CONTENTS

Unit 8: SOUTH & EAST ASIA

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. The ___Bering Strait___ separates the eastern edge of Russia from Alaska.

2. The five major world religions that originated in Asia are:

   a. ___Hinduism___   d. ___Taoism___

   b. ___Buddhism___   e. ___Shinto___

   c. ___Confucianism___

3. At its height, the ___Mongol___ Empire covered almost all of modern-day China and Mongolia, and parts of Indochina, Central Asia, and the Middle East.

4. The ___Ural___ Mountains in Russia divide the continents of Europe and Asia.

5. Also known as the "Roof of the World," the ___Tibetan Plateau___ is the least populated region of Asia.

6. Describe the Gobi Desert. ___The Gobi is a cold desert mostly of rock and gravel. It straddles the southern border of Mongolia and part of the northern border of China. Weather in the desert can be extremely cold as well as extremely hot, and it is often covered in frost or snow.___

7. ___China___ and ___India___ are the two most heavily populated countries in the world.

8. The "Mother River" of India is used daily by millions for bathing, religious ceremonies, and as a main source of drinking water. What river is it? ___Ganges River___

9. Both Japan and China took isolationist stances against trade with Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries. Were these policies effective? How did it help or harm the economic and social development of the countries in the long term? ___Being isolated from technological developments in other countries made China and Japan ill-equipped to face Western countries who used modern warfare tactics. The way in which China's isolationism was ended—namely by force, and to the advantage of Western countries—was harmful both to the economy of China, and to internal social and political stability. Japan was forced to sign a series of treaties that favored the United States and other countries, and which had little benefit for Japan.___

10. The region of Russia east of the Urals is known as ___Siberia___.

11. The country of _____Pakistan_____ was created in 1947 when India gained independence from Britain, as a haven for Muslim Indians.

12. The _____Great Wall of China_____ was built to prevent northern tribes from invading China.

13. What trade route between the West and East was used from the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. through the Middle Ages? _____Silk Road_____

14. What features of the Indian subcontinent make it difficult to invade? ____The Himalayas in the north, the Hindu Kush in the northwest, and the Deccan Plateau that covers most of the center of India make it physically difficult to invade the subcontinent.

15. The _____Himalayas_____ are the world's largest mountain range.

16. Briefly describe the British East India Company's involvement in India. __From the 17th century the British East India Company (BEIC) had trading posts in India, and was given a monopoly on trade there by the British government. When the Mughal Empire dissolved the BEIC annexed India and ruled it for nearly a hundred years.

17. What is the Indian caste system?____It was an ancient hereditary social system that dictated a person's social and economic status within society; historically there was little to no movement or interaction between classes, but the rigidity has eased in modern times.

18. Compare the Korean and Vietnam Wars, including events that sparked the conflict, countries involved, and outcomes. Both wars were fought between Communist and anti-Communist forces; both involved previously united countries that had been split in two, in which the divided governments were fighting to reunify the country under different ideologies; in both wars the Communist governments were aided by China and the Soviet Union, while the anti-Communist forces were aided by the U.S. and other countries; the Korean War only lasted three years and ended with a still-divided Korean Peninsula; the Vietnam War lasted twenty years and ended with the Communist government in control of the entire country (teachers may want to discuss the concept of proxy wars fought as part of the Cold War b/w the U.S. and Russia).

19. What problems did colonized countries in South and East Asia face after they gained independence? What other region of the world experienced similar difficulties? ___Like in Africa, when colonial powers were dividing up territories in South and East Asia they did not take cultural, religious, or ethnic divisions into account. There have been several violent conflicts in several countries (India/Pakistan, Korean Peninsula, Vietnam, Indochina) over the years, especially as countries were seeking independence and establishing their own governments.

CAPITALS: List the capital of each country.

a. _____Colombo_____, Sri Lanka

b. _____Thimphu_____, Bhutan

c. _____Taipei_____, Taiwan

d. _____Phnom Penh_____, Cambodia

e. _____Ulaanbaatar_____, Mongolia

f. _____Malé_____, Maldives

g. _____New Delhi_____, India

h. _____Vientiane_____, Laos

i. _____Kathmandu_____, Nepal

j. _____Dhaka_____, Bangladesh

k. _____Beijing_____, China

l. _____Kabul_____, Afghanistan

m. _____Hanoi_____, Vietnam

n. _____Seoul_____, South Korea

o. _____Tokyo_____, Japan

p. _____Islamabad_____, Pakistan

q. _____P'yongyang_____, North Korea

r. _____Bangkok_____, Thailand

MAP ACTIVITY: On the following page, locate and label the following:

☐ Tibetan Plateau
☐ Russia
☐ Thailand
☐ Bay of Bengal
☐ Yellow River
☐ Hindu Kush Mtns.
☐ Bering Strait
☐ Gobi Desert
☐ Afghanistan
☐ Vietnam
☐ Burma
☐ Mt. Everest
☐ Pakistan
☐ Sea of Japan
☐ Maldives

☐ Arabian Sea
☐ China
☐ Indus River
☐ Taiwan
☐ Tien Shan Mtns.
☐ India
☐ Cambodia
☐ Yellow Sea
☐ Siberia
☐ Yangtze River
☐ South Korea
☐ Bangladesh
☐ East China Sea
☐ Mt. Fuji
☐ Pacific Ocean

☐ Ural Mountans
☐ Himalayas
☐ Laos
☐ South China Sea
☐ Mekong River
☐ Bhutan
☐ Japan
☐ Sri Lanka
☐ Bering Sea
☐ Nepal
☐ North Korea
☐ Ganges River
☐ Mongolia
☐ Equator

ROBINSON MAP PROJECT: On a blank Robinson map, draw North America, South America, Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and Asia, and label the following:

☐ Pacific Ocean
☐ Atlantic Ocean
☐ Arctic Ocean
☐ Indian Ocean
☐ Arctic Circle
☐ Tropic of Capricorn
☐ Tropic of Cancer
☐ Equator

☐ Prime Meridian
☐ Strait of Magellan
☐ Strait of Gibraltar
☐ Bering Strait
☐ Amazon River
☐ Nile River
☐ Yellow River
☐ Ganges River

☐ Rocky Mountains
☐ Andes Mountains
☐ Himalayas
☐ Caribbean Sea
☐ Mediterranean Sea
☐ Cape Horn
☐ Horn of Africa
☐ Cape of Good Hope

Bering Strait

Bering Sea

S I B E R I A

RUSSIA

Ural Mountains

MONGOLIA

Gobi Desert

CHINA

Tien Shan Mtns.

Sea of Japan

NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

JAPAN

Mt. Fuji

Tibetan Plateau

Yellow River

Yellow Sea

Pacific Ocean

Hindu Kush Mtns.

Himalayas

NEPAL

Mt. Everest

BHUTAN

Indus River

AFGHANISTAN

Ganges River

Yangtze River

East China Sea

PAKISTAN

INDIA

BURMA

Mekong R.

BANGLADESH

THAILAND

LAOS

TAIWAN

VIETNAM

Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

CAMBODIA

South China Sea

MALDIVES

SRI LANKA

Equator