

Chapter 28 Guided Notes Answer Key

Human Geography of East Asia: Shared Cultural Traditions

China acts as a cultural hearth in East Asia. Most of the region's nations have, at one time, been controlled by China or influenced by its culture.

Section 1: China

- China is the world's most populous country.
- China has been the dominant culture of East Asia since ancient times.

China's Early History

Early Civilization and the Dynasties

- Oldest continuous civilization; a settled society for 4,000 years
- Stone Age cultures later ruled by dynasties—series of family rulers
- First is Shang in 1700s B.C.; overthrown in 1100s by Zhou Dynasty
- Qin Dynasty unites small states in 221 B.C.
- Han Dynasty rulers push empire into nomadic, tribal central Asia
- In 1644, Manchu begin Qing Dynasty; ended by 1911 revolution

China Opens Up to the World

Europeans Arrive

- China is isolated until Europeans, like Marco Polo, arrive in 1200s
- In 1800s, European powers seek access to Chinese markets
- Treaties force weak China to give Europeans privileges
 - spheres of influence—territory awarded to European nations, Japan
- Chinese anger over outside control leads to 1900 Boxer Rebellion
 - Chinese militants kill Europeans, Chinese Christians
 - stopped by multinational force

Revolution and Change

- In 1912 Sun Yat-sen helps found *Kuomintang* (Nationalist Party)
- In 1925 General Chiang Kai-shek fights warlords
- Chinese Communist Party fights, defeats Nationalists, in 1949
 - Mao Zedong rules mainland People's Republic
 - Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalists flee to Taiwan
- Moderate Deng Xiaoping rules China from 1976 through 1980s
 - Jaing Zemin and Zhu Rongji lead in 1990s

Rural and Industrial Economies

The Rural Economy

- China is largely rural society, agriculturally self-sufficient
 - river valleys have rich soil; 60% of workers on farms
- Can only farm 13% of land due to mountains, deserts
 - grows enough to feed population
- Eastern river basins produce rice, maize, wheat, sweet potatoes
 - long growing season in southern China increases productivity

The Industrial Economy

- Through 1970s, industrial growth stunted under planned economy
 - open marketplace in 1980s creates fast-growing economy
- Northeast industrial center: coal, iron ore, oil, transportation

- Shanghai is manufacturing, industrial center
 - other industrial cities include Beijing, Tianjin
 - southeast has Guangzhou, Suzhou, Wuhan, Wuxi
- Heavy industries (steel, machinery); consumer goods (textiles)

A Rich and Complex Culture

From Pottery to Painting

- Early pottery, bronzes, jade disks, wall paintings found in tombs
 - artists used clay, bronze, jade, ivory, lacquer

Chinese Inventions

- Paper, printing, gunpowder, compass, porcelain, silk cloth

Religious and Ethical Traditions

- Chinese philosopher Confucius (551–479 B.C.) inspires Confucianism
 - orderly, educated society has respect for past, ancestors
 - children obey parents; parents obey government, emperor
- Taoism—from *Tao-te Ching* book of Lao-tzu teachings (500s B.C.)
 - preserve, restore harmony in individual, universe
- Indian Buddhism grows in China, influenced by Confucianism, Taoism

The Most Populous Country

Population Patterns

- One-fifth of world’s people live in China
 - population is about 1.3 billion
- Over 30 Chinese cities have more than a million people
- Many of China’s 22 provinces are bigger than most countries
 - Henan province has 93 million, more than Great Britain
- 70% of people live in 12 eastern provinces
 - in west, 6% of nation’s people live on 55% of its land

Health Care

- Since 1950, China has provided health care for huge populace
- China has dual strategy in developing health-care system
- People use traditional herbal remedies, acupuncture
- Doctors use modern medicine, Western drugs, surgery
 - most cities have hospitals
 - village clinics have trained medical workers (“barefoot doctors”)

Section 2: Mongolia and Taiwan

- Taiwan and Mongolia have developed in the shadow of their giant neighbor—China.
- The countries of the region include both capitalist and socialist economies.

Section 2: Mongolia and Taiwan

A History of Nomads and Traders

The Mongolian Empire

- Mongols are nomadic herders until Genghis Khan conquers Central Asia
- Genghis Khan dies in 1227; successors expand empire
- Empire breaks up in 1300s, China gains control of Mongolia in 1600s
 - Mongolians achieve independence in 1911
- Mongolia becomes Communist in 1924
 - remains Communist until 1989 fall of USSR

- Mongolia now moving toward democracy

Taiwan's Link to China

- Prehistoric people migrate to Taiwan from China, southeast Asia
- Malays, Polynesians settle on island; Han Chinese arrive in 500s
- Manchu Dynasty conquers Taiwan in 1683
- Japanese take Taiwan (Formosa) in 1895 after victory over China
- Chinese Nationalists lose to Communists, flee to island in 1949
 - establish Republic of China; not recognized by China

Cultures of Mongolia and Taiwan

Mongolia

- Mongolia has ruled, and been ruled by, China
- In mid-1300s Chinese rise up and drive out Mongol rulers
- In 1600s, China under Manchus conquers Mongolia, rules for centuries
 - Mongols adopt many aspects of Chinese culture
- July's festival of Three Games of Men in Naadam is 2,300 years old
 - wrestling, archery, horse racing rooted in ancient way of life

Taiwan

- Population and culture is almost exclusively Chinese
 - capital city of Taipei has Buddhist temples, Chinese art museums
- Well-educated population: many universities, 30 daily newspapers
- Most speak official language of Northern Chinese (Mandarin)
- People combine a number of religious, ethical beliefs
 - 90% practice blend of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism

Two Very Different Economies

Economic Prospects for Mongolia

- Many herd, manage livestock (sheep, goats, camels, horses, cattle)
 - nomadic herding was economic base for centuries
 - cashmere industry uses soft wool of local goats
- Developing industries while making difficult shift to market economy
 - Soviets guided economy for 70 years, state owned factories
- Large deposits of coal, petroleum, copper, gold, iron

Taiwan's Economic Success

- Successful economy: few resources but trained, motivated workers
- Prosperity based on manufacturing industries and trade
- Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea are economic tigers—nations with:
 - cheap labor, high technology, aggressive exports
- Pacific Rim—economic, social region surrounding Pacific Ocean
 - East and Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, U.S. coast

Daily Life in Mongolia and Taiwan

Herding in Mongolia

- Nomads once guided animals from grassland to grassland
 - long, cold winters, short, hot summers are hard on livestock
- Nomads live in tents called yurts, made of felt, leather
 - yurts are even found in capital of Ulaanbaatar
- Many still raise sheep, cattle, goats; some are still nomadic

- most live on farms and ranches with small villages in center

Western Influences in Taiwan

- Baseball is popular in Taiwan, other parts of Asia (especially Japan)
- Little League baseball becomes popular after WWII
 - in 1974, U.S. bans foreign teams from Little League World Series
 - ban is due, in part, to Taiwan's dominance of Series in early 1970s
 - Taiwan restored to competition in 1976

Section 3: The Koreas: North and South

- The Korean peninsula is divided into two separate countries.
- North Korea is a Communist country, and South Korea is a democracy.

A Divided Peninsula

Ancient Korea and Foreign Influences

- Manchurians, Chinese migrate to area; Chosen state by 2000 B.C.
- China conquers northern peninsula around 100 B.C.
 - Korea is often invaded by China, Japan
- Koreans regain land, form Three Kingdoms in late 300s
 - Koguryo (northeast), Paekche (southwest), Silla (southeast)
 - After 660s, Silla controls Korea until Yi Songgye in 1392
- Japan conquers Korea in 1910, rules until WWII defeat in 1945

Two Koreas: North and South

- After WWII, northern Korea is controlled by USSR, southern by U.S.
- In 1950, North Korean troops invade South Korea, begin Korean War
 - 1953 treaty ends war, divides peninsula
- North Korea is Communist state, South Korea is democracy
 - two nations remain hostile
 - reunification discussions have begun

Influences on Korean Culture

The Chinese Influence

- Korea adopts many philosophical, religious ideas from China
 - Confucian, Buddhist influences

Other Cultural Influences

- Communism molds North Korean culture
- South Korea is influenced by Western culture
- North Korean government only allows Communist or folk art
- South Korean artists have more freedom of expression

Moving Toward Unity

An Armed Society

- Both North and South Korea build huge armies after WWII
- Danger of war always looms—2 million troops on both sides of border

A Single Flag

- At 2000 summit, leaders declare intent to reduce tensions, reunite
 - plan to clear mines, rebuild rail link
 - allow cross-border visits
- At 2000 Summer Olympics, two Koreas march under single flag

Economic and Human Resources

Economic Patterns

- A united Korea: North's natural resources; South's industries
- South Korea is economic tiger with successful, competitive economy

Population Patterns

- Most live on coastal plains, river valleys
- South Korea has 45% of peninsula's land, 66% of population
- South's largest city is Seoul (population 10 million)
 - North's is Pyongyang (population 2.5 million)

Section 4: Japan

- Japan has an ancient culture and traditions.
- Japan is the economic giant of East Asia.

Samurai and Shogun

Ancient Japan

- First people came from South Pacific, or from Siberia, Korea
- 1,500 years ago agriculture, metalworking widely practiced
- Until A.D. 300s, Japan has many clans, but Yamato clan rules by 400s
 - by 600, Yamato leaders call themselves emperors of Japan
- Capital moves to Heian (Kyoto) in 794; Heian Period lasts until 1185
- Samurai—"one who guards"; hired soldiers serve landowners, chiefs

The Shoguns

- In 1192, after a clan struggle, emperor creates shogun position
 - shogun—general of emperor's army with military dictator powers
 - controls officials, judges, armies; picks governors (*daimyo*)
- During 700-year shogun rule, Japan fights off Mongol invasions
 - Portuguese traders bring Christianity, firearms in 1500s
- U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry ends Japan's isolation, 1853
- Last shogun resigns in 1868; emperor becomes head of government

Emerging World Power

- By the early 20th century, Japan is a major power
- Expanding empire puts Japan's interests in conflict with U.S.
 - Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval base December 7, 1941
 - attack brings U.S. into WWII; Japan defeated, surrenders in 1945
- U.S. occupies Japan; brings political, economic reforms
- Japan becomes democracy
 - constitutional monarchy with emperor and elected parliament

An Economic Powerhouse

People and Products

- Post-war economic boom makes Japan's economy second in size to U.S.
- Of 126 million people, 75% live in cities; 60% live on 2.7% of land
- Most people, industries are along east coast of Honshu (main island)
- Japan imports resources to manufacture products for export
 - exports autos, electronics, computers
- Strong ties between business and government help economy

People and Products

Economic Slowdown

- After four decades of rapid growth, economy slows in 1990s
- Reasons for slowdown
 - regional competition (Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong)
 - Japanese investments in Southeast Asian economies lose value
 - Japanese stock market has big losses
 - Japanese save rather than spend
 - declining exports

Japanese Culture

A Traditional People

- Chinese influence early language, religion, art, music, government
- Kyoto shows ideas of beauty in gardens, palaces, Buddhist temples
- Noh plays (histories and legends; masked actors) develop in 1300s
- Kabuki plays in 1600s have colorful scenery, costumes
- Painting has Chinese influence, early paintings have Buddhist themes
- Art includes picture scrolls, ink paintings, wood-block prints

Western Influences

- Since Perry's arrival, Japan has been open to Western influences
- Popular sports are baseball, golf, sumo wrestling, soccer, tennis
- Most clothes are Western; traditional clothes for special occasions
- Western music is popular, including rock, classical, jazz
 - younger Japanese form rock bands
- Japan balances its own traditional styles with Western influences

Life in Today's Japan

Education

- Highly structured educational system
 - students in school six days a week; six weeks of summer vacation
 - six years of elementary, three of junior high, three of high school
- Japan has more than 1,000 universities and technical schools

Changes in Society

- People are demanding an end to pollution, overcrowding
- Workers are asking for shorter workdays, more vacation time