ 1. This religion/philosophy believes in one God.
- ___ 2. This religion/philosophy follows a holy text.
- ___ 3. This religion/philosophy is based on the teachings of one man.
- ___ 4. This religion/philosophy does not believe in the existence of a God.
- ___ 5. This religion/philosophy believes in reincarnation.
- ___ 6. This religion/philosophy is based on tradition.
- ___ 7. This religion/philosophy focuses on the power roles within society.
- ___ 8. This religion/philosophy has many holy sites.
- ___ 9. This religion/philosophy honors ancestors.



Rapid Recall



CC6-8RH2

Circle the letter that best answers each question.

1. The God of Islam is called:
 - a. Shiva
 - b. Allah
 - c. Muhammad
2. The philosophy of Confucianism is most practiced in:
 - a. Japan
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. China
3. Shintos builds shrines to worship gods called:
 - a. *kami*
 - b. spirits
 - c. ancestors
4. Buddhists' holy book is called the:
 - a. *Tripitaka*
 - b. *Vedas*
 - c. *Quran*
5. Hindus believe *karma* affects their:
 - a. status in the caste system
 - b. reincarnation
 - c. proper behavior
6. This belief teaches that one is reborn after death.
 - a. *kami*
 - b. Confucianism
 - c. reincarnation


A Mind is a Valuable Thing!

Education is important not just because students should learn to read and write but because a **country's literacy rate affects its standard of living**. Countries with high literacy rates typically have high standards of living because they have educated citizens who help the economy grow. This can bring more wealth to a country's economy and to individual workers. When an economy is healthy, it can provide more goods for a worker to buy, and when that worker makes a good wage, he can buy more things and increase his standard of living.

The countries of Southern and Eastern Asia have varying literacy rates from as high as 99 percent in Japan to only 74 percent in India. Poverty is one factor that affects these countries' literacy rates. For example, in 2011, India had the largest concentration of people living below the international poverty line of \$1.25 per day. That means that these poor families have a low standard of living because they have few skills and are unable to get good-paying jobs.

Another factor affecting Southern and Eastern Asia's literacy rate is the low percentage of literate females. In every country in Southern and Eastern Asia except Japan, females are less literate than males. There is a common belief in many Asian countries that boys need education more than girls because a girl's role is simply to work in the home.

Japan has the highest standard of living in Southern and Eastern Asia. Japan also has a low poverty rate, and males and females are equally literate.


CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

literacy rate: the percentage of men and women in a country who are able to read and write



Charts & Graphs



CC6-8RH7

Study the graph and answer the questions below.

1. Which nation has the highest literacy rate?

2. Which nation has the lowest literacy rate?

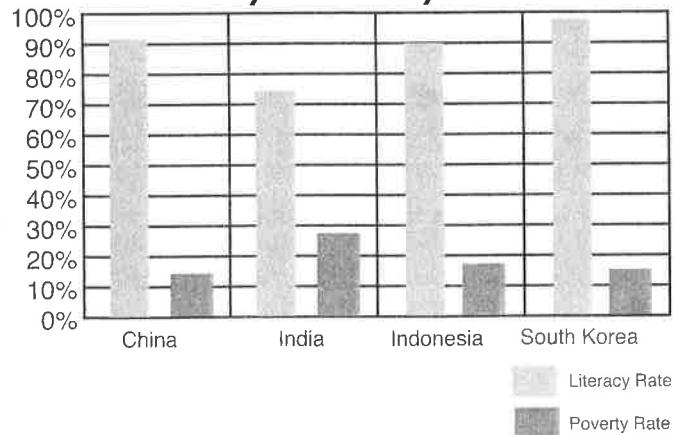
3. Which nation has the highest poverty rate?

4. Which nation probably has the lowest standard of living? _____

5. How does the literacy rate of a country affect its poverty rate?

6. Can you think of one way these countries could improve their literacy rates? _____

Literacy and Poverty Rates



Government/Civics Understandings

CHAPTER 28

READ: IMPORTANT INFORMATION



SS7CG6 The student will compare and contrast various forms of government.

For detailed information and activities for this standard, see pages 26-29.



SS7CG7 The student will demonstrate an understanding of national governments in Southern and Eastern Asia.

a. Compare and contrast the federal republic of the Republic of India, the communist state of the People's Republic of China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

Government Profiles

The governments of Southern and Eastern Asia range from democracies to communist states to constitutional monarchies. Each government is uniquely different, yet they share similar qualities. The governments of India, China, and Japan are described below.

The Republic of India

In 1950, India established its own constitution independent of Great Britain and became a **federal republic** known as the **Republic of India**. India has a parliamentary system much like that of Great Britain.

India has three branches of government: the executive, legislative, and judicial. The president of India is recognized as the chief of state, or ceremonial leader, but the leader with the most political power is the **prime minister who is the head of government**. The prime minister is the head of the Council of Ministers, or the Cabinet. The president appoints the prime minister, who is the leader of the majority party in Parliament, the legislative branch. Parliament is divided into two houses, the



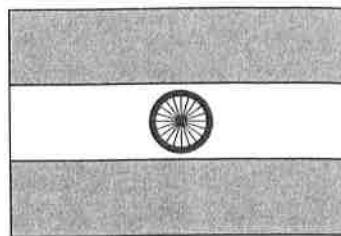
CC.6-8RH.4

Vocabulary

ceremonial leader: a person who holds the title as the highest leader of a country but has no real political power

Lok Sabha (House of the People), which is elected by Indian citizens and the *Rajya Sabha* (Council of States), which is elected by the *Lok Sabha*.

The constitution of 1950 granted many **rights and personal freedoms** to Indian citizens, including the **right to vote** for everyone over the age of 18, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of religion. Indians are also given the right to conserve their language and culture and to establish schools to teach about their cultures.



The People's Republic of China

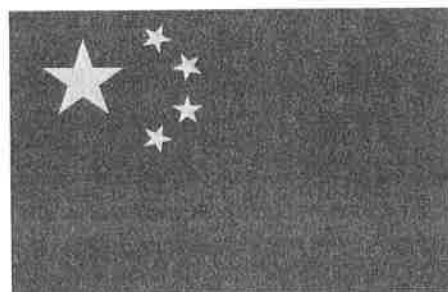
The **communist state** of the **People's Republic of China** was established in 1949 by Mao Zedong. Zedong's Chinese Communist Party (CCP) used force to overthrow the former Chinese government, and although they were not elected to power, the CCP claimed to represent the people of China.

The highest government-appointed leader in China is the president whose position is mostly ceremonial. The **head of government** is the premier who leads the State Council, or Cabinet, which holds the executive power in China. Even though these leaders are officially chosen by the National Peoples Congress (China's legislature), the CCP determines which politicians will be candidates and those elected by Congress are usually the ones recommended by the CCP.

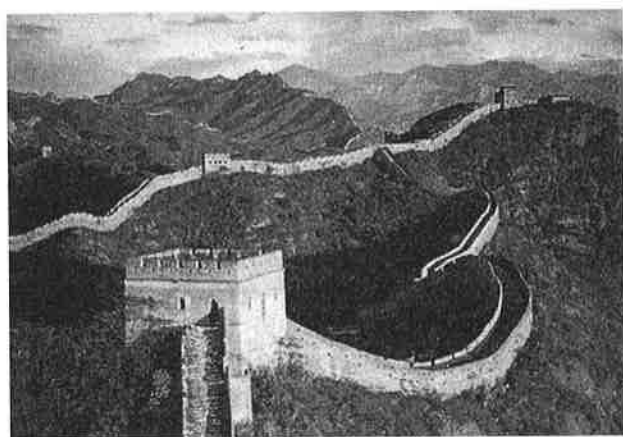


Mao Zedong


Today, the communist constitution gives rights to Chinese citizens, including the **right to vote** for every person over the age of 18. These rights, however, are mostly meaningless because in communist China the actions of citizens are dictated by the government. For example, although Chinese have the right to vote, they are only allowed to vote for candidates of the CCP. When elected, these candidates have little actual power because high-ranking officials appointed by the government make the decisions.



China's communist government has a history of violating the **personal freedoms** of Chinese citizens by denying them freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and even safety from physical harm and political persecution. These freedoms are considered the basic rights of every person. Recently, however, China has begun to realize this injustice and has made efforts to better protect its citizens' personal freedoms.



Great Wall of China

CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

communist: referring to a system of government in which the state controls the economy and a single, often authoritarian party holds power, claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people



Circle the letter that best answers the questions below.

1. The government of India is a:
 - a. democratic republic
 - b. federal republic
 - c. republic
2. India's head of government is the:
 - a. prime minister
 - b. president
 - c. Cabinet
3. Indians have the right to vote:
 - a. never
 - b. over the age of 20
 - c. over the age of 18
4. China's government is considered a:
 - a. socialist state
 - b. republic state
 - c. communist state
5. Most leaders in China are appointed by the:
 - a. Chinese Communist Party
 - b. Chinese people
 - c. president
6. The candidates Chinese citizens get to vote for:
 - a. are chosen by the CCP
 - b. have little power when elected
 - c. both a and b

Constitutional Monarchy of Japan

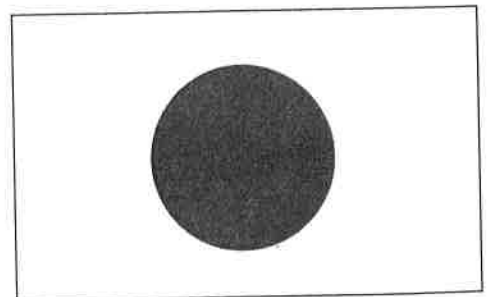
After WWII, war-torn **Japan** collaborated with Western powers to establish a **constitutional monarchy** with a new constitution. The government was careful to preserve the traditional empire of Japan while creating a modern system of democracy. Japan follows a parliamentary system of government.

Under the 1947 constitution, the emperor of Japan was given the highest title of leadership in the country but is actually a ceremonial leader. The executive branch of government consists of a Cabinet headed by the **prime minister who is the head of government**. The prime minister is elected by the Diet, Japan's legislature, and is the leader of the majority party of the House of Representatives, one of the two houses of the Diet. Japanese citizens elect members of the House of Representatives. The other house in the Diet is the House of Councillors.

Japanese citizens have the **right to vote** after age 20. The constitution of 1947 established **rights and personal freedoms** for Japanese citizens, including freedom of speech, freedom of religion, equal rights for women, and equal education. One of the most unusual provisions of the constitution is Article 9, which renounces war as a method of solving problems in Japan and prohibits Japan from having a military.



Emperor Akiito





Fill in the chart below to describe the governments of India, China, and Japan.

	India	China	Japan
Year government established			
Form of government			
Ceremonial leader			
Head of government			
Age citizens can vote			
Rights and freedoms of citizens			

Economic Understandings

CHAPTER 29

READ: IMPORTANT INFORMATION



SS7E8a and b are covered on pages 36-38.

SS7E8a. Compare how traditional, command, and market economies answer the economic questions of 1-what to produce, 2-how to produce, and 3-for whom to produce.

SS7E8b. Explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure market and pure command.



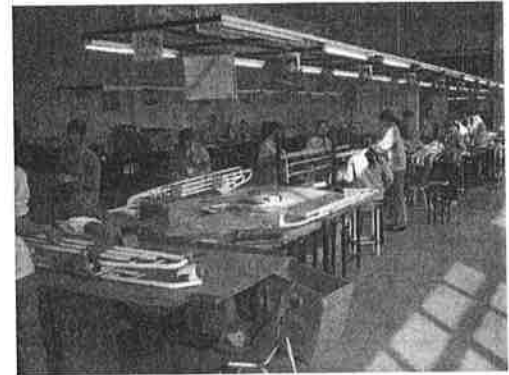
SS7E8 The student will analyze different economic systems.
c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in China, India, Japan, and North Korea.

Economic Variety

There are a variety of economic systems in Asia. Examples include:

China

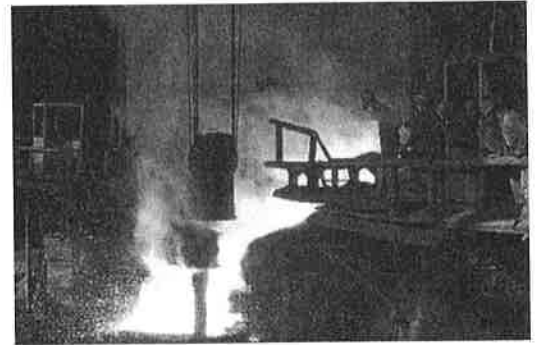
China calls its economy a “socialist market economy.” Basically, China is transitioning from a **command economy** completely controlled by the Chinese Communist government to a **mixed market economy** overseen by the Communist government. To improve its economic growth, China’s government mixed in components of a market economy during the last 25 years. Those reforms have led to excellent growth in China’s economy. China is gradually reducing government control and allowing more foreign investment. Economists predict that China may lead the world in economic strength in 20 years!



Chinese factory
Photo by Connect China

North Korea

North Korea has a **command economy** controlled by its Communist government. The government controls all the resources and decides what is to be produced. Farmers work on *cooperatives* where up to 300 families share the work. Unfortunately, the North Korean economy has serious problems, and the government is making some reforms and relaxing some of its controls. Massive food aid from other countries has been needed to avoid widespread starvation.



North Korean iron plant
Photo by Time, Inc.

Japan

Japan has a **mixed market economy**—one of the strongest in the world! With few natural resources and little farmland, Japan has built its economy around manufacturing. It imports raw materials, uses them to manufacture goods like ships, cars, and electronics, and exports those goods around the world. The Japanese government owns few businesses other than the country’s major TV network, but does oversee many aspects of the economy like banking and trade.



Tokyo business district
Photo by TokyoCircle.ning

India

India has a **mixed economy** that is moving away from a command system. After independence in 1947, India’s government set up a command economy where it controlled industries and production. In 1991, India began to lift some government control and allow citizens a role in running some of India’s industries. Although these reforms have been good for India’s economy, millions of India’s people still live in extreme poverty.



A mall in India
Photo by iStock.com



Compare and Contrast

CC6-8RH2; CC6-8RH5;
CC6-8RH7

Complete the chart below comparing the economic systems of China, North Korea, Japan, and India.

Country	Economic System	Growing or Struggling	One Interesting Fact
China			
North Korea			
Japan			
India			



Discuss It

Why do you think governments with command economies eventually begin to give up some of their control and let citizens run businesses?

CHAPTER 30

SS7E9 The student will explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Southern and Eastern Asia.

- Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.*
- Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargoes.*
- Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.*

Specialization Helps Everyone

Countries trade goods because no country has all the resources necessary to efficiently produce everything its people need. Every country has different natural, human, and capital resources. Countries **specialize** in what they do best. Specialization is an efficient way to work, and the cost of items produced is much lower. **Specialization encourages trade** between countries because a country can get what it needs at the lowest cost when it is produced by another country that specializes in that item.



When specializing, countries must consider **opportunity cost**, which is the value of what is given up when a choice is made. For example, if Japan makes cars and pencils, and it makes more money from cars, it should specialize in making cars. Its opportunity cost is the money it could have made from pencils.



One example of specialization is trade between Australia and Japan. Japan has few natural resources so it has developed industries like auto manufacturing. Japan buys many of the raw materials it needs for its industries from Australia, a country rich in natural resources. Japan specializes in auto manufacturing, Australia specializes in exporting raw materials, and Australia imports lots of cars from Japan!



True or False



CC6-8RH1

Write T for True and F for False.

- ___ 1. Every country has exactly the resources it needs to make everything its citizens need and want.
- ___ 2. Specialization leads to products that cost less.
- ___ 3. Countries that specialize can make products more efficiently.
- ___ 4. Opportunity cost is how much a country can make from the products it specializes in making.
- ___ 5. Countries have different natural, human, and capital resources.
- ___ 6. Australia has an abundance of natural resources.

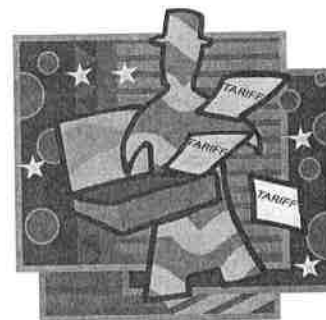
Barriers to Trade

Countries sometimes set up **trade barriers** to restrict trade. Why? The reason is that they want to produce their own goods and sell them in their own country. These trade barriers include **tariffs, quotas, and trade embargoes**.

A **tariff** is a tax placed on imported goods. Tariffs cause the consumer to pay a higher price for an imported item, increasing the demand for a lower-priced item produced domestically. A **quota** is a restriction on the amount of a good that can be imported into a country. Quotas can cause shortages that cause prices to rise. **Trade embargoes** forbid trade with another country.

Examples of trade barriers include:

- In the 1980s, **quotas** were set restricting how many Japanese automobiles could be imported into the United States to protect the U.S. automobile industry.
- India imposed **tariffs** on agricultural products to protect its own agriculture industry.
- Beginning in 2001, the U.S. imposed **tariffs** on steel imports from China, India, and several other nations to protect U.S. steel makers.



- In 2005, the U.S. imposed temporary **quotas** on certain types of cotton clothing from China in order to protect U.S. clothing manufacturers.
- After the Vietnam War, the United States imposed a trade **embargo** against Vietnam to pressure the Vietnamese government to provide information on Americans missing in action (MIA's) during the war.



Assess Your Understanding



CC6-8RH1

Read the statements below. Write T for tariff, Q for quota, or TE for trade embargo.

- ___ 1. India may export only 4,000 cotton shirts per year to China.
- ___ 2. The United States refuses to trade with any countries that support terrorism.
- ___ 3. Importers selling bags of rice from China will be charged 20 percent when their product enters the United States.
- ___ 4. To support India's growing software industry, the Indian government does not allow any more software from the United States to enter the country.
- ___ 5. Japan may import only 1,500 cameras from Britain.



Apply What You Learned



CC6-8RH3

Answer the questions below.

1. Many Americans desire to buy Indian jewelry. If the U.S. restricts imports of Indian jewelry into the United States, will the price of Indian jewelry go up or down? _____ Why? _____

2. If China imposes high tariffs on steel coming into its country from Russia, will Russian steel cost more or less than Chinese steel? _____ Why? _____

3. Embargoes are often imposed to pressure a country to do something. Why are embargoes effective?

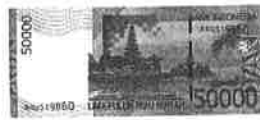
Other People's Money

Because every country does not use the same type of money, international trade requires a **system for exchanging currencies** between nations. Money from one country must be converted into the currency of another country to pay for goods in that country. This system is called **foreign exchange**. The exchange rate is how much one currency is worth in terms of the other. For example, an exchange rate of 10 Mexican pesos to the dollar means that ten pesos are worth the same as one dollar.

Most countries use coins and bills, just like the United States, but they come in all shapes, sizes, and names. Examples of currency in Asia include the Japanese yen, the Indonesian rupiah, the Indian rupee, and the Chinese yuan.



Japanese yen



Indonesian rupiah



Indian rupee



Chinese yuan



Math



CCSS.Math.5.NBT.B.7

Here's a chance to calculate exchange rates. Below are several fictional examples of exchange rates. Study the exchange rates and then calculate the correct answers to the problems below.

1. 2 dollars = _____ Chinese yuan
2. 10 dollars = _____ Chinese yuan
3. 5 dollars = _____ Indian rupees
4. 50 dollars = _____ Indian rupees

Exchange Rate
 One dollar = 7.00 Chinese yuan
 One dollar = 45.5 rupees

5. You bought a T-shirt in Beijing, China, while you attended the 2008 Summer Olympics. It cost 98 Chinese yuan. How much is that in American dollars?

6. If you planned a vacation to India, and wanted to exchange your money before you left, how many rupees could you get for \$500?

7. Your Chinese friend Liang is visiting you in the United States. He wants to buy a video game that costs \$50. He has 320 yuan. After he exchanges his currency, does he have enough money to buy the video game?

8. Which is worth more: One American dollar or one yuan? _____ Explain your answer.

CHAPTER 31

SS7E10 *The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in India, China, and Japan.*

- a. *Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP).*
- b. *Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).*
- c. *Describe the role of natural resources in a country's economy.*
- d. *Describe the role of entrepreneurship.*

What Influences Economic Growth?

There are four **factors that influence economic growth** in every country. They are the productive resources used to produce goods and services. The four factors are **human capital** (people who perform labor), **capital** (factories, machinery, and technology), **natural resources** (raw materials that come from the land like minerals), and **entrepreneurship** (the ideas and risk involved in starting a business).

Economists measure a country's economic performance by a standard called **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP). The GDP is the total market value of the goods and services produced by a country's economy during a specific year. A country's GDP is used to determine the health of a company's economy and compare it to other economies. Since Japan and China have the strongest economies in Southern and Eastern Asia, those two countries have the highest GDPs.

Investments Pay Off

How a country manages its productive resources makes a big difference in the strength of its economy. Clearly, **investment in human capital** delivers immense rewards. Studies prove that investment in education and skills training for workers leads to a higher GDP. Education helps develop a smarter, more innovative, and more productive workforce, which leads to greater economic growth.

Economists also see a clear relationship between **investment in capital** like factories, machinery, roads, and technology (computers and software) and GDP. Examples include a company building a new factory or the government building a new highway. Investment in capital equipment helps economic growth by providing workers with the best and newest tools. This makes them more productive, and increases a country's exports and GDP.





Classify Information

CC6-8RH2

Match each productive resource with the correct example.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. human capital | a. coal mine |
| ___ 2. capital | b. scientist, factory worker, accountant |
| ___ 3. natural resources | c. idea for a new car powered by solar energy |
| ___ 4. entrepreneurship | d. new robotic technology in a factory |

What's Up With India?

In India, education and **investment in human capital** is a major priority of the government. The number of schools, especially at the high school level and university level, has grown dramatically in the last 20 years. Although India's overall literacy rate is about 74 percent, the rate among children is much higher. This means that India's investment in human capital will benefit the economy greatly in the future as educated children enter the workforce.

One important aspect of Indian education is that English is taught in all schools. Careers in business, government, or science require fluency in English. In addition, many Indians are skilled in the important field of **information technology**. Due to the English and computer skills of many citizens, India has become a major source of workers for a practice known as *outsourcing*. This practice involves American companies hiring Indian workers to perform functions that used to be done in America (like telephone customer service and technology help desks) because Indian workers can be paid lower wages than Americans.

While India has invested greatly in human capital, the government has neglected **capital investment** in the country's infrastructure. Frequent power outages and terrible roads are just a few problems restricting India's growth. In many small towns, power is only available a few hours a day so that large cities can have power 24 hours a day. Today, the Indian government is undertaking a massive effort to improve India's roads, airports, railways, and power plants.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

information technology: the use of computers and computer software to handle information



Computer call center in India
Photo by Tribune India



Crowded street in Delhi
Photo by farm4static.lickr.com



Fascinating Fact

Half of the world's outsourced IT services come from India! That amounts to a \$47 billion-dollar industry.



True or False



CC6-8RH2

Write T for True or F for False next to the statements below.

- ___ 1. Education and human capital investment is important to India's government.
- ___ 2. The literacy rate among India's children is very low.
- ___ 3. The English language is not taught in Indian schools.
- ___ 4. India needs to invest more money in its infrastructure.
- ___ 5. American companies save money by outsourcing and hiring Indian workers.



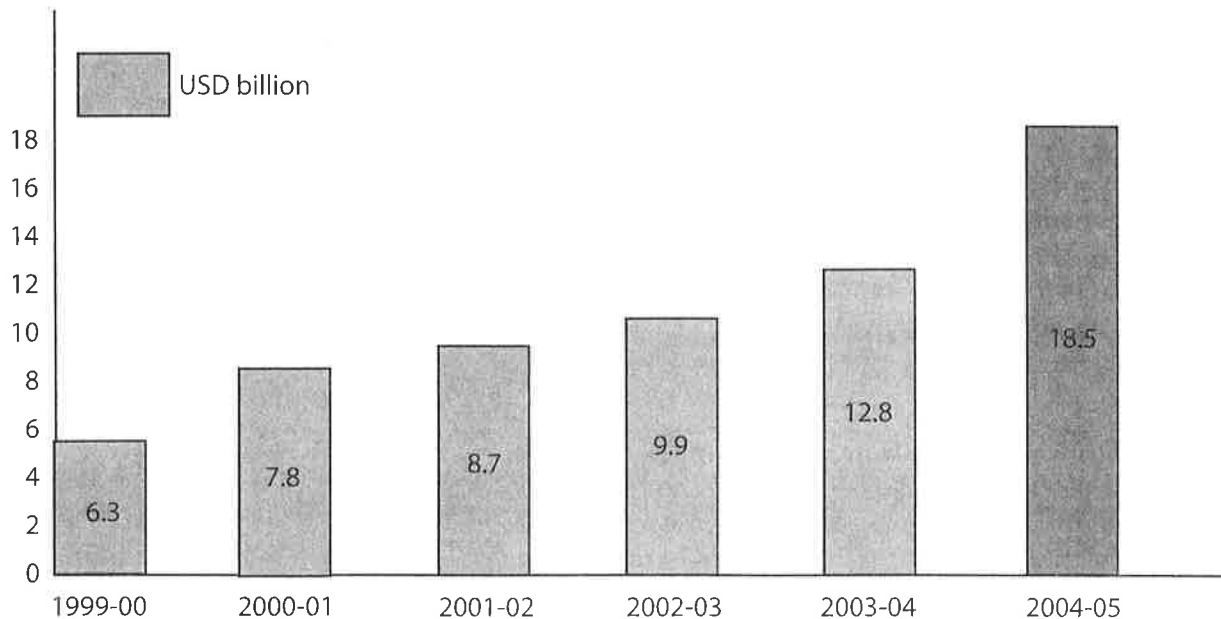
Predict Possible Outcomes



CC6-8RH7

India is a country of great contrast. While most of its people are poor and live in rural areas, a modern information technology industry is thriving in many cities. Look at the graph about India's software industry growth and answer the questions below.

India's software exports between 1999 and 2005



- 1. In what time period did India's software industry grow the most? _____
- 2. In what time period did it grow the least? _____
- 3. If the trend of growth continued at about 2.5 percent each year, what would the software export percentage of total growth be this year? _____



Let's Check on China

Determined to modernize its economy, China has made significant **investments in human capital** by improving its educational system. The number of students enrolled in college has grown tremendously over the last decade and many of them are pursuing engineering degrees. This trend is good news for China because studies show that scientists and engineers play an important role in a growing, innovative economy. China is also investing in technical schools to train workers in necessary job skills.



Physics class at the National University of Singapore

China has also made important **capital investments** that serve as the foundation for its growing GDP. China has poured money into manufacturing, which accounts for almost half of its GDP. The country has also built a strong infrastructure of dependable water services, electricity, and transportation.

Japan's Economic Journey

At the end of WWII, Japan's land and its economy were in ruins. Since then, Japan's economy has grown to become one of the strongest in the world! One of the major reasons is Japan's **investment in human capital**. Japan places a high emphasis on education. Students take entrance exams to get into high schools and universities, and the competition is fierce. Japan's highly educated and productive labor force is a major reason for the country's economic success.



Japan has also made massive **capital investments**. Japan has a history of investing in new technology and providing its workers with the latest equipment. Japan's government has also encouraged high rates of savings by individuals and corporations by offering tax breaks. These savings have been used for capital investments like new factories and machinery to fuel economic growth. Japan also has a modern, reliable infrastructure to support its economy.



Reading for Information

CC6-8RH1

Read the statements below. Place a check mark in the correct box under each country. If the statement fits both countries, check both boxes.

	Japan	China
1. College enrollment has soared over past decade.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Students take high school and college entrance exams.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Many college students major in engineering.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Manufacturing accounts for almost half of GDP.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Strong, reliable infrastructure.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Strong investment in human capital.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Government encourages savings by people and companies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Strong capital investment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. History of investing in latest technology.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Answer the questions below.

1. List six of China's natural resources. _____

2. List four of India's natural resources. _____

3. Cite specific textual evidence to show how Japan keeps its manufacturing industries going when it has few natural resources.

Keep Those Ideas Coming!

Entrepreneurs have a vital role to play in economic growth. They are the people with ideas for new products and services, and they use human, capital, and natural resources to bring their ideas to the marketplace. Entrepreneurs must be willing to take risks and often share those risks with others by borrowing money from a bank or a wealthy investor to get their ideas started. Entrepreneurs are valuable because they introduce innovation and help economies adapt to the changing conditions in our world today!



A young Chinese entrepreneur
Photo by Bob Holmes

The rapid pace of growth and the huge population in Asian countries offer excellent opportunities for entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is rising dramatically in India and China. India has a particularly high rate of entrepreneurship, partly because India's government supports new business owners with training and facilities, especially in rural areas. In China, private business is the fastest growing segment of the economy. China's government helps fund small business development and welcomes investment from foreign countries.

Between 2000 and 2009, Japan had the lowest rate of entrepreneurship of the world's leading economic powers. Japanese entrepreneurs face difficulties in getting loans from banks and there is little training available on how to run a business. In addition, Japanese companies typically guarantee lifetime employment to their employees. The Japanese like this job security. They also take great pride in their position in a company and often view entrepreneurship as a risky job choice.



Japanese auto factory
Photo by Canada.com



Discuss It

What are some reasons that entrepreneurship could be considered a risky job choice?



Key Concept Check-Point

CC6-8RH2

Circle the best answer to the questions below.

1. Entrepreneurship in India is:
 - a. increasing
 - b. decreasing
 - c. staying the same
2. Entrepreneurs in China have:
 - a. little success
 - b. government funding
 - c. many problems
3. Entrepreneurship in Japan is:
 - a. low
 - b. readily funded by banks
 - c. both a and b
4. Entrepreneurs are important because they:
 - a. have new ideas
 - b. help companies adapt to change
 - c. both a and b



Apply What You Learned

CC6-8WHST3

Pretend you are a 25-year-old Japanese man who wants to start a business repairing computers. Your father wants you to work for a company that will guarantee you a job for the rest of your life. Write a conversation between the two of you, where you explain why you want to start the business and why you feel you can succeed.

Historical Understandings

CHAPTER 32

SS7H3 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia leading to the 21st century.

- Describe how nationalism led to independence in India and Vietnam.*
- Describe the impact of Mohandas Gandhi's belief in nonviolent protest.*

Independence for India

In the 1660s, Britain became trading partners with **India** through the East India Trading Company, but by 1760 Britain had gained political and economic power over all of India. Indians under British rule began to resent being ruled by a foreign country. They distrusted the government and cultural practices of the British and desired to become an independent nation.

A **nationalist** movement began in India to fight for the country's **independence**. Indians worked together to protect their culture from the imposing rule of the British. Supporters of the nationalist movement like Mohandas Gandhi resisted the rule of the British government and led Indian citizens to fight for India's full independence. Britain gradually offered India small forms of independence such as a National Congress ruled by Indian leaders and the 1935 Government of India Act that gave Indian towns more control over their own affairs.

After fighting in WWII, however, Britain no longer had enough money or people to keep India under its rule. On August 15, 1947, Britain offered India full independence as its own nation, and the Republic of India was established.



Mohandas Gandhi



Fascinating Fact



Muslims and Hindus did not get along in India under the British rule. When Britain decided to grant independence, they wanted to leave India as a peaceful country. Hindus and Muslims could not reach a solution as to how to rule an independent India, so the country was split into India for the Hindus and Pakistan for the Muslims.

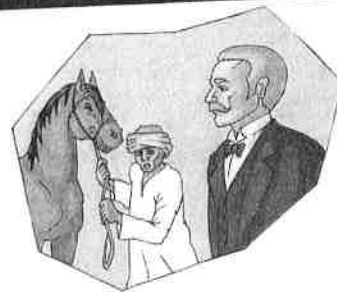




True or False

Write T for True and F for False.

- ___ 1. India and Britain began their relationship as trading partners.
- ___ 2. India trusted British government and welcomed its cultural practices.
- ___ 3. Mohandas Gandhi followed the rule of the British.
- ___ 4. The costs of British participation in WWII helped India gain its independence.
- ___ 5. The Republic of India was formed in 1947.



A Peaceful Fight

Mohandas Gandhi was born in India in 1869 and studied law in England. When he left school to become a lawyer in South Africa, Gandhi was shocked by the way Indians were segregated and oppressed by British authorities. He decided to stop practicing law and returned to India to devote his life to fighting for the equality of all Indians.

During that time, many Indians were anxious to gain their independence from Britain. Gandhi encouraged his followers to practice **nonviolent protests** against the British in order to bring about social change. Gandhi believed that acts of goodness produced positive reactions, while violence only produced negative responses. He led his followers in boycotts, hunger strikes, and one of his most famous nonviolent protests, a 240-mile walk to the ocean to oppose the British salt tax.

Many Indians followed Gandhi's nonviolent acts of protest and forced the British to recognize their desire for independence. Today, many Indians credit India's 1947 independence to the efforts of Gandhi, who they lovingly call Mahatma, which means "great soul."



Gandhi leading a protest
Photo by World Press.com



Vocabulary

boycott: refusing to buy products from a company or country in order to protest their ideals or practices

segregated: when people are forced to be separated from others in society because of their race



Express Your Opinion

Nonviolent acts have consequences too. Even though Gandhi was never violent, he was sent to jail four times for opposing British laws! Discuss the advantages of a nonviolent protest as compared to a violent protest. Which is more effective, in your opinion?



Point of View



Write NV if the statements below were made by a supporter of nonviolent protests for independence or V if they were made by supporters of violent protests for independence.

1. ____ "The only way to gain our independence is by using our army to fight against the British."
2. ____ "Let's boycott all products that are sold by the British in order to protest against their unjust rule."
3. ____ "We will refuse to pay a British tax on salt, even if that means being thrown into jail."
4. ____ "Britain will respect India only when we use force to show them our true power as a country."
5. ____ "Acts of kindness and humility will always produce positive reactions."

The Fight for Independence in Vietnam

Vietnam has fought for its independence for centuries. Vietnam was ruled by the Chinese for a thousand years until it won independence in 939 CE after years of fighting. The country spent many years thriving as one of the most advanced cultures in Southern and Eastern Asia until the late 1800s when France laid claim to Vietnam.

The end of WWII was the beginning of Vietnam's second fight for independence. On September 2, 1945, **Ho Chi Minh**, a Vietnamese Communist Party leader, declared Vietnam's independence from France. Although it would take many years for Ho Chi Minh's dream of independence to become a reality, Minh was a nationalist who loved his country and committed his life to fighting for its independence.

Minh created the *Viet Minh*, a guerrilla army, to fight against the French. For eight years, the Viet Minh attacked French troops without success until 1954 when they defeated a French military camp at Dien Bien Phu. This Viet Minh victory finally persuaded the French to negotiate Vietnam's independence, and by 1955, France removed their troops from Vietnam and left the country split into northern and southern regions.



Ho Chi Minh

Uniting Vietnam as an Independent Nation

North Vietnam was led by Ho Chi Minh who desired to create a united communist country, while South Vietnam was controlled by Bao Dai, an anti-communist emperor. Although he had control over the North, Ho Chi Minh was not satisfied and continued fighting for Vietnam's unification by creating the Viet Cong to fight against anti-communist forces in South Vietnam.



Vietnam War
Photo by U.S. Archive ARKW15

In 1964, the United States went to war with North Vietnam to protect the anti-communist South Vietnam and prevent the spread of communism. For almost a decade, Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong fought against American forces until U.S. troops began to pull out in 1969, the same year Ho Chi Minh died. North Vietnam continued his legacy and invaded South Vietnam to create one united country under communist rule.

In 1975, Ho Chi Minh's dream of an independent Vietnam finally became a reality. Although Vietnam has suffered political and financial turmoil since 1975, the country has improved its situation and has experienced strong economic growth in the last few years.



Discuss It



CC7SL1

Nationalism is best described as loyalty and devotion to one's country. Do you think members of the Viet Minh and Viet Cong could be considered nationalists like Ho Chi Minh?



Reading for Information



CC6-8RH3

Fill in the blanks below with the best answer.

1. In the late 1800s, _____ laid claim to Vietnam.
2. _____ declared Vietnam's independence on September 2, 1945.
3. The _____ army was created to fight against the French.
4. Southern Vietnam was controlled by _____, an anti-communist emperor.
5. Vietnam achieved its independence as a united country in _____.



Order of Events



CC6-8RH5

This timeline is mixed up. Number these events in the correct order.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vietnam gets its independence as a united country.	Ho Chi Minh creates the Viet Minh, a guerrilla army, to fight the French.	Vietnam is controlled by China for 1000 years.	Vietnam is split into North Vietnam and South Vietnam.	The Viet Cong is created to fight anti-communist forces in South Vietnam.

CHAPTER 33

SS7H3c. Explain the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after WWII.

Rebuilding Japan

After Japanese fighter planes bombed the American military base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in 1941, the United States declared war on Japan and entered World War II. After years of fighting and tremendous loss of life, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Japan is the only nation in the world that has been attacked by nuclear weapons. After the bombing, Japan's economy and government were devastated.

In an effort to restore Japan to a thriving country, the United States occupied the territory from 1945-1952. General Douglas MacArthur was sent as the Supreme Commander of the **Allied Forces** (SCAP) to oversee the **rebuilding of Japan**. Japan's military was disbanded and weapons factories were closed. Government and military leaders involved with bombings were brought to trial and punished. General MacArthur helped Japan establish a constitutional monarchy and write a constitution that is considered one of the most democratic documents in the world. The constitution granted the Japanese citizens many of the same rights granted to Americans.

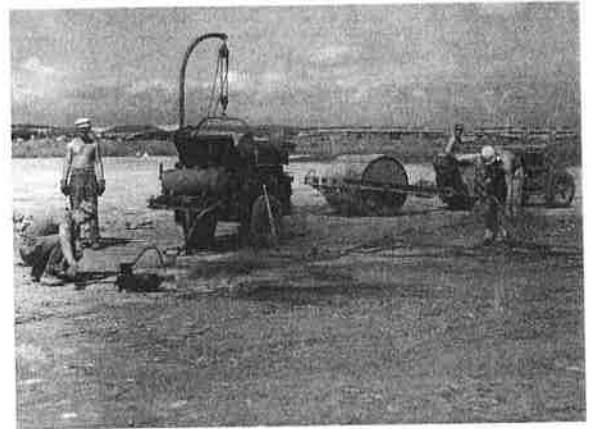
America's efforts to rebuild Japan after WWII have had a lasting effect. Japan now has one of the strongest economies in the world and a stable democratic government. Today, the United States and Japan have the United States-Japanese Mutual Security Pact that prohibits the use of nuclear weapons and military attacks against the Japanese without the knowledge of the Japanese government.



CC6-8RH4

Vocabulary

Allied forces: a group of three nations (Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union) who opposed Germany, Italy, and Japan in WWII



American soldiers rebuilding a Japanese runway after World War II



Tokyo skyline with Mount Fuji
Photo by Loonberg.com



Research It



CC6-8WHST7

What was the date in 1941 when Japan attacked the military base at Pearl Harbor?



Assess Your Understanding



CC.6-8.RH.1

Cite specific textual evidence to answer the questions.

1. How did the United States react to the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor? _____

2. Why did the United States occupy Japan from 1945–1952? _____

3. What were three steps General MacArthur took to help rebuild Japan? _____

4. What type of government was established in Japan after WWII? _____

5. What is the United States–Japanese Mutual Security Pact? _____

CHAPTER 34

SS7H3d. Describe the impact of Communism in China in terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square.

d. Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism.

The Rise of Communism in China

In 1911, a new government called the Chinese Nationalist Party had taken over China and was failing to provide for the Chinese workers and peasants who were living in poverty. Peasants became increasingly interested in the newly created **Communist Party** headed by **Mao Zedong**, which promised to improve their living conditions. Mao's Communist Party won the support of many of

China's people and revolted against the nationalist government in China. On October 1, 1949, Mao declared China the People's Republic of China, a communist state.

Mao was appointed leader of the Chinese Communist Party and head of China's government. Since communism dictates that all decisions for the country are made through a centralized government, Mao had almost complete control over China. Mao became popular among Chinese people as he took land from wealthy citizens and gave it to peasants and created equality among people. While the new reign of communism began successfully, the Chinese people soon became victims of the communist government's bad planning.



Mao Zedong
Photo from NSDWP

The Great Leap Forward

The **Great Leap Forward** was a program implemented in 1958 to speed China's economic development. The program sought to make farming more productive by creating a collective farm where large communes of about 25,000 Chinese would grow crops, run industries, educate the children, and have healthcare. The people in the communes did not own the land they worked on, and the Communist Party controlled their economy, their work schedule, and even their social lives.

The Great Leap Forward was a huge disaster and failed within one year. Droughts and floods damaged China's food supply that year and the communes failed to provide enough quality industry and food to feed the country. As a result, about 20 million people died from 1958 to 1960 during one of the largest famines in history. The failures of the Great Leap Forward made many Chinese lose confidence in Mao's ability to provide for the Chinese people.



Reading for Information

CC6-8RH3

Write the letter for the correct answer on the blank beside the question.

- _____ 1. Peasants supported Mao Zedong's Communist Party because he promised them:
a. freedom b. a better quality of life c. more rights
- _____ 2. Being the leader of the Chinese _____ gave Mao almost complete control over China.
a. Nationalist Party b. Communist Party c. Republicans
- _____ 3. The Great Leap Forward was created to grow the:
a. economy b. government c. population
- _____ 4. One of the biggest consequences of the Great Leap Forward was a large:
a. flood b. killing c. famine
- _____ 5. The _____ of the Great Leap Forward led many Chinese to lose confidence in Mao Zedong.
a. profits b. failures c. successes

The Cultural Revolution

For the first time since the creation of the Communist Party, Chinese began calling for government reforms to prevent another disaster like the Great Leap Forward. Mao did not like opposition to his government and feared they might make China a capitalist country. So, in 1966, Mao began the **Cultural Revolution** to stop all opposition to the Communist Party.

Mao shut down schools and recruited students into his Red Guards, which attacked and punished any person who opposed communism. These attacks created mass chaos in China. Factories closed and China's economy became weak. The government denied healthcare and transportation to the Chinese people. The Cultural Revolution only created more distrust of China's communist government in the minds of many Chinese.



Women with Chairman Mao's Red Book
Photo from chinanews.com

Tiananmen Square

Mao Zedong's death in 1976 brought an end to the oppressive rule of the Cultural Revolution, and **Deng Xiaoping** became leader. Deng made many reforms to Mao's rules, but the government still stuck to its communist values and would not give up its full control over the people. The Chinese people were not given basic human rights like freedom of speech or the right to a fair trial.

The events at **Tiananmen Square** in 1989 will be remembered as one of China's most cruel actions against human rights. Protestors had filled Tiananmen Square for seven weeks, practicing their right of free speech by peacefully speaking against communism and calling for democracy. These protestors inspired others and protests began to occur all across China. After the Chinese government warned the protestors to stop, it sent soldiers and tanks into the square and opened fire, killing hundreds of innocent people. Countries around the world condemned this violence against human rights. The worldwide disapproval of the Tiananmen Square incident persuaded the Chinese government to begin supporting and improving the human rights of its citizens.



Tiananmen Square protestor facing down tanks
Photo from chinanews.com



True or False



CC6-8RH2

Write T if the statement is True and F if it is False.

- ____ 1. The Cultural Revolution was successful.
- ____ 2. The Cultural Revolution made more Chinese distrust the communist government.
- ____ 3. Deng Xiaoping gave freedom to Chinese citizens.
- ____ 4. Tiananmen Square was helpful for encouraging better human rights in China.



Chronological Order

CC6-8RH5

Number the events below in the order in which they occurred.

PAST

- China begins supporting more human rights
- Mao establishes the People's Republic of China
- Shooting at Tiananmen Square
- The Great Leap Forward is a disaster
- China has chaos during the Cultural Revolution

FUTURE

Democracy vs. Communism

At the end of WWII, the Soviet Union and the United States both found themselves in a competition to prove which country would become the dominating world power. It was a fight between the **communism** of the Soviet Union and the **democracy** of the United States. As each country set out to help rebuild war-torn Europe and Asia, they began to spread their form of government to other countries.



The United States spread democracy and fought against communism, not only to prove itself as a world power, but also to protect the equal rights of citizens around the world. When the Soviet Union began to take over Eastern European and Asian countries by force, the United States offered aid to the countries so they could resist communism and protect their individual rights.

Two countries threatened by the spread of communism were **Korea and Vietnam**. Both countries were divided into a northern section controlled by communism and a southern section controlled by democracy. The communists in the north of both Korea and Vietnam invaded the democratic southern regions. In order to protect democracy and the rights of the citizens, the United States intervened in both countries to fight against communism, which led to the Korean War (1950-1953) and the Vietnam War (1965-1973). South Korea now has a republican government similar to that of the United States. South Vietnam, however, united with North Vietnam and became a communist nation.

Democracy eventually proved to be a more successful form of government than communism, and the United States became the world's superpower when the Soviet Union disbanded in 1991. Although there are still a few communist countries in the world, the United States successfully contained the spread of communism by helping other countries protect their democracy and individual freedoms.



Discuss It



CC7SL1

Do you think it is right for one country to impose its form of government, whether communism or democracy, on another country without that country's permission? Defend your answer.



Comprehensive Cross-Check

CC6-BRH1; CC6-BRH3

Cite specific textual evidence to answer the questions below.

1. What are two reasons the United States wanted to stop the spread of communism?

2. What was the main reason the United States got involved in the Korean and Vietnam Wars?

3. Why did America defend South Korea and South Vietnam against the northern parts of each country?

4. Name the types of government each country has today.

South Korea _____

North Korea _____

Vietnam _____

5. Which government, the United States' democracy or the Soviet Union's communism, was ultimately more successful?

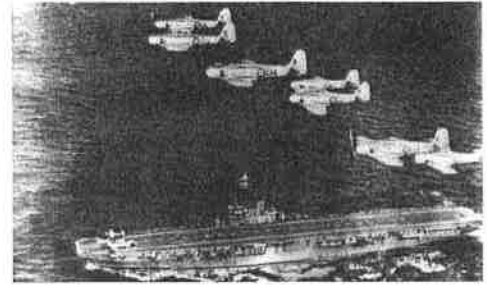
6. What is a democracy? Describe it in your own words. _____



Read the descriptions of the Korean War and the Vietnam War and follow the directions below.

War in Korea

After World War II, Korea was divided along the 38th parallel of latitude. Communists controlled North Korea, and the United States backed South Korea. In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. The U.S. was willing to go to war to keep Communism from spreading to this area. President Truman sent troops to the region and asked the United Nations for assistance. The UN force, commanded by American General Douglas MacArthur, forced Korean soldiers out of South Korea and farther north to the Chinese border. The Communist Chinese attacked, forcing the UN soldiers to retreat. In 1953, the Korean War ended in a stalemate (a tie with no winner). The Korean peninsula remained divided into two separate countries.



Air power during the Korean War
Photo by daggertony.info

War in Vietnam

Vietnam was divided into two parts in 1954. Communists controlled North Vietnam and the United States supported South Vietnam. The United States provided military support to keep South Vietnam from falling to the Communists. In 1965, the United States became actively involved in the Vietnam War when it began bombing North Vietnam. About 500,000 U.S. troops fought in Vietnam. Many Americans protested U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and in 1973, U.S. military troops were withdrawn. The conflict ended in a cease-fire agreement. Two years later, North Vietnam took over South Vietnam for good, and the country was reunited as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.



Vietnam soldiers
Photo by vns23.org

1. Find North Korea and Vietnam on a map of the world. Both countries have the same northern neighbor.

Name that country _____

2. What type of government is shared by North Korea, Vietnam, and their northern neighbor?

3. How did the war in Korea end?

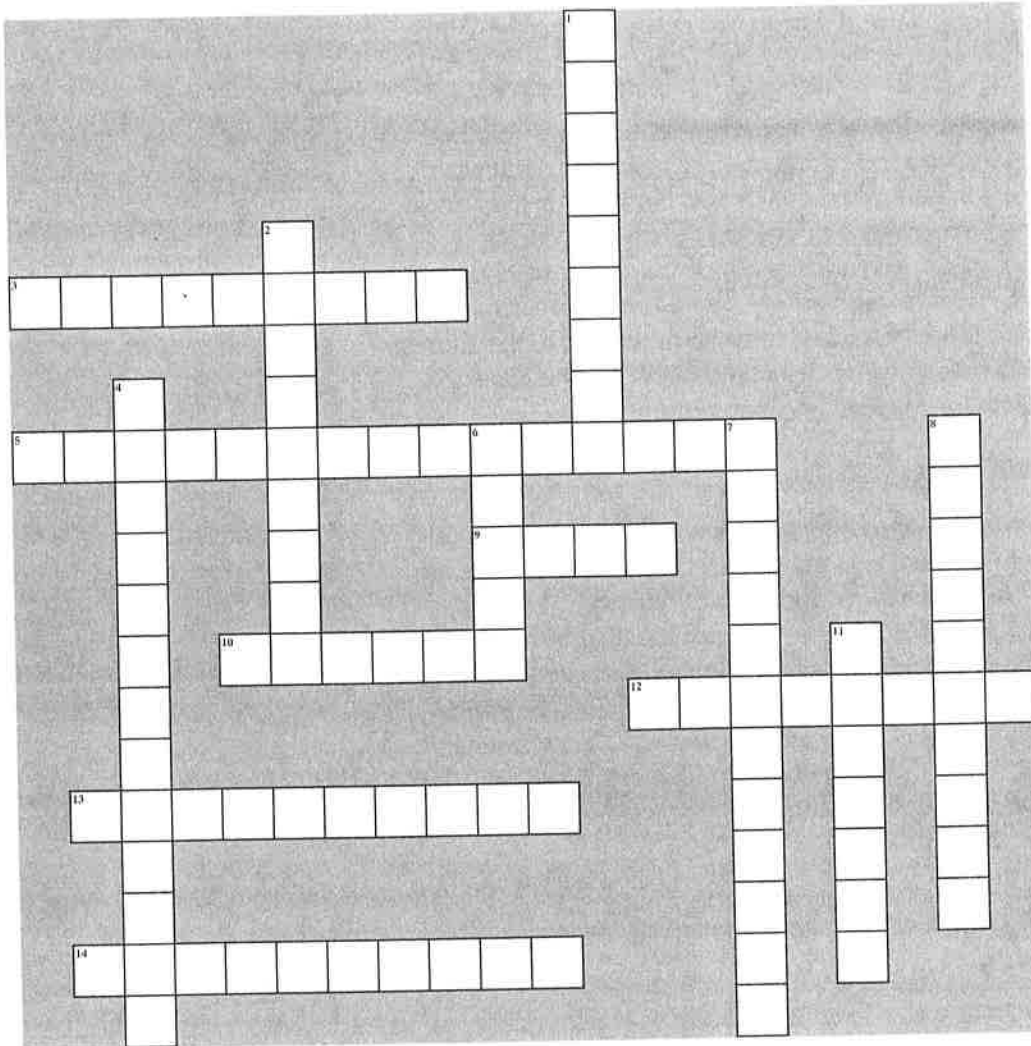
- a. U.S. victory
- b. stalemate
- c. Communist victory

4. How did U.S. involvement in Vietnam end?

- a. U.S. victory
- b. Communist surrender
- c. cease-fire

5. The United States got involved in Southeast Asia because of something called the "Domino Theory." Use the Internet or an encyclopedia to look up that term. Write the definition here.

Southern and Eastern Asia Review Crossword Puzzle



Across

- 3 Personal freedoms are often denied in this system of government
- 5 This peninsula is divided into two countries (2 words)
- 9 The name of Japan's legislature
- 10 This river is sacred to the Hindu religion
- 12 Most of India's people live in these
- 13 The United States fought in this war from 1965 to 1973 (2 words)
- 14 Body of water between Asia and Japan (3 words)

Down

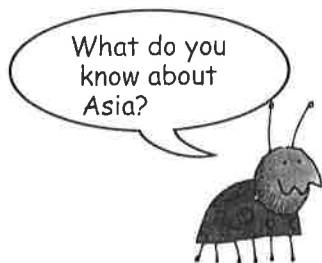
- 1 The highest mountain in the world is here
- 2 One of the largest Islamic nations in the world
- 4 This person is the head of government in a parliamentary system (2 words)
- 6 River that runs through India and Pakistan
- 7 This environmental problem is choking many Asian cities (2 words)
- 8 Few people live in this barren region of China (2 words)
- 11 Longest river in China that provides hydroelectric power



Southern and Eastern Asia

Section III Review

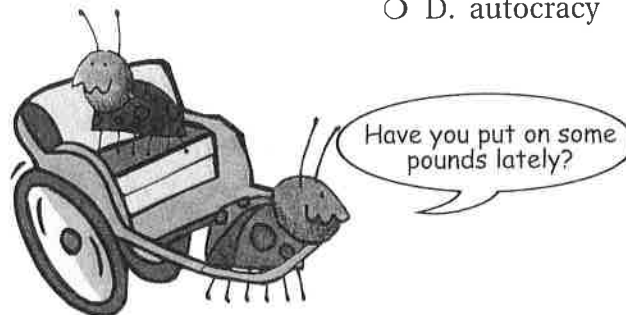
1. What is the most important river in India?
 A. Yellow River
 B. Mekong River
 C. Ganges River
 D. Amazon River
2. The Huang He River is named for:
 A. the yellow silt it carries
 B. the town it runs through
 C. an ancient civilization
 D. a fish that lives in it
3. What river runs through China, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam?
 A. Yellow River
 B. Mekong River
 C. Ganges River
 D. Amazon River
4. What is Asia's largest desert?
 A. Taklimakan Desert
 B. Gobi Desert
 C. Sahara Desert
 D. Kalihari Desert
5. What is the world's highest mountain region?
 A. Rocky Mountains
 B. Himalayan Mountains
 C. Andes Mountains
 D. Ural Mountains
6. Why is the Ganges River polluted?
 A. Untreated sewage pours into it
 B. Animal carcasses are thrown in it
 C. Trash is thrown in it
 D. All of the above
7. A major environmental problem in China and India is:
 A. destruction of rainforest
 B. drought
 C. air pollution
 D. nuclear waste
8. This seasonal wind can bring heavy rainfall that leads to flooding:
 A. mestizo
 B. monsoon
 C. hurricane
 D. typhoon
9. About 90 percent of China's population lives in this part of the country:
 A. northern
 B. desert
 C. mountains
 D. eastern
10. The most crowded urban area in the world is:
 A. Tokyo, Japan
 B. Beijing, China
 C. Los Angeles, California, USA
 D. Delhi, India



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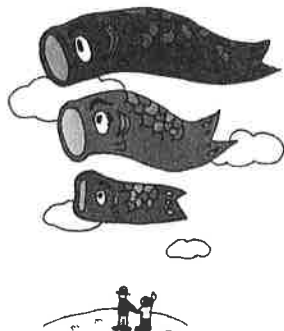
11. Many people in Southeast Asia are farmers living near:
- A. rivers
 - B. forests
 - C. deserts
 - D. volcanoes
12. These are very congested in cities in India and China:
- A. malls
 - B. restaurants
 - C. roads
 - D. schools
13. This religion originated in India and follows the teachings of one man:
- A. Buddhism
 - B. Hinduism
 - C. Islam
 - D. Shintoism
14. This religion is unique to Japan:
- A. Buddhism
 - B. Hinduism
 - C. Islam
 - D. Shintoism
15. About 80 percent of India's people follow this religion:
- A. Buddhism
 - B. Hinduism
 - C. Islam
 - D. Shintoism
16. This religion is based on the teachings of Muhammad:
- A. Buddhism
 - B. Hinduism
 - C. Islam
 - D. Confucianism
17. This philosophy is the foundation of modern Chinese culture:
- A. Shintoism
 - B. Hinduism
 - C. Islam
 - D. Confucianism
18. What type of government does India have?
- A. republic
 - B. dictatorship
 - C. communist
 - D. constitutional monarchy
19. What type of government does China have?
- A. republic
 - B. parliamentary democracy
 - C. communist
 - D. constitutional monarchy
20. What type of government does Japan have?
- A. oligarchy
 - B. constitutional monarchy
 - C. communist
 - D. autocracy



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21. Which country has a command economy?
- A. North Korea
 - B. Japan
 - C. Indonesia
 - D. United States
22. Which country's economic reforms have led to excellent growth?
- A. North Korea
 - B. Indonesia
 - C. Pakistan
 - D. China
23. Which country has few natural resources but a strong economy?
- A. North Korea
 - B. Japan
 - C. Indonesia
 - D. China
24. This practice encourages trade between countries:
- A. opportunity cost
 - B. specialization
 - C. quotas
 - D. tariffs
25. The U.S. added a tax onto steel imports. This is an example of a:
- A. tariff
 - B. quota
 - C. trade barrier
 - D. both a and c
26. Converting currency from one country into that of another country is called:
- A. cost averaging
 - B. foreign exchange
 - C. trade embargo
 - D. interest rating
27. GDP stands for:
- A. General Deliverable Product
 - B. Gross Domestic Product
 - C. Gross Deliverable Product
 - D. Goods Domestically Produced
28. Schools in India teach this language to students:
- A. English
 - B. French
 - C. Chinese
 - D. Arabic
29. This factor influences economic growth by creating new businesses:
- A. investment in infrastructure
 - B. entrepreneurship
 - C. investment in harvesting natural resources
 - D. foreign exchange
30. Half of this country's land is arable, which is a tremendous natural resource:
- A. China
 - B. Indonesia
 - C. Japan
 - D. India



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31. India broke free from this country's rule in 1947:
- A. Great Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Spain
 - D. Portugal
32. Who urged nonviolent protests to gain India's independence?
- A. Ho Chi Minh
 - B. Mao Zedong
 - C. Mohandas Gandhi
 - D. Nelson Mandela
33. Who created a guerrilla army to fight the French for Vietnam's independence?
- A. Ho Chi Minh
 - B. Mao Zedong
 - C. Mohandas Gandhi
 - D. Nelson Mandela
34. Who established the communist People's Republic of China in 1949?
- A. Ho Chi Minh
 - B. Mao Zedong
 - C. Mohandas Gandhi
 - D. Nelson Mandela
35. The U.S. helped rebuild this country and its economy after WWII:
- A. China
 - B. Vietnam
 - C. India
 - D. Japan
36. This program was designed to make farming more productive in China by creating collective farms:
- A. Great Leap Forward
 - B. Chinese Revolution
 - C. Cultural Revolution
 - D. Green Revolution
37. This program was designed to stop opposition to the Chinese Communist Party:
- A. Great Leap Forward
 - B. Chinese Revolution
 - C. Cultural Revolution
 - D. Green Revolution
38. The U.S. intervened in Korea and Vietnam to stop the spread of:
- A. communism
 - B. dictatorships
 - C. genocide
 - D. human rights violations
39. Today, this country has a communist North and republican South:
- A. Vietnam
 - B. Korea
 - C. Japan
 - D. both a and b
40. Chinese protestors were killed here in 1989:
- A. Beijing
 - B. Gobi Desert
 - C. Shanghai Square
 - D. Tiananmen Square

This is the end of
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