

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ASIA

GEOGRAPHIC UNDERSTANDINGS

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.

The southern and eastern parts of Asia are home to almost half of the world's population. The geography of this large area is varied, containing some of the world's longest rivers, highest mountain ranges, and most extensive deserts.

The **Indus River** begins in the mountains of Tibet and flows almost 2000 miles through the country of Pakistan before emptying into the Arabian Sea. The Indus River valley is one of the richest farming areas in this region. Many different civilizations have lived along this river throughout the centuries.

The **Ganges River** is India's most important river. It begins in the Himalayan Mountains and flows southeast through India and Bangladesh before emptying into the **Bay of Bengal**. The water of the Ganges carries tons of rich **sediment** (topsoil, silt and minerals from the mountains) that is gradually spread along its path enriching the farmland and creating a large, fertile delta at the mouth of the river. Because so many people live and work along the Ganges, the water in the river is heavily polluted.

The country of Bangladesh is located almost completely in the Ganges River delta. Heavy flooding in this part of the world during the **monsoon season** (a seasonal prevailing wind, lasting several months, bringing heavy rains) often causes great hardships for those living in this country. Further out to sea is the **Indian Ocean**, which is the third largest ocean in the world.

The **Himalayan Mountains** form the southern border of China. This high ground spreads to the north to form the Tibetan Plateau. The area is sometimes called "the roof of the world" because of its high altitudes. This wide area of mountains and high plateau blocks any moisture coming from the rivers and seas to the south. The Himalayan Mountains form India's eastern border with China and Nepal. These high mountains form a barrier between India and countries to her north and east. The Himalayan Mountains stretch for almost 200 miles. The highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is on the border between Nepal and China.

As the mountains begin to level off in the north, the land becomes desert. Here one finds the Taklimakan Desert and the Gobi Desert. The **Taklimakan Desert** is over 600 miles in length, one of the longest deserts in the world. To the west and in the central part of China is the **Gobi Desert**, which can be one of the hottest and also one of the coldest places in the world. Much of the Gobi Desert is covered with sand and rocks.

China's fertile farming areas lay north and east of this great desert region. The **Huang He**, or **Yellow River**, begins in the mountainous plateau of Tibet. It flows toward the east and finally empties into the **Yellow Sea**. The yellow dust blowing out of the Gobi Desert is picked up by the Huang He and carried along as loess (another name for silt), giving both the river and the sea a yellowish color. Loess is also deposited along the river's path, creating rich soil for the farmers in the area. This river is also used for transporting people and goods, though sometimes annual floods make conditions along the river's path dangerous. The frequent flooding has led some to call the Huang He "China's Sorrow."

The **Yangtze River**, or Chang Jiang, also begins in the Tibetan Plateau. This river travels east until it reaches the East China Sea. Shanghai, one of China's most important ports, is located at the mouth of this river. The Yangtze River is over 3400 miles long making it China's longest river. This river goes through fertile farming land and is one of China's main transportation routes. The Yangtze River and Huang He River are connected by the Grand Canal, one of the world's oldest and longest canal systems. The oldest parts of the canal were built over 2000 years ago.

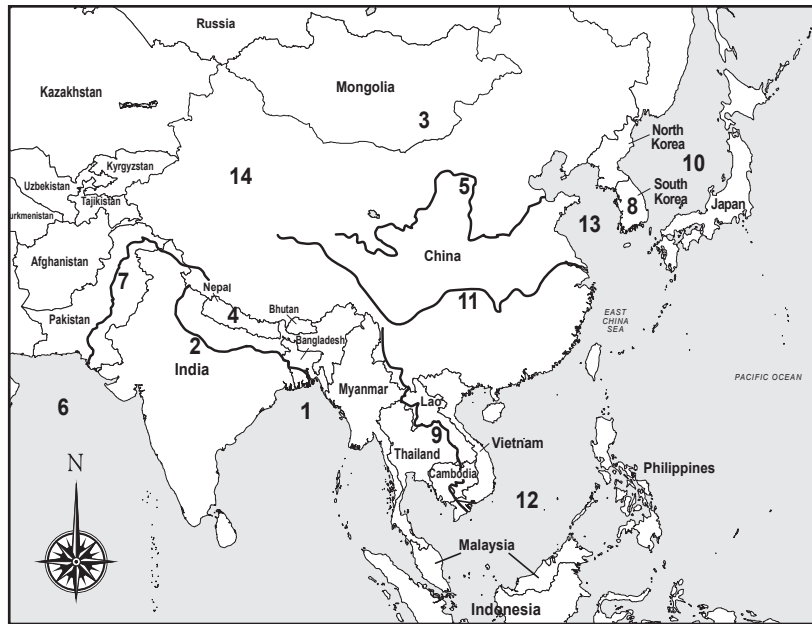


The **Mekong River** begins in the Tibetan Plateau. This river runs south from China through Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and finally Vietnam, where it empties into the **South China Sea**. The Mekong River delta has some of the richest farming land in the world.

The **Korean Peninsula** is a mountainous **peninsula** (a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides). It is attached to China and bordered by the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Over half of the peninsula is made up of mountains. Even though so much of the country is mountainous, there is still plenty of rich farmland. Since the end of World War II Korea has been divided into two different countries, North Korea and South Korea.

The **Sea of Japan** is a small sea bound by Russia to the north, the Korean Peninsula to the west and Japan to the east.

Use the map on the next page to locate the geographic areas in questions 366-370.



- _____ 366. Which marks the Indus River?
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 7
 - D. 8
- _____ 367. Which marks the Bay of Bengal?
- A. 1
 - B. 10
 - C. 12
 - D. 13
- _____ 368. Which feature is marked by the “4”?
- A. Gobi Desert
 - B. Korean Peninsula
 - C. Taklimakan Desert
 - D. Himalayan Mountains
- _____ 369. Which feature is marked by the “3”?
- A. Gobi Desert
 - B. Korean Peninsula
 - C. Taklimakan Desert
 - D. Himalayan Mountains
- _____ 370. Which marks the Mekong River?
- A. 2
 - B. 5
 - C. 9
 - D. 11

- _____ 371. **Which river flows through India and Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal?**
- A. Indus
 - B. Ganges
 - C. Yangtze
 - D. Mekong
- _____ 372. **Why are the Himalayas called the “roof of the world”?**
- A. The world’s highest mountains are found in this area.
 - B. The Himalayan Mountains are generally quite easy to travel.
 - C. The Himalayan Mountains are so rugged that no people can live there.
 - D. Little water comes out of this mountain range in the form of rivers or streams.
- _____ 373. **Which is the MOST LIKELY reason that some of the largest deserts in this world are found to the north of the Himalayan Mountains and the Tibetan Plateau?**
- A. No water can be found in either the Himalayan Mountains or the Tibetan Plateau.
 - B. The year-round cold temperatures in these areas led to the creation of these deserts.
 - C. Years of poor farming led to erosion of the soil and the gradual development of desert.
 - D. These high mountains and plateau block rains and moisture that would come from the seas further to the south.
- _____ 374. **What are the two great deserts found in China?**
- A. Gobi and Ganges
 - B. Gobi and Taklimakan
 - C. Huang He and Yangtze
 - D. Mekong and Taklimakan
- _____ 375. **Why is the Huang He River referred to as the Yellow River?**
- A. No one really knows where this name came from.
 - B. The river was given this name by order of the Chinese government.
 - C. Yellowish dust from the desert blows into the water and gives it a yellow color.
 - D. Villagers living along this river are famous for producing cloth using a bright yellow dye.
- _____ 376. **What is loess?**
- A. silt that is carried in river water
 - B. small fish that live in China’s rivers
 - C. another name for heavy seasonal rains
 - D. name for the canals built along a river’s path
- _____ 377. **Why is the Huang He sometimes called “China’s Sorrow”?**
- A. The river often runs dry leaving farmers to starve.
 - B. Floods along this river often cause great suffering.
 - C. No one can drink the water from this river because of the pollution.
 - D. The river has too many rapids and waterfalls for it to be used for transportation.

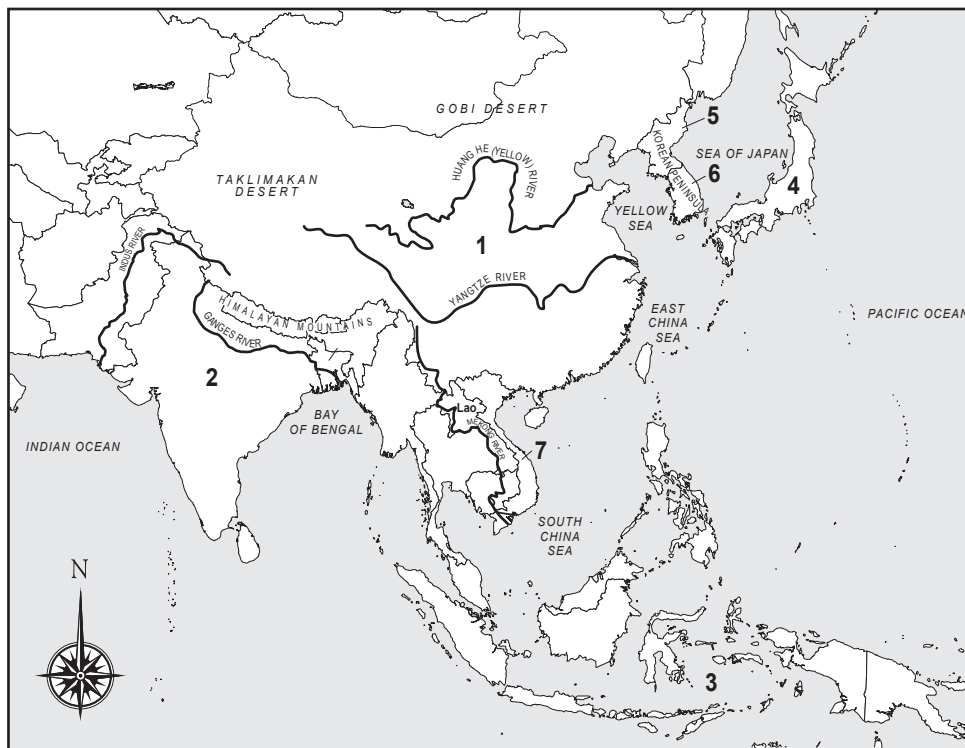
- _____ **378. Which river is the longest in China?**
A. Ganges
B. Mekong
C. Yangtze
D. Huang He
- _____ **379. What is located at the mouth of the Yangtze River?**
A. Beijing
B. Shanghai
C. Hong Kong
D. Ho Chi Minh City
- _____ **380. Which river runs south from Tibet to Vietnam and the South China Sea?**
A. Indus
B. Mekong
C. Yangtze
D. Huang He
- _____ **381. What is the name for a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides?**
A. island
B. swamp
C. isthmus
D. peninsula
- _____ **382. Which country is a peninsula?**
A. Japan
B. China
C. Korea
D. Vietnam

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

b. Locate on a world and regional political-physical map the countries of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and Vietnam.



Use the following map to answer questions 383-386.



_____ 383. Which country is marked by a “1”?

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. Vietnam
- D. Indonesia

_____ 384. Which country is marked by a “7”?

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. Vietnam
- B. Indonesia

_____ 385. Which marks North Korea?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

_____ 386. Which marks Indonesia?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

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

- a. Describe the causes and effects of pollution on the Yangtze and Ganges Rivers.

THE GANGES RIVER

The **Ganges River** begins high in the Himalayan Mountains and flows 1600 miles through India and Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal. This river provides water and transportation for the over 400 million people who live in its river valley. It is known as "Mother Ganges."

In spite of the river's importance and its place in the spiritual lives of Indians, the quality of the water has become poor. Chemicals used in fertilizer and industry are washed into the river every day. Human and animal waste also foul the river. The bodies of dead animals as well as the cremated remains of human beings (bodies that are burned after death and whose ashes are scattered in the river) regularly float down the river. In spite of this, many Indians bathe in the Ganges. They also use the water for drinking and cooking.

Cities along the Ganges have the highest rates of water-borne diseases (diseases found in drinking water) of any who live in India. Still, these cities pour millions of gallons of sewage (water that contains waste products) into the river to be carried to cities and villages farther south. Outbreaks of such diseases as cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis are common. Most officials say polluted river water is part of the reason.

India did begin a program called the Ganges Action Plan in 1985 to try to clean up the river. Many sewage and water treatment plants have been built along the river. However, the growing population of India and the run-off from industrial and farm production have meant that clean-up efforts fall short of what is needed.

_____ **387. Into which country does the Ganges River flow after it leaves India?**

- A. China
- B. Pakistan
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Afghanistan

_____ **388. Where does the Ganges River flow into the sea?**

- A. Yellow Sea
- B. Sea of Japan
- C. Bay of Bengal
- D. East China Sea

_____ **389. Which is true about the Ganges River?**

- A. The river is ignored by Indian religious rituals.
- B. People do not drink the water because it is so polluted.
- C. Many people use the river for transportation as well as a water supply.
- D. Plant and animal life have not been affected by the poor quality of the river's water.

- _____ **390. How has India's need to develop more industry ended up creating problems along the Ganges River?**
- A. Factories along the river dump industrial waste and chemicals into the river every day.
 - B. No one is allowed to cremate dead bodies along the river since the large factories have been built.
 - C. Industries located along the river use so much water that the Ganges is almost dry by the time it reaches the sea.
 - D. Factory owners have refused to allow the Indians living along the river to bathe in the water or use the water for cooking.
- _____ **391. How has the Indian practice of cremating their dead been a problem for the river?**
- A. People are not allowed to go near the river when cremations are taking place.
 - B. The banks along the river regularly catch fire and threaten Indian homes built there.
 - C. Factory owners cannot use water once human ashes have been thrown into it upstream.
 - D. The bodies of dead animals, as well as the ashes of human beings, have been placed in the river causing pollution.
- _____ **392. What was the purpose of the Ganges Action Plan begun in the 1980s?**
- A. to try and clean up the river
 - B. to bring an end to the cremations
 - C. to end using the river for drinking water
 - D. to slow down the building of new factories
- _____ **393. Why has the Indian government had such a hard time making much progress in cleaning up the Ganges River?**
- A. Most people in India do not feel the river is polluted so they are not worried about it.
 - B. The government of India has not made the cleaning up of the Ganges River one of its goals.
 - C. Few people have gotten sick from the water in the Ganges River, so it is hard to get money for clean-up operations.
 - D. India's combination of growing population and run-off from farming makes it hard to see much progress in controlling pollution.

THE YANGTZE RIVER

China's longest river, the **Yangtze River**, flows almost 4,000 miles from the northwestern part of the country to the East China Sea. The Yangtze River passes through over 185 towns where almost 400 million people live. Pumping stations along the river take water out to supply people with water for drinking, irrigation, and industrial uses. Millions of gallons of sewage are dumped into the river, along with chemicals from agricultural runoff and industrial wastes. Nitrogen from fertilizers and arsenic (poisonous chemical) from industrial uses are leading pollutants found in the Yangtze's waters.

The pollution in the river puts all of the cities along its banks at risk. Many species of plants and animals that once lived in the river are disappearing. The high levels of nitrogen and phosphates lead to the growth of blue-green algae. This growth reduces the oxygen in the water causing fish to die. Contaminated fish are caught and eaten by the Chinese people, leading to other health problems.

China is building more water treatment facilities (process of removing contaminants from wastewater). It is encouraging cities along the river to build sanitary landfills (areas where waste is isolated from the environment until it is safe) for garbage rather than dumping the contaminants in the river. International organizations like the World Bank have worked with Chinese authorities to organize such programs. The massive Three Gorges Dam is being built along the Yangtze River in central China to provide hydroelectric power to millions of Chinese who have not had electricity. Some people feel the dam project was begun without taking into account the effects such a project would have on the environment. A number of species of plants and animals that live along the river where the dam has been built are now threatened with extinction. Another concern is that the dam has been built in an area prone to earthquakes.

_____ **394. Why is the Yangtze River so important to the population and economy of China?**

- A. Water from the Yangtze River is used to irrigate the Gobi Desert.
- B. The Yangtze River is the international border between China and India.
- C. People can use the Yangtze River to get over the Himalayan Mountains.
- D. It supplies millions of people with water for drinking, irrigation, and industrial uses.

_____ **395. Into what body of water does the Yangtze flow?**

- A. Indian Ocean
- B. Bay of Bengal
- C. East China Sea
- D. South China Sea

_____ **396. What are some of the main causes of high levels of nitrogen in the waters of the Yangtze River?**

- A. The waste is from nuclear power plants.
- B. The bodies of dead animals are thrown into the river.
- C. The chemicals used in fertilizers run from the fields into the river.
- D. The exhaust fumes are from the millions of cars driven in this area of Asia.

_____ **397. Which is one of the most common industrial pollutants found in the Yangtze River?**

- A. arsenic
- B. nitrogen
- C. nuclear waste
- D. human sewage

_____ **398. What has been the effect of the rapid growth of algae in the Yangtze River?**

- A. The oxygen levels in the water go down and fish die.
- B. The river dolphins and porpoises can rely on the algae as a food source.
- C. The Yangtze River can no longer be used for shipping and transportation.
- D. The algae have provided a good source of fertilizer for those who live along the river.

_____ **399. Why did the Chinese government decide to go ahead with the Three Gorges Dam project along the Yangtze River?**

- A. The dam would provide water for all of China's desert areas.
- B. China's people needed a reliable source of hydroelectric power.
- C. China needed to be able to store water because the Yangtze River often dried up in the summer.
- D. Careful study showed that there would be no environmental problems associated with the dam.

_____ **400. How would building sanitary landfills along the Yangtze River help reduce pollution in the water?**

- A. The garbage could go into landfills instead of into the river.
- B. The landfills would reduce the general need for more electricity.
- C. The chemicals would no longer run into farmers' fields and into the river.
- D. All of the garbage would be recycled in landfills and there would be no waste.

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

b. Describe the causes and effects of air pollution and flooding in India and China.

INDIA

Air pollution is one of India's most serious environmental problems. An enormous and growing population along with rapid growth of cities (urban areas) and development of industry have left many parts of India with some of the heaviest air pollution in the world. Indians living in several major cities have some of the highest rates of **respiratory disease** (diseases of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and trachea) in the world. In addition to industrial smoke, the growing number of automobiles and trucks in India contribute to the poor air quality. Some estimates say that **automobile emissions** (carbons and other chemicals that come from a car's engine) are responsible for almost 70 percent of the air pollution in some urban areas of India.

Many people in India are poor. They do not want to do anything that would slow down economic growth. For this reason, it has been difficult for the Indian government to enforce many of the laws on industry and transportation that might improve the country's air.

In rural areas, many families cook over open fires, using wood, animal dung, or coal as fuel. These fuel sources send carbon monoxide, soot, and many different chemicals into the air as well. The air inside the home is often as bad as the outside. This pollution can form **brown clouds** (haze of pollution) which reduce rainfall and temperatures.

_____ **401. Why are India's urban areas having a problem with air pollution?**

- A. Few people in India feel that air pollution is a problem.
- B. There are no government efforts to control air pollution.
- C. There really is no effective way to control air pollution in the world today.
- D. The rapidly growing population, heavy industry, and thousands of automobiles have caused the problem.

- _____ **402. How is air pollution a problem in rural areas?**
- A. Millions of people cook over wood or coal fires.
 - B. Many heavy industries have relocated in rural areas because the land is cheap.
 - C. People living in small villages drive a long distance to work in cars and trucks.
 - D. Waste from nuclear power plants has made the air in rural areas dangerous to breathe.
- _____ **403. What has been the effect of the heavily polluted “brown clouds” that are now common in some parts of India?**
- A. Rainfall has decreased and temperatures are cooler.
 - B. Heavy rains have led to widespread flooding in India.
 - C. There is an increase in the crops harvested, as they are not burned by the sun.
 - D. The Indian government has decided to reduce the number of cars allowed on India’s highways.
- _____ **404. Why has the Indian government had problems reducing air pollution?**
- A. They do not want to slow economic growth.
 - B. There are no effective ways to regulate air pollution in the world today.
 - C. No one in India is concerned about the amount of air pollution in India.
 - D. Health problems related to air pollution have shown up in the Indian population.

CHINA

When the Olympic Committee decided to have the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, one of the concerns among the athletes who were going to compete was the quality of the air in that Chinese city. Beijing, like many other major cities in China, has experienced tremendous growth in both population and industry during the past few decades. Much of China’s energy is provided by burning coal, a process that sends tons of soot, ash, and chemicals into the atmosphere. In addition, millions of Chinese people now drive automobiles and trucks, whose exhaust is another source of massive air pollution.

According to the People’s Republic of China’s own statistics, the leading causes of death in that country are respiratory and heart diseases that can be tied to long exposure to air pollution. Airborne pollution also contributes to acid rain, a problem for at least a third of China’s agricultural areas. Acid rain occurs when chemicals in the air, especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides that come from burning fossil fuels like coal, react with the moisture in the atmosphere and fall to the ground as rain containing sulfuric acid and nitric acid. Acid rain is harmful to plants, animals, and even buildings.

Before the 2008 Olympics, the Beijing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau was established to work on the quality of the city’s air. Automobile traffic was greatly reduced and many factories were temporarily closed. As a result, many major air pollutants were reduced by as much as 45 percent. Many of the people living in Beijing want the government to find ways to keep pollution down while still allowing for economic progress. Leaders at the World Bank make the argument that the expenses of health problems tied to air pollution are far greater than any economic profits tied to those industries and activities that contribute to the pollution. The impact of environmental and health problems related to air and water pollution take many years to show up in the general population. Often governments begin clean-up efforts long after the health of a country’s population has begun to suffer. Because China and India have such enormous populations, almost one half of all the people on the planet, attention to health issues related to air and water pollution are of critical importance.

- _____ **405. When Beijing, China was awarded the 2008 Olympics, which environmental issue was a big concern for many of the athletes?**
- A. the city's air pollution
 - B. lack of fresh drinking water
 - C. temperatures would be too hot in the summer in China
 - D. heavy seasonal rains that come to China in the summer
- _____ **406. Which contributes to air pollution problems in China?**
- A. the shrinking population
 - B. use of coal-burning power plants for energy
 - C. the gradual drop in the number of new factories
 - D. the lack of automobiles and trucks in rural areas
- _____ **407. Which is a leading cause of death in China?**
- A. skin cancer
 - B. respiratory and heart disease
 - C. injuries from automobile accidents
 - D. injuries related to industrial and factory accidents
- _____ **408. What was the job of the Beijing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau in the months before the 2008 Olympics?**
- A. improve the city's air quality
 - B. work to end the pollution in the countryside
 - C. begin building dams to provide fresh drinking water for the athletes
 - D. keep all automobiles and buses out of Beijing while the Olympics were in progress
- _____ **409. Why is acid rain dangerous to the environment?**
- A. may cause chemical fires
 - B. can harm plants and animals
 - C. often leads to massive flooding
 - D. it causes an increase in air temperature
- _____ **410. What economic argument does the World Bank make to urge countries to do whatever they need to do to clean up serious environmental problems quickly?**
- A. Health problems disappear very quickly once pollution problems are solved.
 - B. The process of cleaning up serious environmental problems is usually very easy to do.
 - C. Most serious pollution problems can be taken care of without spending a lot of money.
 - D. The long-term costs of pollution are often more expensive than the clean-up effort would be.

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.

The **climates** of most of the countries in Southern and Eastern Asia vary depending on each country's geography. Nearby oceans, mountains, deserts, latitude and wind patterns affect climate.

India has many types of climate. Snow and ice are in the northern mountains, hot dry plains are in the central plateau, and steamy tropical weather is along the southern coast. Along the mountain ranges to the north, the temperatures are like those in other high altitude locations. Some of the highest peaks are covered with glaciers and snow. A large desert area borders Pakistan, while the Ganges Plain is humid and almost tropical. The Deccan Plateau in the center of the country is more moderate, with a subtropical coastal plain along the Indian Ocean. Most of India's people rely on farming and other agricultural work, so most of the people live along the great rivers and in the fertile river valleys. Some of India's largest cities are located along the Ganges River or near the coast. Fewer people live in the Deccan Plain in the higher center of the country.

The climate of India is shaped by seasonal winds known as **monsoons**. These winds blow hot, dry air across the continent from the northeast during the winter. In the spring and summer, the winds come from the opposite direction and bring heavy rains from the ocean. These monsoon winds can be a blessing when they bring much needed rain. On the other hand, monsoon rains can cause destructive flooding. The monsoons are very unpredictable.

The people of India have had to live their lives around these seasonal winds and rains. When the shifts in the weather are moderate, the Indian people are able to farm the rich river valley soil and use the rivers for transportation and trade.

The same variety of climates is found in **China**. A country as large as China has nearly every type of climate. High mountain ranges to the south cut China off from India and the moisture that might come from the Indian Ocean. The Gobi and Taklimakan desert regions in the center of the country are harsh and dry. Mongolia to the north is semi-arid, and the areas to the east and south are humid and even tropical. Most of China's one billion people live in the areas of the country that have the milder climates. Here are found the great river valleys and the most fertile farmland.

Japan, an island nation on the far eastern edge of East Asia, has a climate affected by ocean currents. The Japan Current coming from the south brings warm water to the southern and eastern coasts of Japan, while the Oyashio Current coming from the north cools the northern coast. The warmer parts of the country are able to have longer growing seasons for farmers, while those living in the cooler north rely on fishing. Japan experiences monsoon rains and even tropical hurricanes called **typhoons**.

North Korea shares a border with China and has short summers and long, cold winters, much like that of the northeastern corner of China. The land is mountainous and not as heavily populated as South Korea.

South Korea has fewer mountains and a milder climate, due to the warm winds that come from the ocean. South Korea has a larger population than North Korea. Many South Koreans live in the country's largest city, Seoul. Farming is more widely practiced here than in the mountainous north.

Countries further to the southeast like **Vietnam** are warmer and tropical. Here climate and geography join to create rich farmlands where 90 percent of the world's rice is grown.

- _____ **411. The climate of India is affected by seasonal winds called**
A. typhoons.
B. tornadoes.
C. hurricanes.
D. monsoons.
- _____ **412. Where do most of the people of India live?**
A. southern coast
B. center of the country
C. northwest near Pakistan
D. along the great rivers and fertile valleys
- _____ **413. What is the best way to describe the climate of China?**
A. hot and dry
B. mild and temperate
C. rainy and subtropical
D. combination of all of these
- _____ **414. Where do most Chinese live?**
A. in Mongolia to the north
B. in the central hilly plateau region
C. area of the country with milder climates
D. around the Gobi and Taklimakan deserts
- _____ **415. Which has a major effect on the climate of Japan?**
A. ocean currents
B. monsoon rains from India
C. winds coming off the desert
D. cold air sweeping off large glaciers
- _____ **416. What is the best way to describe the geography and climate of North Korea?**
A. mountainous and cool
B. large deserts, hot and dry
C. mostly river delta and tropical
D. mix of mountains and river valleys and mild
- _____ **417. What is the best way to describe the geography and climate of South Korea?**
A. mountainous and cool
B. large desert, hot and dry
C. mostly river delta and tropical
D. mix of mountains and river valleys and mild temperatures
- _____ **418. Which type of climate makes Vietnam ideal for growing rice?**
A. warm and tropical
B. dry and desert-like
C. colder due to winds from glaciers
D. bitter cold in winter, hot in summer

SS7G11 The student will explain the impact of location, climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on 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 types of work they do, and how they travel.

India is separated from the rest of Asia by three ranges of mountains: the Hindu Kush, the Himalayas, and the Karakoram ranges. Because of this, India is often called a **subcontinent** (a division of a continent). Just south of the large mountain ranges, most of India is made up of a broad plain between the Indus River and the Ganges River. The land in this plain is very fertile, because the rivers provide tons of silt to enrich the soil. South of this great plain is an area of higher plateau called the Deccan Plateau. Even farther south, the land gives way to a narrow tropical strip along the coast of the Indian Ocean.

India's mountains have sometimes stopped invaders from the north who wanted India's fertile river valleys to the south. At other times, invaders have been able to use natural passes through the mountains to make their way into the heart of India and establish new rulers and customs.

Most Indians live in the major river valleys, particularly the Ganges. People are moving into cities from rural areas in large numbers looking for work and better opportunities for their families. The rivers provide transportation, trade routes, water for irrigation, and water to supply the people living in the cities. The rivers have become the easiest means of disposing of human, animal, and industrial waste. As a result, nearly all of India's large cities have problems with over-crowding and air and water pollution.

On the northern side of the Himalayan Mountains and across the Tibetan Plateau is the country of **China**. Its enormous size means there is a great variety of climates and terrain. Two great deserts are located in Northern China: the Gobi and the Taklimakan. Few people live in these regions, and many of those that do live as nomads and animal herders. Other parts of northern and western China have climates that are more moderate and some farming is possible. The northeast, along the route of the Huang He River, is China's most heavily populated region. Beijing is located here. While agriculture is still common, this region of the country is also China's industrial center. Farming is the most common occupation of the Chinese who live in the southeastern part of the country. Here the Yangtze River flows to Shanghai, China's largest port. This region of the country is the site of the Three Gorges Dam. This large hydroelectric project is designed to bring electricity to China's rural areas. For Chinese workers, rapid industrialization has meant many have left their rural homes and found work in overcrowded cities.

The mountains of **North Korea** have meant that it has had less success with agriculture than many others have in this region. There are fast-flowing rivers in the mountains where the North Koreans have developed hydroelectric power plants. The country earns a profit from mining coal and other minerals like iron and copper. Most of the people here live along the western half of the country where the mountains slope down to the sea and farming is more successful.

South Korea is less mountainous and a large part of the country has excellent farmland. The population is greater than that of North Korea, with about 25 percent of the people living in and around the capital city, Seoul. People living in or near Seoul have the advantages of markets, jobs, and education that are harder to find in rural areas. While there are cold winters and warm summers, the climate in South Korea is milder than that of North Korea because of the ocean winds.

Almost 80 percent of the country of **Japan** is covered with mountains. This leaves a small percentage of the land suitable for farming. The Japanese have created farmland out of these mountains by building terraces, putting in irrigation channels, and using different fertilizers and farming techniques. Even so, Japan has to import food for its growing population. There are many volcanoes in Japan. These volcanoes are often the cause of earthquakes. Japan has more earthquakes every year than any other place in the world. The Japanese people have adjusted to the threat of earthquakes, even though many cause a lot of damage. Some parts of the country have developed hot springs around the volcanic areas, and others use the heat to warm water for people to use. Because Japan has so little farmland, the Japanese people depend on fishing for much of their food. They have to import a lot of food from other countries. Japan imports fuel as well. The country has a very highly developed industrial economy, but no gas or oil. They depend on the world market for petroleum products.

Distribution of natural resources throughout southern and eastern Asia plays a major part in determining what sorts of work people do and how comfortably they are able to live. A **natural resource** is something that is found in the environment that people need and can use. Fresh water, trees, rich soil, minerals, and oil are all examples of natural resources. One of the most valuable natural resources in this part of the world is rich farmland. All of the countries of southern and eastern Asia depend on agriculture to feed growing populations. India and China are able to claim large areas of rich farmland as an important natural resource. However, these countries have a difficult time producing enough food to take care of their rapidly growing populations.

India, China, North Korea and South Korea also have good supplies of coal. While this is an important fuel and energy source for all of the economies of these countries, coal burning is also a major cause of air pollution. Air pollution is one of the greatest environmental hazards facing the countries of Southern and Eastern Asia today.

Both North and South Korea have a number of mineral deposits, including lead and zinc. South Vietnam is able to mine phosphates for export, as well as drill for oil. Japan, an industrial powerhouse on the eastern edge of this region, has practically no natural resources at all. For this reason, Japan must depend on industry and trade to supply its population with all they need.

_____ **419. How have the mountain ranges in northern India affected the country's development?**

- A. A life in the mountains is so hard that no one lives there.
- B. The mountain ranges have prevented India from having any large cities.
- C. The mountain ranges have often protected India from northern invaders.
- D. Northern India has no large rivers because the mountains cut off the seasonal rains.

_____ **420. Why do so many of the people of India live in the Ganges River Valley?**

- A. The river provides fertile soil for farming.
- B. The Ganges River is the only source of fresh water in India.
- C. There are few other places in India where people can find work.
- D. They live along the Ganges River to keep away from polluted industrial areas.

_____ **421. Why do most of the people of North Korea live in the western half of the country?**

- A. The rest of North Korea is made up of desert.
- B. The area has more farmland and fewer mountains.
- C. There are fewer cities and less pollution in the west.
- D. There are no rivers in the mountains of North Korea.

- _____ 422. **Why do almost 25 percent of the people in South Korea live in and around Seoul?**
- A. The climate is subtropical and warm year-round.
 - B. The area around Seoul is protected from seasonal rains.
 - C. Most of the rest of the land in South Korea is not suited for farming.
 - D. The city provides markets, jobs, and education not available in rural areas.
- _____ 423. **How have the farmers of Japan been able to raise crops in land that is very mountainous?**
- A. They grow only those crops that do not need fertilizer.
 - B. Farmers are limited to crops that do not need irrigation.
 - C. They have built farming terraces along the mountain slopes.
 - D. They raise crops only in the small valleys found between the mountain ranges.
- _____ 424. **How do the Japanese feed their people with so little good farmland?**
- A. Many of the Japanese people starve every year.
 - B. The Japanese depend on fishing and imported food.
 - C. Tourists bring their own food when they visit from other countries.
 - D. The Japanese sell oil to earn money to buy food from other countries.
- _____ 425. **Which is an example of a natural resource?**
- A. factory
 - B. deposit of coal
 - C. irrigation canal
 - D. hydroelectric dam

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.

An **ethnic group** is a group of people who share cultural ideas and beliefs that have been a part of their community for generations. The characteristics they may have in common could include language, religion, history, types of foods, and a set of traditional stories, beliefs, or celebrations. These things make up a common culture shared by those in a particular ethnic group.

A **religious group** shares a belief system in a god or gods, with a specific set of rituals and literature. People from different ethnic groups may share the same religion, though they may be from very different cultures.

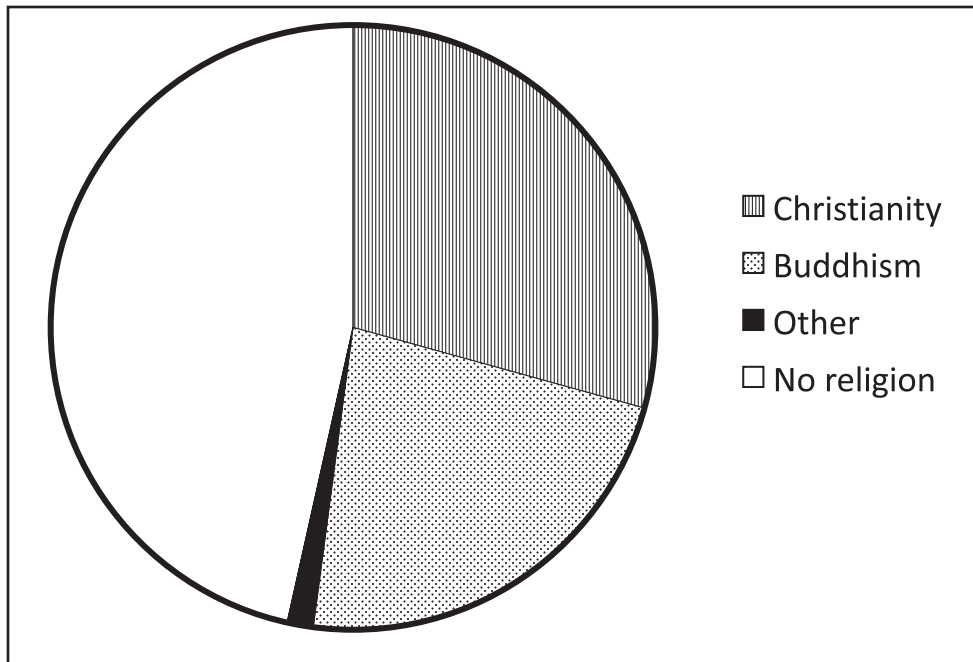
- _____ 426. **Which describes an ethnic group?**
- A. people that like to grow food
 - B. people that like to read books
 - C. people who share the same religious beliefs
 - D. people with a shared language, religion, or culture

427. Which describes a religious group?

- A. people that like to grow food
- B. people that like to read books
- C. people who share the same religious beliefs
- D. people with a shared language, religion, or culture

Use the graph to answer questions 428-429.

Religion in South Korea



428. What part of the people in South Korea are Buddhists?

- A. 1%
- B. 23%
- C. 35%
- D. 47%

429. Which explains information from the graph?

- A. Most South Koreans do not practice any religion.
- B. Most South Koreans practice some form of religion.
- C. Buddhism has less followers than it once had in South Korea.
- D. Christianity is the second largest religious group in South Korea.

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

b. Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southern and Eastern Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Shintoism, and the philosophy of Confucianism.

HINDUISM

Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world. This religion developed in India, taking much from the religion practiced by the Aryans, a group who had invaded the country from the north around 1500 BC. The worship of Aryan priests followed complicated rituals and hymns known as the **Vedas**, of **The Books of Knowledge**. These prayers and rituals, along with many other Aryan beliefs, led to the development of the religion known as Hinduism.

Hinduism is **polytheistic**, meaning they worship many gods, but Hindus believe that all of these gods are part of a supreme spirit named **Brahman**. Hindus also believe that all living beings have souls - animals as well as people. Some animals, like the cow, are considered especially sacred. Many Hindus are vegetarians, meaning that they eat no meat.

All Hindus also believe in **reincarnation**, the idea that the soul does not die with the body, but enters the body of another being, either a person or an animal. The type of life a person leads determines what his next life will be like. A good person will have a better life in his next reincarnation. An evil person will suffer in his next life. A soul is reincarnated over and over again, until the life it lives is good enough to bring it to be united with Brahman. The belief that one's actions determine one's fate is called **Karma**, another important Hindu belief.

Another important part of Hinduism is the **caste system**, a belief that social class is hereditary (inherited), and does not change throughout a person's life. The only way to move to a higher caste was to be born into one in the next life. There are **four main castes**:

- priests and wise men, or Brahmins, are the highest
- warriors and rulers, called the Kshatriyas (KSHAHT-rih-yuz), are next
- merchants, traders and small farmers, Vaisyas (VY-syuz), are third
- the Sudras (SOO-drahs), or peasants and field workers, are last
- a fifth caste is considered even lower, the untouchables, or pariahs, who do work no one else would do

There are divisions within each caste, making Indian social structure very complicated. Traditional families would not let their children marry someone from a different caste. Many jobs in India are still awarded based on caste connections. The government of India is working to make caste divisions less important, but this is a tradition that is slow to change.

Hinduism is the religion practiced most widely in India and it is the third largest religion in the world, behind Christianity and Islam.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is a religion that also began in India. Siddhartha Gautama, a rich young man, founded the religion about 500 B.C. He had a life of luxury, but he was troubled by the poverty and suffering he saw in the world around him. He left his family and became a wandering monk for a number of years, hoping to learn why people had to suffer. Finally, he quit wandering and simply sat and thought, meditated, about the unhappiness of man. He felt he understood what needed to be done. He believed that people could find peace if they could reject greed and desire. He accepted the Hindu belief in reincarnation and karma, but he did not accept the caste system or the need for priests. He was called "**Buddha**," or "**The Enlightened One**," by his followers.

Buddha taught that there were **Four Noble Truths** in life. One was that life always brought pain. The second was that this suffering and sorrow were usually caused by greed and the desire for material things. The third was that by giving up these greedy desires, a person could end his suffering and reach **Nirvana**, a state of perfect peace. The fourth was that to achieve Nirvana, a person needed to follow **The Middle Way**.

The Middle Way was accomplished by following what Buddha called the **Eightfold Path** (eight rules for conduct):

- try to recognize the truth
- try to avoid evil actions and bad people
- do not say things that hurt others
- respect other people and their belongings
- choose a job that does no harm to others
- do not think evil thoughts
- avoid excitement or anger
- work at meditation, thinking carefully about what matters in life

Buddha believed that unselfishness was the key to everything. He did not recognize gods or see a need for priests. He felt man alone could change evil into good. If one followed the Middle Way, ones soul would eventually reach a state of perfect peace.

About 6 percent of the world's population today is Buddhist, making it the fourth largest religion in the world. Buddhism is practiced all over the world, though its largest numbers of followers are found in Southern and Eastern Asia.

ISLAM

Islam is another religion that is widely practiced in Southern and Eastern Asia. Islam began in the Arabian Peninsula in the 7th century AD with the teachings of the prophet Muhammad. Islam gained followers rapidly in Southwest Asia and North Africa in the years following Muhammad's death.

Islam came to India in the 1500s AD when Muslim armies swept into the country from the northwest. They established the Mogul Empire that ruled India for almost 200 years. Muslim conquerors treated the Hindus as conquered people and introduced Islam as a new religion.

Muslims practice what is known as the **Five Pillars of Islam**:

- profession of faith - there is only one god and Muhammad is his messenger
- pray five times a day facing the direction of Mecca
- charity to the poor
- fasting during the holy month of Ramadan
- pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a person's lifetime

Because **Muslims** believe in only one god, this religion is called a **monotheistic religion**. A religion that believes in more than one god is called a **polytheistic religion**. Muslims do not have an organized priesthood but they do gather in community mosques for prayer, and there are Muslim leaders for prayer as well as Muslim scholars. Muslims also have a holy book, The **Quran**, which they believe is the actual word of God handed down by the angel Gabriel. Muslims do not believe in the caste system, something that many of the Hindus in India have accepted. They also do not believe cows to be sacred, and they have no rules against eating beef. Few Muslims will eat pork, however, believing the meat to be unclean.

Today, many millions of Muslims live in Southern and Eastern Asia. Islam is the second largest religion in the world. Only Christianity has more followers.

SHINTO

The earliest religion of Japan was **Shintoism**, which literally means the “way of the gods.” Shintoism centers on reverence for the **kami**, divine spirits that Shinto followers believe live in nature. The word kami means “superior.” These spirits are believed to live in beautiful places, animals, and especially as a person’s ancestors. Many Japanese people believe some of the mountains and rivers in Japan are the homes of these kami, and these places are considered sacred. Shintoism also stresses the virtue of cleanliness.

Those who practice Shintoism offer prayers and perform rituals to honor and please the kami, or spirits they feel are special. There is no elaborate philosophy in Shinto, and the religion does not stress life after death. Most Japanese households have a small altar where the family will offer prayers for the spirits they hope will bless and protect them. The worship of nature has also led the Japanese to perfect the art of creating small, beautiful gardens, areas of quiet and reflection in their crowded world. Shintoism was once the state religion of Japan. It is no longer the official state religion, but Shintoism is still widely honored among the Japanese. There are followers of Shintoism around the world, but they are relatively few in number when compared with other major religions.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucius was one of the most important scholars in Chinese history. He was born around 550 BC at a time when the government was having trouble keeping order and warlords controlled much of the countryside. He believed that the key to peace and social order was for people to behave with good character and virtue. Virtue is behaving fairly and with justice toward others. His **Golden Rule of Behavior** was “What you do not like when done unto yourself, do not unto others.” He believed a good ruler was one who treated his people fairly and was kind to them. Confucius was not a religious prophet or even a religious leader. He saw himself as a teacher and Confucianism is thought of as a philosophy or ethical system based on good deeds and morality rather than a religion.

Confucius believed there were **five basic relationships** among men:

- ruler and subject
- father and son
- husband and wife
- older brother and younger brother
- friend and friend

He believed if each relationship were based on kindness, there would be peace and harmony in the country.

Wudi, the Han emperor of China in 121 BC, declared that Confucianism would be the official guiding practice for the Chinese government during his reign. He hired Confucian scholars to make up his government staff. Confucian philosophy continued to have a great influence on Chinese government for almost 2000 years. Even since the Communist revolution in China in 1949, many in China still support the teaching of Confucius and his emphasis on dealing with others fairly. Many other people in Southern and Eastern Asia also admire the teaching of Confucianism. Many historians see Confucianism as one of the foundations of Chinese society.

_____ **430. Which religion is considered one of the oldest in the world?**

- A. Islam
- B. Shintoism
- C. Hinduism
- D. Confucianism

_____ **431. What is the name of the Hindu sacred text?**

- A. Vedas
- B. Quran
- C. Middle Way
- D. Four Noble Truths

_____ **432. What is the Hindu belief in reincarnation?**

- A. the belief that there is only one god
- B. the worship of the cow as a sacred animal
- C. the belief that men should treat each other with kindness
- D. the belief that a soul returns to life in another body after death

_____ **433. What is the Hindu belief in Karma?**

- A. that one's actions determine one's fate
- B. that man should worship only one god
- C. that a child should always obey their parents
- D. that a woman should always wear a head scarf when she goes out of the house

_____ **434. How long do Hindus believe a soul will be reincarnated?**

- A. Reincarnation happens only once to each soul.
- B. A soul is reincarnated forever and there is no end.
- C. A soul is reincarnated for as long as it chooses to be.
- D. It will be reincarnated until the soul lives a life good enough to be united with Brahman.

_____ **435. What is the caste system?**

- A. the name of the Hindu priesthood
- B. the belief that social class is hereditary
- C. the voting system used in Southeastern elections
- D. the name for the way labor in India is divided between men and women

- _____ **436. Where was the religion of Buddhism founded?**
A. India
B. China
C. Japan
D. Vietnam
- _____ **437. Who was the founder of Buddhism?**
A. Jesus
B. Confucius
C. Muhammad
D. Siddhartha Gautama
- _____ **438. What does “Buddha” mean?**
A. Middle Way
B. Glorified One
C. Enlightened One
D. Four Noble Truths
- _____ **439. What do Buddhists believe people need to do to be happy and find peace?**
A. They are to live their lives as vegetarians.
B. They are to accept the belief in only one god.
C. They are to give up greed and greedy desires.
D. They are to live quietly within the caste system.
- _____ **440. What Buddhist teaching shows its followers the correct way to live their lives?**
A. the Bible
B. the Quran
C. the Five Pillars
D. the Middle Way
- _____ **441. How did the first Muslims come to Southern and Eastern Asia?**
A. Muslim invaders entered India in the 1500s AD.
B. The first Muslim armies invaded Japan in the 1400s AD.
C. The earliest Muslims first came to China as traders in the 1200s AD.
D. The first Muslims were invited into India because the people there wanted a new government.
- _____ **442. What are the Five Pillars?**
A. basic beliefs of Islam
B. rules of the caste system
C. standard form of Muslim architecture
D. beliefs that Muslims and Hindus have in common

- _____ **443. What is the name of the Muslim holy book?**
A. Bible
B. Vedas
C. Quran
D. Middle Way
- _____ **444. Islam is considered a monotheistic religion because followers believe in**
A. many gods.
B. only one god.
C. reincarnation.
D. natural objects.
- _____ **445. In which country was Shintoism founded?**
A. India
B. China
C. Japan
D. Vietnam
- _____ **446. What are the kami that are so important in Shinto belief?**
A. They are religious writings of Shinto priests.
B. These are the elected leaders of the Shinto communities.
C. The people who convert to Shintoism are referred to as kami.
D. They are spirits that followers of Shinto believe exist in things all around them.
- _____ **447. How do believers of Shinto practice their religion?**
A. They pray at small altars in their homes.
B. They attend churches once a week to worship in a group.
C. They must make a pilgrimage to Mecca once in their lifetime.
D. They divide society into castes and work to limit contact between castes.
- _____ **448. In which country was Confucianism founded?**
A. China
B. India
C. Japan
D. North Korea
- _____ **449. What did Confucius believe were the keys to social order and peace?**
A. strict caste system
B. to worship only one god
C. ruler who could keep order
D. good character and virtue in the people

- _____ **450. Which is Confucius' Golden Rule?**
- A. "All men are created equal."
 - B. "Health makes one wealthy and wise."
 - C. "There is no God, but the one true God."
 - D. "What you do not like when done to you, do not to others."
- _____ **451. How did Confucianism come to play an important role in Chinese society?**
- A. Confucianism has replaced all other religions in China.
 - B. Confucian philosophy had little effect on Chinese society until the 20th century.
 - C. Confucius led an army to take over the Chinese government during his lifetime.
 - D. A Chinese emperor hired Confucian scholars in 121 BC to help organize his government.
- _____ **452. Why is Confucianism considered a philosophy instead of a religion?**
- A. Confucius only believed in one god.
 - B. No religion is allowed by the Chinese government today.
 - C. Confucius never wrote any of his ideas down for his followers.
 - D. His teachings are more about ethics and behavior than about religious ideas.

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

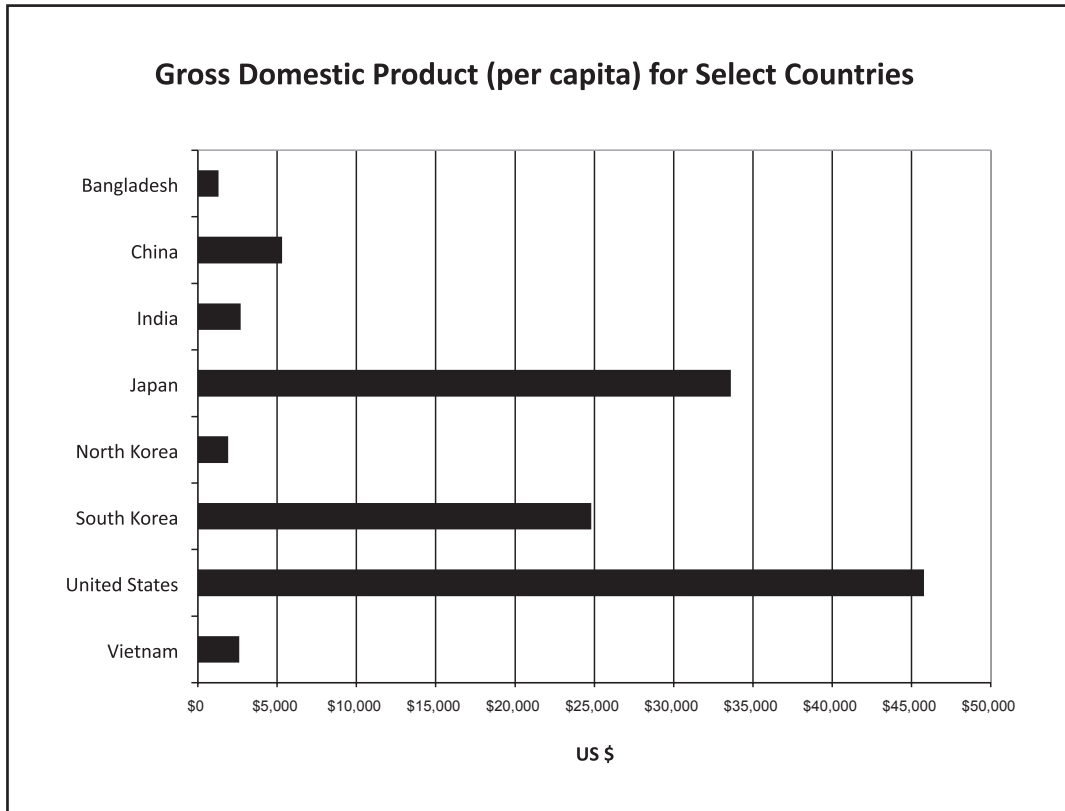
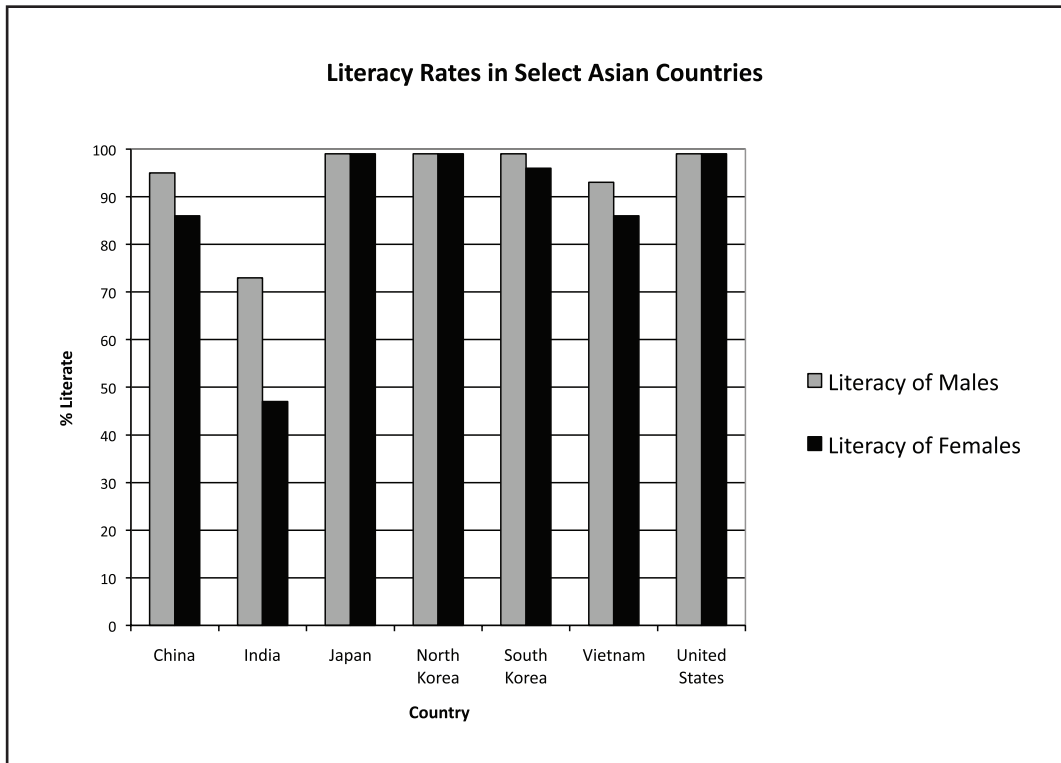
c. Evaluate how the literacy rate affects the standard of living.

Literacy, or the ability to read and write, has a big effect on the standard of living of a country. Those who cannot read or write have a very difficult time finding decent jobs. Lack of education also prevents many young people from becoming the engineers, doctors, scientists, or business managers that modern economies need in order to bring improvements to their countries. In many parts of the world, education is only available to those who can afford to pay for it themselves. In those countries, the literacy rate is often quite low. Countries that have stronger economies usually make money available so that anyone who wants an education can go to school.

One way to measure the standard of living is the **Gross Domestic Product**, or **GDP**. The GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given year and converted into United States dollars for comparison. When divided into a value **per capita** (or per person), it can be used as a measure of the living conditions in a country. The higher the GDP value, the better the living conditions in the country.

Southern and Eastern Asia offer some interesting contrasts. Many parts of Southern and Eastern Asia, especially those where there are fewer cities and towns, have lower literacy rates than found in Europe or the United States. Higher rates of literacy are usually found in countries that are the wealthy. In Southern and Eastern Asia, some countries have weak economies but very high literacy rates. Two of these, China and North Korea, have strong state-run education systems that require attendance through a certain age. Even though their economies lag behind the rest of the region in some areas, literacy is a national priority. China has some of the richest and poorest people in Eastern Asia. Even with the wide range of incomes, basic literacy is a primary goal for the Chinese government.

Use these graphs to answer questions 453-457.



- _____ **453. Which Asian countries have the highest literacy rates?**
- A. China, India, and Japan
 - B. China, Vietnam, and Japan
 - C. China, Japan, and the United States
 - D. Japan, North Korea, and South Korea
- _____ **454. Which Asian country has the lowest literacy rate?**
- A. China
 - B. India
 - C. Vietnam
 - D. North Korea
- _____ **455. Which Asian countries have the highest national wealth as determined by GDP?**
- A. Japan and China
 - B. India and Vietnam
 - C. Japan and South Korea
 - D. Vietnam and Bangladesh
- _____ **456. Which Asian countries have the lowest national wealth?**
- A. Vietnam and India
 - B. India and Bangladesh
 - C. Bangladesh and North Korea
 - D. North Korea and South Korea
- _____ **457. What generalization can you make about the relationship between national wealth and literacy?**
- A. Literacy is higher in wealthy countries.
 - B. Countries with large populations always have the highest literacy rates.
 - C. Higher national wealth is not always necessary in order to have high literacy rates.
 - D. Men always get better educations than women in countries with high national wealth.
- _____ **458. Why do some very poor countries in Asia still have high literacy rates?**
- A. Poor countries will have high literacy rates as long as their populations are small.
 - B. As long as a country is a democracy, the people will have high literacy rates even if the country is poor.
 - C. If governments decide education should be a national goal, the literacy rates can improve even if the countries are poor.
 - D. No matter how much money a country has or does not have, literacy rates of women will always be lower than those of men.

GOVERNMENT/CIVICS UNDERSTANDINGS

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

a. Describe the ways government systems distribute power: unitary, confederation, and federal.

A **unitary government system** is one in which the central government holds nearly all of the power. In a unitary system, local governments such as state or county systems may have some power at certain times, but they are basically under the control of the central government. The central government has the power to change the way state or county governments operate or abolish them altogether. Some unitary governments have elected officials who, once elected, may make and enforce laws without taking the opinions of those at lower levels of government into consideration. In a **monarchy** (area ruled by a king or emperor), the ruler and his advisors make most of the decisions. This would be a good example of a unitary government. Some of the countries in Southern and Eastern Asia have unitary forms of government. The communist government of the **People's Republic of China** is an example of a unitary government.

The government of **Japan** also has a unitary system of government. It is a **constitutional monarchy** (a monarchy in which the powers of the ruler are restricted to those granted under the constitution or laws of the nation). The Emperor of Japan is head of state and is a symbol of the country with no political power. This means that he has ceremonial duties, but he does not take part in the day-to-day politics of the country. The power in the Japanese government is in the hands of the Japanese **Diet**, a two-house legislature that is elected by the Japanese people.

A **confederation government system** is one in which the local governments hold all of the power and the central government depends on the local governments for its existence. The central government has only as much power as the local governments are willing to give. The United Nations is a good example of a confederation. The United Nations can only offer advice and assistance when the member nations agree to cooperate. Examples of confederations that can be found among the countries of Southern and Eastern Asia would include the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations of ASEAN**. This organization is a regional group organized to help the member countries cooperate on economic matters, encourage cultural exchanges, and to help keep peace and stability in the region.

A **federal government system** is a political system in which power is shared among different levels of government. The states have some powers that the federal government does not have, such as the right to collect property taxes and determine sales taxes. The national government also has some powers that the state does not, such as the right to declare war and make treaties with foreign countries. In Southern and Eastern Asia, the country of **India** is a good example of a federal form of government. The **Indian National Congress** is a two-house legislature made up of representatives elected from all across the country, who are chosen in a general election in which all citizens 18 years of age or older are eligible to vote. Once the Indian National Congress is elected, the majority political party then chooses someone to serve as **prime minister**.

_____ 459. In a unitary government system, most of the power is in the hands of the

- A. individual voters.
- B. local governments.
- C. central government.
- D. central and local governments.

_____ 460. In a confederation government system, most of the power is in the hands of the

- A. individual voters.
- B. local governments.
- C. central government.
- D. central and local government.

_____ **461. Which organization could be considered an example of a confederation form of government?**

- A. the Diet of Japan
- B. the Indian National Congress
- C. the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- D. the Assembly of the People's Republic of China

_____ **462. How is government power handled in a federal form of government?**

- A. The king makes most of the important decisions.
- B. Power is shared among different levels of government.
- C. A central committee makes all of the political decisions.
- D. The local government has more power than the national government.

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

b. Explain how governments determine citizen participation: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic.

People who live under different kinds of governments often find there are great differences in the rights given to individual citizens.

An **autocratic government** is one in which the ruler has absolute power to do whatever he wishes and make and enforce whatever laws he chooses. Individuals who live under autocratic governments do not have any rights to choose leaders or vote on which laws are made and put into practice. Some autocratic governments may allow the people rights in certain areas like managing local affairs, but the central government keeps control of all the most important aspects of the country's life. In an autocratic system, people usually have little or no power to use against the government if they disagree with decisions that government or ruler has made. There are many different kinds of autocratic governments. The communist government of **North Korea** could be an example of an autocratic government. In North Korea, Kim Jong-il holds the office of premier and head of the National Defense Commission, the two most powerful positions in the government. He rules North Korea as an autocratic dictator.

An **oligarchy** means "government by the few." In this form of government, a political party or other small group takes over a government and makes all of the major decisions. The people of the country have little choice but to go along with the decisions they make. This sort of government can be very similar to an autocratic government. The government of the **People's Republic of China** could be considered an oligarchic government, as the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party control most of what goes on in the country.

In a **democratic government system**, the people play a much greater role in deciding who the rulers are and what decisions are made. **Democracy** comes from the Greek word "demos," which means "people." In this form of government, a great deal of power is left in the hands of the people themselves. People who live in a democracy generally recognize that there must be some rules to organized society, but the goal is to leave as much individual freedom as possible. Decisions are often made by majority votes, but there are also laws in place to protect individual rights. If a person living in a democracy feels his rights have been violated, he has the power to ask the government for help in correcting the situation. Among the countries of Southern and Eastern Asia, India, Japan, and South Korea are examples of democracies.

- _____ **463. Who makes most of the important governmental decisions in an autocracy?**
A. the ruler
B. the people
C. the court system
D. the elected legislature
- _____ **464. Which Asian country could be described as an autocracy?**
A. India
B. Japan
C. South Korea
D. North Korea
- _____ **465. Who makes most of the important governmental decisions in an oligarchy?**
A. the king
B. the people
C. the legislature
D. small group of powerful leaders
- _____ **466. Which Asian country could be described as an oligarchy?**
A. India
B. Japan
C. China
D. South Korea
- _____ **467. Why do the individual voters have more power in a democracy than they do in an autocracy or an oligarchy?**
A. Kings are always poor rulers.
B. The voters get to choose the people who make the laws.
C. All of the power stays in the hands of the local governments.
D. The voters in democratic countries always choose qualified leaders.
- _____ **468. Which Asian countries have democratic systems of government?**
A. India and Japan
B. China and Vietnam
C. China and South Korea
D. North Korea and China

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

c. Describe the two predominant forms of democratic governments: parliamentary and presidential.

In a **parliamentary form of democratic government**, the people vote for those who represent the political party they feel best represents their views of how the government should operate. The legislature they elect, **parliament**, makes and carries out (enforces) the laws for the country. The leader of a parliamentary form of government is usually chosen by the party that wins the majority of representatives in the legislature. This leader is often called a prime minister or premier and is recognized as the head of the government. The prime minister leads the executive branch of the government and must answer directly to the legislature for the actions and policies recommended. In many parliamentary governments, a head of state serves as ceremonial leader.

The actual work of the parliament is led by the **prime minister**, who represents the leading political party in the country. He rules with the help of a **cabinet**, or group of advisors. A prime minister holds power for whatever term of office the country's constitution allows. A prime minister may be voted out of office before the term runs out if the party he leads begins to lose power.

There are several countries in Southern and Eastern Asia that have parliamentary systems of government. **India** is the largest parliamentary democracy in the world. The people elect representatives to the Indian National Congress, and the majority party in the Congress chooses who will be the prime minister. **Japan** is also a good example of a parliamentary democracy. The Japanese two-house parliament is called the Diet. The Japanese Diet holds the real power in Japan, even if the government also includes an emperor. The Japanese emperor is a ceremonial figure who has no real power.

A **presidential form of democratic government** is sometimes called a **congressional form of government**. Here a **president**, or chief executive, is chosen separately from the legislature. The legislature passes the laws, and it is the duty of the president to see that the laws are enforced. The president holds power separately from the legislature, but he does not have the power to dismiss the legislature or force them to make particular laws. The president is the official head of the government. The legislature does not have the power to dismiss the president, except in extreme cases when the president has broken a law. The president is both the head of state and the head of the government.

One difference between a presidential and parliamentary system of government is that a prime minister is a member of a parliament while a president is in a separate branch of the government. In a presidential system, the president serves for a set period of time.

_____ **469. Which branch of government is responsible for making and carrying out the laws in a parliamentary system of government?**

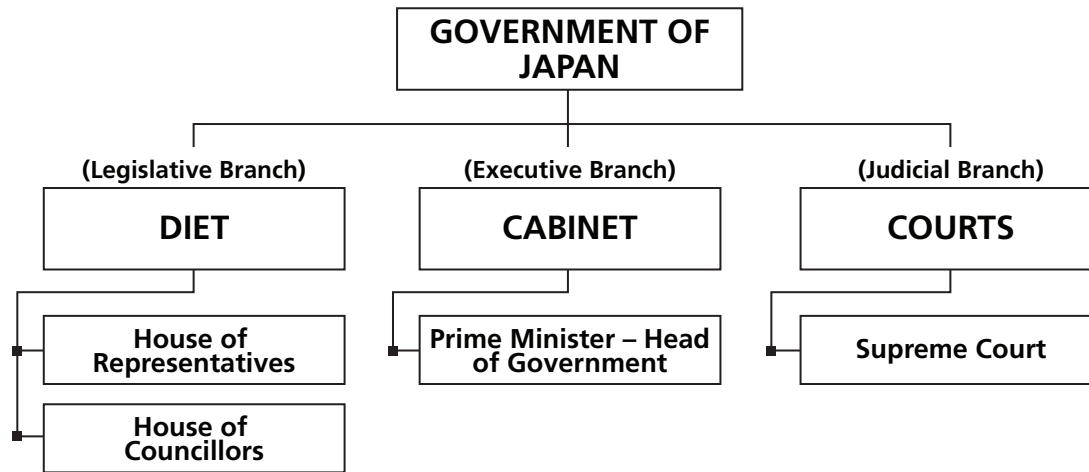
- A. courts
- B. monarch
- C. president
- D. legislature

_____ **470. The leader of a parliamentary system is often called the**

- A. king.
- B. president.
- C. prime minister.
- D. constitutional monarch.

- _____ **471. The leader of a parliamentary system is chosen by**
- A. the monarch or king.
 - B. a popular vote of the people.
 - C. a decision by the national courts.
 - D. the political party with the most representatives in the legislature.
- _____ **472. Which branch of government makes the laws in a presidential system of government?**
- A. president
 - B. legislature
 - C. national courts
 - D. both the president and the legislature together
- _____ **473. In a presidential system of government, a president is chosen**
- A. by a decision of the national courts.
 - B. by a majority vote of the legislature.
 - C. in a separate vote from the one that chooses the legislature.
 - D. by the political party with the most representatives in the legislature.
- _____ **474. What is the role of the president regarding the laws passed by the legislature?**
- A. The president is supposed to enforce those laws.
 - B. The president can change the laws he does not like.
 - C. The president sends the laws to the states for approval.
 - D. The president does not need to approve laws passed by the legislature.
- _____ **475. What is one main difference between a president and a prime minister?**
- A. A prime minister has more power than a president.
 - B. A president has to be elected while a prime minister does not.
 - C. A prime minister does not belong to a particular political party while a president always does.
 - D. A president is in a separate branch of government while a prime minister is a part of the legislature.

Use the chart to answer questions 476-477.



- _____ 476. What is the purpose of the chart?
- A. to explain the role of the Emperor in Japanese government
 - B. to explain how power is divided in the government of Japan
 - C. to show that the prime minister controls all parts of the government
 - D. to show that the three branches of government are not equally powerful
- _____ 477. Which part of the government leads the legislative branch?
- A. the Diet
 - B. the courts
 - C. the cabinet
 - D. the emperor

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.

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

The country of **India** came under British rule beginning in the 1700s. It was a colony of the British Empire until 1947. When India became independent in 1947, they modeled their government after Great Britain's government. India became the world's largest democracy. The Indian constitution was adopted in 1950. It guarantees all Indian citizens the same basic rights. Even the Untouchable caste was granted equal rights, and many among this group are elected officials of the government today. Women were granted voting rights as well. Several women have held the highest offices in India's government. Indira Gandhi was the first woman to be elected as India's prime minister in the 1990s.

Local power is in the hands of village councils in India. Each village council, known as a **panchayat**, is part of a larger group of villages. These larger groups belong to **district councils**. Indian law requires that women and Untouchables be allowed to run for positions in these three levels of councils. The national parliament of India is made up of two houses, and its representatives are elected from local districts. For this reason, India can be described as a **republic**, one in which elected individuals make decisions for the people. If the voters are unhappy with the way these representatives make decisions, they can choose different people in the next election. Elections for the Indian parliament are held every five years. The leader of the majority political party in the Indian parliament serves as **prime minister** and head of the government.

Because India is so large and has so many different languages, castes, and religions, the national government has had to work very hard to see that all groups feel included and are equally protected. The country is **secular**, meaning it favors no special religion, even though the majority of India's people are Hindu.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The **People's Republic of China** is a communist country. It is run as a one-party dictatorship. The Chinese Revolution in 1949 brought the communists to power under the leadership of **Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-Tung**. Power was in the hands of Mao and a small committee called the **Political Bureau of the Communist Party**, a small group of men who made all of the decisions on how the Chinese government and life in that country would be organized. The Chinese communist government has some control over almost every aspect of Chinese life. People are put to work according to what the Party sees are the needs of the country. All children are expected to attend school. This is an improvement for the very poorest of the Chinese people. Property was taken from wealthy landowners and given to peasants who had no land before the revolution. When the communists took over the government, rural farmers were organized into communities and told to farm as the government saw they should. Chinese industries were organized and controlled by the government.

There was often great suffering in the years following the revolution, and starvation was widespread during some of the early years as officials tried to organize farming. While there were those in China who were more interested in having jobs, education, health care, and housing, most were not worried about losing their personal freedoms.

Today, the Chinese government is still run by the Chinese Communist Party. The government controls most aspects of Chinese life. The **National People's Congress** is elected every five years by a vote of the Chinese people. Every Chinese citizen over the age of 18 is eligible to vote; however, few candidates run for election if they are not approved by the Chinese Communist Party. The National People's Congress chooses a president and vice-president. The president then chooses a **premier** who serves the same five year term as the Congress.

There are signs that China is gradually opening itself up to the rest of the world. Demand for western goods and interest in western culture have become part of China's daily life. The Internet has made the Chinese people aware of life outside of China. The Beijing Olympics gave the rest of the world a look at China, including a look at how strong government control is of most things in that country. The role of the citizen, including what job and what education he or she will have, is determined by the state and there are no votes cast in Chinese elections for anyone other than candidates approved by the government.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY OF JAPAN

Before World War II, the country of Japan was a **monarchy**. It was ruled by a hereditary emperor named **Hirohito**. The people believed him to be descended from the Sun. He was thought to be a god, and few in the country had ever seen him. After Japan was defeated in World War II, the United States helped the Japanese reorganize their government as a constitutional monarchy. A **constitutional monarchy** is a government in which there is a king or emperor, who is limited to the power granted to him by the constitution or laws of the nation.

In 1947, Japan adopted their first constitution that created a **two-house parliament**. This parliament is called the **Diet**, and the government is led by a **prime minister** and a **cabinet** of advisors. The prime minister is chosen by an election of the members of the Diet. All Japanese citizens over the age of 20, including women, are guaranteed the right to vote for the members of the Diet. The constitution also includes a **Bill of Rights**, spelling out the basic freedoms that all Japanese citizens may enjoy. The **emperor** of Japan remains in his position, but he has no political power. The constitution also states that the emperor is no longer to be considered a god.

Use this chart to answer questions 478-485.

Country	Type of Government	Who Votes	Role of Religion	Design of Government
Japan	Constitutional Monarchy	All citizens 20 years old or older	No direct role; the government is considered secular	Elected parliament (the Diet) and a prime minister chosen by the Diet members
China	Communist Party	All citizens over the age of 18	Religion is not encouraged by the Chinese government	National People's Congress with leaders chosen by the congress
India	Democratic Republic	All citizens over the age of 18	India is a secular government	Elected parliament with a prime minister chosen from the majority party

_____ 478. Which best describes the Japanese government?

- A. monarchy
- B. theocracy
- C. federal democracy
- D. constitutional monarchy

_____ 479. The Japanese parliament is called the

- A. the Diet.
- B. Knesset.
- C. Congress.
- D. House of Representatives.

_____ 480. What role do religious leaders play in the Indian government?

- A. No religious leaders are allowed to run for political office in India.
- B. Religious leaders choose the candidates that run from most rural areas.
- C. They are guaranteed a certain number of representatives in each election.
- D. The country has a secular government in order to avoid seeming to favor one group over another.

_____ 481. Who is allowed to vote in Indian elections?

- A. All citizens who are over the age of 18.
- B. All citizens who are 16 years of age or older.
- C. Only men who can prove they are Indian citizens.
- D. Only those who can prove they were born in India.

- _____ **482. Who is allowed to vote in Japan?**
A. Only men can vote in Japanese elections.
B. All citizens who are 20 years of age or older may vote.
C. Only those who can read and write are allowed to vote.
D. Voters who can prove they were born in Japan may vote.
- _____ **483. What sort of government is the People's Republic of China?**
A. monarchy
B. federal democracy
C. constitutional monarchy
D. communist government
- _____ **484. What is the name of the elected Chinese legislative assembly?**
A. the Diet
B. Political Bureau
C. Chinese Communist Party
D. National People's Congress
- _____ **485. Who can vote in national elections in China?**
A. only Chinese men
B. only those who live in cities
C. all citizens who are over the age of 18
D. voters who have completed 12 years of school
- _____ **486. How often are elections for the national government held in India?**
A. Elections are held every six years.
B. Party members are elected for life.
C. Elections for national office are held every five years.
D. Religious leaders can require new elections to be held if they think it is necessary.
- _____ **487. Which country is the world's largest democracy?**
A. India
B. Japan
C. China
D. Korea
- _____ **488. Who was Indira Gandhi?**
A. mother of Mohandas Gandhi
B. powerful religious leader in India
C. first woman prime minister in India
D. leader of the effort to end the Untouchable caste in India

- _____ **489. What role do the people play in a government like that of Japan?**
- A. The people have the real power in Japan.
 - B. They have the power to vote the Japanese emperor out of office.
 - C. The people get to approve the laws made by the Japanese emperor.
 - D. They have little power because the emperor makes most decisions.
- _____ **490. What was the position of the Japanese emperor before World War II?**
- A. His power was weakened by a powerful parliament.
 - B. He was believed to be a god descended from the sun.
 - C. The emperor played a part in selecting people to run for public office.
 - D. The emperor was very involved running the government of the country on a daily basis.
- _____ **491. What group makes most of the important decisions in the government of the People's Republic of China today?**
- A. the wealthy landowners
 - B. the Chinese Communist party
 - C. Mao Tse-Tung and his advisors
 - D. people in the local village councils
- _____ **492. Who chooses the president and vice-president of the National People's Congress in China?**
- A. People are chosen for these jobs by the king.
 - B. The members of the National People's Congress choose them.
 - C. The voters choose people for these jobs in the general election.
 - D. These jobs are filled by the two oldest members of the National People's Congress.
- _____ **493. The premier of the National People's Congress in China is chosen by the**
- A. president.
 - B. National People's Congress.
 - C. president and the vice-president.
 - D. Chinese voters in general election.
- _____ **494. Who was the first leader of the People's Republic of China?**
- A. Hirohito
 - B. Mao Tse-Tung
 - C. Indira Gandhi
 - D. Mohandas Gandhi

ECONOMIC UNDERSTANDINGS

SS7E8 The student will analyze different economic systems.

- a. 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.

Every society must deal with providing goods and services for its people. Each society must also develop an economic system that can decide how to use the limited resources of that society as well. Three basic questions must be answered:

1. What goods and services will be produced?
2. How will goods and services be produced?
3. Who uses the goods and services that are produced?

TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

In a **traditional economy**, most of the economic decisions are made based on **custom** and on the **habit** of how such decisions were made in the past. The word tradition means something that has been passed down in a culture from one generation to the next. Goods and services are exchanged instead of using cash as a payment in a traditional economy. This is also known as **bartering**. In very rural areas of India and China, bartering still plays a role in local economies. As areas become more urbanized, however, bartering gives way to cash as payment. No country today can be described as having a traditional economy. Japan still produces fine traditional crafts, but there are many other types of economic activities going on in Japan as well.

_____ 495. In a traditional economy, how are economic decisions made?

- A. custom and habit
- B. government planners
- C. consumers and the market
- D. combination of consumers and government planners

_____ 496. Which would be a problem for a country with a traditional economy?

- A. the supply of cash runs short in times of economic crises
- B. people find they can trade services more easily than goods
- C. a farmer having an especially good year with lots of grain to trade
- D. people need things and are unable to barter to obtain them

COMMAND ECONOMY

A **command economy** is one in which government planning groups make most of the economic decisions for the workers. This group decides which goods and services should be produced, as well as prices for the goods and wages paid to the workers. No individual could decide to start a new business. The government decides what and where to produce the goods. The government decides what jobs the workers do and how and where the goods produced would be sold. The best example of a command economy in Southern and Eastern Asia today is **North Korea**. In that country, the government makes all economic decisions. The government owns nearly all the important factories and industries. China was set up along a command economic system in the 1950s after the communist revolution, but now the country is beginning to make exceptions to the rule of total government control.

_____ 497. In a command economy, how are economic decisions made?

- A. custom and habit
- B. government planners
- C. consumers and the market
- D. combination of consumers and government planners

A MARKET ECONOMY

The third basic type of economic system is a market economy. In a market economy, economic decisions are made by individuals who decide what to produce and what to buy. Other names for a market economy are **capitalism**, **free enterprise**, or **laissez-faire** (French phrase that means to allow them to do as they please). In a market economy, individuals who want to begin their own business may do so. They take economic risk as they invest in their new business. If the new businesses are successful, the people who organized and funded it will be successful and make a profit. If the businesses fail, the investors will lose money. Japan and South Korea have a market economy, or free enterprise economic systems.

_____ 498. In a market economy, how are economic decisions made?

- A. individuals
- B. custom and habit
- C. government planners
- D. consumers and the market

_____ 499. Who takes on the financial risk in starting a new business in a market economy?

- A. consumers
- B. government planners
- C. individual business people
- D. combination of government planners and individual investors

SS7E8 The student will analyze different economic systems.

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

A MIXED ECONOMY

Today, no countries in the world have economic systems that are purely traditional, purely command, or purely market systems. **India** is a good example of a mixed economy in Southern and Eastern Asia. The government makes some decisions about agriculture and industry, but free enterprise and entrepreneurship are very common. The economy of a country like **China** is a good example of one that is similar to a command system, although in recent years many business entrepreneurs have begun operating in China as well. Nearly all countries today have mixed economies. In other words, they have the characteristics of a free market and free enterprise as well as some government planning and control.

_____ **500. Why do most economies in the world today operate somewhere in between a market economy and a command economy?**

- A. Government control makes a market economy more profitable.
- B. Most consumers prefer government control to a free market system.
- C. Government control of some aspects of the economy has never been successful in the modern world.
- D. Most economies have found they need a mix of free market and some government control to be successful and protect consumers.

SS7E8 The student will analyze different economic systems.

- b Compare and contrast the economic systems in China, India, Japan, and North Korea.

THE ECONOMY OF CHINA

The government of **The People's Republic of China** was originally designed as a command economy. The government had control over nearly all of the major parts of the economy, including large industries and banks. The government also made the decisions about what was to be produced, what goods would cost, and what workers were to be paid.

When the Chinese Communists came to power in 1949, nearly all of China was agricultural. The leader of the Chinese Revolution was a man who called himself **Chairman Mao Zedong**. He was the chairman of the Chinese Communist party and he ruled China until his death in 1976. The leader of the Communist Party decided how much of the country would remain in farming and how much would switch to industrial production. Traditional farms were reorganized into **collective farms**, where people worked together and shared whatever they produced. The government tried to reorganize the economy in the late 1950s, during a period known as the **Great Leap Forward**. Conditions did not improve fast enough, and another program, the **Cultural Revolution**, came about in the 1960s. This program tried to do away with all previous programs, and reorganized farms, businesses, and most of society. The people in charge of the Cultural Revolution wanted China to do away with everything old - to have a new approach to all aspects of their life. This program was also a failure.

In the 1970s China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, began to reorganize the Chinese economy with what he called the **Four Modernizations**. Farmers were given more control over what they decided to produce and they were allowed to sell surplus products and keep the profits. Industry shifted from heavy industries like iron and steel to the production of more consumer goods. Factory workers and managers were allowed to make more of the decisions in the running of the factories. **Special Economic Zones** were set up along the coastal areas to try to encourage foreign companies to do business with China. Defense industries were also built up and made more productive. The results of all these efforts were mixed. The coastal areas of the country began to grow economically. But some of the farm areas in the countryside fell behind. People began to leave and come to cities looking for work. The rapid growth of cities created new problems for the Chinese government.

Many Chinese people today have small businesses of their own, even though the Chinese government still has final authority in most matters. There are many more examples of a market economy at work in China than in the years since the revolution. Although China does not have an unlimited supply of farmland, especially in light of the country's huge population, the country still manages to feed itself. At least half of China's workers remain in agriculture.

Today China's economy continues to be growing and strong, and many Chinese enjoy a higher standard of living than ever before. Cities along the southeastern part of China are experiencing tremendous growth, especially places like Shanghai and Hong Kong.

- _____ **501. The economy of China can best be described as**
- A. mixed.
 - B. autocratic.
 - C. command.
 - D. free market.
- _____ **502. In the years after the communist revolution, the Chinese government organized farmers into**
- A. free markets.
 - B. collective farms.
 - C. economic zones.
 - D. mixed economies.
- _____ **503. The Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution were examples of China's attempt to**
- A. end communist rule.
 - B. improve the economy.
 - C. sell more goods overseas.
 - D. control population growth.
- _____ **504. The purpose of China creating Special Economic Zones was to**
- A. spread communist teachings.
 - B. improve agricultural harvests.
 - C. increase trade with foreign countries.
 - D. keep foreign workers out of the country.

_____ **505. In the 1970s, China tried to improve the country's economy by announcing which of the following programs?**

- A. Cultural Revolution
- B. Great Leap Forward
- C. Four Modernizations
- D. People's Economic Congress

_____ **506 Today at least half of China's workers are still involved in**

- A. agriculture.
- B. the military.
- C. heavy industry.
- D. service industries.

THE ECONOMY OF INDIA

The economy of India is a blend of traditional activities and modern ones. About half of India's population still works in agriculture, many using farming techniques that have not changed for centuries. Many poor farmers still plow with oxen and water buffalo. Rice and wheat are leading agricultural products in India. India's government decided to try and modernize Indian agriculture in the 1960s by declaring the beginning of the **Green Revolution**. New types of seeds and grains were introduced, and fertilizers and pesticides were made available. While farm products increased, there were problems as well. The chemicals the farmers used increased pollution of streams and rivers, and some farmers found the new techniques too expensive to use.

India now leads many of the countries in this region in the growth of technology and service industries. There is a booming electronics industry in India, producing computers, software, televisions, CD players, and VCRs. India has launched several communications satellites systems and leads the region in a number of related fields. India is also home to a popular movie and film industry. **Bollywood films** are as popular in Southern and Eastern Asia as are films made in the United States. Service industries are booming in India, with thousands of people employed to handle technology questions, airline reservations, and retail sales for customers from around the world. The success of these industries has allowed India to develop a growing middle class.

_____ **507. The economy of India can best be described as**

- A. mixed.
- B. command.
- C. traditional.
- D. communist.

_____ **508. The Green Revolution was India's attempt to improve**

- A. education.
- B. air quality.
- C. agriculture.
- D. iron and steel manufacturing.

_____ **509. One of the problems resulting from the Green Revolution was**

- A. drought.
- B. air pollution.
- C. water pollution.
- D. overpopulation.

_____ **510. One of the most successful parts of India's economy today is**

- A. technology and electronics.
- B. production of military weapons.
- C. textile and machine manufacturing.
- D. automobile and truck manufacturing.

THE ECONOMY OF JAPAN

Japan has one of the most technologically advanced economies in the world. Only the United States and China have economies that are more productive, and in China's case, they are ahead of Japan in large part because of the size of the country and the huge population. The Japanese government has a close and cooperative relationship with major industries in Japan and the Japanese people traditionally have a strong work ethic. In addition, Japan spends very little on maintaining a military, a restriction that has been in place since the end of World War II. Japan is able to invest more money in industry and technology because they do not need it for the military.

Japan has very little farmland and few natural resources. For that reason, the country must import raw materials and food. The need for industry and for world trade also means a well-educated work force is an absolute necessity. Japan must also import all of its oil. One alternative energy source the Japanese have developed is nuclear power. About one-third of all of Japan's energy is supplied by nuclear power plants. One of Japan's largest industries is the fishing industry. Because so much food must be imported, the sea is a valuable resource for the Japanese.

There is some farming in Japan, but because there is so little **arable land** (suitable for farming), crops are often planted in **terraces** carved out of hillsides. The government often buys up farm goods to keep the prices high enough for farmers to make a profit. They also do not let foreign countries sell certain farm products in Japan if those products will compete with Japanese farm goods.

Japan has one of the most highly educated populations in the world. Competition for places in high school and college is hard, and Japanese students must be able to pass very difficult exams to earn a chance to go on to a higher level. This same effort goes into the Japanese workplace as well. Companies in Japan have traditionally expected their employees to work long hours, but also to be proud of the success their hard work will bring. Many companies provide benefits for their workers, like health insurance and job security. The Japanese government also has a hand in industrial planning. The **Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)** helps companies decide what products will sell best on the global market. The government also protects Japanese industries by setting tariffs on imported goods that might compete with products made in Japan. These tariffs are taxes placed on imports that make them more expensive than the Japanese products.

_____ **511. The economy of Japan can best be described as**

- A. mixed.
- B. command.
- C. traditional.
- D. communist.

_____ **512. Japan's economy could be classified as**

- A. weak and unstable, with little foreign trade.
- B. totally under the control of the government.
- C. one of the most technologically advanced in the world.
- D. heavily dependent on the country's agricultural production.

- _____ **513. The Japanese economy has to make up for the country's lack of**
- A. education.
 - B. population.
 - C. nuclear power.
 - D. natural resources.
- _____ **514. Japanese farmers were able to increase the amount of land they had for farming by doing which of the following?**
- A. digging terraces in the hillsides
 - B. reducing the size of their cities
 - C. rewarding farmers for big harvests
 - D. paying people to move out of rural areas
- _____ **515. What is the job of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (The MITI)?**
- A. providing benefits for Japanese workers
 - B. finding jobs for Japanese college graduates
 - C. raising money by placing taxes on Japanese goods
 - D. helping companies decide what products will sell in the global market

THE ECONOMY OF NORTH KOREA

The **Democratic People's Republic of North Korea** has one of the least open and most government-directed economies in the world today. The Communist Party controls the government and the economy, though the majority of power rests in the hands of **Premier Kim Jong-il**. North Korea's economy is a command economy. The government owns all the land and the factories, and the government decides what jobs will be done and who will do them.

Agriculture in North Korea does not produce enough food to feed the population. Farms are organized into **cooperatives** that are owned by the government. The farmers are told what to grow, though some do manage to have small gardens. In the 1990s, North Korea had several years of poor harvests and as a result, thousands of people faced starvation. The government of Kim Jong-il would not take aid from the countries in the West, like the United States. Their main trading partner had been the Soviet Union. When that country was no longer able to help them, the people of North Korea had nowhere else to turn. Severe flooding in parts of North Korea in 2007 only made the suffering of the people worse.

Kim Jong-il has tried to build up North Korea's industry in recent years. The country does have some rich **mineral resources** like coal and iron. The production of steel and machinery are leading industries in the country, as well as some production of textiles. The government has also worked in recent years to develop nuclear power plants.

One reason for the difficulty in correcting many of the economic problems facing North Korea is that the government has spent millions on the military rather than investing the money in other aspects of the North Korean economy. Because of the autocratic rule of Kim Jong-il, the economic situation in North Korea is likely to remain difficult for the time being.

- _____ **516. The economy of North Korea could best be described as mostly**
- A. market.
 - B. command.
 - C. traditional.
 - D. free enterprise.

- _____ **517 Poor decisions made about how to organize farming in North Korea have resulted in many years of**
- A. drought.
 - B. starvation.
 - C. farmers refusing to work.
 - D. arguments about what crops should be grown.
- _____ **518. Most major economic decisions in North Korea are made by**
- A. the Korean people.
 - B. Premier Kim Jong-il.
 - C. the North Korean Parliament.
 - D. the Korean industrial leaders.
- _____ **519. Premier Kim Jong-il has spent a great deal of North Korea's money on**
- A. the military.
 - B. foreign trade.
 - C. imported food.
 - D. improved medical care.

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

- a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries.

Not every country can produce all of the goods and services it needs. Because of this, countries **specialize** in producing those goods and services they can provide best and most efficiently. They look for others who may need these goods and services so they can sell their products. The money earned by such sales then allows the purchase of goods and services the first country is unable to produce. In international trade, no country can be completely **self-sufficient** (produce all the goods and services it needs). Specialization creates a way to build a profitable economy and to earn money to buy items that cannot be made locally.

The countries in Southern and Eastern Asia are very different in terms of how their economies are organized. **India** has a lot of farm land, but the population is so large it is often difficult to grow enough food for everyone. India has a booming industrial and technological economy. This specialization makes it possible for an economy as enormous as that of India to focus on those businesses that are the most profitable. **China** is much the same. Some areas of the country are almost all agricultural. Others have large cities and modern industries. **Japan** is a country with very few natural resources, so specialized industries have been developed to earn money needed to buy food and raw materials from other countries. **North Korea** has had many problems in their attempts to improve the harvests on their farms. As a result, the North Korean government has had to turn to industries that use the country's natural resources like iron and coal in order to keep the economy going. Specialization allows countries to produce what they do best and generate income to buy what they still need.

_____ **520. What is the definition of “economic specialization”?**

- A. trying to avoid investing in industry and technology because of the high costs
- B. directly swapping goods from one country to another without having to use money
- C. producing all goods and services needed for a country's growth so that trade with other countries is not needed
- D. producing those goods a country can make most easily so they can trade them for goods made by others that cannot be produced locally

_____ **521. Why does economic specialization make trade between countries easier?**

- A. The competition between countries will no longer exist.
- B. There will always be a steady supply of manufactured goods on the market.
- C. Countries can produce those things they make best and trade with others for what they need.
- D. A country's economy will never go through a difficult time or a depression if economic specialization is practiced.

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

b. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.

Trade barriers are anything that slows down or prevents one country from exchanging goods with another. Some trade barriers are put in place to protect local industries from lower priced goods made in other countries. Other times trade barriers are created due to political problems between countries. Trade is stopped until the political issues are settled. The countries in Southwest Asia, as in most parts of the world, have experienced trade barriers at one time or another.

A **tariff** is a tax placed on goods when they are brought into (**imported**) from one country to another country. The purpose of a tariff is usually to make the imported item more expensive than a similar item made locally. This sort of a tariff is called a **protective tariff** because it protects local manufacturers from competition coming from cheaper goods made in other countries.

A **quota** is a different way of limiting the amount of foreign goods that can come into a country. A quota sets a specific amount or number of a particular product that can be imported or acquired in a given period of time.

A third type of trade barrier is called an **embargo**. An embargo is when one country announces that it will no longer trade with another country in order to isolate the country and cause problems with that country's economy. Embargos usually come about when two countries are having political disputes. Embargos often cause problems for all countries involved.

_____ **522. What is the definition of a tariff?**

- A. a tax paid by the purchaser when goods are sold
- B. a tax placed on goods coming into one country from another
- C. a tax placed on goods made by local craftsmen or manufacturers
- D. a fee paid when goods are shipped from one state to another in the United States

_____ **523. What is a quota?**

- A. a tax placed on imported goods when they enter the country
- B. a decision to prevent certain goods from being imported at all
- C. a tax placed on goods when they are purchased in the market place
- D. a limit to the number of foreign-produced goods that are allowed into the country

_____ **524 What is an embargo?**

- A. a tax placed on goods coming into the country from overseas
- B. a limit to the amount of a certain good allowed into the country
- C. a tax paid by the producer before he can sell his goods in another country
- D. a halt to trade with a particular country for economic or political reasons

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

c. Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.

Most of the countries in Southern and Eastern Asia have their own type of **currency** (money). In order for them to pay for goods as they trade with each other, they have to establish a system of changing from one type of currency to another. This system is known as an **exchange rate**. They also have to be able to exchange their currencies with those used by other countries around the world. The currency of the United States is based on the dollar. Much of the currency used in Western Europe is called the Euro. In Southern and Eastern Asia, there are many different types of currency. In order for them to trade with each other, they have to be able to figure out what goods cost in each currency.

Use this chart to answer questions 525-526.

Country	Currency	Equivalent in US Dollars
United States	Dollar (\$)	\$1.00
India	Rupee	41.5 per dollar
China	Yuan	7.61 per dollar
Japan	Yen	117 per dollar
North Korea	Won	140 per dollar
Vietnam	Dong	16,000 per dollar

- _____ **525. If a shirt costs 415 Rupees in India, how much would it cost in US dollars?**
- A. \$0.41
 - B. \$4.15
 - C. \$10.00
 - D. \$100.00
- _____ **526. If a gallon of gas cost \$4.00 in the United States, what would it cost in China?**
- A. 0.34 Yuan
 - B. 3.40 Yuan
 - C. 6.80 Yuan
 - D. 30.44 Yuan
- _____ **527. Why is it important for nations to have a system to convert from one currency to another?**
- A. The dollar is the most valuable currency in the world today.
 - B. The conversion to different currencies makes goods cost less.
 - C. The banks are not able to handle different kinds of currencies.
 - D. Converting currency makes it possible to buy and sell goods between nations with different types of money.

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).

Human capital means the knowledge and skills that make it possible for workers to earn a living producing goods or services. The more skills and education workers have, the better they are able to work without mistakes and to learn new jobs as technology changes. Companies that invest in better training and education for their workers generally earn more profits. Good companies also try to make sure working conditions are safe and efficient, so their workers can do their jobs without risk.

Gross domestic product, or **GDP**, is determined by taking the total value of all goods and services produced by a country in a single year. Wealthy countries have a much higher **per capita GDP** (amount of goods and services produced compared to the number of people) than do developing or underdeveloped countries.

Companies that have invested in human capital through training and education are most likely to have profitable businesses and more satisfied workers than companies that do not make these investments. Countries where training and education are easily available often have higher production levels of goods and services, therefore higher gross domestic product, than countries that do not offer these opportunities. Many of the countries in Southern and Eastern Asia have great differences in their GDP. Those countries that have made the decision to invest in human capital have stronger economies than those that have not. The countries of **India**, **China**, and **Japan** are very different in terms of the challenges each faces as they try to improve their economies, and the ways each country has chosen to meet those challenges.

INDIA

India is a country that presents a wide variety of economic activities. Over half of India's population still works in agriculture of some type, either farming or raising animals. Most of these farms are very small, and those who live there usually produce only enough food for their own families. These people live in a very traditional economy, and they produce about 25 percent of India's GDP.

In the 1960s, the Indian government announced the beginning of a program called the **Green Revolution**, which was a national project aimed at helping farmers use more modern methods and technologies to improve crop production. Many farmers also learned new techniques for building irrigation systems to bring water to their fields. This program was an example of the Indian government investing in the country's human capital. Crop production did increase, and many Indian farmers began to grow new and improved types of rice and wheat, two of the country's leading agricultural products. Even with these improvements, India still has to struggle to produce enough food for the ever increasing population.

While many of the people in India still work in agriculture, this country is also one of the world's top ten industrial nations. The Indian government has stressed education during the past decades. As a result many Indians, particularly those living in the cities, are highly educated and have jobs in the sciences, computer and information technology, arts and literature, and industrial production and research. India is now one of the leading software producers in the world. Because so many in India speak English, this country has become a leader in technology support for people in other parts of the world.

India also has a rich traditional arts history, as well as one of the largest film industries in the world. The Indian middle class is growing rapidly. These are people who are well educated and who play an active part in the country's industrial growth. The country's GDP has been growing at a rate of about 8.5% (percent) per year. The challenge for India is for the economy to keep up with the rapidly growing population and the strains that population puts on both the economy and the environment.

CHINA

China is also a country where the investment in human capital is very important, as about one-quarter of all the people on earth live in this country. Because most of the major economic decisions in China are made by the central government, they are able to make investments in both training and technology that might be more difficult for privately owned businesses. Though there is a lot more private decision making in Chinese business today, the country still remains in many ways a command economy.

In the 1970s, the Chinese government announced that the country would begin a program called the **Four Modernizations**, an effort to improve all aspects of Chinese production including farming, military defense, heavy and light industry, and scientific and technical research and production. Money was made available for newer and better farming equipment and seed, and new quotas were set for higher production. In addition, farmers were allowed to sell crops produced above the quota for their own profit. Industrial production was shifted to making more consumer goods that would sell on the world market. Though the government planners retained most of the control, factory managers and workers were encouraged to make suggestions about how their companies could be reorganized to be more efficient. New methods of production required new training, all of which meant investment in the human capital of China. Four **Special Economic Zones** were established in provinces along the eastern coast of China to act as trade centers for global trade in these new consumer goods.

These changes in the Chinese economy have had both positive and negative results. The gross domestic product of China continues to go up about 8 percent every year, and China has become a leader in exporting consumer goods to the world market. The United States imports about 20 percent of the goods produced in China for foreign sale today.

Many Chinese people have benefitted from earning more money and having better training and education. On the other hand, while the areas in the eastern part of the country in and around the Special Economic Zones have prospered, many parts of the rural interior of the country have not done as well. Millions of workers have left farms and moved to cities, hoping to find better work there, but often jobs have been scarce because these workers do not have the skills they need for the jobs that are available. The Chinese government is looking for ways to bring industrial development to other parts of the country, to help those areas where the economy is not as strong. As the Chinese economy moves more toward industrial and service industries, the investment in human capital is going to become even more important to keep the GDP growing at a rate that will keep up with China's rapidly growing population.

JAPAN

The country of Japan is one of the most powerful industrial nations in the world. Japan has achieved this status in the years following that country's complete devastation after World War II. One of the greatest resources Japan has is its population. The Japanese are among the most highly educated people in the world. The literacy rate in Japan is consistently 99 percent, with most Japanese people completing high school and at least one-third going on to college. This investment in human capital through education is among the highest in the world. The Japanese also have a solid work ethic as a part of their culture, a dedication to whatever job is put before them. Japanese workers are known to work longer hours than many workers in other parts of the world. Most Japanese workers stay with the companies they work for their entire careers, and many describe their co-workers as a part of their extended family. Japanese companies also go to a great deal of effort to provide benefits for their workers, like health insurance, recreational programs, and financial planning help. This corporate investment in human capital pays off in dedicated workers who give their best efforts to their employers.

The Japanese government also cooperates with the Japanese business community to be sure companies are tuned into the demands of the world market and are producing those products that will have the best chance of selling well and earning profits. The **Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)** brings government leaders and business leaders together so they can keep track of how the Japanese economy is responding to changes in the world market. Because Japan has almost no raw materials, the country must be able to get what they need from other countries as well as sell the finished products in the same markets. Careful planning is needed from both government and industry to be able to balance all the things Japan's economy needs to be successful. The job of these government and industry leaders is also helped by the fact that Japan spends very little of its GDP on the military or defense. (Treaties signed at the end of World War II limited Japan's military development). A benefit of this restriction is that the country has had more money to invest in other areas of their economy.

Japan is one of the world leaders in the production of motor vehicles and electronic equipment, two types of products that require constant updates in production methods and use of new technologies. An educated workforce is essential to remain successful and keep up with world demand. Industrial production and work in providing services account for almost 98% of Japan's GDP.

_____ **528. What is the definition of human capital?**

- A. skills and education the workers have
- B. taxes collected from a country's workers
- C. money paid to workers for producing goods
- D. amount of goods sold in foreign trade in a year

_____ **529. What is the definition of gross domestic product (GDP)?**

- A. the total value of goods and services a country produces in a year
- B. the amount collected in taxes from the people of a country in a given year
- C. the value of all the products a country buys from overseas nations in a year
- D. the value of all goods and services produced by small shops and individually owned businesses in a country

_____ **530 If a country does not invest in its human capital, how can it affect the country's gross domestic product (GDP)?**

- A. Investment in human capital has little effect on a country's GDP.
- B. GDP is only affected if workers pay for the investment out of their own pockets.
- C. Most workers want to keep their jobs just as they are and do not care about GDP.
- D. GDP may go down because poorly trained workers will not be able to do their jobs as well.

_____ **531. What percentage of India's population work in agriculture?**

- A. 25 percent
- B. 75 percent
- C. over 50 percent
- D. nearly 100 percent

- _____ **532. Which best describes the majority of the farms in India?**
A. small, family-owned farms
B. collective farms owned and worked by entire villages
C. large cooperatives owned and operated by the government
D. corporate farms owned by India's major agricultural industries
- _____ **533. How much of India's GDP comes from farming?**
A. 10 percent
B. 25 percent
C. 50 percent
D. 75 percent
- _____ **534. How was the Green Revolution an example of investment in human capital in India?**
A. Farmers were given training and new technology.
B. Money was provided to build new houses for Indian farmers.
C. Farmers were encouraged to move into the cities and find better work.
D. Rural children were sent to government schools so they would not have to farm.
- _____ **535. How does India rank in the world in terms of industrial production?**
A. India is one of the world's leading industrial countries.
B. Industry is growing in India, but it is not comparable to agriculture.
C. India was once an industrial leader, but has fallen behind in recent years.
D. Industrial production is low because so many Indians work in agriculture.
- _____ **536. What role does the Chinese government play in decisions made about investing in human capital?**
A. The government was once important in such decisions, but not anymore.
B. The Chinese government only gets involved if military issues are included.
C. The government only plays a role in investments in human capital in agriculture.
D. The government involvement is important because China is still very much a command economy.
- _____ **537. How did the Four Modernizations affect Chinese agriculture?**
A. The farmers were given better seed and equipment.
B. Many farmers were forced off the land and had to move to cities.
C. Factories involved in heavy industry were moved to rural areas to provide jobs.
D. Farmers were forced to sell all surplus agricultural products to the government.
- _____ **538. How did the Four Modernizations affect Chinese industry?**
A. Most factories shifted to the production of weapons and military supplies.
B. The Chinese government gave up all control of decision making for the factories.
C. Little money was invested in worker training and went instead into improving agriculture.
D. Many factories began to increase the production of consumer goods that were easier to sell.

- _____ **539. What was the purpose of China's setting up the four Special Economic Zones?**
- A. to act as trade centers for global trade
 - B. to improve agricultural production in rural areas
 - C. to keep all foreign competition out of local markets
 - D. to create places where workers could get special discounts on food and housing
- _____ **540. What is one of the most important ways Japan has invested in human capital?**
- A. education
 - B. tax breaks for workers
 - C. unemployment insurance
 - D. early retirement programs
- _____ **541. How do Japanese companies invest in human capital in dealing with their workers?**
- A. Japanese companies often bring in and train foreign workers.
 - B. Japanese companies are not interested in investing in human capital.
 - C. Companies provide benefits like health care and recreation facilities.
 - D. Most Japanese workers have shorter working hours than workers in other countries.
- _____ **542. The Japanese government promotes the country's industrial growth and development by**
- A. keeping foreign goods out of Japan with high tariffs.
 - B. preventing Japanese workers from moving to other countries to take jobs.
 - C. ending Japanese dependence of foreign countries for supplies of raw materials.
 - D. working with industry to be sure they are keeping up with world markets and trends.
- _____ **543. Which is the source of nearly all of Japan's GDP?**
- A. agriculture
 - B. public education
 - C. military production
 - D. industry and services

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

b. Explain the relationship between the investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).

Capital goods (the factories, machines, and technology that people use to make products to sell) are important to economic growth. Advanced technology and the organization of this technology into factories where many workers can work together increases production and makes the production more efficient. Producing more goods for sale in a quicker and more efficient way leads to economic growth and greater profit. This greater profit leads to a higher gross domestic product (GDP).

INDIA

India is a country that has invested heavily in the factories, modern machinery and advanced technology that make up what is known as capital goods. Even though a large portion of the country and its people are still engaged in agriculture, India is a leader among the world's industrial countries. Modern agricultural techniques have become more widely used in India since the **Green Revolution** in the 1990s. India's cities are home to some of the most advanced communications and computer technology in that part of the world. Enormous amounts of money have been poured into Indian industry in recent years, put to good use by India's increasingly well-educated middle class. Although poverty and over-population remain constant problems for India, progress in the modernization of farming techniques and industry have enabled the country to boast of a growing GDP every year for the past decade.

CHINA

China has had many of the same experiences as India in terms of rapid growth and change in recent years. Because China's government has more control over spending and planning in both agriculture and industry, China has been able to establish programs and make changes more quickly than a country where power is more widely shared among regions, communities, and individuals. China's **Four Modernizations** program is a clear example of government decisions to increase the country's investment in capital goods. More modern equipment and technology was brought into nearly every area of Chinese production, including agriculture, industry and the military. One big change has been that new technology and planning have allowed China to increase the production of smaller consumer goods that have sold well in the world market. The **Special Economic Zones** created places in China that were convenient for foreign trade so the goods produced by the newly improved industries could find foreign buyers.

JAPAN

Few countries in the world have made the investments in capital goods that the country of Japan has made. Japan is a country with few natural resources; therefore, nearly all of Japan's GDP comes from industry and services. Technology and up-to-date training in the uses of that technology are essential for the Japanese economy to continue to grow. Japanese industry leads most countries in the world in the use of **robotics** (assembling goods using mechanical techniques like robots). Many electronics and software products are put together with robotics in Japanese factories. Japanese businessmen are always looking for more efficient technology to keep their production levels high. Japanese workers are encouraged by their employers to make suggestions for ways they feel products can be made and businesses can be run more efficiently. Continuing investment in capital goods makes Japan a world leader in industrial production and in providing the wide range of services demanded by the world market.

- _____ **544. What are capital goods?**
- A. factories and machines used to make the goods
 - B. workers who make the goods and perform services
 - C. money spent to train workers to use new technology
 - D. goods and services that are produced for a country's economy
- _____ **545. Why is investment in capital goods important for a country like Japan?**
- A. Investment in capital goods makes overseas trade unnecessary.
 - B. Investment in capital goods makes up for a poor literacy rate in Japan.
 - C. Japan needs investment in capital goods to develop its rich natural resources.
 - D. Japan's economy depends heavily on industry and must be modern to be competitive.
- _____ **546. India must invest in capital goods to help overcome which problems?**
- A. GDP that has not grown
 - B. overpopulation and poverty
 - C. lack of a strong middle class
 - D. expense of maintaining a large military
- _____ **547. Investment in capital goods has helped China do well in which world markets?**
- A. fashion design
 - B. consumer goods
 - C. educational software
 - D. communications services

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

c. Describe the role of natural resources in a country's economy.

Distribution of natural resources throughout Southern and Eastern Asia plays a major part in determining the type of work people do and how comfortably they are able to live. A **natural resource** is something that is found in the environment that people need. Water, trees, rich soil, minerals, and oil are all examples of natural resources. One of the most valuable resources in this part of the world is rich farmland. All of the countries, with the exception of Japan, in Southern and Eastern Asia depend on agriculture to feed rapidly growing populations. India and China have large, rich areas of farmland which is most important for their rapidly expanding populations.

India and China have good supplies of coal. While this is an important fuel and energy source for all of the economies of these countries, coal burning is a major contributor of air pollution.

Japan has very little in the way of natural resources. For this reason, the country must rely on industry and trade to supply its population with what it needs.

- _____ **548. Which is an example of a natural resource?**
- A. factory
 - B. deposit of coal
 - C. irrigation canal
 - D. hydroelectric dam

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

d. Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurs are creative, original thinkers who are willing to take risks to create new businesses and products. Entrepreneurs think of new ways to combine **productive resources** (natural, human, and capital) to produce goods and services that they expect to sell for a price high enough to cover production costs. They are willing to risk their own money to produce these new goods and services in the hope that they will earn a profit. Because no one can tell how popular their new products and services will be, not all entrepreneurs can count on making a profit. Many businesses are not successful. Only about 50 percent of all new businesses are still operating three years after they begin.

India has many stories of entrepreneurship in its history. Some of the world's largest and most successful companies were founded by Indian entrepreneurs. In addition to these large financial empires, India is also a land of smaller entrepreneurs in what is known as the **micro-credit industry**. Thousands of Indian men and women have been able to borrow small amounts of money to start little local businesses. Entrepreneurship through micro-credit is changing the quality of life in many rural Indian villages.

Entrepreneurship in **China** is relatively new, as the Chinese government has only allowed individual business ventures since the late 1970s. Even so, many have taken advantage of the new openness, and China now may have as many as 100 people who could qualify as billionaires. The Chinese government realizes that the country has to be more competitive in the world market, and they have decided to let their own entrepreneurs help lead the way. The Chinese government is still working out what its relationship will be to these new companies. China can never go back to the old total command economy it once had if it is to be competitive in the modern global marketplace.

Japan is a land of entrepreneurs. The need for business development, the availability of good education, and the Japanese work ethic have combined to make Japan an ideal place for someone who has a good idea and the energy to see if it can work.

_____ **549. Which is an entrepreneur?**

- A. someone who is willing to take a risk to begin a new business
- B. someone who is always successful in whatever he or she attempts
- C. a businessman who relies on money from the government to finance a new business
- D. a businessman who is able to guarantee investors will make a profit if they support his project

_____ **550. What has been the role of entrepreneurship in India?**

- A. Indian entrepreneurs have been successful in agriculture but not in industry.
- B. The only successful entrepreneurs have been foreigners who have moved to India.
- C. The Indian government has discouraged entrepreneurs because business is too risky.
- D. The country has all sorts of entrepreneurs, both wealthy and those with modest incomes.

_____ **551. Who has benefitted from the micro-credit industry in India?**

- A. those working to set up new computer industries
- B. the failed businessman who has had a hard time getting traditional loans
- C. the international businessmen who want to expand small parts of their production
- D. rural village men and women who wish to set up small businesses to help their families

- _____ **552. How has China's attitude toward entrepreneurship changed in the past several decades?**
- A. Entrepreneurs are allowed to operate but only with overseas businesses.
 - B. The government has become more open to the idea of allowing some free enterprise.
 - C. The Chinese government was more open to entrepreneurship in the years before 1970.
 - D. Entrepreneurs are encouraged but only in the areas of making weapons and military equipment.
- _____ **553. What is the attitude of the Japanese toward entrepreneurship?**
- A. Japan's economic development depends on the creative ideas of the country's entrepreneurs.
 - B. The Japanese government only allows a certain number of entrepreneurs to do business within Japan.
 - C. Entrepreneurs in Japan are focused mainly on the development of the country's natural resources.
 - D. Most of Japan's successful entrepreneurs have made their fortunes in improving the country's agriculture.

HISTORICAL UNDERSTANDINGS

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

a. Describe how nationalism led to independence in India and Vietnam.

Nationalism is the belief that people should be loyal to those with whom they share common history, customs, origins, and sometimes language or religion. People who share these things often think of themselves as a distinct nation, although not all of these characteristics may be the same from one nation to another.

INDIA

A feeling of nationalism began to surface in **India** in the 1800s. People began to be upset that their country was a part of the British colonial empire. They were second-class citizens in their own country. The best jobs and best education were reserved for the British. Indian craftsmen were not allowed to run their traditional businesses if that meant competition for the British. One example was the production of cloth. Indians grew fine cotton and weaving was a traditional craft. Indians were forced to send all of their cotton to Britain and then had to buy the finished cloth from the British factories.

The first two groups to form work for the rights of Indians were the **Indian National Congress**, organized in 1885 and the **Muslim League**, begun in 1906. The Indian National Congress attracted mainly Indian Hindus, and the Muslim League attracted Indians who followed Islam. As they gathered more members and became better organized, they began to call for Indian independence from British colonial control. Years of contact with the British had taught Indians about western ideas of democracy and self-government. However, the British did not want to share these two ideals with their colonies.

During World War I, millions of Indians joined forces with the British, hoping that their service would be rewarded with more control of their government. The British Parliament even promised that when the war ended, India would be able to work toward self-government. Unfortunately, after the war, nothing changed. Indians were still second-class citizens. Those who began to protest were arrested under the new **Rowlatt Act**, which gave the British the power to send Indians to jail for up to two years without a trial. In 1919, British authorities opened fire on a large gathering of Indians in the town of Amritsar, claiming they were gathering illegally. Over 400 people were killed and another 1200 wounded. This massacre made Indians all over the country furious, and almost overnight they were united in a call for complete independence.

Following the slaughter at Amritsar, **Mohandas Gandhi** began to urge Indians to refuse to cooperate with British laws they felt were unjust. He also urged them to be sure they did nothing violent in their protests. His goal was to show the world the injustice of British colonial rule in India. Gandhi's plan was one of what he called **civil disobedience** (the non-violent refusal to obey an unfair law). Indians all over the country began to follow Gandhi's lead, boycotting British-made goods, refusing to attend second-class schools, and refusing to pay unfair taxes. In time, these efforts began to hurt the British economy, which was dependent on colonial markets. Though the British authorities often responded with arrests and beatings, Gandhi and his followers refused to do the same. The world watched as the British Empire found itself unable to stop the protests and Indian refusal to obey British laws.

In 1935, the British government gave up. Britain passed the **Government of India Act** that gave India some self-government. This was a start but not the independence most Indians wanted. When World War II broke out, Great Britain offered India **dominion** (control or the exercise of control) status in the British Empire if they would help the war effort. This would mean more independence, but not the complete independence India wanted. Gandhi and the Indian National Congress refused the offer. They announced that they would not take sides in Britain's war with Japan and Germany. The Muslim League, however, had begun to worry that Indian independence might mean rule by the more numerous Hindus, and they supported the British war effort. They hoped they would be rewarded after the war ended. While many Indians did help the British war effort, support for the war became tangled up in India's desire for independence.

When World War II ended, the British decided to grant India independence. However, by this time disputes had begun between Indian Hindus and Indian Muslims about how power in the new country should be organized. The British colonial leader, Lord Louis Mountbatten, decided that the only way to grant independence and avoid fighting was to divide the country into Hindu and Muslim sections. Feelings of nationalism in each group were more strongly influenced by religion than by any of the other factors the people had in common. The country would be partitioned into three new countries. **Hindu India** would be in the center, the largest because there were many more Hindus than any other religion. The Muslims would be moved to smaller countries created in both the east and the west along the borders of India. The areas were to be named **East** and **West Pakistan**. Muslims living here would have to move to the newly created India. Through 1947, millions of people left homes they had lived in for generations to make the moves ordered by the creation of the new governments. There was much fighting and many people lost their lives. In the end, the three new countries were created. On August 15, 1947, British rule in India came to an end and the independent countries of India, West Pakistan, and East Pakistan were created. Religion became the one factor that had the most important role in determining the nationalism of the people who chose to live in these new countries.

VIETNAM

Vietnam was another Southeastern Asian country controlled by a European country. In the early 1900s, the French gained control of an area of Southeast Asia known as Indochina. Later, this became the modern country of Vietnam. The French wanted control in Indochina because they used the seaports and the area was a rich source of agricultural products and natural resources.

Nationalism was a factor in the area known as French Indochina. The people who lived there had worked hard to maintain independence from China, their powerful northern neighbor. They saw themselves as a separate people among the many groups on Southeast Asia. That nationalist energy was directed at the French colonial rulers.

A young man, **Ho Chi Minh**, began to work for Vietnamese independence from the French. He thought the Communist Party might be the best route to take because the communists were outspoken critics of European colonialism. In the 1930s, he organized an Indochinese Communist Party. They began to stage protests against French rule. His efforts landed his followers in jail and he had to leave the country to avoid a death penalty.

When World War II began, Ho Chi Minh hoped it would mean the end of French rule in his country. He helped to found a new group, the **Vietminh League**, a group that had Vietnamese independence as its goal. Unfortunately, when the war ended, the French moved to regain control of its colonial possession, which they still called French Indochina.

For the next nine years, Ho Chi Minh and his Vietminh fought with the French colonial forces. While the French were able to maintain control of most of the cities, particularly in the south, the people in the countryside worked with Ho Chi Minh. They wanted control of their own country. In 1954, the French decided to surrender control of the country to Ho Chi Minh.

All parties to the conflict went to Geneva, Switzerland for a conference to end French involvement in Vietnam.

At this **Geneva Conference** in 1954, the United States became alarmed at the prospect of Ho Chi Minh ruling Vietnam. The United States saw him as a communist rather than a nationalist leader. The U.S. feared that a communist Vietnam would lead other countries in the area to become communist as well. The United States used its influence to have Vietnam temporarily divided into two parts. Ho Chi Minh was in charge in the north and the United States was in control in the south. The plan was to stabilize the country and then let the people vote on what sort of government they wanted. The United States hoped to find someone they could put up as a democratic alternative to Ho Chi Minh, so the country could be reunited, but as a democracy rather than as a communist state.

The Geneva Conference in 1954 began the United States' long involvement in the politics of Vietnam. Northern and southern zones were drawn into which opposing troops were to withdraw. The northern and southern parts were to be reunited after free elections to be held in July 1956. As the years stretched out, the Vietnamese became more and more anxious to have independence. Many in the southern part of the country sympathized with those in the north, seeing them as fellow countrymen rather than the enemy. Feelings of nationalism were more important than ideas about what political system they should have. After many years of fighting and the loss of many thousands of lives among the Vietnamese as well as the American soldiers, the United States decided to withdraw its forces from Vietnam. The last American helicopters left Vietnam in April 1975. The forces of the North Vietnamese army took over the country and unified it the next day as the **Republic of Vietnam**. While the new country was communist, most of the other countries in the region did not become communist.

_____ **554. What is nationalism?**

- A. loyalty based on geographic location
- B. a feeling of belonging to a group that is highly educated and wealthy
- C. a sense of belonging that is based on a written document like a constitution
- D. loyalty to a group with whom one shares a common history, culture, and/or religion

_____ **555. Indian nationalism in the 1800s began as a reaction to**

- A. British rule.
- B. religious conflict.
- C. communist-led revolution.
- D. long period of drought and famine.

_____ **556. Which was one of the early goals of the Indian National Congress?**

- A. working to modernize Indian farming
- B. trying to bring more industry to India
- C. greater independence from British control
- D. ending the religious wars being fought all over India

_____ **557. Indians helped the British in World War I because they believed it would**

- A. end unemployment in India.
- B. help Indians that were eager to go to war.
- C. encourage the British to grant India greater freedom after the war.
- D. develop a strong Indian military that could later force the British to leave.

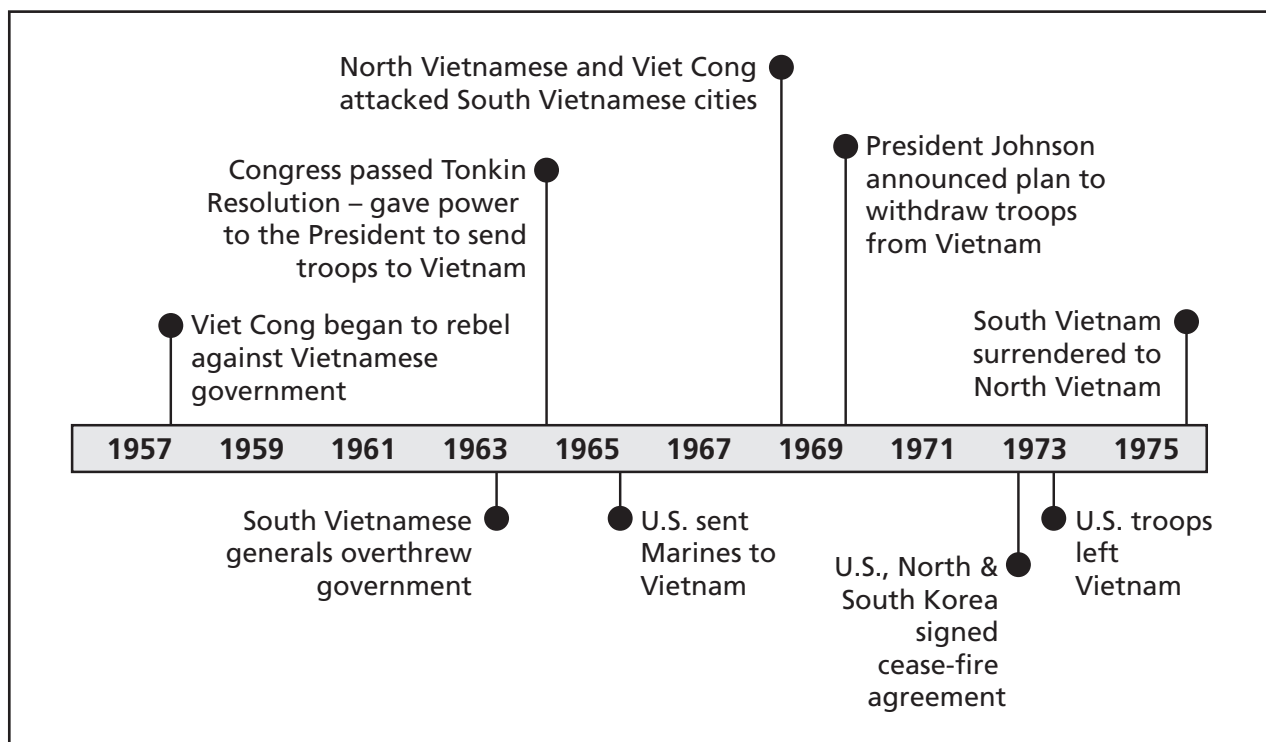
- _____ **558. People in India were angry about the Rowlatt Act passed by the British in 1919 because it**
- A. ended public schooling for Indian children.
 - B. prohibited Indians from working in government jobs.
 - C. stated that only Indian Hindus could apply for British citizenship.
 - D. allowed the government to send Indians to jail without giving them a trial.
- _____ **559. Which was an effect of the massacre at Amritsar?**
- A. Indians were afraid to ask for more rights because they thought they might be killed.
 - B. The Amritsar massacre got little press coverage so it had very little effect on Indian feelings.
 - C. Most people were so angry about the killings they became more united against the British.
 - D. Most Indians felt the people gathered at Amritsar were breaking the law anyway and deserved punishment.
- _____ **560. What was Mohandas Gandhi's plan of civil disobedience?**
- A. people should refuse to obey a law they felt was unfair
 - B. violent demonstrations were needed in India until the British left
 - C. it was best to go along with British laws to avoid making the colonial authorities angry
 - D. the best way to change the laws was through passing legislation in the Indian National Congress
- _____ **561. Why did the Indians turn down dominion status when it was offered to them in the 1930s?**
- A. They wanted total freedom from Great Britain.
 - B. Gandhi was going to be asked to leave the country.
 - C. They thought dominion status would be temporary.
 - D. This arrangement would only have been offered to Indian Hindus.
- _____ **562. What did Gandhi urge Indians to do during World War II?**
- A. Gandhi took no position on World War II.
 - B. Gandhi urged Indians to work for the Japanese.
 - C. Gandhi felt everyone should help the British war effort.
 - D. Gandhi did not want Indians to take sides during the war.
- _____ **563. When independence finally came in 1947, what was it about the decision that made many Indians unhappy?**
- A. The country was divided along religious lines.
 - B. India was not allowed to have its own military.
 - C. Indians still had to depend on Britain for food and protection.
 - D. Most people in India wanted to turn down the offer of independence.

- _____ **564. Which new countries were created in addition to independent India?**
A. East and West Pakistan
B. North and South Korea
C. North and South Vietnam
D. Pakistan and Afghanistan
- _____ **565. What European power was the colonial ruler of Vietnam in the 1800s and early 1900s?**
A. Italy
B. France
C. Germany
D. Great Britain
- _____ **566. What was Vietnam called in the years before World War II?**
A. China
B. Thailand
C. Pakistan
D. Indochina
- _____ **567. The leader of the nationalist movement in Vietnam was**
A. Mao Zedong.
B. Ho Chi Minh.
C. Lord Mountbatten.
D. Mohandas Gandhi.
- _____ **568. What was Ho Chi Minh's political party?**
A. Socialist Party
B. Communist Party
C. Democratic Party
D. Monarchist Party
- _____ **569. The goal of Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh League was**
A. independence for Vietnam.
B. a worldwide communist revolution.
C. the defeat of the United States in World War II.
D. to bring more industry and development to Vietnam.
- _____ **570. Why did the French finally decide to leave Vietnam in 1954?**
A. They could never get military control of the country.
B. They decided they agreed with the goals and ideals of Ho Chi Minh.
C. The United States told them they had to give the country independence.
D. They felt they could leave because a democratic government was in place.

- _____ **571. What decision was made about Vietnam at the 1954 Geneva Conference?**
- A. Vietnam became a colony of the British.
 - B. Ho Chi Minh was allowed to take over the country.
 - C. Vietnam was united after elections were held that year.
 - D. The country was temporarily divided until elections could be held.
- _____ **572. What country took over temporary control of the southern part of Vietnam?**
- A. Japan
 - B. China
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. United States
- _____ **573. Why did the United States finally leave Vietnam in 1975?**
- A. The United Nations ordered the United States to leave Vietnam.
 - B. The United States left after setting up a working western-style democracy.
 - C. Ho Chi Minh signed a treaty with the United States agreeing to a withdrawal.
 - D. It became clear that the Vietnamese wanted to control their own country without foreign advisors or military.

Use the time line to answer questions 574-576.

Time Line of Major Events in the Vietnam War



_____ 574. When did the United States send marines to Vietnam?

- A. 1957
- B. 1965
- C. 1969
- D. 1975

_____ 575. About how many years passed from the passage of the Tonkin Resolution to the surrender of South Vietnam?

- A. 8
- B. 11
- C. 13
- D. 14

_____ 576. Which is supported by information on the time line?

- A. The U.S. had troops in Vietnam for three years.
- B. The North Vietnamese were led by Ho Chi Minh.
- C. The Vietnamese fought for independence for nearly 20 years.
- D. After the Americans left, the South Vietnamese were able to keep the North Vietnamese from controlling the country.

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b. Describe the impact of Mohandas Gandhi's belief in non-violent protest.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, born in 1869, was an Indian political leader who began his adult life as a lawyer. He lived for a time in South Africa, where he encountered that country's strict **apartheid** (the legal separation of the races) system. When he returned to India in 1914, he brought with him his determination that people should be treated equally, no matter what their nationality or situation in life. Though he was a Hindu, he saw much to admire in many different religions. Above all, he believed that all people deserved to be treated with equality and justice, and he felt the colonial government of India did not offer that justice to Indians. He himself lived a very simple life, and as he became widely known and admired, his followers began to call him **Mahatma**, or the "Great Soul."

It was the awful massacre of Indians by the British at the Temple of Amritsar that spurred Gandhi to real action against the British colonial authority. He believed it was time for the people of India to stop obeying what he felt were unjust British laws. Because he was a believer in non-violence, he urged people to resist unfair laws but to do it without any violence on their part. He developed what he called a system of **civil disobedience** (the refusal to obey unfair laws even if the result was punishment). He spoke of the power of what he called **Satyagraha**, or the force of truth. He believed civil disobedience would make the world recognize the injustice in British rule in India and force change without having to resort to violence. The Indian National Congress adopted Gandhi's strategy on civil disobedience in the 1920s.

Gandhi urged the people of India to resist British control in many ways. They were to stop buying British goods and to refuse to pay taxes that did not benefit the Indian people. Gandhi also told Indians to resist paying a British tax on salt. He led a march across the country to the sea where people made their own salt by evaporating sea water. At a later march aimed at closing down a British salt factory, the British guards responded by clubbing and beating the peaceful demonstrators. The international press coverage of this violent response on the part of the British gave Gandhi and his followers a **moral advantage** (doing the right thing) they had not had before. People around the world began to call for the British to give the Indians the independence they wanted.

Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience gradually wore the British down. After the end of World War II, the British formally gave up their colonial claims to the Indian subcontinent. Unfortunately, by 1946, disputes broke out among the Indians about how the country should be ruled. The final decision was to divide India into three countries. East and West Pakistan would be created for Muslims. India would be a Hindu country. Gandhi was very much disappointed by this decision. He wanted all Indians to live together in one country. He was even more distressed when violence broke out as Muslims and Hindus began to move from one area to another.

Gandhi is one of the most important individuals in the story of Indian nationalism. He saw Indian nationalism as consisting of many things - history, art, language, literature, customs, and religion. In spite of all he tried to do, when the national boundaries were established, religion ended up being the deciding factor in the creation of India and East and West Pakistan.

_____ **577. What was Gandhi's plan to refuse to obey unjust British laws?**

- A. Mahatma
- B. monopoly
- C. disarmament
- D. civil disobedience

_____ **578. One of Gandhi's main strategies in dealing with the British was to insist his followers use**

- A. non-violence.
- B. riots and strikes.
- C. their ability to read and write.
- D. military tactics in demonstrations.

_____ **579. Which product did Gandhi boycott?**

- A. tea
- B. salt
- C. wool
- D. sugar

_____ **580. When India became independent, what factor determined where people would live in the new states that were created?**

- A. wealth
- B. religion
- C. political connections
- D. family ties to certain regions

Use the passage to answer the following question.

“Be the change that you want to see in the world.”
— **Mohandas Gandhi**

_____ **581. Which is the BEST meaning of this quote by Gandhi?**

- A. It is not good just to change things without a reason.
- B. Change is not going to happen as long as people do not complain.
- C. People must act in a way that causes change to improve the world.
- D. The world will not change for the better when people do not see any problems.

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c. Explain the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after World War II.

After Japan’s surrender in September 1945, the country was reduced to rubble. Industries and farms were destroyed, the government was in shambles, the people were demoralized, and the emperor had been exposed as an ordinary mortal rather than the god the Japanese people had believed him to be. The American commander of the occupation forces was **General Douglas MacArthur**. He was given the job of putting Japan back on its feet, in a way that would guarantee that Japan would not pose a military threat to other countries in the future.

General MacArthur wanted Japan to have a democratic government, but he also appreciated the important place the Japanese emperor occupied in the Japanese culture. He decided Japan would be a constitutional monarchy. He wrote a constitution for the country, still referred to as **The MacArthur Constitution** that created a two-house parliament called a **Diet**. The emperor remained as a symbol of the country. The Japanese people were granted universal suffrage, and everyone over the age of 20 was allowed to vote for members of the Diet. The new constitution designed by MacArthur contained a **Bill of Rights** and guaranteed basic freedoms. One clause in this constitution prevents Japan from declaring war. They are allowed to fight only if they are attacked first.

The Japanese signed all peace treaties ending the war and pledged to pay war **reparations** (damages) to the countries they had harmed during World War II. American troops were allowed to remain in Japan, and the Japanese were not permitted to rebuild their military in any major way.

_____ **582. What U.S. General was given the job of rebuilding Japan after the end of World War II?**

- A. Louis Mountbatten
- B. Douglas MacArthur
- C. Dwight Eisenhower
- D. George C. Marshall

_____ **583. What type of government was created for Japan in the years following the war?**

- A. autocratic state
- B. communist state
- C. traditional monarchy
- D. constitutional monarchy

_____ **584. What was the role of the Japanese emperor in the new government?**

- A. His role was mainly ceremonial.
- B. He was a powerful political figure.
- C. The office of emperor was eliminated.
- D. He served in the parliament as the presiding officer.

_____ **585. What is the name of the Japanese parliament?**

- A. the Diet
- B. Congress
- C. House of Lords
- D. Constitutional League

_____ **586. Which requirement is written into the Japanese constitution?**

- A. to restrict voting to men only
- B. to end the position of emperor
- C. to never declare war on another country
- D. to maintain a strong military for their protection

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- d. Describe the impact of communism in China in terms of Mao Zedong, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square.

Nationalism was also a powerful influence in China at the end of World War I. Chinese nationalists were able to overthrow the Qing Dynasty in 1912, a dynasty that had ruled China since the 1600s. The new government was called the **Republic of China**, which declared that one of its aims would be an end to foreign control in China's affairs. The leading political party was called the Kuomintang, or the Nationalist Party, led by a man named Sun Yixian. Unfortunately, the new government was not able to either bring order to China or help the Chinese people. Many people were killed as robbers and thieves roamed the countryside. Agriculture was wrecked and many Chinese faced famine. World War I took the attention of most people away from the problems of China, and at the end of the war, European politicians signed the Treaty of Versailles, restoring the government of Sun Yixian and giving Japan control of some Chinese territory.

Many young Chinese were angry about the treaty and wanted an end to what they felt was the failed government of Sun Yixian and the Kuomintang. They were disillusioned with western style democracy and looked to Russia and their Communist Revolution as an alternative. In 1921 a group of young Chinese men, including a young teacher, **Mao Zedong**, met in Shanghai to form the first **Chinese Communist Party**.

After Sun Yixian died, the new head of the Kuomintang, Jiang Jieshi, tried to make alliances with the new Chinese Communist Party, and for some years the two groups worked together to try and bring order to China. Eventually though, Jiang Jieshi and the Kuomintang government turned on the communists and many of them were killed. In 1929, Jiang Jieshi announced the formation of his new government, the **Nationalist Republic of China**.

Mao Zedong survived the attack on the communists by Jiang Jieshi's government and he decided that his future and the future of the communist party in China would be found in the countryside with support from the peasants. A civil war began between Mao and his communist followers and the Nationalist government of Jiang Jieshi. In 1933 Mao led his followers, over 600,000 people, into the

mountains to escape being defeated by the nationalist government. They walked nearly 6,000 miles to avoid capture. This journey is known as the **Long March**, and Chinese communists today look back at this time as a sign of Mao's dedication to his cause and to what he felt was the cause of the Chinese people.

The Chinese communists and the Nationalist forces had to call a temporary truce during World War II as both groups fought to keep the Japanese from taking over China. At the war's end the truce ended. Civil war between the two groups raged from 1946 until 1949, when Mao's communists, now called the **Red Army**, swept the Nationalist government from power. In October 1949, Mao proclaimed the creation of the **People's Republic of China**, a communist government that now led one of the largest countries in the world.

Mao tried to reorganize all of China along communist lines of collective ownership of farms and factories. Private ownership was eliminated and production quotas were set for agriculture and industry. He decided in 1958 to organize all farms into large **collectives**, where all ownership and decision making would be in the hands of the government. This program was known as the **Great Leap Forward** because Mao thought tremendous positive changes would follow. In fact, many Chinese farmers did not like the large farms. They missed their own land and because they no longer owned anything themselves, they had little reason to work very hard. A series of crop failures in the late 1950s made everything even worse, and China went through a period of famine. The Great Leap Forward was abandoned in 1960.

After the failure of this program, some in China began to suggest that private ownership might not be a bad idea. Farmers and factory workers began to do some work for themselves and Mao saw his ideal of a classless society, one where everyone was treated exactly the same and no one had more than anyone else, drifting away. His response was to announce the **Cultural Revolution** in 1966. He urged students to leave school and make war on anything in Chinese society that looked like it was encouraging class differences. Many students were organized into an army known as the **Red Guards**. It was their job to single out and remove anyone who was preventing China from becoming a really classless society. Mao wanted China to become a nation of farmers and workers, all of whom would be equal. Leaders in the Chinese community who seemed to be in higher positions were attacked. Business managers, college professors, even government officials who were not in step with the Cultural Revolution were thrown out. Some were put into prison; others were actually killed. The result was chaos. The Cultural Revolution raged on for almost ten years, at which time even Mao himself had to admit it had been a mistake. In 1976 the Red Guard was ended and gradually order returned to China.

Mao died in 1976 and by 1980 **Deng Xiaoping** was named the leader of China. Though Deng had been with Mao since the days of the Long March, he was more moderate in his ideas about the path China should follow. He began to allow farmers to own some of their own land and make decisions about what they would grow. He allowed some private businesses to organize, and he opened China to foreign investment and technological advances. He found that openness to western business also meant that the Chinese people were also exposed to western ideas. In 1989, when communist governments were under siege in a number of places around the world, China went through a period of student protests that resulted in a huge demonstration in **Beijing's Tiananmen Square**. Over 10,000 students gathered to protest what they felt was corruption in the Chinese government. They called for a move toward democracy. The world watched as Deng Xiaoping ordered thousands of soldiers into Beijing to end the protest. The students even went so far as to raise a statue they called the **Goddess of Democracy**, modeled on America's Statue of Liberty. On June 4, 1989, the Chinese government ordered the soldiers in Tiananmen Square to break up the demonstration. They fired on the students, destroyed the statue of the Goddess of Democracy, and arrested thousands of people. The brief pro-democracy movement was destroyed as well, and Deng Xiaoping was left in control. He held power until his death in 1997.

- _____ **587. Who led the Chinese communists during most of the 20th century?**
- A. Sun Yixian
 - B. Kim Jung-il
 - C. Mao Zedong
 - D. Ho Chi Minh
- _____ **588. When the Nationalist Republic of China was formed in 1929, what happened to Mao's communist supporters?**
- A. They were attacked and many were killed.
 - B. They took important offices in the new government.
 - C. They urged people in rural areas to support the new government.
 - D. Most communists supported the government, though they did not hold office.
- _____ **589. When did Mao and the communists take control of China?**
- A. in the 1930s
 - B. during World War II
 - C. the end of World War I
 - D. right after World War II
- _____ **590. Why was the Great Leap Forward unsuccessful?**
- A. People refused to move to the larger farms.
 - B. People wanted to be able to work for themselves and make a profit.
 - C. Chinese farmers did not know how to plant crops on large plots of land.
 - D. The Communist government rejected Mao's idea and the farms were never organized.
- _____ **591. What was the period of time called when Mao tried to eliminate anyone that criticized the government?**
- A. the Long March
 - B. the Middle Way
 - C. the Great Leap Forward
 - D. the Cultural Revolution
- _____ **592. What was the name of the new army of young people Mao used to enforce his policies in the 1960s?**
- A. the Red Guard
 - B. the Kuomintang
 - C. the Great Collective
 - D. the Alliance for Progress
- _____ **593. Which jobs did Mao think would lead China to become most prosperous?**
- A. farmers and workers
 - B. students and teachers
 - C. military and scientific
 - D. businessmen and managers

_____ **594. After Mao's death in 1976, who became leader of China?**

- A. Hirohito
- B. Sun Yixian
- C. Ho Chi Minh
- D. Den Xiaoping

_____ **595. What happened to students in 1989 that were protesting for greater political freedom in Tiananmen Square in Beijing?**

- A. They were attacked by Chinese troops and many were killed or arrested.
- B. Most students lost interest in the demonstration and returned quietly to classes.
- C. They were able to hold meetings with the Chinese government and present their demands.
- D. They got so much positive publicity that the Chinese government had to give in to their demands.

_____ **596. The Tiananmen demonstrators had a statue, Goddess of Democracy, that was modeled after which figure?**

- A. the Liberty Bell
- B. the Statue of Liberty
- C. the wife of Mao Zedong
- D. the Greek statue of the goddess Venus

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

KOREA

During the last months of World War II, leaders from the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain met at a small resort on the Black Sea called Yalta. Here they drew up an agreement about how they would cooperate to put the world back together after Germany and Japan were defeated. The plan, called the Yalta Agreement, called for each country to temporarily occupy the lands where their troops were when the war ended. Each country would work to restore order and free elections would be held to let the people in each area decide what sort of government they would like to have. They also talked about how the proposed United Nations would be organized and all three countries, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain, agreed they would join this new organization and work together to see that peace and order were restored to the world.

However, when the war ended, the United States and the Soviet Union had very different goals. The Soviet Union had seen many of its major cities destroyed. Millions of its citizens had been killed and its farms and factories destroyed. The Soviet Union wanted to be sure they would never again have to face an invasion from Western Europe, so when they found themselves occupying most of the countries in Eastern Europe, they were reluctant to pull out even after peace was declared. They wanted to be sure the new states created in that part of Europe were friendly to the Soviet Union, so they worked to be sure each of the new states created was a communist state. The United States was angry and saw this as breaking the promises made at the Yalta meeting. Though the fighting from World War II was over, the United States and the Soviet Union found themselves engaged in a **Cold War** (no fighting), one where they competed with each other to get as many governments in place as they could around the world that were sympathetic to their own plans.

One place where this struggle was clearly seen was in the Korean Peninsula. At the end of World War II, the Soviet Union was in control of the northern half of the peninsula and the United States controlled the southern half. Though the peace treaty called for elections to be held to unify Korea into one country, the Soviet Union wanted a communist government, and the United States wanted a western style democracy. Because they could never agree on how to hold elections, the country was simply divided into two countries. North Korea became a communist state allied with the Soviet Union. South Korea became a western style democracy allied with the United States. The United States insisted on supporting a free South Korea. They believed that if any additional countries in Southeast Asia went to a communist form of government, others would quickly follow. This idea was called the **Domino Theory**. If one country fell to communism, all the others nearby would fall as well.

War broke out between the two countries in 1950 and after three years of fighting a truce redrew the original boundary, where it remains today. Today North Korea remains a communist country under the autocratic rule of Premier Kim Jong-Il. The country has heavy industry and a well-armed military, but there are many other problems, including poor farm production and frequent problems with famine. The country remains the ally of other communist countries including the People's Republic of China. However, most other communist countries have moved away from the strict type of rule Kim Jong-Il maintains. South Korea, with free elections and a democratic constitution, has been more prosperous because they have had trade and foreign aid from the United States and other wealthy western countries.

VIETNAM

Vietnam was also caught in the same western worry about the Domino Theory and the spread of communism. At the end of World War II, many in Vietnam wanted to reorganize the country under the leadership of a popular nationalist, Ho Chi Minh, who had spent many years fighting French colonialism in that country. Ho Chi Minh was **communist**, and the United States did not want any new communist countries formed in Southeast Asia. The United States supported French efforts to reclaim colonial control of Vietnam in the years after the war ended.

In 1954, when the French decided to give up the fight, the United States stepped in. Decisions were made at an international conference in Geneva, Switzerland to temporarily divide the country into North Vietnam and South Vietnam. The plan was that within a year, nationwide elections would be held to let the Vietnamese people decide what kind of government they wanted. However, the United States worried that they would choose Ho Chi Minh and the communists, so the elections were never held and the country remained divided until 1975. Many years and billions of dollars were spent by the United States, and thousands of lives were lost fighting in Vietnam to prevent that country from becoming communist. In the end, the country did reunite after the United States ended the war. The People's Republic of Vietnam was declared a communist country.

- _____ **597. At the end of World War II, one of Russia's main goals was to**
- A. avoid having to join the United Nations.
 - B. redesign their government as a democracy.
 - C. build a friendly alliance with the United States.
 - D. be sure they would never be attacked again by a Western European country.
- _____ **598. What did the leaders of the Soviet Union feel would provide the most protection for their country?**
- A. if all weapons were to be removed from Europe
 - B. having free trade with all the countries in Europe and Asia
 - C. having friendly, pro-communist countries along all their borders
 - D. receiving a declaration from the United Nations condemning war

- _____ **599. What was the name given to the disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II?**
- A. the Cold War
 - B. the Dual Alliance
 - C. the Great Depression
 - D. the Cultural Revolution
- _____ **600 How was the country of Korea divided at the end of World War II?**
- A. The country was entirely under Soviet control.
 - B. Koreans had control of their own country at that time.
 - C. Soviet control in the north; United States control in the south.
 - D. The Japanese controlled much of the country when the war ended.
- _____ **601. What was the fear of the United States about both Korea and Vietnam at the end of World War II?**
- A. They feared the two countries would become communist.
 - B. They were afraid the two countries would threaten the new government of China.
 - C. They worried that the war-damaged economies would not be able to recover in time to prevent famine.
 - D. They were afraid both countries would be taken over by the French as they tried to rebuild their colonial empire.
- _____ **602. What was the meaning of the Domino Theory?**
- A. Political decisions have to be built slowly, like a game of dominoes.
 - B. International politics is a game, and there are always winners and losers.
 - C. If one country in a region became communist, others would quickly follow.
 - D. Few countries would really be interested in communism if they knew what it was like.
- _____ **603. What has become of the political division of Korea made in 1954?**
- A. Korea was reunited by the United Nations several years ago.
 - B. Korea is still divided between a communist north and a democratic south.
 - C. The two parts of Korea were reunited soon after the war ended in the 1950s.
 - D. Both parts of Korea are communist today, even though they are separate countries.
- _____ **604. What were the objections the United States had to Ho Chi Minh's leadership on Vietnam?**
- A. He seemed too inexperienced to lead a country.
 - B. Most of the Vietnamese people did not like him or his politics.
 - C. He was a communist and a threat to the United States interests.
 - D. He had been educated in Europe and had no connection with the Vietnamese people.

605. What became of United States efforts to prevent Ho Chi Minh from taking over the country of Vietnam and reuniting it as one country?

- A. The United States is still working to prevent Vietnam from becoming a communist country.
- B. Vietnam became a western style democracy under a government designed by the United States.
- B. Vietnam remains permanently divided, with the North communist and the South democratic.
- D. American efforts ended in 1975 and Vietnam was united under the government designed by Ho Chi Minh.

Use the map below to answer questions 606-609.



_____ **606. What is the approximate distance (in miles) from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi?**

- A. 200
- B. 700
- C. 1,100
- D. 1,200

_____ **607. Which country is located at 17°N, 103°E?**

- A. Laos
- B. China
- C. Thailand
- D. Cambodia

_____ **608. In which direction does the Mekong River generally flow?**

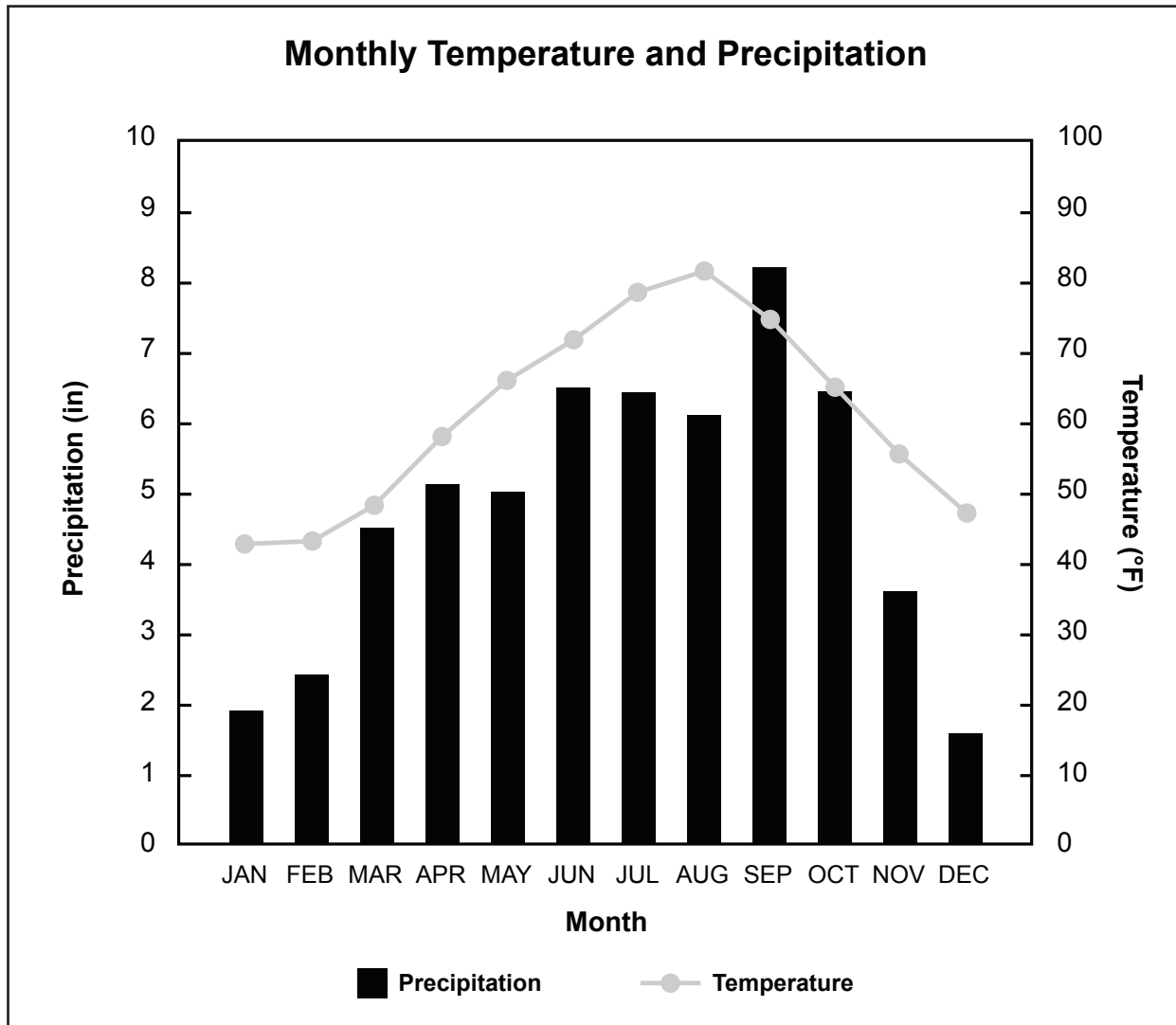
- A. east to west
- B. west to east
- C. north to south
- D. south to north

_____ **609. Which geographic feature is east of Vinh?**

- A. Mekong River
- B. Gulf of Tonkin
- C. South China Sea
- D. Gulf of Thailand

Use this information to answer questions 610-612.

Tokyo, Japan Climograph



- _____ 610. Which month is usually the driest in Tokyo, Japan?
- A. January
 - B. October
 - C. December
 - D. September
- _____ 611. Which is TRUE about the climate in Tokyo, Japan?
- A. Winter is the wettest and coldest time of year.
 - B. Late summer is the hottest and among the wettest times of year.
 - C. Spring is driest and temperatures are about the same as in winter.
 - D. Autumn begins a period of dryness, and temperatures are the hottest.

Table 1

Month	Mean
January	0.7
February	0.9
March	1.3
April	1.9
May	4.0
June	10.2
July	13.1
August	12.9
September	11.6
October	6.0
November	0.7
December	0.3

Table 2

Month	Mean
January	0.6
February	0.7
March	0.8
April	1.6
May	2.7
June	3.7
July	3.2
August	3.0
September	1.6
October	1.2
November	0.6
December	0.7

Table 3

Month	Mean
January	2.3
February	2.2
March	1.9
April	1.5
May	0.9
June	0.4
July	0.1
August	0.3
September	1.3
October	2.6
November	2.2
December	2.6

Table 4

Month	Mean
January	1.9
February	2.4
March	4.5
April	5.1
May	5.0
June	6.5
July	6.4
August	6.1
September	8.2
October	6.4
November	3.6
December	1.6

_____ 612. Which table matches the precipitation data on the graph?

- A. Table 1
- B. Table 2
- C. Table 3
- D. Table 4

