

# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 27, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 661–665.

### Population Patterns

#### Terms to Know

**aborigine** Original inhabitants of a region  
(page 662)

**homogeneous** Having a population belonging to the same ethnic group (page 663)

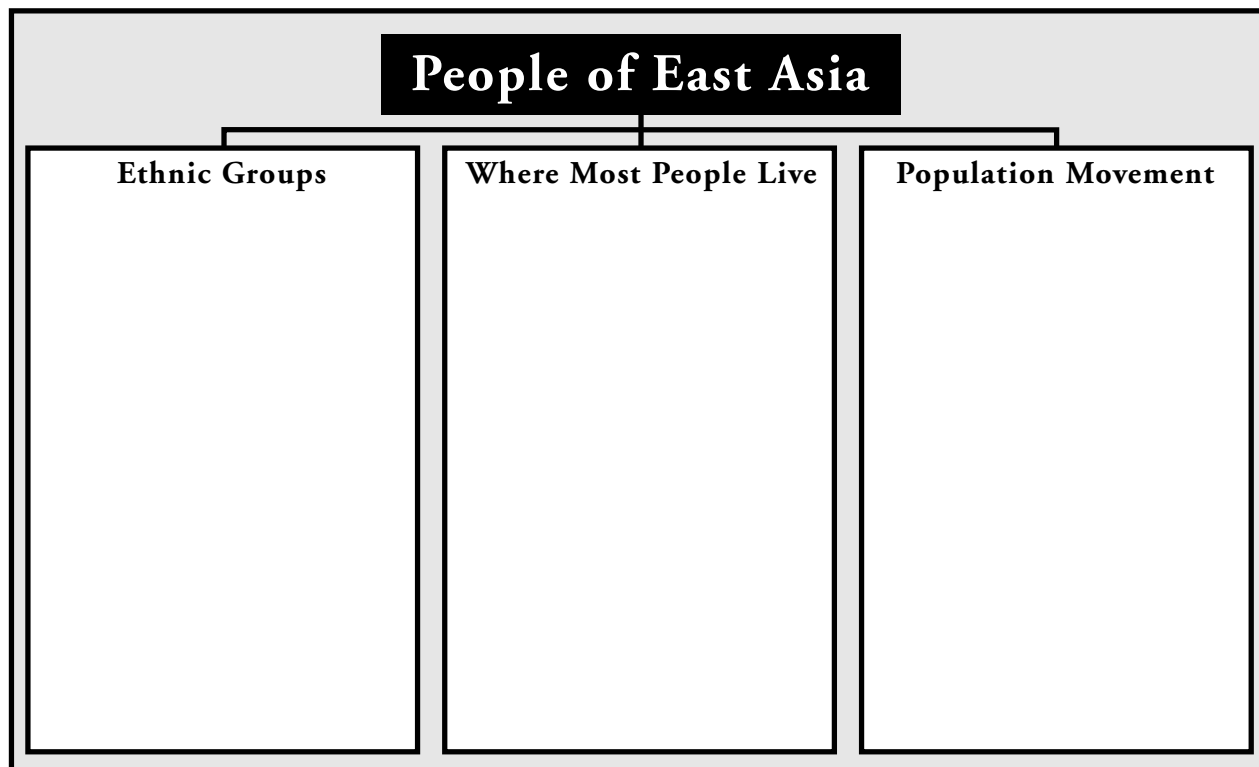
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What ethnic groups make up the population of your community? Does any ethnic group make up the majority of the population? If so, which one?

This section focuses on the population and population patterns of East Asia.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the population characteristics of East Asia.



(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 27, Section 1****READ TO LEARN** **Introduction** (page 661)

Most people in East Asia live in crowded lowland areas. Most of the large cities are located along rivers or on the seacoasts.

1. Where do most people in East Asia live?

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 **Human Characteristics** (page 661)

About 1.5 billion people live in East Asia—about one-fourth of the population of the world. East Asia has many different ethnic groups.

- A. The Han are the major ethnic group in China, making up about 92 percent of the nation's population. China has about 55 other ethnic groups. Among them are Tibetans. The **aborigines**, or original inhabitants, of Taiwan are related to peoples in Southeast Asia and the Pacific area. They make up only about 2 percent of the population.
  - B. Japan has a more **homogeneous** population because the people belong to the same ethnic group. About 99 percent of Japan's population is ethnic Japanese.
  - C. Korea also is ethnically homogeneous. Ethnic Koreans live in both North Korea and South Korea.
  - D. The population of Mongolia is mostly ethnic Mongolian.
2. What ethnic group makes up most of the population of China?

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 **Where East Asians Live** (page 663)

East Asia's physical geography influences where people live. The population is unevenly distributed. More than 90 percent of the Chinese people live on one-sixth of the land. Most live in China's river valleys and on the coastal plains. In Taiwan, Japan, and Korea, most people live in coastal urban areas.

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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 27, Section 1**

3. Where do more than 90 percent of Chinese people live?

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 **Migration** (page 664)

In recent years many Chinese and South Koreans have moved from rural areas to cities. They moved for the industrial jobs available there.

4. Why have many Chinese and South Koreans moved from rural areas to urban centers?

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 **Challenges of Growth** (page 665)

The movement of people from rural areas to urban centers has led to overcrowding in cities and labor shortages in rural areas. In China, the government has built new agricultural towns in rural areas to encourage people to stay on the farms. The towns provide social services and a better quality of life for the people.

East Asia's growing population has placed a strain on the region's resources and services. Population issues will play a part in East Asia's future.

5. How has the Chinese government tried to keep people in rural areas from leaving their farms?

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# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 27, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 668–672.

### History and Government

#### Terms to Know

**culture hearth** A civilization from which ideas and practices spread to surrounding areas (page 668)

**dynasty** A ruling family (page 669)

**clan** A family group (page 670)

**shogun** A Japanese military ruler (page 670)

**samurai** Professional warriors in Japan (page 670)

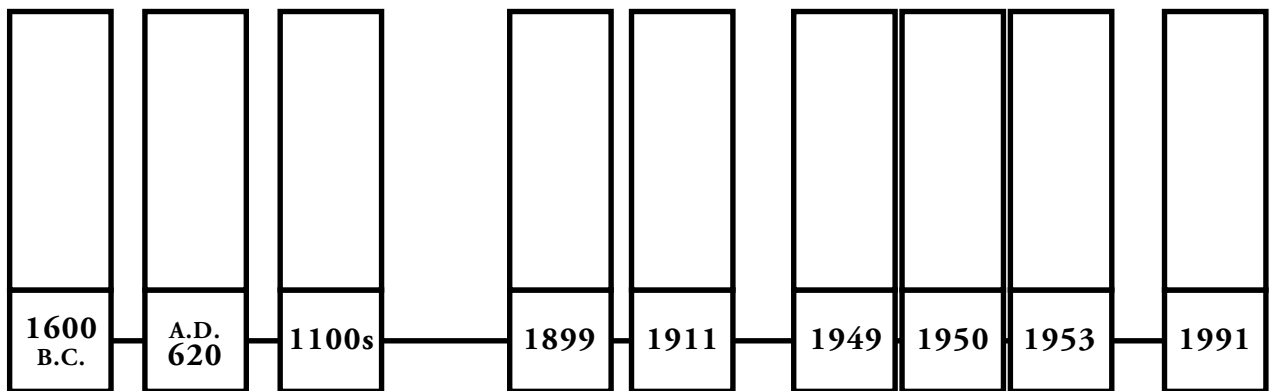
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What images come to mind when you think of the words *dynasty* and *samurai*? What do you think these words refer to?

In the last section, you read about the population of East Asia. This section focuses on the region's history and government.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about some of the major events in the history of East Asia.



(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 27, Section 2****READ TO LEARN** **Introduction** (page 668)

Archaeologists in China found thousands of life-sized clay statues of soldiers and horses dating back to the 200s B.C. The ruler who ordered the making of these statues also ordered the building of the Great Wall of China. These archaeological findings tell much about ancient East Asia.

1. Why are the archaeological findings in China significant?

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 **Ancient East Asia** (page 668)

The earliest East Asian civilization began about 5,000 years ago in the Wei River valley of China. It became the region's **culture hearth**, or a center from which ideas and practices spread to surrounding areas. Historical records were first kept under the Shang **dynasty**, or ruling family. This dynasty started ruling about 1600 B.C. The Zhou dynasty ruled after the Shang. During its rule, Chinese culture spread. Confucius, China's best-known philosopher, lived during the Zhou dynasty. Several powerful dynasties followed the Zhou. They each helped to make the Chinese empire larger. By A.D. 620, merchants, travelers, and traders were taking Chinese culture to all of East Asia.

Chinese culture influenced the cultures of Korea and Japan. The Chinese introduced Buddhism and the philosophy of Confucius to Korea. Confucianism became the model for Korea's government, education, and family life. Both China and Korea influenced Japan's civilization. After being controlled by several **clans**, or family groups, the Yamato dynasty united Japan in the A.D. 400s. Japan adopted China's philosophy, writing system, and government structure. In the 1100s, local nobles began fighting for control of Japan. Yoritomo Minamoto became Japan's first **shogun**, or military ruler, in 1192. **Samurai**, or professional warriors, supported the shogun. They helped shoguns rule Japan until the late 1800s.

2. How did the Chinese influence the culture of Korea?

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 **Contact With the West** (page 670)

By the 1600s Western countries wanted a share of East Asia's rich silk and tea trade. However, China, Japan, and Korea did not want foreign coun-

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tries taking part in the trade. In the 1800s, European powers used military force to claim exclusive trading rights in large areas of China. In 1899, these powers agreed to a U.S. proposal to open China to all countries for trade. The U.S. Navy in 1854 blocked shipping lanes to force Japan into trading with the United States. At about the same time, shogun rule ended in Japan and the emperor received full authority to rule. The new government quickly modernized Japan's economy, government, and military.

3. What did foreign countries want from East Asia?

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 **Modern East Asia** (page 671)

East Asian countries faced major changes in the 1900s. In 1911, a revolution in China ended the rule of emperors. In 1949, peasants led by Mao Zedong won power and set up the People's Republic of China. Chiang Kai-shek's government fled to Taiwan and created a government called the Republic of China. The People's Republic maintained strict control of mainland China. By the late 1900s, the government gradually opened China's economy to global markets.

Japan expanded its territory into an empire between the 1890s and the 1940s. This expansion led to World War II in the Pacific. After Japan lost the war, its economy was in ruins. It lost its overseas territories and gave up its military forces. The country became a democracy and quickly rebuilt its economy, becoming an economic power by the late 1900s.

After World War II, Korea was divided into South Korea, backed by the United States, and North Korea, ruled by the communists. North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950. The resulting Korean War lasted until 1953. United Nations forces, led by the United States, defended South Korea. Talks between the two sides led to a truce in 1953. North and South Korea continue to be separate nations. In 2000 the leaders of both nations met to improve relations between the two countries.

Mongolia was a communist state until the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. Then they adopted a democratic constitution, which called for free elections and a market economy.

4. What action led to the Korean War?

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# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 27, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 673–679.

### Cultures and Lifestyles

#### Terms to Know

**ideograms** Pictures or symbols that stand for ideas (page 674)

**shamanism** Faith in people believed to have the ability to heal the sick and to communicate with spirits (page 675)

**lama** Religious leader of a Buddhist land (page 675)

**acupuncture** An ancient medical practice that involves inserting fine needles into the body at

specific points in order to cure disease or relieve pain. (page 677)

**haiku** A form of Japanese poetry (page 678)

**calligraphy** The art of beautiful writing (page 679)

**pagoda** A tower style used in traditional East Asian buildings (page 679)

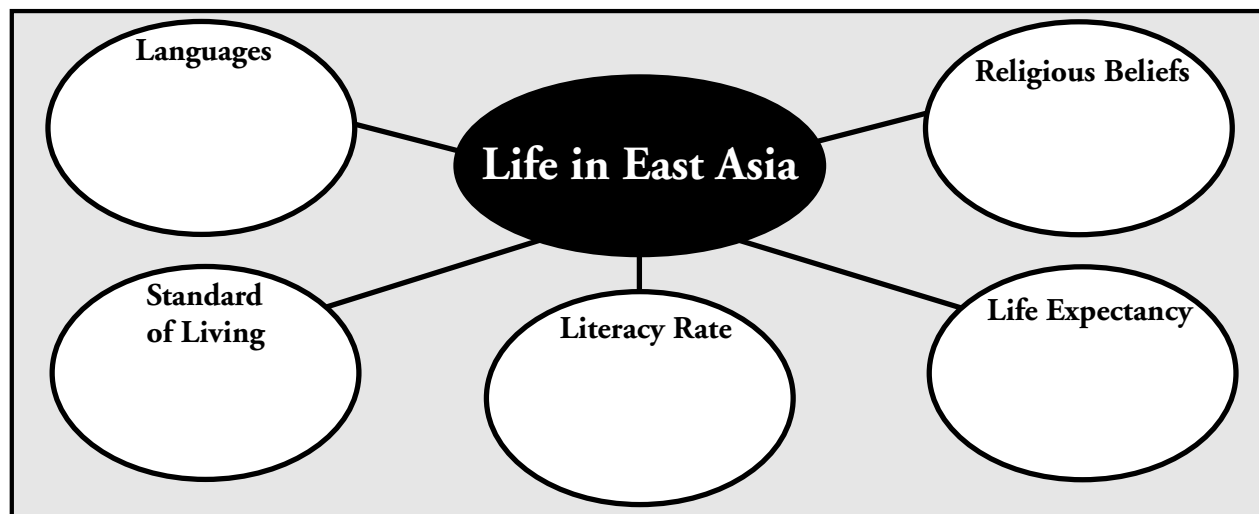
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What kinds of holidays are celebrated in your community? What events are these holidays related to? How are they celebrated?

In the last section, you read about the history and government of East Asia. This section focuses on the culture of the region.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the web below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the various aspects of life in East Asia and identify two facts for each aspect.



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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 27, Section 3****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 673)

The peoples of East Asia have a rich cultural heritage. The ideas of three religious traditions—Confucianism, Buddhism, and Shintoism—have greatly affected the region.

1. What three religious traditions have affected East Asia the most?

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**East Asia's Languages** (page 673)

East Asians speak languages from several different language families. The largest language family is Sino-Tibetan. It includes Chinese and Tibetan. Other major languages in the region include Japanese, Korean, Khalkha Mongolian, and Uygur.

Han Chinese is the most widely spoken language in China. Mandarin is China's northern dialect and its official language. Chinese written languages use **ideograms**, or pictures that stand for ideas. The Japanese writing system is based on Chinese characters. Western languages have also influenced Japanese and Korean.

2. What is the official language of China?

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**Religion and Philosophy** (page 674)

East Asians have a variety of religions and philosophies. They include Confucianism, Buddhism, Daoism, Christianity, and Islam. Some East Asians also practice **shamanism**, faith in powers to heal the sick and to communicate with spirits. Before communism took hold in Mongolia and Tibet, religious leaders called **lamas** ruled these Buddhist countries. Today, Mongolia is a democracy and Mongolians are free to practice their religious beliefs. China continues to restrict the Buddhists in Tibet.

3. What religious beliefs are practiced in East Asia?

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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 27, Section 3****Standard of Living** (page 675)

The economies of East Asian countries grew in the 1900s. A country's standard of living is often measured by average household income. In Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea it is higher than in China and North Korea.

Japanese workers traditionally had secure lifetime jobs in Japanese companies. However, in 1997 Japan experienced a severe economic downturn. As a result, many Japanese companies went bankrupt and laid off many workers. The Japanese economy began to recover in 2000. Japan still faces economic challenges, crowded cities, and housing shortages.

During the 1970s, Chinese leaders loosened control over China's economy and allowed some free enterprise. Although they remained firmly in charge of political affairs, the government hoped to raise people's standard of living by allowing people to own their own businesses or farms. It also allowed foreign businesses and technology to come to China. These changes resulted in growth in industries and agriculture. It also raised the standard of living of many Chinese.

4. Why did the Chinese government in recent years allow people to own their own businesses or farms?

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**Education and Health** (page 676)

Most East Asians highly value education. Japan has nearly a 100 percent literacy rate. The literacy rate is more than 95 percent in Taiwan, South Korea, and North Korea. The literacy rate is 82 percent and rising in China and Mongolia.

Life expectancies in East Asia have increased, largely because of improved health care in the region. Many East Asians use both Western and traditional medical care. Many people make medicines from herbs. They also use **acupuncture**, an ancient practice that involves inserting fine needles into the body at specific points in order to cure disease or relieve pain. These practices have been accepted throughout the world.

5. Why have life expectancies increased in East Asia?

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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 27, Section 3****Leisure Activities** (page 677)

People in urban areas of East Asia generally live in small quarters. As a result they often socialize in public places such as restaurants rather than at home. Most East Asians prefer staple foods, such as rice and wheat. Many maintain vegetarian diets.

East Asians young and old practice traditional exercises such as tai chi and martial arts such as karate. Sumo wrestling is popular in Japan. In addition, East Asians enjoy Western sports, such as baseball and soccer.

East Asians place great importance on national holidays and celebrating seasons of the year. Many also participate in festivals related to Confucian, Daoist, Buddhist, and Shinto religions.

6. Why do most East Asians socialize in public places rather than at home?

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**The Arts** (page 677)

During ancient times, Chinese styles of art influenced the arts of other countries in East Asia. Religions such as Buddhism and Taoism have also influenced art in the region. Poetry has a long history in ancient China and Japan. The Japanese developed a form of poetry called **haiku** with nature as a frequent theme. East Asian drama includes many variations. The Japanese Kabuki theater uses costumes, song, and dance. The Japanese Noh drama has actors tell stories through precise movements.

The landscape paintings of the region often include a verse made in **calligraphy**, the art of beautiful writing. Other respected art forms include origami, in which paper is folded into shapes of animals, flower arranging, and tea. Most East Asian architecture uses wood, brick, and stone. Bamboo is also important in southern China and Japan. Traditional buildings often have curved tile roofs in the **pagoda**, or tower style.

7. What were two influences on East Asian styles of art?

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# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 28, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 685–691.

### Living in East Asia

#### Terms to Know

**command system** An economic system controlled by government (page 685)

**commune** Large farming community whose members share work and products equally (page 686)

**cooperative** Farm jointly operated by several households (page 686)

**Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC)** A trading partnership that seeks to ensure that trade among member countries is efficient and fair (page 689)

**trade surplus** A situation that occurs when a country exports more than it imports (page 689)

**trade deficit** A situation that occurs when a country imports more goods from other countries than it exports to them (page 689)

**dissident** Citizen who speaks out against government policies (page 689)

**economic sanctions** Trade restrictions (page 689)

**World Trade Organization (WTO)** An international body that oversees trade agreements and settles trade disputes between countries (page 690)

**merchant marine** Ships used for transporting cargo (page 691)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Who makes the products you buy? How do products from foreign countries compare in price to those made in the United States? Does the place where a product is made influence your purchase?

This section focuses on the economy of East Asia.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about agriculture and industry in the countries listed.

Country	Agriculture	Industry
China		
Japan		
Taiwan		
South Korea		
North Korea		

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