



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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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 28, Section 1****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 685)

In the 1960s, many East Asian countries experienced huge economic growth. However, in the late 1990s much of East Asia experienced an economic downturn. With financial aid from Western countries and economic reforms, the region began a slow recovery by 2000.

1. What helped East Asia begin an economic recovery by 2000?
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Political and Economic Systems (page 685)

The economies of East Asia include market systems based on private control of business, **command systems** controlled by governments, and a mix of both systems. Under market systems, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea have become global economic powers. China and Mongolia have recently switched from strict command systems to mixed systems. North Korea remains under a command system.

2. What types of economic systems are found in East Asia?
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Agriculture (page 686)

Although East Asia's economies have made a shift from agriculture to industry, agriculture still plays an important role in many East Asian countries.

- A.** China has the most rural economy in the region. In the 1950s the communist government organized farmers into **communes**. In these large farming communities, members shared the work and products equally, but the government decided what methods the workers would use. The results of this program were poor. In the 1980s the government allowed farmers to own private gardens and sell their produce. China now grows enough food to feed its people.
- B.** Most of Mongolia's land is used for grazing. Mongolia had a command economy until the early 1990s, then moved toward a market economy.
- C.** In South Korea, people moving from rural to urban areas created a farm labor shortage. As a result, South Korean agriculture depends on the use of modern machinery. Farmers in North Korea are organized into **cooperatives**—farms jointly operated by households. The government controls production and distribution.

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- D. Japan and Taiwan are both mountainous lands, which makes it important for them to use farmland efficiently. Both countries import some food to feed their people.
3. Why are efficient farming methods important in Japan and Taiwan?
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 **Industry** (page 687)

Several East Asian countries have become important industrial centers in recent years.

- A. After World War II, Japan became a global economic power. This was due in large part to a highly skilled workforce and advanced technology. However, by the 1990s, Japan suffered from a global economic slump.
- B. South Korea changed from an agricultural to an industrial economy after the Korean War. Like other countries, the nation suffered from a global economic slump in the 1990s. North Korea relied on the Soviet Union for economic aid until the early 1990s. The Soviet Union's breakup has forced North Korea to begin trading with market systems. In 2000, North and South Korea agreed to promote trade between their countries, and families were allowed to visit across the border.
- C. Taiwan is one of the world's major trading nations. By 2000, technology-based products were replacing traditional manufactured products as Taiwan's major source of income.
- D. In China today, the government still controls major industries. To improve the economy, China has adopted some features of a market economy. The economic reforms have resulted in a steadily growing economy and an increase in the standard of living.
4. What results have come from improved relations between North and South Korea?
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 **Trade** (page 689)

Several East Asian countries have formed trading partnerships. China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are members of **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC)**. This organization ensures that trade among its members is fair and efficient. Still, trade disputes and political differences affect the region's trade relations.

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Japan depends on trade with other countries for its economic well-being. The government, however, places high taxes on imports of finished goods, thereby limiting what other countries can sell to Japan. These high taxes, combined with demand for Japanese products abroad, means Japan exports more than it imports, creating a **trade surplus**. Some of Japan's trading partners have experienced **trade deficits**, because they import more goods from Japan than they export to Japan.

China has modernized its economy. It also has increased trade with market economies such as the United States. The United States, however, opposes China's treatment of **dissidents**, or citizens who speak out against government policies. To influence China to change its policies, several countries have placed **economic sanctions**, or trade restrictions, on China. The United States lifted some sanctions when China released some of its dissidents from prison. In 2000, it granted China full trading privileges. China hopes to be admitted to the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**, an international body that oversees trade agreements and settles trade disputes between countries.

5. Why have several countries imposed economic sanctions on China?

Transportation and Communications (page 690)

Transportation and communication networks in East Asia are concentrated in urban areas. Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have nationwide railroad and highway networks. Land transportation is not as well developed in other parts of East Asia. In China, rivers are important routes from inland cities to seaports. The Grand Canal of China is the world's longest and oldest human-made waterway. **Merchant marine** fleets—ships that transport goods—are vital to the region's export trade.

Communist governments control communications and the news media in North Korea and China. People in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, however, enjoy a free press and can access high-tech communications without government intervention.

6. Where are transportation and communication networks concentrated in East Asia?



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 28, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 692–697.

People and Their Environment

Terms to Know

desertification The process in which grasslands become drier and desert areas expand (page 694)

chlorofluorocarbons Gases that contribute to the destruction of the earth's protective ozone layer (page 695)

aquaculture The cultivation of fish and other seafood (page 695)

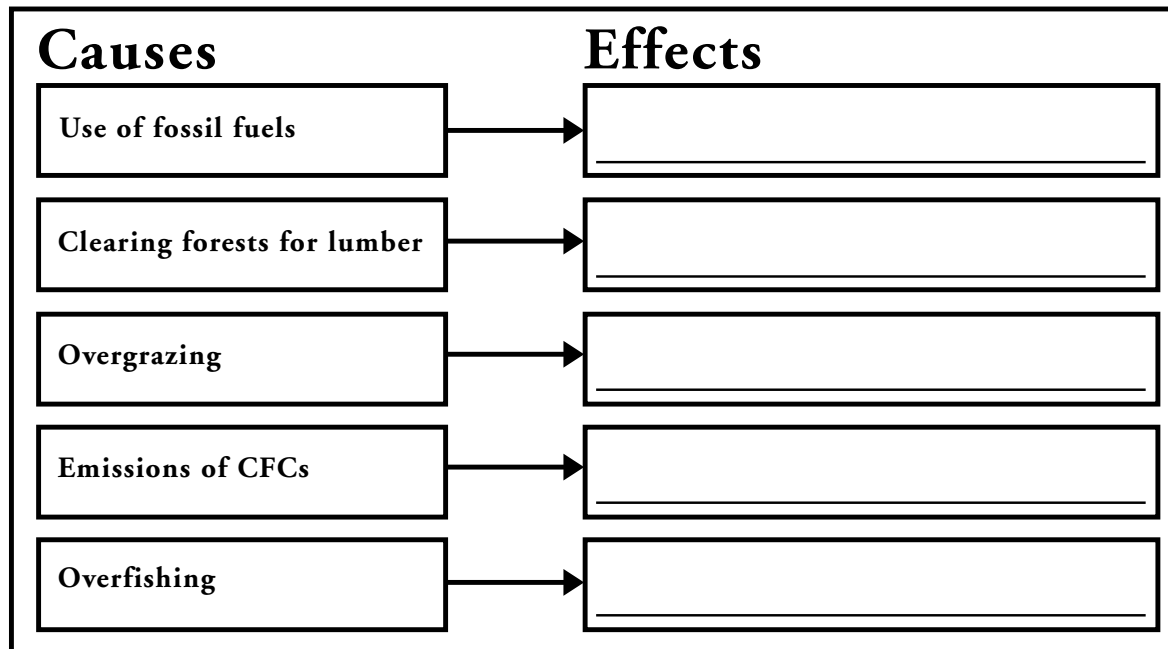
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What environmental problems does your community face? What steps are being taken to solve these problems?

In the last section, you read about the economy of East Asia. This section focuses on the environmental challenges facing the region.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the cause-and-effect diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the effects of the environmental problems listed in the diagram.



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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 28, Section 2****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 692)

Modernization has brought a higher standard of living to East Asia. It has also harmed the region's environment. Industrial growth, for example, has caused pollution. East Asia also faces challenges from natural disasters.

1. How has modernization affected East Asia?

The Power Dilemma (page 692)

East Asia's economic growth has increased the region's demand for power. Some power comes from hydroelectric plants, but most comes from the burning of fossil fuels. Burning these fuels has resulted in acid rain, pollution, and global warming. Several nations have begun to search for cleaner sources of power. Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan use nuclear power for 30 to 40 percent of their power needs. However, accidents in nuclear power plants have raised concerns about the safety of nuclear power. Japan has developed alternatives to nuclear and hydroelectric power and opened plants that generate power from wind and solar energy.

2. What is the source of most of East Asia's power?

Environmental Concerns (page 693)

East Asia faces serious environmental concerns. China's reliance on coal to run its industries has contributed to major air pollution and acid rain. China has had trouble disposing of waste products from sewers and factories. Each year China has cleared thousands of acres of forests to meet the country's need for lumber. This deforestation has caused soil erosion and flooding. Overgrazing has resulted in **desertification**, the process in which grasslands become drier and desert areas expand. In response to these problems, China has started to plant trees along millions of acres of riverbanks. It has begun a major dam construction to control flooding and created wetland reserves and wildlife protection zones.

North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan also experience air and water pollution from industrial emissions. Nuclear power provides some of South Korea's power needs. However the nation lacks safe disposal methods for nuclear wastes. North Korea does not have nuclear power plants, but it

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faces pollution from the burning of fossil fuels. Mongolia faces deforestation and desertification from overlogging and overgrazing.

Through strict environmental laws, Japan has encouraged industries to control pollution. It has urged other countries to reduce emission of carbon dioxide and **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** found in liquid coolants. When CFCs enter the atmosphere, they contribute to the destruction of the earth's ozone layer. Japan has also offered assistance to neighboring Asian countries for their environmental projects.

3. What environmental problems does China face?

 **Managing Ocean Resources** (page 695)

Commercial fishing is a major industry in most East Asian countries. Recently many of the region's coastal waters have become overfished and polluted. As a result, many commercial fishing companies have begun fishing international waters, using large factory ships. One solution to overfishing is **aquaculture**, or the cultivation of fish and other seafood. Several countries in the region raise seafood in ponds for export.

4. Why have some Asian countries started the practice of aquaculture?

 **Natural Disasters** (page 696)

East Asia has faced natural disasters throughout its history. Flooding of China's rivers has led China to build channels and irrigation canals to redirect water quickly. China has also built dams to help control flooding.

East Asian countries experience earthquakes. Undersea earthquakes or volcanoes sometimes trigger tsunami waves that cause massive destruction and loss of life when they crash onto shore. Typhoons cause destruction from high winds and flooding along East Asia's coasts.

5. What natural disasters does East Asia face?
